

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

**December 1907**

**Vol. 14, No. 12**

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# THE Journal of Osteopathy

VOL. XIV.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, DECEMBER, 1907.

NO. 12.

## PNEUMONIA.

A. T. STILL.

Dr. Still has been in better health than for some time, and desires to present a message to the osteopaths. He says that in winter is the time to talk about winter diseases and presents the following talk on one of the most dreaded of the maladies of this season.—Ed.

I think it is well enough to offer a few thoughts on pneumonia, notwithstanding millions of pens have been worn out in trying to say something pertaining to this subject; thoughts that would make one advance step towards combating such a deadly enemy as it has proved to be during all the years of the past as the records show. The reader who desires to obtain some knowledge of what it is and what has produced it finds nothing satisfactory whatever from any author up to the present date.

Pneumonia, enlarged tonsils, inflammation of the trachea, or of the whole pulmonary system, according to any author that I can find, is just as little understood, if their pens have recorded their best knowledge, as their treatment is and it proves itself to be deficient as though nothing had been written, in fact the methods of treatment are just as unreliable as the landing of a vessel would be without a compass to guide it. The medical doctor proves his inability to combat successfully any of these diseases by the percentage of his patients who die, compared with those who do not. He has brought in all the remedies known, and used them with the hope that some accidental dose might give him a compass that would guide him in future successful combats with lung diseases. He has labored and sweated in the laboratory wherein he thinks he has found some ray of light which would give him a better comprehension how to proceed, subdue the disease and save his patient, but alas, his patient dies in spite of all his efforts. He has tried the old, the new, the hot, the cold, the sedative, the stimulant, and the various kinds of gases, but the result is just the same, and I think it always will be until a competent engineer comes who is acquainted with all the parts of the human body. This one realizes that the constriction is generally caused by atmospheric changes and proceeds to take down or remove

any pressure from the nervous system at any point from the base of the skull to coccyx that would produce any constriction of the nervous system and stop the flow of venous blood to the heart, which delay would be followed by stagnation, fermentation and destructive decomposition. You must remember that a chemical process soon begins in the venous blood, while not in motion is far from being pure, and continues until the blood becomes poisonous in quality and overplus in quantity, engorging the lungs with such impure blood that it is impossible for them to separate the impure from the pure and return a sufficient quantity of arterial blood, which shall have all the constructive ability that should belong to a healthy circulation. Thus you see the engineer must look at pneumonia as an effect, the cause being a tightening of all parts of the whole system, by the constriction which begins with variation in the atmosphere. To the engineer who understands his engine as an osteopath should, all the mysteries disappear, the law of cause and effect is understood, and he governs himself accordingly and his patient will get well if he has taken the case reasonably early.

When we shall have proved that the competent engineer of the human body is a failure in diseases of the lungs, the pluræ, the tonsils, and all the organs of the respiratory tract, then we will run up the white flag of defeat and join the medical world and cry aloud that we know nothing of the cause or cure of disease of the lungs.

This talk is intended for the consideration of the student or practitioner of osteopathy; the philosophy that health is the result of a perfectly adjusted body and that disease (with contagions and infections excepted) follows and is the result of the failure of the osteopathic engineer to know and to obtain the normal position of every bone, muscle and nerve. My experience for thirty years has been "Yes" and I hope every osteopath will go deep enough into the science to say "Yes" also, and let his work stand as a voucher.

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## DRUG DOCTORS DESERT DOPE.

**"Medicine Not a Science" But "An Ineffectual Speculation." These and Other Unsparing Criticisms of Their Own Profession Are Made by Eminent Physicians. Fads and Fancies and Contrary Opinions. What St. Louis Doctors Say in Defense of Modern Practice.**

Occasionally it happens that there is a world-wide movement against some practice, which hitherto has been considered as not only right, but indispensable. The birth of osteopathy was coincident with such a movement which is daily becoming more marked, that of a universal

revolt against the reign of drugs and drugging. Occasional physicians have had the temerity to fight this monster, which, while famine has slain its tens, pestilence its hundreds, and war its thousands, most iniquitous monster, of all, has slain its millions. Separately, these attacks were of small effect, collectively they are now gaining an im-

### Bad for the Fishes.

Except opium, wine, ether and chloroform, I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica, as now used, could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D.

mense momentum. One of the recent Journals to add its mite is the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, of Nov. 24th, '07, in a page article headed by a striking cut. It shows the medicine bottle, crowned as Rex and sending its deadly bat-like minions forth over the helpless victims, standing in the foreground, while in the back ground were the three minor curse's war, pestilence and famine. The article is by John Mason Goode, M. D., F. R. S., and is reproduced herewith.

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Shall we throw physic to the dogs?

Has medical science made no progress, and are all drugs poisons?

"The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder," declares one of the greatest physicians in the world, Sir Astley Cooper, M. D., physician to the Queen of England.

### The Conviction of Experience.

I declare as my conscientious conviction, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail.—James Johnson, M. D., F. R. S.

"Drug medicines do but cure one disease by producing another," asserts Dr. Martin Payne, professor in the New York University Medical College.

"A mild mercurial course and mildly cutting a man's throat are

synonymous terms," says Prof. Gilman of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

More and more eminent physicians are declaring each year that medical science has made little progress since the beginning of man.

Dr. M. O. Terry, formerly surgeon-general of New York, announced recently that in his opinion very few of the cases diagnosed as appendicitis were that disease at all, and says that in many cases where operations were performed for appendicitis a short vacation or a series of morning walks would have prevented the serious turn taken by the disease.

Dr. Osler of "chloroform-age" fame, says: "Pain in the stomach nowadays is always appendicitis, and is recognized by the physician's wife over the telephone."

Dr. M. J. Rodermund of Milwaukee goes farther than either of these. He declares:

"It is an absolute impossibility for the appendix in a man to become

#### **Terrible Indictment of Medicines.**

The effects of our medicines on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain except, indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined.—John Mason Goode, M. D., F. R. S.

obstructed. I have witnessed and assisted in 34 operations of so-called appendicitis, but never have I seen a diseased appendix. Yet I have seen a number of healthy, blooming young men and women sent to the angels just because the surgeons wanted the fee of three to five hundred dollars. I mean just what I say; that it was absolutely for the fee only, and the surgeons made no bones about saying so before the operation was performed."

#### **Ninety Per Cent Not Appendicitis.**

Dr. A. B. Stockhan quotes the statement of a physician at a meeting of physicians in Boston. This doctor has performed more operations for appendicitis than any other American doctor. He declared at the Boston meeting of doctors that 90 per cent of the cases in which he operated for appendicitis proved not to be that disease at all.

"We always tell a patient and his friends that the operation was successful," she said.

A great French doctor said: "Nature is fighting with a disease. A blind man armed with a club—that is the physician—comes, lifts his club and strikes at random; if he hits the disease he kills it, if he hits the patient he kills him."

Dumoulin, another famous French doctor, said as he was dying: "I leave behind me two famous physicians—regimen and river water."

A physician writing recently in one of the magazines, said that the practice of medicine was not a science at all and no one could say that any cure had been made by medicine, because nature worked its own

#### **Medicines are Poisonous.**

In their zeal to do good, physicians have done much harm; they have hurried to the grave many who would have recovered if left to nature. All our curative agents are poisonous, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality.—Alonzo Clark, Professor in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

cure. There was great power in the human body to throw off disease, and in the majority of cases where the patient recovered, it was not because of the medicine given, but in spite of it.

"The career of medicine down the channel of the ages has been vexed by a constant ebb and flow of contrary opinions," asserted this physician. "History shows how many infallible remedies for disease have been vaunted and forgotten. There was a time, not long ago, either, when bleeding was the sovereign cure for all diseases. In those days the physician bled the patient, no matter what the ailment. How many thousands were killed by the doctors in those days we cannot even conjecture, any more than we can conjecture how many are being killed now by wrong and mistaken treatment. The medical fraternity has had many fads and fashions. At different times in the past great faith has been put in witchcraft, charms, amulets, astrology, necromancy, alchemy, magic, mesmerism, hydrotherapy and other fads. There was a time when it was thought by doctors that all ailments of the brain were caused by vapors collected within the skull and pressing upon the brain. The cure was to lay open the scalp and drill a hole through the skull to let the vapors out. Where is the physician who would do that now? Yet our own fad of opening a person's bowels and cutting off the appendix may be just as foolish.

"There was a time, only a few hundred years ago," continues this writer, "when fever was treated with music, when human bones were ground up and drunk for the cure of ulcers, when human blood was prescribed for epilepsy. Aqua Divina, a remedy advertised as having great virtue, was made by cutting in pieces the body of a healthy man who had died a violent death and distilling it with ground human bones. It was given as a draft."

This writer urges the medical fraternity to drop the nonsensical mystery with which it seeks to surround itself. Rhubarb, will do as much good when ordered in English as in dog latin, he says. Senna will not be a bit more agreeable as "Fol. Sen," nor cream of tartar as "Bitar. Pot." A mixture to be taken at bedtime might just as well be written that way as "Mixt. h. s. Sumda." And pure water would be equally as efficacious if written that way as when written "Aqua pura."

#### Scores "Prescription Nonsense."

"This nonsense about the writing of prescriptions is on a line with all the other frauds of the medical profession," says this writer. "It is a business of pretensions, misrepresentations and frauds."

Even such a high authority as the London Lancet said in a recent issue:

#### Just Get Well Anyhow.

Some patients get well with the aid of medicine, more without it, and still more in spite of it.—Sir John Forbes, M. D., F. R. S.

"In medicines and surgery, as in all arts and sciences, methods become general, they lapse into disuse, to be revived possibly at a later period and then to achieve a popularity which attaches to a supposed new thing."

Some of the most eminent physicians were asked recently to give their opinions of medicine and medical doctors. A few of the replies are here given:

Dr. C. E. Page, Boston, Mass.:

"From the time in which the father of his country, affected by a simple and readily curable malady, pharyngitis, was killed by bleeding, up to the most recent catastrophe (Feb. 3, 1907), of a needless operation for appendicitis which killed a distinguished New York statesman, such operations have killed no end of good men and women."

Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was for many years one of the medical faculty of Harvard Medical School, said before his class:

"The disgrace of medicine is that colossal system of self-deception in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the conceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of individuals suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Prof. Valentine Mott, the great surgeon, says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."

Dr. Abercrombie, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, says: "Medicine has been called by philosophers the art of conjecturing; the science of guessing."

Prof. Henle, the great German pathologist and teacher, says: "Medical science, at all times, has been a medley of empirically acquired facts and theoretical observations."

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, formerly president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says: "The premature death of medical men brings with it the humiliating conclusion that medicine is still an ineffectual speculation."

Prof. Gregory of the Edinburgh Medical College said to his medical class: "Gentlemen, 99 out of every 100 medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are, for the most part, stark, staring nonsense."

Sir John Forbes, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and physician to the Queen's household, said: "No systematic or theoretical classification of diseases or therapeutic agents ever yet promulgated is true, or anything like truth, and none can be adopted as a safe guidance in practice."

#### On the Germ Theory of Disease.

Even the germ theory of disease has been attacked by high medical authority.

Dr. Alexander M. Ross, fellow of the Royal Society of England, member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec and Ontario, professor of hygiene and sanitation at the St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, vice-president of the Association of Hygienists of America, member of the ninth session of the International Medical Congress, member of the British, French and American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., etc., says: "I charge that they have encouraged superstition and humbug by the germ theory of disease. I do not question the existence of infinitesimal micro-organisms;

but they are the result, not the cause of disease. They are the scavengers; their legitimate work is to clean out the sewers of our bodies. Wherever there is decay, pus or decomposing matter, these little life-savers are purification. They feast upon effete and decaying animal matter. They are beneficial helpers to an important end."

A prominent physician of St. Louis, when asked about the criticisms made by other doctors, said: "The fact is that the better class of doctors are using less medicine than ever. I don't wish to say that we are opposed to all medicines, neither are these doctors you have quoted. They are simply opposed to the indiscriminate use of drugs. Many lives are saved by timely consultation of skilled physicians, and medicines serve a most valuable purpose in treating certain diseases at the proper stages. But I think that many medicines are useless if not harmful, and that unskilled physicians who employ strong drugs for every human affliction are working great harm. The skilled physician is coming more and more to depend upon mild medicines, combined with dietetic and hygienic treatment. The growing dissension among leading physicians as to the efficacy of medicines need not dismay us; it will be the means of bringing about a proper knowledge of diseases and their treatment, and a more effective way of combating disease. Only through the most liberal discussion can we hope to arrive at the truth."

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### PNEUMONIA—HOW TO PREVENT IT.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., M. D., D. O., CHICAGO, ILL.

Have you ever noticed how like doom it is for almost every prominent man or woman who contracts pneumonia under "regular" medical treatment? If you have not, take note of it in future and ponder on the dreadful odds against recovery. The truth is, the ordinary medical treatment in this malady has gotten to be a very grave danger to the rich and prominent members of society.

While only one case dies out of four or five among pneumonia patients according to mortality records, the authorities state that the death rate among rich and prominent people—those who can afford high-priced physicians and naturally become the victims of fashionable allopathic over-treatment—is seven out of ten! Think of it—and, if you are one of the rich, tremble! Now—when you are well—is the only time that concern may be made to count for something.

The time has come for honest candor. Those physicians and schools that know the cause of this frightful mortality—as some of us surely do—owe it as a duty to society to speak up and use our influence to modify

and abate the prevailing treatment with its deadly heart stimulants. If the "regular" school is unable to treat pneumonia patients without increasing their chances of dying—which their own statistics prove and the honest confessions of their leaders further support—they should refuse to accept the care of pneumonia patients. Isn't that a fair proposition?

The osteopaths, eclectic and homeopaths all seem to be vastly more successful in treating pneumonia. Hospital statistics bear out this assertion whenever and wherever these various schools have come into direct comparison with the "old" or "regular" school of practice. Giving one hundred pneumonia patients to each of these four systems to treat, experience has shown, deaths under the care of the "regular" school would equal, or exceed, in number the combined deaths under the three other schools! Doesn't that mean something?

To the person coming down with "a bad cold on his chest" who fears pneumonia and is about to choose a physician, isn't it a solemn warning?

#### Errors Proved Up in Big Hospital.

It was found in a big hospital where many cases of pneumonia are treated every winter, while treatment by homeopaths and eclectic favored recovery, that treatment by the "regulars" actually killed these patients. Plain words, I grant you, but it is not a situation to mince words over because of disproportionate regard to the feelings of the "regular" school. Facts are facts; human life is sacred; every patient is entitled to the best chance to survive sickness that his generation affords him; and therapeutic dogma and professional pride are as naught in comparison with the life even of one individual.

Instead of disguising the truth out of mere consideration for a dangerous plan of treatment, let us rather call for a square deal to the poor fellow whose life is in the balance. Let us show more sympathy for the patient—he needs it. That is what they concluded to do at this hospital.

#### Avoid Signing the Death Warrants.

Although the internes representing the "regular" school were several times as numerous as the internes of both the other drug schools combined, the authorities discriminated against them in the apportioning out the pneumonia cases, sending nearly all of these cases into the wards where they would get the milder forms of treatment. Was not that an humane and sensible decision? It saved many a life.

In view of such a situation no wonder that Dr. Frank Billings, recently president of the American Medical Association, in his annual address to that organization, said that when he is called in to attend a

case of pneumonia nowadays he gets ready to sign the burial certificate!

Then why does Dr. Billings continue to accept the responsibility of ministering to these patients? Is there not a fearful indictment to lodge against the doctor who will accept for a fee cases that he knows and admits his resources can do absolutely nothing for?

Dr. Billings' fee—it will be remembered—for a few days of attendance upon the late Marshall Field while he was suffocating of pneumonia, merely for want of osteopathic relief, was \$25,000! Mr. Field could have retained the services of a competent osteopathic physician for \$50 to \$100 who, instead of figuring on a death warrant the moment he entered the sick room, would have spent his time trying to remove the anatomical conditions that were surely causing death—and it is ten chances to one he would have succeeded and spared the life of the eminent merchant.

#### Forty Cases Without One Death.

An osteopathic physician, who is also an M. D., recently reported treating, osteopathically, more than forty cases of pneumonia, both incipient and well defined, without a single fatality! Compare that with the use of compound oxygen and heart stimulants. Heart stimulants are what make pneumonia so fatal.

Of course, the osteopathic school makes no claim to be able to cure every case of pneumonia treated. To suppose that it is able to do this, or claims to do this, would be an injustice to the new system. But osteopaths successfully abort practically all cases that come to them in the incipient stages, and they bring through such an unusual percentage of those who come under treatment after lung fever is well established, that it may seem like "curing all their cases" in comparison with allopathic fatalities.

Osteopaths have proved that in pneumonia the spinal centers which regulate the blood and nerve supplies to the lungs have become congested, and it is practically equivalent to warding off a threatened attack to relieve these congestions by restoring the vitalizing currents of nutrition (nerve and blood force) to lung tissues. Congestion has developed because of this anatomical defect. No other system but osteopathy makes this careful diagnosis or gives a specific treatment to cure this cause.

The "regular," to be sure, recognizes in a loose, general way that there is damage to the spinal tissues somewhere without attempting to define where and what: so he treats by putting on a hot mud jacket all over the body. It is characteristic of osteopathy to go right to the spot and adjust the difficulty—not give a shotgun treatment at the whole body, hoping by chance to hit the right spot. Osteopathy is an exact and specific treatment for pneumonia.

#### If You Were to Have Pneumonia.

If you were to be taken down with pneumonia this winter which form of treatment do you think you would have? Should you feel those premonitory symptoms which herald its approach so well—the marked chill, followed by fever, pain in the chest, headache, shortness of breath—what physician will you call in? Now is the time to determine. There will be no opportunity to read and reason about it then. If osteopathy is new to you, this is your chance to investigate it—to make the acquaintance of one of its accredited practitioners. Should you let matters rock along in the usual way till perchance such a crisis comes to you (or some member of your household) it is almost certain that tradition will settle the choice of physicians for you, as it usually does, and you will get the compound oxygen and heart stimulants route. Better make up your mind fully now when forewarning will be forearming. Remember that osteopathy aborts nearly every case of incipient pneumonia if it gets the case at the on-set of symptoms. Knowing that ought to help you decide this all-important issue.—Reprinted by permission from "Osteopathic Health." Copyrighted, 1907, by the Osteopathic Publishing Co.

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#### SOME EARLY HISTORY OF DOCTOR STILL.

(Of general interest to all, is information concerning the early life of such a world-wide figure as is that of A. T. Still, the founder of osteopathy, so the editor takes the liberty of publishing the following, written by A. A. B. Cavaness, the author, who as a citizen of Baldwin, speaks from actual knowledge. Mr. Cavaness' letter was published in the Topeka, (Kans.) Capitol, of November 11th.—Ed.)

Whether "truth is stranger than fiction," it is certain the romances of truth exceed in interest those of fiction—to the extent that fact exceeds fancy. The real experience in life, and not the hypothetical, is the vital thing.

Of the notable people who attended the old settlers' reunion recently held at Baldwin, Kan., the most unique, interesting and conspicuous figure was Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the father and founder of osteopathy, builder and president of its first and twice expanded college.

In the earliest years of Baldwin history Dr. Still was an allopathic physician, with a practice from this point over a territory almost equal to that of a Methodist circuit rider of the period. His family, whence sprung, were not only the original successors to the aboriginals, but were original in character and mental quality. Eccentricity is often the accompaniment of superior power. But this accusation became triv

in considering the admittedly able men and women of the Still generations. Especially was Dr. A. T. Still a thinker. His thinking and observation led him to discredit drug treatment for human ills. This state of mind arrested conscience. He shrank from the responsibility of a course which seemed to him rather a menace than a boon to human life. In the college of solitude he became a student again. Dreaming—such it seemed—succeeded the long rides over the prairies—and his patients fell into the care of the bookmen. Of course, it was not long until the deathless terror to mankind, the Wolf, nosed the situation—and stood at the door of the dreamer. But not to frighten from the track whereon started. With the repressive power of strong souls, his eyes were forward, nor begged sympathy. He had gotten into the small but illustrious company of the world's pathfinders—whose journey ends with death, or at the goal.

It is tradition that some neighbors, with complacent confidence in their own sanity, regarded Dr. Still with suspicion. And later, when the physician who had deliberately taken the vacation of hunger, and through the illumination of fasting was able to announce a new philosophy of healing, suspicion grew into exchanges of humor. The Pharisee winked at the Sadducee as the doctor passed by. The history of Folly numbers a thousand volumes to one of Wisdom. Had there been eyes to see the embryonic creation in the brain of Dr. Still, probably the world-famous institution which is now the pride of Kirksville, might have given Baldwin a prestige not surpassed by the splendid performance and promise of Baker university—which through serious errors and countless difficulties has at last climbed securely to the highway. But so it was, the victim of contumely, and the sanest man in the community, disappeared from its inhospitable precincts, and with wife and children sought surcease of ignorance in a more kindly region, where he might work out his benefaction to the race.

How Dr. Still traveled the leagues to Kirksville would, if written, be a rare human document. But he did. And the progression from obscurity to fame.

"The last infirmity of noble minds," leaves him the simple, great man that a very few perceived he was forty-five years ago.

Everybody knows what has occurred at Kirksville. In spite of the powerful trust of political doctors, the beneficence and influence of that development are rapidly growing to the size of the world. That Dr. Still remains to see it is a novelty in history. Though the instinct to slaughter genius and race saviors is not yet extinct, in the fact that for the hemlock and cross we have the milder substitutes of worm-wood and gall, there is evidence of final disappearance.—A. A. B. CAVANESS.

## BILLY JO'S EARS.

LOUISA BURNS, M. S., D. O., Los Angeles College.

Billy Jo is very enthusiastic upon the subject of base ball. He and the other boys practiced the details of the game with the vigorous unwisdom of small boys, many boys working all at once, with so many balls flying that the air seemed full of ferocious missiles.

The inevitable occurred, as it usually does. Billy Jo came to his friend, the osteopath, with a true tale of grief.

"I don't know what happened, but surely something did, and then I was in the shade, and all the fellows had called their folks, and they all came running like as if I was a tame bear, or something else worth seeing. Well, I've been dizzy ever since, and I can't hear anything much but about a thousand steam engines all chuffing at once. It is fierce, I tell you. And there is a bunch under one ear, or around there somewhere, that hurts like any thing. Aunt Jen wanted to put a poultice on it to make it come to a head, I told her I had heads enough, and anyway I wasn't going to be tied up in mush if I could help it. I said it real nice,—she didn't get mad a bit. Say, what do you suppose did happen to me, anyway?"

The osteopath touched Billy Jo's neck with his firm, gentle fingers.

"The ball hit your neck, evidently, and knocked two of these vertebræ awry. I can replace them easily, and it will not hurt very much."

"Wh-what? Unjointed my neck? Why, I thought that made a fellow die?"

"So it would. Your neck is not unjointed. See, I pull your finger, so. Is that unjointed? But you see it is somewhat awry, and it would hurt you very badly if it should remain in that position very long. You see what trouble these bones in your neck are making for you, just because they are out of their proper position. There really isn't any room to spare in your neck, Billy Jo, and when anything is a little awry, it has to press upon a nerve, and make it hurt, or upon a vein, and make the blood flow too slow, or upon some other important thing. When you know a little more about the bones, I can tell you how firmly they are held in their true position, and how they are held in a wrong position when they are hurt, as these of yours were. Now then,—"

"Ouch!" said Billy Jo. Then he drew a long breath. "Jaaaaa-miny! How still it is in here!"



## LOCALIZED NEURITIS.

HUGH THOMAS ASHLOCK, D. O., MORRISTOWN, TENN.

In the diagnosis and treatment of localized neuritis the osteopathic physician has had most gratifying results, and in every case I believe his success has been attained through his ability to correct the almost invariable bony lesion which is found.

Localized or mononeuritis is an inflammation of the bundles of nerve fibres of a single nerve trunk.

### Pressure is the Cause.

Pressure on the nerve of such a nature as to cause irritation or upon certain fibres which contribute to it. This is made familiar by striking the ulnar nerve at the elbow, or by pressing on the sciatic in sitting. If the pressure is long continued as in dislocations, strains, a subluxation of a vertebra, depressed rib or clavicle, or violent muscular contracture from vertebral displacement, the result is as follows: Some of the symptoms, local sensation of pain experienced in the sensory nerve involved, or spread over its area of distribution. In acute cases the nerve is red, swollen, soft and at times congestion in the sheath or between it and the nerve fibrils. The pain is increased by pressure, tension or movement; especially at night. At times, in severe cases, it is possible to feel the swollen nerve at certain points of distribution. The skin is often red, glossy and swollen, due to the lack of vascular and muscular tone. If the lesion be sufficiently severe to set up degenerative changes in the nerve there is a loss of motion, sensation and muscular reflexes in the nerve.

### What Examination Showed.

On examination of four cases of localized neuritis which I treated during the past year I found.

(1) Brachial neuritis. There was pressure of the clavicle upon the brachial plexus and the fifth cervical vertebra was to the right, causing intense pain in the arm along the course of the nerve.

(2) Patient was thrown out of her carriage striking on her elbow and suffered a dislocation at that joint, which was reduced by the surgeon in attendance. Severe pain persisted for four months after the accident, which was said, by the surgeon to be caused by adhesions at the elbow joint, and was "rubbed" by him an hour each day. I examined the patient and found a slight slip at the shoulder joint, which had been overlooked and had caused pressure on the nerve, but found no adhesions.

(3) Patient had been exposed to cold by sleeping close to an open

window, which had affected the facial nerve, causing severe contraction along its course and of the muscles in the cervical region.

(4) Neuritis of intercostal and brachial nerves which at first was thought to be neuralgia, but on account of continued and intense pain was diagnosed as localized neuritis. The pain extended across the upper part of the chest, down the left arm, and was so severe as to persist often after a hypodermic of morphia had been administered by a physician. On examination, I found a history of the patient having been the constant attendant on an invalid mother for years; lifting her several times a day which caused at times severe strain on the ribs and shoulders. She had also sustained a fall from a porch, striking on the edge of a step, in the region of the upper four ribs which had depressed them and wedged them close together. The result was a constant pain, increased by the least movement of the arm, extending to the wrist, scapula and sternum. There was muscular wasting, and at times a numbness.

### How Cases Were Treated and Results.

The treatment in every case was to remove the cause and in acute cases absolute rest was ordered. Careful, but thorough, manipulation of the muscles surrounding the nerves so as to relieve the pressure on them. In acute attacks in order to ease the pain inhibition was given but was not always successful, as at times the nerves were so inflamed that the treatment irritated them all the more.

Local heat was applied and sometimes relieved the pain, but extreme care should be taken as it may cause burns and ulcerations, as in anesthesia of the skin one may not perceive its intensity.

In every case the bony structures were replaced and recovery being the result, and I feel sure that the prognosis of localized neuritis when treated by an osteopath is most favorable.

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## FASHION AT LAST FINDS A HEALTHFUL POISE

FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O., KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Hitherto, most of the positions taught by society leaders were most vicious. While the French women well understood the necessity of keeping the pelvis free from congestion, and carefully raised the bowels, before fastening the corset, forcing them upward so that the well-laced-in waists did not confine them, the American women on the contrary, taking no thought for their health, laced in the middle part of the corset, forcing the bowels down to the pelvis and completed the work by apply-

ing a straight front hose supporter. I have cured a number of cases of severe pelvic trouble by merely calling attention to this American practice and directing the patient to discontinue it.

#### A Common Postural Deformity.

All osteopaths have been bothered by the posterior lumbar curvature in society women, and are well acquainted with the multitude of pelvic disturbances depending upon it, but thanks to the new style of back, perhaps this will be at an end. In the household department of the Chicago Tribune magazine, of December 1st, the editor tells of her experience in acquiring the new position, and says,

#### Secures New Back Through Osteopathy.

"This year the back goes in sharply at the waistline; it must be expressive. Last year all it ever expressed was lack of vitality and strength.

O, the awful time we girls have had trying to straighten our backs!

The muscles of my back had evidently become set in the old way, for after practicing sitting, standing, and walking in the new position for one day I was so stiff and lame that I had to move around like a mechanical doll until the bright thought struck me that osteopathy would probably take the kinks and aches and pains out of my poor back.

I had just one treatment, and that dear doctor limbered me up so nicely that I was the only girl in my set who could sit down and bend over without letting out smothered squeaks of pain. The muscles soon get used to the new position, so that we feel better than ever, for in the old way our lungs, heart, and stomach were all crowded up together—now they have more room for work."

The trouble in this case was, that the lady in question had a condition of posterior lumbar, which the osteopath corrected.

#### Another Cause of Ill Health.

Another bugbear of the fashionable ladies which is readily corrected by osteopaths, is a slipped innominate. Many a patient has been referred to me by her dressmaker, who first noticing that the hips were not uniform directed her to "see the osteopath and get straightened up." The results in these cases were that hip pads were removed, skirts that had been cut longer on one side than on the other were of necessity remade and incidentally, the fortunate patients would remark that they "were in better health than for years."

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#### EXPERT TESTIMONY DEFEATS MAL-PRACTICE SUIT.

Drs. Wenger & Wood, of Fulton, Mo., Osteopaths, were recently sued by one Booker Robertson of that city, charging them with mal-practice in the treatment of an injured hip. Drs. Laughlin and Young, of the A. S. O. testified as experts for the de-

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## NATURE CURES, NOT THE PHYSICIAN.

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This saying is nearly as old as the Christian era. It has been repeated times without number, and has been proved to be true by arguments and experiments and clinic experience until there is absolutely no doubt of its verity. Yet, in practice, people otherwise intelligent, both doctors and laymen, act as if the physician were still possessed of those mysterious powers attributed to him in olden times when his "medicine," or witchcraft, was supposed to "drive out" the disease, and make the poor sick body so uncomfortable a habitation that the evil spirits would leave it to the undisturbed occupancy of the natural owner.

Every symptom of disease was supposed to be a manifestation of the presence of some malignant personage who thus for his own pleasure tore the body of his host, or caused it to perform strange and irrational feats. The mere statement of the belief proves its absurdity, and yet the spirit of it underlies the relationship of doctor and patient to this day. Patients insist that "curative" medicines and manipulations shall be given them, that their wounds shall be dressed with "healing" applications, that their diseases shall be attacked, as if the disease were a thing to be itself a subject of attack. It is a common saying that there is a remedy for all the ills of life, somewhere in nature, if only we knew where to find it. This is true; there is a remedy for all the ills of life, and this remedy is good, pure blood, moving freely under normal pressure. There is a sure preventive for nearly all the ills of life, and that is to live a normal life, omitting the false and injurious pleasures as well as the false and injurious ambitions.

#### Stimulants are a Deception not an Aid.

There is nothing but good food and good air that can make good blood, and there is nothing in the way of special food that is so good for nerves or muscles or heart or any other organ as the good blood under normal pressure and flowing at a normal rate.

Rest is essential. There is nothing in all the world that can take the place of rest. No special food can rebuild the tissues which need rest. Stimulants may deceive the weary body into further work, but they can never rebuild worn tissues. The physician has no substitute for good food, good air, good rest, the wholesome life. These are the only specifics in all the natural kingdom.

The tissues of the body elaborate their own healing applications. The blood contains the curative drugs needed for the relief of diseased

conditions. The cells produce substances which attack and kill and dissolve bacteria which may gain entrance into the body. On every hand, the proofs of the essential powers of the body to protect and cure and care for itself are made manifest to the thoughtful student. "Nature heals."

#### Duty of Modern Physician.

The duty of the physician is not eliminated by this view, but is rather magnified. If the old ideas were true, the physician might employ almost any methods, however empirical and irrational, with no thought of discredit. If the sick person recovered, the credit was all to the physician. If he lingered a long time ill, it was proof of the physician's skill that he kept him alive so long, or that he finally recovered. If he died, the physician had the credit of having done his best. Who ever considers how much better the person might have been without any interference with the natural powers of his own body toward recovery?

On the other hand, if the powers of the body itself be recognized, the physician has a more arduous task, with a more successful ending, though he fails to receive much of the credit of the older school of practice. His duty is to determine whether there is any interference with the healing of the patient's body. He must determine whether the blood is flowing normally through the whole body, whether the wastes of the body are being eliminated normally, whether the patient is receiving and digesting a normal quantity of food, whether there is anything in the patient's manner of living which makes a normal body impossible.

#### The Physician Assists; Nature Cures.

In other words, if a person is sick, there is something the matter with his body. It is the duty of the modern physician to determine just what is the matter with it. He may remove the condition which interferes with the normal power of the body to cure itself, but he can not do the curing. "Nature cures, not the physician."

He can do nothing in the way of permanent relief, unless his instructions are followed absolutely. If hygienic measures are indicated, the modern physician so instructs his patient. These instructions must be followed absolutely and without modification if the best results are to be secured. Mother Nature is helpless in the presence of systemic poisoning by stimulants, or bad air, or decayed masses of food materials in the intestines, or by the neglect of the common laws she has given for the management of this complex machine we call a body.

"Nature cures," but the physician must see that Nature is not interfered with by abnormal structural or environal conditions.

#### LEUCORRHOEA.

A. P. TERRELL, D. O., DALLAS, TEXAS.

There is scarcely any morbid condition from which women suffer which is more common than the subject under consideration. The writer examines all of the letters addressed to the Hygienic Department of a large sanitarium, and dictates the replies. One of the printed questions on the Health Statements sent out to these ladies is "Have you leucorrhoea?" Almost the invariable answer to the question is "Yes." It is astonishing to see how many of our women are afflicted with this malady. But notwithstanding its great prevalence, there are many physicians who do not understand it as they should. That we as practitioners, may have a broader view of the subject, and know how better to try at the affliction, it is fitting for us to discuss it.

**DEFINITION**—The word leucorrhoea is from two Greek words (Leukos,—white and roia,—flow) which mean a white flow. It is then a whitish discharge from the female genital organs. It may be defined, very properly, I think, as a more or less profuse discharge of fluid secreted by the lining membrane of the female genital organs, varying a good deal in quantity and color, but neither accompanied nor followed, necessarily, by disorganization of any tissue of the organ. By the laity it is sometimes called simply, "The Whites."

**ETIOLOGY**—One could almost say, when speaking of the causes which bring about this effect, or this condition, "they are legion." Some are remote and some are approximate—some are primary while others are secondary. It requires careful, intelligent investigation to find out the real cause in many of these cases. The disease may be attributable to constitutional weakness as seen in cases where the leucorrhoeal discharge is vicarious of, or introductory to, the menses; frequent abortion or child bearing, over suckling, scrofulous diathesis, etc.

It may also result from cold, fatigue, deficient nourishment, too stimulating diet, certain localities or atmospheric changes, sedentary employment, suppression of eruptions, etc. It may occur from local stimuli such as too frequent coition, the use of emenagogues, stimulating injections, the irritation arising from a pessary in the vagina, or from worms in the rectum, etc. When a leucorrhoea becomes chronic or habitual, when it has persisted without cessation, for weeks or months, draining away the patient's strength, making her wretched, one of three things is certain: (1) either there is some local cause, near or remote, which gives origin to the disease, and sustains it; or (2) there is a bad habit of body, a depraved condition of the general system, a cachexia, a morbid bias, or a discrasia, inherited or acquired, which perpetuates it; or (3) these two sets of causes are combined.

#### Circumstances Under Which it Occurs.

1. In young females of delicate constitution it is not uncommon to find a secretion of "whites" at one or two monthly periods preceding the development of the catamenia, and vicarious of them.

2. In suppressed menstruation, the subsequent monthly periods are often marked by a discharge of whites, nearly the same in quantity, and continued as long as the natural secretion.

3. The interval of menstruation may be occupied by uterine leucorrhoea; in these cases the discharge increases two or three days previous to appearance of the menses, and re-appears in great quantity after their subsidence.

4. Menorrhagia is frequently caused, and very often accompanied by this white discharge, which increases just before and after the menstrual period, and sometimes occupies the intervals. This complication seems to add much to the distress of the patient, and the menorrhagia is not easily relieved until the leucorrhoea is cured.

5. About the "Cessation of the menses," the few last periods are often marked

(Concluded in January Journal.)

## "MOSSBACKS."

Those who STILL HAVE NOT RESPONDED WITH ADDRESSES. Look through this list, please, at once, check those you KNOW to be correct and supply such information as you can. If your name is here and you had responded, but card was lost, WRITE AGAIN. This is of importance to THE WHOLE PROFESSION.

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# The Journal of Osteopathy

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY PUBLISHING CO.,  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Mo., as Second Class Matter.

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## FIELD EDITORS.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., DECEMBER, 1907.

## EDITORIALS.

Owing to a printer's error, the account of Dr. Geo. Laughlin's Expert Testimony was disarranged. The first of the article is on page 436, while the main part is on page 455.

**An Apology**—We trust our subscribers will pardon the delays of the last two months in our two publications. The O. J. will be on time this month, Dec. 21, the J. O. also, Dec. 31.

**Craig's Anatomy Nearly Ready**—The Maryville, Mo., Tribune states that the book on sectional anatomy which has been in preparation for the last twelve years will be ready in about six weeks. The volume will contain about 100 pages 11x14 and about 46 plates of life size sections of the body.

**Illinoisians Rejoice**—There has been general rejoicing in Illinois over the decision of attorney general Stead as mentioned in last month's Journal. This is something for which the osteopaths have long contended, and the public seems to be unanimous in congratulations on their final victory. The Peoria Star editorially characterizes the decision as "this is good sense."

**Date of A. O. A. Meeting**—There have been a number of letters received in favor of and adverse to, the changing the date of next summer's A. O. A. Convention, but after considering all phases of the question, the Old Doctor desires to have it stated he thinks the date in August as originally decided upon, is best. Come, pawn your watch if necessary, but come.

**Incorporate New Hospital**—The Springfield Journal of Nov. 26th, among the other incorporations mentions the following: American Hospital of Medicine and Surgery and Osteopathy, Chicago, incorporators A. F. Heimlich, D. Littlejohn and J. B. Littlejohn. The Editor wrote to the above endeavoring to ascertain the details of the enterprise, but up to date has been unable to secure any information. Incorporating usually means a business enterprise, so we trust this is another osteopathic hospital to be.

**Spalding & Bro. Gone Wrong**—Spaldings are from their New York office circularizing the osteopathic profession for their automatic abdominal masseur and in the course of their circular make this statement. In an interesting expression of opinion by a member of your profession, it has been called, "THE M. D.'S. OSTEOPATH" (!) For it PERFORMS THE WORK OF AN OSTEOPATH and masseur." Fancy the insult of trying to persuade the members of this profession to purchase a massage machine and telling them that by means of it, they can give osteopathic treatments automatically. They "invite correspondence in reference to this most useful nature cure," and we certainly hope that the profession will very quickly respond to the invitation and in no uncertain terms.

**What's the Matter With the Profession?**—Is the osteopathic profession asleep, dreaming, money

mad or merely moss covered, when on the first publication there are 1500 of the practicing osteopaths who have not cared sufficiently for their locations to respond to cards sent regarding them. And even after they had been advertised as lost, indifferent, dead, backward, etc., when such practitioners as D. B. Macauley first president of the first national association, still allow their names to be in the moss-back list, it seems that as one correspondent says, "there is need of a revival and in some cases, a resurrection, as some are too dead to revive." Please look through the list of "moss-backs" published in this issue, and see if you can assist the editor in scraping off some of this accumulation. Do it now, at once, immediately, and send it to the editor by return mail.

**Dr. Tasker on California Law**—"We are much in doubt as to the exact status of osteopaths in this state. I mean by this, that it is a question in the minds of many D. O's. whether the new law enlarges the scope of their privileges. There has certainly been no curtailment of any privileges granted by the old osteopathic law. Since all applicants to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy or any other form of the healing art must take the same examination, it seems evident that the state intended all to enjoy the same privileges. M. D's. deny this, claiming that the preliminary requirements for them are greater than for osteopaths and this constitutes the basis for difference in privileges. You will note there are some startling statements, as to what the practice of medicine is. I quote Justice Selph's definition: "1—In adjudging the nature and symptoms of the disease. 2—In determining the proper remedy for the disease. 3—In giving or prescribing the application of the remedy for the disease." If you can think of anything more comprehensive let us have it."

**Are Osteopaths Easy Marks?**—Sometime ago, the Journal published an article by Dr. Robt. I. Walker on investments, so when one of the eastern osteopaths received a flattering letter beginning "Are you making money as fast as you wish? Would you go into a proposition if you could be shown where you could make several hundred percent on your investments, and still know that your capital was as safe as in a bank," he sent the letter to us with the request that we look it up. Dr. Walker's reply is as follows: "The man who has a profitable mining, land or agricultural scheme is not compelled to go into the office buildings of our city, or to the modest dwellings of our country practitioners, for the purpose of inducing them to invest their hard earned dollars. Had I a really excellent mining or other scheme to promote, I think I could spend my time more profitably among capitalists than among doctors or other professional men. The amount of unused capital in America that is lying in wait for judicious and profitable investment is so great that even the fools should be able to understand the situation. Some six years ago an acquaintance of mine was induced by a Boston D. O. to invest some \$2500.00 in a mining scheme and has not to my knowledge received any dividend, or seen any of the money originally invested since. A brother of the D. O. being asked if the scheme was a good one said "Yes, very good,—for the promoters.""

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#### A. S. O. FOOT BALL TEAM FINISHES A VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

In spite of the fact that Athletics are supposed to be dead at the A. S. O., Manager Geo. C. Pound reports the most successful season in many years from a playing and financial standpoint. The present Board of Control and Officers have worked in perfect harmony and a successful season has been the result. At the start of the season the student body raised \$500.00 for Athletics during the present year and this amount was duplicated by the A. S. O. management and Faculty. Lewis J. Bingham, a Colgate University man, who is taking a course at the A. S. O., was employed as coach and certainly deserves great credit for the showing the team made.

Eight games were scheduled for the season, two of which were cancelled owing to financial reasons. Of the remaining six games the boys won four.

The two powerful games were played with Drake University of Des Moines and Lombard College of Galesburg, Ill. We lost the Drake game through lack of confidence and came back strong and beat Lombard by a decisive score on Thanksgiving Day.

At no time was Lombard within striking distance of the A. S. O. goal. The victory is especially gratifying to the followers of the A. S. O. team owing to the fact that Lombard had won every game played, (up to Thanksgiving Day) this season by large scores and has a clear title to the collegiate Championship of Illinois.

The prospects for next season all point to a winner in 1908 for we lose but four men this year out of a squad of thirty men.

Following is the 1907 record:

October 19, Quincy	11—A. S. O.—0
October 26, Brookfield	0—A. S. O.—39
November 2 Hurdland	5—A. S. O.—6
November 9 Quincy	6—A. S. O.—9
November 16 Drake U.	18—A. S. O.—5
November 28 Lombard	0—A. S. O.—10
Totals	35 69



DR. J. F. McNARY.

(Author of "The Appendix and its Treatment" to appear in the Journal)  
"A masterly presentation of the subject from the standpoint of the surgeon-osteopath."—G. A. Still.

**The Journal of Osteopathy for Next Year**—If ever the Journal of Osteopathy was the leading magazine of the profession it will certainly be so next year. With the Old Doctor, now in better health than for several years, contributing his messages of rare wisdom from time to time of which this month's installment is only a beginning, with Dr. Wm. Smith's splendid articles, with discussions by the leading thinkers of the profession, as McConnell, Burns, McNary, and others, to say nothing of timely illustrations and all the news that's going, he indeed is to be pitied who would choose to remain behind the times. \* \* \*

**Subscription Offers**—Several have written asking if we still gave the Old Doctor's Philosophy with a three year subscription. We give the following premiums, good during this month: For a three year subscription and the Old Doctor's Philosophy, \$3.00. For a one year subscription and the twelve issues preceding, \$1.00. Until Dec. 20th, and for new subscribers only, 25 copies of the Osteopathic Journal Vol. IV, No. 1, and one year subscription to the Journal of Osteopathy, \$1.00. If you send in \$6.00 for six new subscribers we will send you the 150 copies and print your card free. \* \* \*

**A Christmas Present to Your Patients**—Doubtless all of you have advanced patients, who would appreciate the Journal of Osteopathy and its news to the profession, better than the Osteopathic Journal. If you desire to make your patients a present of the Journal of Osteopathy we will accept \$25.00 for 50 one year subscriptions, or \$15.00 for 25 one year subscriptions, and will notify each subscriber that the magazine is a gift from yourself. Think this over, prosperous D. O's. \* \* \*

#### ASSOCIATIONS.

**Blair County, Pennsylvania**—The osteopaths of Altoona, Pa., met at the office of Dr. P. R. Kamp, Nov. 14th and organized. A few fakirs were in Altoona and intended starting a fake school, and the object of this association is to block this movement. There are four members, Drs. Daventor, Yeater, Blakesley and Kamp.

**Detroit**—The Detroit Osteopaths met with Dr. Charles A. Bennett, 213 Woodward Ave., Nov. 6th and discussed mitral insufficiency.

**Idaho**—At the Idaho Association, the principle business of importance transacted was the start made toward a northwestern association. The Montana osteopaths have favored this for some time and the Idaho practitioners joining expect to have also those of Washington and Oregon. Next year's meeting will be held at Butte, in September with the Montana osteopaths. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, E. G. Houseman; vice-presidents, A.D. Maxwell and Jane Shank; secretary, C. W. Kingsbury; treasurer, Mary A. Kingsbury. Papers were discussed by Drs. Dill, Schmelzel, Houseman, Maxwell, Jones and Rightenour.

**Los Angeles County**—The Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Association met November twenty-first, in the library of The Pacific College of Osteopathy.

F. C. Clark gave a report of a case of cardiac disorder which presented some anomalous features. The condition was evidently due to pelvic irritation, and yielded to appropriate treatment.

C. A. Whiting gave the third of a series of talks upon pathology. His talk was illustrated by slides showing fibroma adenoma, sarcoma and carcinoma. The interesting feature of these preparations was that they were all taken from the same uterus, showing the possibility that one form of neoplasm, itself not malignant, may initiate the growth of tumors of intense malignancy.

Nettie Olds-Haight gave the address of the evening. Her subject was "The Scope of the Osteopathic Philosophy."

Dr. Haight distinguished between "osteopathic philosophy" and "osteopathic practice." Osteo-

paths have made serious mistakes in refusing to admit into their practice those things which are the heritage of all who seek the upbuilding of the race. Osteopathic practice should include the efforts toward securing better hygienic conditions, both civic and domestic. To advise proper food, good air, pure water, personal cleanliness, rational exercise, these things are included in the duty of all physicians. Asepsis and antisepsis are essentials of cleanliness. The essence of the osteopathic philosophy lies in the fact that every cell makes a normal reaction to its environment so long as that environment is even nearly normal. The duty of the osteopath is to remove the factor which prevents normal activity. Give the cell its normal environment, and if its structure be not irreparably injured, it will live its normal life. The use of heat or cold or water or any other simple thing in the effort to force increased action, or to inhibit action, is in principle as far removed from osteopathy as is drug habit itself. Of course, the effects are not so injurious. The osteopathic theory of "removing the lesion" may be applied to every condition characterized by a lack of harmony. There is some efficient cause for the congestion of starving people in the cities while the fields are full of foods which are decaying for the want of men to harvest the crops. There is some efficient cause for every manifestation of disease in the family or social or political relations of mankind. The application of the osteopathic philosophy would "remove the lesions" in these cases.

Dr. Haight was frequently interrupted by applause. The discussion which followed was led by Susan Balfe.

**New Jersey Fakes in Session**—The "New Jersey Osteopathic Association" met in Paterson about the same time that the regulars met in Newark. They discussed the "lack of close organization and better understanding among the members" and the clinic at the "New Jersey College of Osteopathy". Of all the names mentioned, we could locate only one, who is a graduate of a school that ever had any standing at all. This one, we should think would join the New Jersey regulars.

**New York**—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1907, found the New York Osteopathic Society duly assembled in the Hotel Ten Eyck, at Albany, N. Y., for their ninth annual meeting.

The faces of the "War Horses" wreathed in smiles, were in evidence, while the faces of the other members who had not been obliged to shoulder so much of the work, were equally pleasant. The "glad hand" was in evidence at every turn.

At 9:30 the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. C. F. Bandel.

The morning session was devoted to routine business—listening to reports—taking care of unfinished business and considering new matters. The report of Dr. R. H. Williams, (the osteopathic member of the examining board) on "Legislation," was listened to with great eagerness. Much rejoicing over the recent legislative victory was expressed and attention was called to the fact, that while the enactment of a law favorable to the osteopath was exceedingly gratifying, it by no means signified that the time had come when we could rest on our oars in perfect safety—we must be eternally on the "Qui-vive" for unexpected developments on the part of our friends "the enemy"—a watchful eye must be constantly kept on their every movement tending to rob us of our long fought for victory—in union there was strength—we must be most thoroughly organized and work as a unit to hold what we have won.

The following unanimously adopted resolution, expresses the sentiments of those present:

Resolved; That in appreciation of the able and self-sacrificing services of the officers and directors of this society in making the splendid campaign, in which they gave evidence of the most capable leadership, we heartily endorse their work, and congratulate them upon their great success, and express our thanks by a rising vote.

Resolutions of condolence were passed over the death of Drs. Hart of Albany and Bristol of Syracuse.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Riley, New York; vice-president, Chas. Hazzard, New York; secretary, J. P. Burlingham, Canandaigua; treasurer, W. L. Buster, Mt. Vernon. Directors: C. F. Bandel, New York; Wm. M. Smiley, Albany; Frank J. McGuire, Binghamton.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, his subject: "Osteopathy written indelibly with a big O"—delivered in the Doctor's usual ardent vein, was filled with warnings against worshipping false gods in therapeutics, urging those present to stick close to their guns, study more and more anatomy, thus forming a better foundation for advanced osteopathic technique, and it would of necessity follow that practitioners will become more specific in their treatments.

He cited many cases which had come under his observation, illustrating that a thorough knowledge of anatomy would tend to make practitioners more specific in giving treatments. He aptly pointed out where in his mind, a general treatment was suggestive of unfamiliarity with anatomy, and was in many cases actually productive of great harm to the patient.

Dr. Hildreth was thoroughly at home with the New York State Osteopaths—and if the com-

ments heard on all sides after the meeting, could be taken as a criterion, his words of advice had fallen on good ground.

Elizabeth Fink conducted a "Round Table" on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics. Papers on these subjects were read by Elsie M. Tieke, Lillian B. Daily, Clara P. Beall, and Irene Bissonette.

"Osteopathic Diagnosis," a paper by Chas. Hazzard was full of logical matter, confirming the superiority of osteopathic diagnosis as compared with that of other schools.

It was especially noticeable that a spirit of harmony and progress prevailed at the meeting—this was particularly shown in the feeling of reverence for the "Old Doctor, exhibited by the graduates of schools other than the A. S. O.

Dr. Hazzard's remarks, urging the A. S. O. alumni to send in their subscriptions for the "Old Doctor's portrait, brought out protests from graduates of the S.C.O., At. and N. schools who were desirous of contributing, against making the movement an A. S. O. affair. The Society unanimously voted to contribute the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars to the fund for this portrait. The meeting adjourned to meet at Albany, N. Y., the last Wednesday in October, 1908.

J. P. BURLINGHAM,

Sec'y New York Osteopathic Society.

The Ohio Osteopathic Society will hold its Tenth Annual Meeting at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 27 and 28, 1907.

A splendid program is being arranged, some of the best osteopathic talent in the country will be with us. A banquet and theater party will also be features. All osteopaths in Ohio and those near Cincinnati are invited and urged to be present. E. H. COSNER, Sec'y.

Oregon—Meeting will be held January 11th, and is expected to be very interesting.

Oregon Medical Board—Dr. Moore requests that we announce the next regular meeting will be in Portland, Jan. 14 and 15. Requests for information should be addressed to Dr. Moore.

Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was reorganized on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, 1907. Constitution and By-laws were considered and officers were elected for the year, as follows: Charles M. McCurdy, president; W. B. Keene, vice-president; Myron W. Bigsby, treasurer; Gene G. Banker, secretary; B. F. Johnson, A. N. Fleck and W. L. Beitel, executive committee. The officers have gone enthusiastically to work and we look forward to a rousing year.

Portland Osteopaths—At the annual meeting of the Portland osteopaths, Nov. 2nd, it was decided to carry on specific research work, and to hold meetings the first Saturday of each month. Officers elected, were president, R. B. Northrup; secretary, Mabel Akin.

St. Louis Reorganizes—About twenty osteopaths met at the A. T. Still Infirmary the 21st and re-organized the St. Louis Osteopathic Society. Adrain D. Nichols was elected president; O. S. Miller, vice-president; Annie M. Adam, secretary and treasurer. A committee of Drs. Crenshaw, Hildreth and Miller were appointed to draw up by-laws. Meetings will be held monthly.

Sacramento Valley—Regular meeting was held in Sacramento, Nov. 16th. Program consisted of discussions by Drs. Rule, Slater, Haines, and Snare, and a demonstration of lesions and technic by W. Horace Ivie, late of the A. S. O.

Santa Clara County Association—This was the first meeting after summer vacation and there was no special program Nov. 5th. A talk was given by Dr. Jennie Stephenson, in which she described her visit with a Paris specialist and his theories on humanized milk. The adoption of this new method has resulted in a decided decrease in mortality.

Second District of Iowa—The Eastern Iowa Association was reorganized, Oct. 24th at Cedar Rapids, as The Second District. Discussions were by Drs. Bullard, Miller, A. J. Olmsted, Burd, Aekley and J. R. Johnson. Officers elected were: W. C. Burd, president; J. R. Johnson, vice-president, S. Louisa Olmsted, secretary; C. C. Hitchcock, treasurer.

#### Osteopathic Journal, Vol. IV, No. 1.

Pneumonia,..... : A. T. Still  
 Drug Doctors Desert Dope.....  
 Some Early History of A. T. Still.....  
 Billy Joe's Ears,..... Louisa Burns, M. S., D. O.  
 Osteopathic Treatment in Eye Troubles (selections), G. A. Still, M. S., M. D., D. O.  
 Localized Neuritis, .....H. Thomas Ashlock, D. O.  
 Fashion At Last Finds a Healthful Poise,..... Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O.  
 Nature Cures, Not the Physician, .....Louisa Burns, M. S., D. O.  
 Ready for distribution December 21. To be sure of yours, ORDER NOW.  
 Vol. III, No. 6, all sold out. A few assorted back numbers at \$2.00 per 100, delivered.



Sixth District Iowa—"A. T. Still, Kirksville, Mo. The Sixth District Osteopathic Convention held at Atlantic, Ia., sends greetings to you and the assurance of our presence in Kirksville next summer at the meeting of the A. O. A. Fraternally yours, A. Clifford Brown, president; W.A. Rush secretary."

South Dakota Wants More Osteopaths—The next examinations will be at Pierre, Febr. 6th and 7th. We have several good towns in the state vacant, Vermillion, 3,000; Brookings, 3,500; Dell Rapids 2,500; Salem 1,800; Clark 1,500; Tyndall 1,800. These are all first-class towns. Am anxious to have them filled with live D. O's. Will be glad to answer any and all questions in regard to locations in the state. G. C. Redfield, president of Board.

The Southeastern Iowa Osteopathic Association held its meeting, Saturday, Nov. 23rd, in Grand Jury Room, Court House, Ottumwa, Iowa.

The program was not carried out as previously arranged on account of the absence of some of the members, who had promised to take part.

However, it was a very successful and interesting meeting, some good clinics were conducted by Geo. Laughlin of Kirksville and F. P. Young of Des Moines. Dr. Pool of Fairfield read an excellent paper on Innominate Lesions. Dr. Young gave a lecture on Osteopathy in certain Surgical Affections as Acute Inflammations, Abscesses, Appendicitis, Erysipelas, etc., which was listened to with rapt attention by all present. Dr. Laughlin read a most interesting paper on Osteopathy in Tubercular Affection of the joints, and G. C. Farmer of Oskaloosa conducted a Round Table on Pelvic Diseases of Women. The organizing of the third district was laid over until the next meeting, which will be held early in the spring at Fairfield. W. O. Pool of Fairfield was chosen president and E. E. Westfall, of Mt. Pleasant, secretary.

It is to be regretted that every osteopath in the district could not be here as the clinics alone conducted by Dr. Young and Dr. Laughlin were well worth coming to, and the paper by Dr. Geo. Laughlin on Osteopathy in Tubercular Affections of the Joints, should be heard or read by every osteopath.

Western Pennsylvania—Fifty osteopaths attended the meeting at the Hotel Lincoln, Nov. 23rd, when Dr. Proctor of Buffalo delivered an address and clinic on osteopathy in throat trouble, choosing as his subject, Fundamentals in osteopathic practice. The newspapers made a feature of the large number of the fair sex present. Officers elected were: President, R. H. Miller; vice-president, Julia E. Foster; secretary, L. C. Kline; treasurer, Helen M. Baldwin.

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#### SHORT PERSONALS.

Last chance for Eals & Tabers Charts. See ad.

Dr. Chas. Miliken is recuperating at Whittier, Calif.

Dr. Harry M. Stoe of Helena, Mont., is taking a P. G., at Des Moines.

Dr. C. C. Rude, formerly of Mt. Carrol, is now associated with the Drs. Overton, of Tuscola, Ill.

Dr. Ella X. Quinn of Baltimore, Md., will reopen her office at St. Augustine, Fla., this month.

Dr. Gertrude Forres. Has retired from practice at Albia, Ia., on account of ill health, and is at home in Lovilia, Ia.

Dr. W. C. Williams of Santa Rosa, Calif., has taken an option on a ranch near Sebastopol, with the intention of opening a Sanitarium.

Dr. Julia A. Johnson has located at 640 Cookman Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., although still retaining her branch office at Manasquan.

Dr. Ray L. Davis of Albia, Ia., is characterized by a local paper as "rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading practitioners in his profession."

Dr. R. T. Quick of Charleston, W. Va., is taking a P. G., at the A. S. O. Dr. Quick was one of the most constant and effective workers in the W. Va., legal battle last year.

Dr. Minnie W. True of the last P. G. class, after a short vacation at her home in Scotia, Nebr., has located at Hotel Warren, Barbaboo, Wis., and states that the prospects are good.

Dr. Lucy J. Moses has changed her address from 731 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 10, Seaverns Ave., Jamaica Plains, Mass., having closed her Brooklyn home for the winter.

Dr. J. W. Sylvester of Cleveland, Ohio, he of the aldermanic proportions, and capitalistic smile, gave the Journal office a pleasant visit recently. He expressed himself as well pleased with the progress at the A. S. O.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland, formerly of Mankato, and later of Mapleton, Minn., where he has been resting is to enter practice again, and is located at Albert Lea. The Mapleton papers express regret at his leaving that village.

Dr. C. G. E. Sieburg of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., has just returned from a vacation of over a month, in which time he visited a number of southern cities. Dr. Sieburg has a good practice and believes a vacation cheaper than a break-down.

"Certified Check" Makes Statement—The advertiser, under the above head in the want column, writes the editor that he has "a nice sub-stantial practice, in a beautiful Southern city, where the climate may be rivaled, but never surpassed by any country in the world, where the rose, the magnolia and mocking bird, weave their beauty, fragrance and song as a silken cotton thread through and through the fabric of Southern hospitality. It is to this field I invite a well grounded man to join me. Those interested may submit lists of questions which I will gladly answer."

Loath to Leave Erie—Dr. S. R. Love writes that he is compelled to undergo an operation on his throat. For some time he has been able to attend his practice only a part of the time, yet his receipts have been as much as yielded by many a practice to which full time has been devoted. He expects that the city will receive 35000 in addition to its present 70000 on account of the General Electric Co., building a new plant. He says he much regrets that his health compels him to abandon the location.



Allopathy congratulates Osteopathy. A. T. Still and G. A. Goben. (On steps of the Hospital).

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#### THE FREE WARDS AT THE A. S. O. HOSPITAL.

When this is read the above Wards will be in active operation, and thanks to the hard work of the students of the School they have been equipped, furnished with everything required, without running into debt for one cent. Money has been raised in many ways by the students; the sale of the tickets for the Lecture by Dr. Smith practically cleared the cost, aided by subscriptions from citizens of a public mind and graduates in the field.

Friday, Nov. 29th the students headed by Dr. Charles Still and the School band, marched in an "old-time" parade, to the square at which point the time-honored photograph was taken to add to the illustrated history. Then the collecting squad began its work and by 6 p. m., \$225 had been added to the fund. Many were the schemes employed; a band of itinerant musicians discoursed music and sang sweetly raising over \$20 in subscriptions, the "Friars" as a Salvation Army crowd beat the drum and exhorted all to "Give their money to the Hospital" to the tune of about the same; a decrepit old man with a label appended to him asked for funds for the same purpose on the ground that he was "Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Foolish," which plea backed by his sweet music on an Ocarina

Do  
you  
know

THAT IN UTAH OSTEOPATHS ARE CALLED M. D's.?

IN WHAT STATES OSTEOPATHY IS REGARDED AS PRACTICE OF MEDICINE?

IN WHAT STATES OSTEOPATHS PRACTICE "ON SUFFERANCE?"

WHAT OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETIES THERE ARE AND THEIR OFFICERS?

WHAT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY OSTEOPATHS?

WHO ARE THE LIVE PRACTITIONERS, AND THEIR CORRECT ADDRESSES?

THIS AND MANY OTHER THINGS ARE ALL IN THE NEW DIRECTORY OF THE A. O. A. UNTIL DECEMBER 25th, 50c. POSTPAID, AFTER THAT \$1.00. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

netted a respectable sum. Meanwhile a band of nurses and others in white surgical gowns were "holding up" all and sundry in the orthodox "Hospital Saturday" fashion, and the citizens, being for the first time so approached, contributed liberally. The Harrington Theatre was jammed to the doors at night, standing room only was there after 7:30, and the applause was loud and long many times during the evening. The earliest picture shown was a portrait of Dr. Still as he was in 1856 when a member of the Kansas Legislature, while the latest were views of the parade and gathering of that day, surely up-to-date enough to satisfy the most exacting. The audience was more than attentive and appreciative, it listened with deep interest to stories of the old days of Osteopathy, viewed scenes, portraits and buildings of bygone days, then would break out into cheers and college yells on the appearance of recent pictures of the Old Doctor, Dr. Charlie, Dr. Warren Hamilton, Dr. George Still and others.



SOME OF THOSE IN THE HOSPITAL PARADE.

Dr. C. E. Still reclining to the left of the walk Dr. Smith standing near the extreme left of picture.

The citizens of Kirksville are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of these Wards, so are the students as well as the future occupants of the beds. It is a great step in the right direction. Kirksville people are loud in their praises of the movement and its success, and all express their gratification at the manner to which the entire matter has been carried out. The whole effort has been a perfect success and it only shows what can be accomplished by a sensibly planned and concerted action. "Hospital Day" has come to remain and will each year receive a cordial welcome from the citizens. And all that has been done was accomplished in less than five weeks! !

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#### NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

**Special Reduction to Osteopaths**—See ad for account of special rates on Stockham books for osteopaths.

**Concerning Surgical Supplies**—The A. S. O. Hospital purchases its supplies of the Max Wochoer Co. If you haven't their catalog, write for it to-day.

**Locates at Union City, Tenn.**—Dr. W. Ammerman is located at Union City, Tenn., so it will not be necessary for others to write to Mr. Woosley in regard to that place.

**Miss Their Physician**—The Recorder, Elgin, Ore., laments the fact that his duties as A. O. A. president will prevent Dr. Moore from being in his branch office there until January 15th.

**Getting Ready in Ontario**—The Ontario Osteopaths are after their bill again, and expect this time to be successful. They are laying a broad foundation of education; the only way to succeed.

**One on Dr. Laughlin**—Just as Dr. Collins was being left out in the cold by the unfeeling governor of Texas, the Doctor was publishing a letter from Dr. W. R. Laughlin, redolent with its full-measure praise.

**An Assistant, Not an Adjunct**—Osteopaths are opposed to adjuncts, but they usually are not adverse to having an assistant. The Allen Bath Outfit, mentioned in the Advertising section this month is the latter. It will pay you to investigate.

**Osteopathy is Common Sense Medicine**—Such was the statement of Dr. Arthur M. Lane of Boston, in the Daniels trial. "We do not use medicine. Air water, food and common sense in addition to adjustment, are enough," the doctor said.

**Contributes to the Charity Ward**—Dr. Jessie B. Johnson, Lisbon, Ohio, has contributed \$5.00 to the charity ward. Other contributions made through the Journal will be acknowledged when received. On another page is an account of the hospital day exercises, Nov. 29th.

**An Example of Gratitude**—Dr. R. C. Dugan of Marion, Ohio, according to the Star, of that city, sued a certain patient of his for \$56.65 and was confronted with a counter suit of \$16.50. The patient claimed that Dr. Dugan had promised to cure, and had failed, and wanted back the money that had been paid on account.

**It Pays to Advertise**—(In the Journal)—If you have anything to advertise, don't waste your money, but secure advertising space in the Journal of Osteopathy. We have had several letters from advertisers, directing us to forward no more inquiries, and one man says that he is still receiving answers to his ad which was placed in the Journal nearly four months ago.

**Dr. Bunting Joins the Great Majority**—By this we do not mean that the enterprising editor of the Osteopathic Physician and other papers has ceased his labors and flown to Elysian Fields, but that while visiting Kirksville, recently, in the presence of all the office force, he stated that the Journal is the "best ever" (Editorial note—Dr. Bunting was one of the early editors of the Journal).

**Massachusetts Osteopaths Rejoice**—The Massachusetts osteopaths are in receipt of a circular from Drs. Denette & Lane, giving in full the Brocton Times account of the Daniels case, of which the Journal last month published a summary, and instructing the profession in the use of "Dr.," "D., O.," and "Physician." A letter on the Massachusetts situation is published in this issue.

**Health Reformer in the Toils**—Although not one complaint had been received by the post office department in regard to the five installments of a story in McFadden's physical culture magazine, the publisher was arraigned in a New Jersey Federal Court for sending obscene matter through the mail and sentenced to a \$2000.00 fine and two years penal servitude. The case has been appealed. This calls to mind the occasion when George Francis Train was convicted on a similar charge when he had sent quotations from the Bible.

**Governor Appoints Texas Osteopath**—Nov. 30th, Dr. J. S. Bailey of Waco, Tex., was appointed member of the Texas State Board. Dr. Bailey is a graduate of the Southern College, '04. Is a member of both state and national associations, is a true osteopath and his appointment meets the general approval of the profession. He is characterized by one of our correspondents, a leading Texan as "a thorough going osteopath and a hustling gentleman, of fine southern type. The whole profession may be congratulated on this appointment."

**Summer Post Graduate School**—There has been a flood of letters advocating a summer course at the A. S. O. next year, and offering suggestions in this regard. Be sure and send your opinion if you would like to attend such a course, and send it at once, to Dr. Warren Hamilton, or to the Journal, so that if such a course should be decided upon, it may be arranged to give the best satisfaction to the greatest number. If you have any intention of entering such a course, should it be started, write at once.

**Good Clubbing Offer**—We have arranged with the Physical Culture Company for the following very good offer, which is of advantage to any osteopath.

The Building of Vital Power, \$1.50.	} Special for the three, \$1.95.
Physical Culture Magazine, \$1.00.	
Journal of Osteopathy, \$1.00.	

This applies to both new subscriptions and renewals. Money must be sent direct to Journal of Osteopathy.

**Coroner Foiled**—Nov. 13th, Dr. E. E. Pierce of Fremont, Wash., was freed from a charge of violating the State Medical law. Dr. Pierce had been called in as a last resort to endeavor to save the life of a dying child. He responded without contract or charge. When the child died he signed the certificate stating the cause of the death. Before the Health Board had passed on the certificate, the local undertaker had buried the child. As soon as the case against Dr. Pierce was decided in his favor, the judge at once dismissed the other case which had been brought against the undertaker on a charge of burying the body without a permit.

**Change in Price of Year Book**—The Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Co. has decided to charge

\$1.00 for the A. O. A. Year Book. This is done only after mature liberation and on the suggestion of leading osteopaths of which the following is typical. "Dear Fiske, you're foolish not to get \$1.00 for the Year Book. You are entitled to it. It's worth it. H. S. Bunting." Also, several of the high officials of the A. O. A. stated that it should be placed at a higher price, thus making A. O. A. membership more valuable. Since the announcement has been made that it would be sold for 50c., cash orders will be received at that rate until Dec. 25th, after which time, \$1.00 will be asked.

**Another Newspaper Fraud**—One of the Metropolitan newspapers recently published a very remarkable account of a child, who, although able to talk to other people was stricken dumb on attempting to address his father. The explanation was that early in gestation the mother had had a quarrel and refused to speak to the father. Accompanying the article, was a "scientific" explanation by some famous "specialist" illustrated by drawings showing the course of the pneumogastric nerve, its origin in the cortex and its distribution. The name and address of the parties were given, so inquiry was made of Dr. F. J. Eimert of Miles City, Mont., where the parties were supposed to live. Dr. Eimert states that in that county, so far as he could ascertain, there is not now, nor has there been recently a family of the name given, who have any children at all.

**Another "I Am Holier Than Thou" Medic**—In a recent copy of the Oklahoma Medical News Journal, G. A. W. (supposedly G. A. Wall, M. D., editor for the O. S. M. A.) states that no regular physician can consult with an osteopath without violating his Æsculapian oaths, his sense of moral honor and his professional dignity, and classes as a "regular quack" any M. D., so doing. This is only one more example of wilful ignorance among medical "leaders." Some biggots like Gould and a few others can see nothing of good in anything not orthodox, while the true leaders, those who do things, know the good in osteopathy and are not afraid to acknowledge it. Perhaps "in Oklahoma the profession is degrading" and if so, let us hope for the well-being of the community and the "noble medical profession" that the degrading process will rapidly accelerate.

**After the Fakirs in Washington**—Dr. Aubrey T. Dodson, he who discovered the famous vitalo, better than osteopathy, more efficient than any other therapeutic method, classed by his fellow practitioners as a rampant quack, and by them expelled from the local society, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Caryl T. Smith, Secretary of the County Medical Society of Spokane, Wash. Dr. T. C. Morris of Spokane sends us the following account of the case:

"Dr. Dodson was fined \$50.00 for practicing medicine without a license from the medical board of the State. One of our members of the city association had a talk with a member of the medical board and he claimed that they intended to keep after the fakirs and he did not think they had any intentions to try and molest the D. O's. who are here quietly attending to their profession. I trust that this is the case and that we will have no trouble. I feel sure that all the conscientious D. O's. here will be glad if Dodson is put out of business for trying to disgrace our beloved benefactor, Dr. Still, and his science. He advertises osteopathy in one paper and vitalo in the other. The Association put him out before I came here. We do not affiliate with him at all, but when he was arrested he went to Dr. Rupert and wanted her to call a meeting of the Spokane Osteopathic Association of which she is president and get the members to help him fight his case, stating that he would win, and that it meant so much for osteopathy. But she called a few of us up and she, like the rest of us, didn't care to help him, or any other fakir, fight his battles."

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., NOVEMBER 22, 1907.

DR. J. A. DE TIENNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR "DOC."

The New York State Osteopathic Society endorses the A. T. Still Portrait Proposition, and Contributes \$100.00 from its treasury.

The movement set on foot by the A. S. O. Alumni Society to have a famous artist paint a full length portrait of Doctor Still, received a most hearty endorsement and a vigorous impulse, at the meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society, at Albany, Oct. 30.

Various members of the Society, who are not A. S. O. Alumni, requested the privilege of contributing to the fund, out of respect for Dr. Still, and because of a desire, not only to see this project carried quickly to a successful result, but also because, as they said, they felt that, inasmuch as Dr. Still and osteopathy are the property of a whole profession, it was really due the profession as a whole that it be given an opportunity to help in the matter. Various members strongly urged upon the committee, several of whom were present, the advisability of broadening the scope of this movement so as to give all osteopaths an opportunity to contribute. The meeting received this proposition with so much favor, that several members were on their feet at one time, asking to be allowed to contribute, and moving that the N. Y. O. S. contribute as a society. Consequently, a motion was put, and carried with enthusiasm, that the Society contribute \$100.00 to the portrait fund. Also, a number, not A. S. O. alumni, made their contributions.

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO

The committee felt that such a spontaneous show of enthusiasm should not be ignored, and, as the point was raised that probably all over the country there were many who are not Alumni of the A. S. O. who desire, individually, to contribute, and that other state societies would likely desire to follow the example of the N. Y. O. S., they felt that it might be advisable to make known their sentiments to the profession at large, and to the State Societies.

Fraternally,

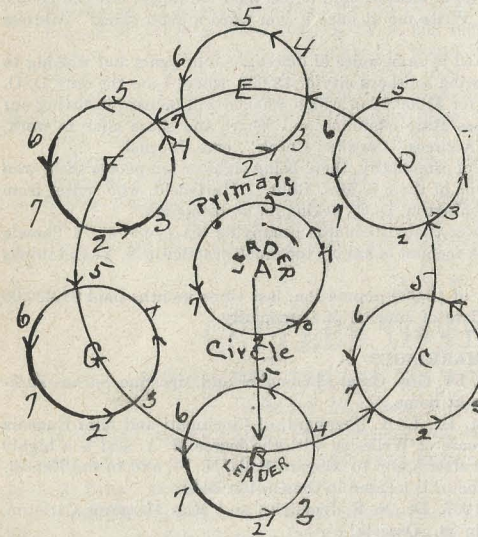
CHAS. HAZARD.

(The above statement is interesting news to the committee charged with obtaining funds and having a portrait of Dr. Still made. We are giving it to the profession, feeling that other osteopathic organizations may desire a share in this enterprise, which we welcome most heartily. Contributions are coming in from graduates of other schools. It is proposed that the name of each individual and his address and the name of each organization contributing shall be listed and kept with the portrait.

J. A. DE TIENNE, Chairman Committee.)

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**Science Circles**—The cut herewith, is drawn from one submitted by the originator of this novel plan of osteopathic investigation, outlined as follows: "Each Primary circle is composed of seven



members. All the leaders of the Primary circles of a state may form a grand circle of the state. The leaders of the Grand Circles may form a supreme circle and thus unite the state organization into a national organization. This plan must be kept separate from State Associations, though co-operating with them for the reason that all will not take part in the circle work.

"The work is conducted on the chain letter plan, the letters making the rounds every 30 days, each member being allowed three days in which to read the letters and add his letter, reporting his most interesting clinic case for the month, and asking any questions about any case which he may not understand, or give his experience in treating a case similar to one some other member has reported, also take up and add his views on the scientific subject under consideration.

Each Circle is under the direction of a leader, and the leaders may form

a circle for discussing plans and courses and thus develop a mutual Post Graduate Course. The seven members form a Primary Circle and the leaders form a Grand Circle. The leaders make up a report of items of general interest to the profession and under the head of "Field Notes" report to the Journal taken by the members. The Old Doctor says "Wisdom comes to us one item at a time." But one item comes only through constant study and constant study comes from constant stimulation. We believe that the Science Circle plan is the best plan for that large class of osteopaths who are not in the habit of writing articles for publication but are willing to write short letters giving their experience in mutual exchange with others, but not for publication. Each member becomes a part of the work and is therefore interested."

**Changes Location**—Dr. J. R. Shackelford is coming back to Missouri. Says he finds no place like the old sod, and after January 1st will be located in the Century Bldg., St. Louis.

**Partnership Dissolved**—Dr. J. R. Moseley, who has been in partnership with Dr. Virginia Amos at Georgetown, Ky., has moved to DeLand, Fla., where he is now located.

**Partnership Changes on the Coast**—Dr. J. E. Donahue has severed his connection with the Drs. Sisson and has formed a partnership with Dr. Kate Childs Hill, in Berkeley, Calif., Dr. C. J. Gaddis formerly of Fort Collins, Colo., has become associated with Drs. Sisson in their San Francisco office.

**Locates in California**—Dr. W. F. Traugher, formerly of Mexico, Mo., has located in Los Angeles, Calif., and is doing post-graduate work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city. His cousin is Dean of the institution and this fact aids him materially in securing his clinical work.

## WANT ADS.

For Sale—Practice, lease, furniture (nearly new), etc., for \$500. Less than cost of furniture. Health demands change of climate. Address immediately, Dr. Love, Erie, Pa.

Wanted—To buy a practice on monthly payments; to care for a practice on shares; to purchase a practice on percentage basis; or position as assistant; by man 31 years old, five years experience in East, want to go West. A. S. O. graduate. Address Box Z, care of Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale—A practice and equipment in a town of 15000, one other osteopath. Reason for selling, P. G. work. Practice has averaged \$300 per month for six and one-half years. Best suite of rooms in the best building in town. Elevator in building. Don't answer unless you have the money and mean business. H. W. Maltby, D. O., Mankato, Minn.

Opening in New Mexico—An osteopath is wanted at Carlsbad, a town of 2500, write to Wm. E. Ball, Florence, N. M., who gives as his reference, the 1st Nat'l Bank at Carlsbad. A student from Los Angeles had a good practice at this place last summer

Opening in Michigan—Evert, Mich., a town of 2000 is 45 miles from an osteopath. In this vicinity, there are two other towns, one of 2000 and one of 2500. Write to Mrs. C. W. Shoemaker, who thinks that eight or ten patients could be had on the start.

Wanted—A lady osteopath. I have a good location and it has paid me fairly, but the people in this locality prefer a woman physician. Write me at once if you want a good thing. Address N. E. W., care of Journal.

Mississippi Opening—Having been located in same suite of offices for four years and wishing to enlarge office and treating facilities in a growing southern city of 18,000, where I am the only D. O. I will sell a one-half interest in my practice for \$1000.00 of which \$500.00 will be used in fitting out larger quarters. Applicant will have to pass State examination. Share and share alike in work, collections and all professional expenses. Address "Certified Check", care Journal.

In Georgia—Bainbridge, Ga., is in need of osteopathy, there being eight or ten people there who are going to other towns for treatment. One of them is Mrs. Robt. G. Hartsfield, who writes from the Hotel Stratford, 14th & Monroe St., Washington, D. C., asking for an osteopath.

In New Jersey—Mr. J. W. Cumming says that osteopaths occupying his rooms at 74 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J., have given them up on account of having too much practice in N. Y. and thinks that Hackensack is a good location.

For Sale—A practice in an Illinois city of 18,000 population, last three months paid \$1,230.00 cash. A snap. Address Three Months. Care of Journal of Osteopathy.

\* \* \*

## MARRIAGES.

Married—At Wichita, Kans., Nov. 5th, Dr. Geo. Oscar Shoemaker and Mrs. Sue Barnes-Kirkpatrick, both of Wichita, where they will be at home.

Married—At Glendale, Ohio, Sept. 21st, Dr. L. K. Shepherd, of Cincinnati and Miss Eugenia Foster, of Glendale. Miss Foster is a graduate of Wellesley with the degree M. A. and is a highly accomplished lady. Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd after a trip to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and to the Exposition are at home at Cincinnati, where the Doctor is located in the Groton Bldg.

Married—At Osceola, Ia., Oct. 18th, 1907, Dr. M. E. Ilgenfritz and Miss Margaret Carleton, both of Osceola. At home at 407 So. Main St., Osceola.

\* \* \*

## DEATHS.

Died—At the home of his son-in-law, Dr. E. D. Rogers, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 24th, Dr. Michael McKone, of Brooklyn, Ia. Burial at Brooklyn, conducted by Masonic Lodge. Deceased had been ill for a long time from heart trouble, and was in New Castle under treatment of Dr. Rogers. He was the father of Mrs. Rogers of New Castle, Mrs. F. P. Smith, and Miss Kittie McKone of Caldwell, Idaho, Mrs. J. H. Baughman and Miss Ida McKone of Connersville, Ind.

\* \* \*

## BIRTHS.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. K. T. Vyverberg, Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 9th, a son.

\* \* \*

## LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

Atherton, D. C., from Fulton, Ill., to 6-7 Justice Bldg., Chanute, Kans.  
 Burrus, M. C., from Hattiesburg, Miss., to R. F. D. 2, New Franklin, Mo.  
 Barker, Flora M., located at Anaheim, Calif.  
 Burgess, Addie, located in Hennien Bldg., Albia, Ia.  
 Barrows, Florence J., from Hutchinson, to Kingman, Kans.  
 Conard, S. E., from Olney, Colo., to Monticello, Ill.  
 Denniston, E. L., from De Kalb and Belvidere, to Peoples Nat'l Bank Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.  
 Donahue, J. E., from Delger Bldg., San Francisco, to 6-9 Fink Bldg., Berkeley, Calif., where he has formed a partnership with Dr. Kate Childs Hill.  
 Ellis, R. A., from 624 Empire Bldg., to 570 High St., Denver, Colo.

Fechtig, Louis R., from 37 Madison Ave., to Jamaica, N. Y.

Forrest, Gertrude, from Albia to Lovilia, Ia.

Frey, Julia V., from Alliance, Nebr., to Kenilworth Court, 1560 Downing Ave., Denver, Colo.  
 Gaddis, Cyrus J., from Fort Collins, Colo., to Delger Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., where he is associated with Drs. Sisson.

Greene, W. D., is still at Jackson, Mich., despite statement of the November O. P.

Greene, W. E., from 1930 Fifth Ave., to 1813 Fifth Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Heist, Lenora M., from Imperial Blk., to Empire Bank Chambers, Main St., Galt, Ont.

Henry, Percy R., from 480 Clinton Ave., to 3 Essex St., Cor. Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hulett, Marcia Ione, from Kirksville, Mo., to Alamogordo, N. M.

Lewis, J. L., from 113½ East Pikes Peak Ave., to 20 Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mack, Raesley S., from 208 Broad St., to 114 Broad St., Chester Pa.

MacRae, J. N., from Imperial Blk., to Empire Bank Chambers, Main St., Galt, Ont., Canada.

Mason, Hubert B., from Mineral Wells, to Wilcox Bldg., Temple, Tex.

Mayronne, Delphine, from 204 Camp St., to 23 Cusach Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Milliken, Chas., from Ord, Nebr., to Whittier, Calif., where he is rusticating.

Moseley, J. R., from Georgetown, Ky., to De Land, Fla.

Palmer, H. D., from Valley City, N. D., to 205 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Patton, A. W., from Santa Ana, Calif., to South Bend, Wash.

Shepherd, L. K., from Glendale, to Groton Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Shackleford, J. R., from 602 Wilcox Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., to St. Louis, Mo., where, after January 1st, he will be located at 702 Century Bldg.

Stoel, Harry M., from Helena, Mont., to S. C. O., Des Moines, Ia.

Sutherland, W. G., from Mapleton, to Albert Lea, Minn.

Sylvester, J. W., to 1804 West 47th St., N. W., Cleveland, O.

Taylor, Warren, from 18 Hopkins Blk., Santa Barbara, Calif., to 524 14th St., Denver, Colo.

Trowbridge, L. R., from Hillsdale, to Amboy, Ill.

True, Minnie W., from Scotia, Nebr., to Hotel Warren, Baraboo, Wis.

\* \* \*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## LET US PAY TRIBUTE TO WHOM TRIBUTE IS DUE.

EARLE S. WILLARD, D. O., PHILADELPHIA.

A learned clergyman of Philadelphia said to me recently, "I have read a number of your articles on osteopathy and your arguments are convincing, but why do you give so much credit to this man Still?"

I received a letter this week from a friend, a well known osteopathist, and in the letter he made this statement, "I read your comment in the Journal of Osteopathy on the Norfolk convention; your criticism was good but I don't think, down in your heart, you believe Dr. Still deserves as much credit for what osteopathy is to-day as you apparently would convey in your article."

And most distressing of all, out of my wide acquaintance of osteopathic physicians, the very large majority are only too ready to agree that the pioneers of osteopathy, not Dr. Still, deserve the credit for placing osteopathy where it is to-day. They contend that Dr. Still gave merely a crude idea; that it was the work of the illustrious minds of Dr. Still's early followers that polished and illumined that idea which to-day is bewildering and blinding the therapeutic world. Let us make obeisance to them.

But where is the man who has rounded out Dr. Still's conception of a Creator and a creation infinitely perfect? Who has perfected Dr. Still's hypothesis of Nature's perfection? What has been contributed which more greatly exalts the Maker of all things, than Dr. Still's recognition of the infallibility of God in the construction and the completeness of the body of man? And, in the last analysis, are not these conceptions which permeate our philosophy, the real and radical departure of osteopathy from the theory of drug dosing, and all other empiric therapeutics?

There is a cause for this widespread deprecation and inappreciation, and true to our osteopathic training we should find and remove it. One very probable cause is the inability on the part of many to grasp and understand the underlying thought, and to see and appreciate the beauty of Dr. Still's writings. Shakespeare, to many, is a mere jumble of words, until study and reflection reveal the marvellous thought. So with Dr. Still's writings, he who looks at the words only, misses the real significance of his teachings.

It is my firm conviction that within the mind that conceived the science of osteopathy lies the real force which is impelling this school of therapeutics to-day. No man throughout history has accomplished so much in so short a time. Realizing this fact, a few appreciative osteopaths of Philadelphia have undertaken the systematic study of the life and works of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. And it is our earnest hope that we may be able to influence others to a closer study of the man who has contributed so much to science and to civilization, and whose teachings will ultimately be felt in the field of ethics and of theology.

\* \* \*

#### OSTEOPATHIC LICENSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A. F. MCWILLIAMS, D. O., HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS, BOSTON.

In October Journal of Osteopathy I noticed an article by F. Bourne Lake, D. O. in which he says that an osteopath might just as well not try to practice osteopathy without having first passed the various State Boards, as unless he does so the people of the New England States think he does not know enough and is a fakir.

Dr. Lake evidently does not know thoroughly the situation in Massachusetts, which might be due to the fact of his being here such a short time.

A very large majority of the osteopaths in Massachusetts have built their practice before attempting to pass the State Board.

In the July State Board examination there were six questions on "Materia Medica" five of which were on the writing of prescriptions and the other the correction of a prescription.

By passing the State Board examination you become a registered physician with all the rights of an M. D. and I am sorry to say that a great many osteopaths in Massachusetts avail themselves of this privilege by giving drugs to their patients very often.

Our failure to get proper recognition by legislation is due principally to that very fact—too many osteopaths want the right to give drugs and if they can't get that in an osteopathic bill they will fight it and be content in passing the State Medical Board.

I know of no case wherein a D. O. who can get results has failed to get a practice and that in a very short time.

Osteopathy is well known in Massachusetts but we need more osteopaths. Osteopaths who give straight osteopathy as taught by A. T. Still need have no fear of not getting a good practice and that in a very short time in Massachusetts without being "Registered Physicians."

There is a big field here for any number of good osteopaths.

\* \* \*

#### LETTER FROM DAI NIPPON.

Yours of September 7th just received. First, please change my address in the Directory to the above. I moved from Fujimi Cho. Kojimachi last June. Second, please look on your map and distinguish between China and Japan. There is quite a difference. I know of no osteopaths in China at all. Though I am sure there are

cities like Shanghai and Peking where an osteopath or two, of the right kind, would do well.

At present I am the only osteopath in Japan. Drs. Remington and Crain returned to the U. S. last autumn. There are also places in Japan where an osteopath would do well. I practice under no law, and do not know what I would do in case of the death of a patient. However, I do not anticipate any trouble as I have plenty of friends. The Japanese law not does recognize any thing but allopathy, and it would be best for an osteopath coming out here to have a medical certificate. It would give him a better chance. The truth is, a school of osteopathy should be started here in Tokyo, so that Japanese could have an opportunity to study the science. I am sure many young men would turn their attention to it, and it would be such a great thing for the people, as they are becoming so strongly addicted to the drug habit. If you know any one wanting to spend a few thousands for such an enterprise it would be a good investment, and a splendid work. I have long wanted to see a College and Sanitarium working conjointly here and I hope the time is near to start it.

Any information I can supply to you about Japan, I shall be glad to.

Yours very sincerely,

RACHEL READ,

23 Reinanzaka Machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

(Pronounced Ray nan-zaka. Japanese a's have the broad sound ah.)

\* \* \*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE A. S. O.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

DR. CHARLES E. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DR. CHARLIE:—I want to tell you how much good it did me to see things in such a splendid condition as they are at Kirksville. I had heard that changes had been made and wanted to see for myself, and when I got into Missouri I was certainly "shown" and certainly delighted.

We visited all the classes, from the old-time Amphitheatre above where we heard Dr. Smith lecturing and demonstrating in the old-time way, still holding the interest of the students as he always did, and clearing the difficulties away from the work (and by the way what a wonderful help that stereopticon work is to the student, I wish we could have had obstetrics taught in that way when I was at school), over to the dissecting room which is a little larger and less "smelly" than the old one; down to the chemical laboratory where we found active work in urinalysis going on, and the matter receiving closer attention than it used to get, in fact everywhere, and saw everything. Drs. Pratt, Fiske, Hamilton and Coke in their laboratory and class work seem to take special pains and spare no labor in lightening the work of the students. That laboratory work is splendid training, not that the osteopath so often needs to do it himself when out in the work, but he knows how it should be done, and can the better understand his physiology and pathology by going through with it. Dr. George Still makes every second of his class-work of interest, there is never a dull moment in his lecture, and having seen some operative work I feel myself competent to say that what little I saw him do while in Kirksville certainly let me see that he is a master in that line. The Hospital is a beauty, it almost made me want to get sick to stop there, when the Free Wards are running perhaps I will come back. Dr. Ger-

dine surely did not need to go away to get more knowledge on pathology and physiology, it looks as though he might have been away teaching some teachers.

The school looked like itself and still it is much changed, and all for the better. Certainly the students are to be congratulated on the opportunities they now have, far in advance, very far in advance of what there were when I was a student years ago. And we then thought we got good teaching, and I still think so, it was not so extensive and we had to "dig" harder to get it, but the school then did the best work it could, and it seems now that it is taking advantage of every opportunity to improve. So I think that every change is for the better, and I wish certainly to express my satisfaction and pleasure at seeing Dr. Smith back in his old place, it looks natural to see him there, and I am satisfied that his work there will be an inspiration to the present students just as it was in the old days.

May the School flourish is my earnest hope.

Respectfully yours,

W. D. SIGLER.

\* \* \*

#### A DISPARAGING ARTICLE.

An article appeared in one of the Kirksville papers a few days ago, traducing the character of the management and quality of instruction given at the A. S. O.

The article derided the management for allowing the removal of old experienced teachers, and supplying their places with young and inexperienced ones.

This article, taken alone, might influence some, who believe anything in print, but to the members of the Atlas and Axis Clubs, but little refutation is necessary.

In the first place, osteopathy and the American School are inseparable. The high qualifications required of practitioners is set by the A. S. O., and other schools struggle to keep pace with it, this has ever been the case. The A. S. O. takes the initial step in every advancement of the science. We might mention in this connection the quotation, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

With the exception of the venerable founder, osteopathy and the A. S. O. as well, are independent of any one man. No individual is so unique and characteristic, that his services are indispensable to the science or school.

As to the replacement by young and inexperienced ones, it would take Ananias himself to say that of as prominent and well known an osteopathic instructor as Dr. Wm. Smith.

Again, the students as a whole, resent the intent of the article, and the senior class for one, passed a resolution, declaring that the instruction as it is at present, is in no wise inferior to what it has been heretofore. Is the statement of these 125 people who know, worth anything?

What can be the purpose of such a derogatory article? Was it inspired by some one who is not now connected with the school, through a feeling of jealousy at another's advancement? Or is it one example of the unethical methods employed by the distressed manager of some rival institution in his futile attempts to restore confidence in his school?

As a matter of fact, there exists a degree of harmony among the members of the faculty and school, at present, that has not prevailed for several years. This alone, is conducive to the best work. The present management has been in charge too long, and has inspired too great a confidence in its ability, to stoop to any of the cheap under-handed methods charged in the article mentioned.—Atlas Bulletin.

\* \* \*

#### FROM A MEMBER OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

My father is an M. D., my brother a pharmacist, and an uncle is also an M. D. I saw the advantage of the profession quite a while ago; I took treatment for about two years for chronic constipation, and was cured. Although I had taken the doctors' dope for years, and kept getting worse and worse. Trying osteopathy, and being cured, I decided on it, as a profession.

Father approved of it, but did not advise taking it up; he rather tried to keep me from it at first. \* \* \* C. W. ALBRIGHT, A. S. O., '10.

#### A RECENT GRADUATE'S OPINION.

Business having called me to Kirksville, I took the opportunity of attending the classes for a few days. Having graduated only last January, the changes which have taken place in the arrangement of the classes and more particularly the clinics, were a pleasant surprise to me.

The faculty was unchanged except that Dr. William Smith of whom we had heard so much from former graduates, was teaching demonstrated anatomy in the place of Dr. Young of legislative fame. Dr. Smith also has the obstetrics department, both of which subjects were made more interesting by the use of the stereopticon slides. Dr. Smith's fluency and accuracy as a lecturer on his favorite subject, demonstrated anatomy is the talk of the students, and post-graduates of the years when he was formerly with the school always make it a point to attend at least these classes whenever they visit Kirksville. Dr. Clark has said that he was the most interesting lecturer he ever heard.

The school has added a new stereopticon lantern and have some five thousand slides on anatomy, gynecology, obstetrics and microsocopy, about two thousand of which were prepared under Dr. Smith's direction this summer.

The Hospital clinics were also a feature which would attract the attention of anyone who had attended the school during the past years. Although the class with which I graduated had the advantage of a few cases, there have been more cases demonstrated in the clinic amphitheatre in the three weeks of this year's school than we saw during our entire senior term. I am informed also that the month of September, 1907, shows the Hospital to have earned more money in proportion to its expenses than any month since it began, it having run at a loss to the school most of the time since it started but the prospects now are that it will prove a big success as well as an invaluable aid to the students.

Dr. Laughlin's classes are the same instructive classes as before, except that the material seems to be much more varied. In general, I would say that there has been a great improvement in the departments of anatomy, hospital clinics and surgery.

\* \* \* E. M. CAMERON, A. S. O., Jan., '07.

#### DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY OSLERISM.

Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett, fifteen years professor of Pastoral Theology in the seminary of New York, and who has resided for sometime at Los Angeles, committed suicide at Manhattan Beach near that city, Aug. 26th. The deed was witnessed by over a thousand persons who were horrified to see the venerable pastor sever his throat. The tragedy was caused by the Osler theory, Dr. Jewett remarking "I think that some way should be found out of an unbearable existence for old people who have outlived their usefulness. I think it should be provided that old men should be mercifully killed."

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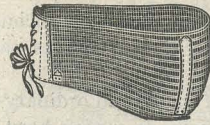
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