

The Journal of Osteopathy

January 1908

Vol. 15, No. 1

Reproduced with a gift from the Advocates for the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA Special Projects Fund) and Michigan Auxiliary to the Macomb County Osteopathic Association

**May not be reproduced in any format without the permission of the Museum of Osteopathic
Medicine SM
(formerly Still National Osteopathic Museum)**

Journal of Osteopathy

THE M. V. O. A. INVITE YOU. THE M. O. A. INVITE YOU.
 THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS INVITE YOU.
 DR. STILL INVITES YOU.
Will You Come Next August?

CONTENTS

Our Calling (Poem), A. S. J. LEHR.....	1
Rheumatism, W. L. BEITEL, D. O.....	2
Headache, FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O.....	5
Abdominal Treatment, C. P. McCONNELL, M. D., D. O.....	6
Regarding Malaria, WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O., L. R. C. P. & S....	11
Leucorrhœa (Concluded), A. P. TERRELL, D. O.....	17
Editorials.....	18
Latest Snap Shots of A. T. Still (Taken by Dr. Smith).....	20
State Society Honors Dr. Still.....	22
Science Circle Notes.....	23
Personals, Late News.....	25
Political Activity of O. M. A.....	27
Business Chances, Removals, Visitors.....	28
Legislative News.....	29
Married, Born, Died, Ontario Items, State Board, Associations.....	30
News Notes and Comments.....	33
Act of Reception Committee.....	36
Letters to the Editor.....	38
Department of the A. S. O.....	42

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Missouri, as Second Class Matter

The Next Class of the
American School of Osteopathy

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15, 1908

COURSE OF STUDY Covers a period of three years of nine months each.

EQUIPMENT Modern and complete in every department.

A NEW and fully equipped **HOSPITAL** has just been built for the use of the school.

For catalogue, address
DR. WARREN HAMILTON,
Kirksville, Mo.

A DEFINITION OF OSTEOPATHY.

112
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

A system of Drugless healing by which a practitioner by a thorough knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology and by appropriate manipulations adjusts structure, so that nature can restore conditions of function to the body.—J. R. Davis.

THE Journal of Osteopathy

VOL. XV.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, JANUARY, 1908.

NO. 1.

OUR CALLING.

Oh sacred calling! Blessed task!
The ills of humankind to heal!
Deeply I pray and humbly ask
For truth and knowledge. Do reveal,
O thou great Healer, ample light
To guide my eye and hand and brain
Within Truth's channel, clear and bright,
To help mankind, and lessen pain.

Seek wisdom where it may be found,—
In Nature's Book, with knowledge rife;
Its every page with truth is crowned:—
God's Masterpiece—The Book of Life.
Seek not to follow gods unknown,
But wisdom's narrow pathway tread;
Thus far the lamp of Truth has shone,
And still for us its light will shed.

The Streamlet from the mountain-side,
Which issues ever from its source,
Doth toward the great deep Ocean glide
Unceasingly with silent force.
Oh, keep thine eye upon the stream,
Its growing wonders to explore,
And soon from out its depths will gleam,
Its efficacious truth and power.

Stand firmly with the man who saw
The stream ere it had issued forth,
And crystalized into a law
To heal the millions of the earth.
His eye still sees the broadening stream,
Still firm and true his hand to guide:
Fulfilled at last the Prophet's dream!
Stand, true disciples, at his side!

—A. S. J. LEHR, St. Louis, Mo.

RHEUMATISM.

WALTER L. BEITEL, D. O., KEITH'S THEATRE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

Medical Definition.

Rheumatism is a constitutional disease marked by inflammation of the connective tissue structures of the body, especially the muscles and joints, and attended by pain in the joints and muscles. It is usually recurrent and often due to exposure. (Dorland).

Medical Idea of the Nature of the Disease.

The ancients supposed the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors and it gets its name from two Greek words meaning "watery humor" and "to flow."

But rheumatism is now regarded almost universally as an INFECTIOUS disease caused by germs from without.

Two other theories were formerly held; first, that it was due to an excess of lactic acid in the blood, second, that it was of neurotrophic origin. These views are no longer held by the best men. A theory that has gained a great deal of support during the past year is that rheumatism is due to the presence in the body, not of bacteria, but of toxins. The emigration of the inflammation from joint to joint, so often seen during an attack of rheumatism, seems to suggest a local intoxication rather than infection, and so also does the rapid and complete recovery under proper treatment.

The Osteopath's Point of View.

The osteopath regards rheumatism as a disease in which the altered metabolism of the body is due to some obstruction to the nerve and blood supply to the part affected and often some interference to the proper functioning of the liver and kidneys. He recognizes the fact that exposure to heat, cold, and moisture often acts as an exciting cause, and that each of the several forms of rheumatism seems to have its own blameworthy cause, among which exposure, alcoholism, over-eating, too rich foods, lack of proper exercise, and sudden climatic changes, all have a prominent place—but the osteopath regards these only as exciting causes.

He reasons that the body is a finely adjusted, highly sensitive mechanism which, if in perfect condition, will automatically adjust itself to any conditions it may meet in the ordinary course of its career.

He knows that shocks, jars, wrenches, exposures, etc., all tend to disturb the delicate adjustment of the human mechanism and throw it out of gear thus causing abnormal conditions among which is rheu-

matism. This is often due to some obstruction of the blood stream or to direct pressure on the nerves, or both. The intelligent osteopath always looks for the lesion—the cause.

What Lesions are Found?

In rheumatism both muscular and bony lesions may be found, and they may occur anywhere along the entire length of the spinal column from the occiput to the coccyx. These can only be determined by examination, but they can always be found.

In sciatica a common cause is contracture of the pyriformis muscle upon the trunk of the sciatic nerve. Contraction of the tissues around the sciatic notch, may cause irritation. (These last two are referable to bony lesions.—Ed.) Lesions of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, or muscular contraction around the first and second sacral nerves, or derangement of the coccyx are all representative lesions productive of sciatica. One of the writer's own cases was a man of sixty, who had a pronounced and extremely painful case of sciatica.

The patient denied all knowledge of a fall but the writer, upon examination, found that the sacrum had been split and the false growth uniting the two parts had impinged on the first and second sacral nerves causing irritation which involved the sciatic nerve along its entire course. The result of this examination brought out a history of a severe fall on an icy sidewalk about a year before.

In the other forms of rheumatism spinal lesions affecting the liver and kidneys are often found as well as contracted muscles. Bony lesions at the origin of nerves to the affected parts are generally found. In lumbago there is almost invariably some lesion of the lumbar vertebrae. Sometimes a muscle—or group of muscles—will contract so strongly as to draw a joint out of place. Lesions in rheumatism act by deranging the nerve or blood supply, locally or generally, affecting in many instances the liver, kidneys, and central nervous system.

Is Rheumatism Dangerous?

Not in itself—the danger is in the complications. Of these the most important are those which affect the heart. Indeed, were it not for the cardiac complications, an attack of rheumatism would be little more than a disagreeable incident in a man's life.

Chance for Recovery.

By osteopathy the prospect of recovery in all forms of rheumatism is good.

Even the so-called incurable chronic rheumatism has often been cured by osteopathy after all other forms of treatment have failed. In

inflammatory and muscular rheumatism the prospect is exceedingly good, while in chronic cases the cure is slow.

In deformity of the joint the rule is that seldom is the enlargement decreased but the progress of the disease may be stayed.

The Rational Treatment.

Osteopathy stands by itself in presenting the only rational treatment in conditions of this kind because it does not experiment with drugs—the usual salicylates prescribed by the medical practitioner and at which the stomach revolts, are not resorted to. The osteopath aims to remove the cause. The treatment, while persistent, is not severe. The activities of the skin, kidneys, and digestive organs are stimulated to remove the poisons from the system and improve the condition of the blood. A general spinal treatment is often given, especial attention being given to the heart. The circulation to the part affected must be kept free and the nerve supply treated from its origin. It is in this manner that osteopathy effects its cures.

Hygiene and Dietetics.

It is hardly necessary to state that every attention to the hygienic conditions surrounding the patient are carefully considered—as well as the diet of the patient. The osteopath knows that there is a want of balance between the intake of food and the power of the body to oxidize and utilize it. Here, as in so many conditions, the disease is not limited to one organ, but is the result of an inability of all organs concerned in food elaboration. The end product of albuminoid digestion in these cases is uric acid, which is decidedly less soluble than the urea which should be the form in which the excretion occurs.

The dietetic indication in these cases is to administer the food most favorable to the maintainance of the alkalinity of the blood, thus preserving its solvent power. Ready and complete digestibility and assimilability of the food administered must always be given consideration.

Moderation is the watchword in all these cases. The food should be adjusted to the age and occupation of the individual and the intelligent osteopath always seeks to find the proper balance and maintain it.

Osteopathy is Common Sense.

Osteopathy is common sense applied to the human body in the curing of its diseases. This principle is the foundation of its success. It is not massage—not rubbing—and not a system of movements. No two cases are treated exactly alike. Each case is studied by itself and the comfort and welfare of each individual patient is considered. No greater boon to sufferers of rheumatism has ever been presented than this great natural science of healing known as "Osteopathy."

HEADACHE.

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

PROFESSOR OF OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

While we have colds in winter, typhoid in the fall, hay-fever in the summer, biliousness in the spring; thus giving the patent medicine venders the cue to advertise their nostrums for each and every month in the year, choosing each month a change of copy to suit the prevalent ailment. But there is one trouble which (like the poor) we have always with us—headache. Of its causes, we can say that as far as the exciting part, they are legion; as to the predisposing, or underlying, there is practically one—the osteopathic lesion or bony maladjustment.

Medical Diagnosis.

Text books on medical diagnosis treat of the various kinds of headache and learnedly describe the uterine type, the ovarian, the constipation, the neurasthenic, etc., blissfully ignoring the fact that there are many men who have the uterine and the ovarian types; and that many women, who are both constipated and neurasthenics, manage to exist without headache while others in otherwise good health have these two last types. Granted, indeed, that the description of these various headaches is accurate as far as the symptoms are concerned, our contention is that the error is in naming the various causes.

An Osteopathic Theory.

There is a theory which I have been at work demonstrating for the past four and one-half years—that NO REFLEX WILL OCCUR EXCEPT THERE IS A SPINAL LESION AFFECTING THE NERVE OR BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE REGION WHERE THE REFLEX OCCURS. Many a case of headache has been cured without curing the uterine, ovarian, or intestinal condition; cured by removing lesions in the neck and upper thoracic region.

The Real Cause.

How are these various headaches caused, then from the osteopathic standpoint? Let us take the congestive headache as an example. In the arteries there is a strong pressure, and the walls are thick and elastic, but in the veins there is not much force behind the blood and the walls are comparatively thin and weak. There is a spinal maladjustment in the cervical or upper thoracic region which causes the muscles to become contracted and impede the drainage from the head. Vibratory massage or simple relaxation will relieve this contracture and give temporary relief, but this is not osteopathy, nor will it cure the headache. This is the mistake made by those unacquainted with osteopathy, or by those who have been purposely misled by medical practi-

tioners. Osteopathy is the ADJUSTING OF THAT BONY MALADJUSTMENT WHICH IS THE ORIGINAL CAUSE.

Headache from Body Toxins.

There is one other class of headache which at first seems to disprove the statements above made. In headaches from toxins in the system it may seem that there is no bony lesion back of the condition, for the neck and upper thoracic vertebrae may be perfectly adjusted and the headache still persist. In this case, there is some maladjustment preventing a proper metabolism (physiological interchange of the fluids of the body; or the chemical changes incident to digestion and nutrition) or causing a faulty elimination of the waste products normally formed. In this case, the osteopathic physician first ascertains the anatomical cause of the trouble, as well as securing a history of the individual and directing that the former abuses be abated. He adjusts the body structure and, if the vital resistance be not too much depleted, Nature effects a cure.

* * *

ABDOMINAL TREATMENT.

CARL P. MCCONNELL, M. D., D. O., CHICAGO, ILL.

Treatment of the abdomen osteopathically is very important in a large number of cases. I do not wish to imply that it is frequently a primary treatment alone, but rather an important secondary treatment. But the feature I am desirous of emphasizing here is, in my estimation, that abdominal treatment should be specific, that is, administered with a definite object in view. I presume every one of us at times gets into a groove and is apt to pommel instead of execute a definite technique; and nowhere is this likely to be more the case than when treating the abdomen. Many spinal treatments are prostituted into one-half buncombe and the remainder massage, instead of intelligently diagnosing and applying a logical treatment. The following outline should be prefaced with the statement that although in most instances spinal treatment is primary, the abdominal treatment is an essential.

There very rarely should be such a thing as "general abdominal treatment." All treatment should depend upon a preconceived plan which is based upon a careful examination and diagnosis. Harm may result from a simple kneading whereas if we are familiar with the location and organic integrity of the abdominal organs certain abdominal treatment may be of the greatest benefit. We should know our indi-

exercise is usually far better. There may be exceptions, but unless one is extremely careful the passive work may be pathologic instead of physiologic.

What, then, constitutes general abdominal work? In properly selected cases, it seems to me, the first work is to instruct the patient to draw the abdomen up and in and as much as possible keep it so. This at first requires considerable effort, but if persisted in is productive of excellent results in cases of splanchnoptosis, constipation and impaired digestion. Then as soon as the patient gains some command of the abdominal parietes instruct him to knead his abdomen every night and morning. These are well known methods but rarely do they amount to much if instruction has not been specific. To draw the abdomen up and in does not mean to inhale deeply and at the same time to suck in the abdomen, but instead to draw the abdomen in and up independently of respiration. This at first will be an effort for those who have never attempted it. The exercise should be kept up for a few minutes several times a day until holding the abdomen well in place becomes second nature. In the self treatment of the abdomen instruct the patient to lie flat upon the back with the knees flexed. Do not tell him to manipulate the abdomen indiscriminately but show him where the several organs are located and how they are to be elevated and manipulated into their correct position. Getting under the flexures of the intestines, the ileocecal, the sigmoid, the hepatic, the splenic, beneath the stomach, under the liver, and below the kidney if it has lost its anchorage and gently elevating the organs will be, if persisted in, of great benefit. I believe for certain conditions the patient's co-operation as indicated above is invaluable, but it must be executed correctly and persisted in or it will amount to but little; and upon the other hand if a correct diagnosis is not made or the patient not instructed correctly the work may be worse than useless. Then as the patient gets stronger the various common gymnastics may be indulged in such as bending forward and sidewise, lying upon the back and raising the trunk and legs, etc., but these are exercises for the healthy and must be cautiously indulged in by the afflicted.

The above gives a clue to the specific abdominal treatment on the part of the osteopath. I am not considering those suffering from sedentary habits or from over-eating and still retain organic integrity. In these any general work will be beneficial whether it is your so-called "general osteopathic" treatment, massage, walking a few miles a day or sawing wood. Specific abdominal work implies first careful location and knowledge of the organic condition of the abdominal organs. Then

after the spinal, hygienic and dietetic treatment have been attended to, careful reaching under and raising, and gentle manipulation if indicated, of the involved organs and tissues until they are restored to or toward their normal position and location and stimulated, should be executed. Look well to the region of the right iliac fossa. Probably more trouble arises from this part of the abdomen than any other. Catarrh of the appendix and cecum, fecal impaction and ovarian congestion frequently arise from sagging of this part of the intestines, and wherein osteopathic readjustment of the corresponding spinal lesions and the prolapsed bowel section is a specific. Likewise the sagging of the sigmoid from catarrhal influences, obstructed innervation, strains and prolapse of other organs can be materially benefitted if not completely restored by repeated judicious replacement on the part of both physician and patient coupled with thorough spinal attention. Correction of the sigmoid flexure will frequently relieve several rectal disorders. Then the same careful ferreting out of hepatic flexure and splenic flexure positions and conditions as well as of the transverse colon should not be overlooked. The position and organic condition of the stomach is, also, always to be noted, and the same applies to the digestive tract as a whole; of course not overlooking the fact that a few of the displacements and relaxations are not acquired but congenital, and always keeping in mind that we are not dealing with mechanical problems alone, but **INDIVIDUALS** as well. And one other organ is to be remembered in this brief survey of hints, the kidney. Abdominal treatment of the kidney must always be undertaken with the greatest care. There are two conditions wherein the treatment is particularly effective, first, in the displacement of Glenard's disease, and second where the kidney alone has lost its anchorage. In nearly every case something can be accomplished and in a number after a thorough course of treatment the organ will be retained in position. But in these cases the most thorough co-operation on the part of the patient is absolutely essential; in selected cases a fattening diet, correction of constipation and above everything else instructing the patient to replace the kidney at least two or three times daily. Replacing the organ two or three times weekly will not suffice. Have the patient assume the dorsal position with the knees flexed, then with careful manipulation the organ can be replaced. This will require a little skill and experience on the part of the patient but it can be done and is well worth the trouble.

The aim of this brief outline is to emphasize, in the writer's opinion, as has been stated, the necessity of specific work. There is too much of useless and worse than useless treatment. All are more or less at

fault. Every osteopath, of course, recognizes that there are various causes of disease and he will attempt to seek and stop nervous leakage wherever it may be found, but this does not lessen one whit the brilliancy and importance of that comprehensive osteopathic fundamental—readjustment.

* * *

There is no question but that osteopathy is on the general increase in public favor as it has been for years. But for each succeeding year the public demands more of the osteopath. By that I mean he is called upon for more accurate knowledge along the dividing line between osteopathic and surgical work, for blood and other chemical laboratory analyses and in a word for the all around well informed physician. The dominant school is strong in pathological and laboratory work. Their weakest point has been therapy. But let no one be mistaken for in the past five years they have been trimming their therapeutic sails considerably. They are emphasizing physiologic methods such as diet, exercise, fresh air, change of environment and various hygienic measures. What does this mean? It means that they are appreciating that the treatment of the sick is an "art based upon several sciences." Look at the fate of the homeopaths; still homeopathy is divergent merely in the matter of therapeutics. Where does our danger as a school lie? First in our lack of really demonstrable scientific data, and, second, in our not rounding out our diagnostic and therapeutic niches. This latter does not mean drugs but it does mean more of the A. T. Still treatment, that is, osteopathy—not bastard "pawing," so termed osteopathy by some.

C. P. McC.

* * *

COMMON SENSE REGARDING MALARIA.

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O., L. C. R. P. AND S., KIRKSVILLE, MO.

How it is Spread.

It is comparatively only a few years since the prevalent and generally accepted idea of the etiology of malaria was that its occurrence depended on a peculiar miasma found principally in swampy ground, that this miasma existed for only a slight distance above the ground, was readily dispelled by wind and that it did not travel far from its point of origin. If for the word "miasma" we substitute "mosquito" we come very much closer to the truth, since it is now definitely known that the disease is due to the multiplication in the red corpuscles of the blood of a plasmodium, (*p. malarie*) which has a life history in the human

being, is abstracted from its host by the one of the species of mosquito in whose body it undergoes further change, and is again transferred to a human host to carry on its maleficent cycle. Just as Texas fever is now known to be transmitted from animal to animal by a specific tick, as Bubonic Plague goes through its transmission by means of the fleas of the rat as intermediaries, as the hog plays its part in the dissemination of tæniæ and trichinæ so does the light-hearted little musician of the night earn for itself the right to be truly called the "terror by night," bringing as it does with its siren-song of love the hated chills and fever with their concomitants of anæmia, nervous and urinary disturbances and a predisposition to a multitude of ills. The discovery of the responsibility of the mosquito meant much, it meant that man had now in his power the ability to cope with the cause of the disease, the eradication of the mosquito meant the elimination of malaria. In many places this has been done; the Campagna near Rome, once the very hot-bed of "Roman fever," thanks to the destruction of its swampy ground preventing the multiplication of the cause, to-day is as healthy as any part of Italy. The method was simple, the planting of the ground with the Blue-gum tree (one of the Eucalypti (*E. Globulus*), a plant which requires for its subsistence an enormous amount of water, acted as a charm, the botanical drain effected its purpose, the mosquitoes deprived of the medium in which their larvæ underwent development died out. But the very simplicity of the remedy is its undoing in only too many cases, one neglected rain-water barrel will supply an area equal to an ordinary city block with its horde of disease carriers, a carelessly thrown aside tin can may be a nursery for the pests which spread inoculative micro-organisms. It is Paul who tells us to "beware the little foxes which destroy the vineyards," and it is the "little foxes" which neglected in their infancy affect us in their adult life, the prophylaxis would be easily carried out for a whole district if only the pests inhabited some localized area, just as in the Campagna, but where we have a multitude of small points to which to pay attention, these are overlooked.

Affects the Nervous System.

Undoubtedly the most serious results of malaria are to be found in the nervous system, and the implication of the nervous system is only part of the cycle of malarial effects. Whether it becomes deranged in its action by the presence of toxins in the blood-stream or suffers simply as does the rest of the bodily organism as a result of the interference of the plasmodium with the efficiency of the corpuscle as an oxygen carrier, the hæmoglobin being almost entirely converted into melanin, is unknown but in the severer forms of the disorder, such for instance as the hæma-

turic type (blackwater fever) the nervous symptoms and effects are most marked, and these effects upon the nervous system act, as already stated, in a vicious cycle, the primary disturbance of the nervous system leads to secondary derangement of the entire bodily organism through interference with the various functions governed by it, nutrition suffers, the weakened system predisposes to future attacks and at the same time the nervous system undergoes still further depreciation of its vital power. The body organs are affected, those specially concerned in the economy of the blood most commonly more than others, the liver, spleen and kidneys, and it would seem that the part once most severely affected is thereafter in subsequent attacks that which suffers the most. A few years ago I had under my care during a period of some months about eighty men and women who suffered at various times with African fever, contracted at first in South Africa and subsequently re-infected in St. Louis. In every case that part, be it spleen, liver, kidneys or nervous system which had suffered most in Africa bore the brunt of the strain in America. Here they were sleeping in open tents, on fairly high ground but with every facility surrounding them for the mosquito pest to increase and multiply. Prophylaxis of the simple nature which common sense demanded was laughed to scorn. The Boer is nothing if not a medicine taker, quinine they demanded, quinine they got, and the dose which was their minimum was twenty grains every four hours. The fever in these cases was different from any ever seen by me in America, a man would be well at six in the evening, not a complaint or sign of sickness, at 7:30 might have a temperature of 106 degrees. Four of the cases developed marked nervous symptoms and two with hæmaturia gave me anxiety. Let me say that the simple method of sending the severe cases out eight miles into the country to live for a few weeks on high ground with plenty of fresh air, a largely vegetable diet and rest effected a cure in every case.

Absence from Quinine Worked Wonders.

The eight miles from quinine worked wonders. My eldest brother while on Government railroad duty in Queensland was first affected, malaria of the simple bilious type but severe. During a subsequent residence of some years in Victoria (Australia), he was free, the same during a three years residence in London save for one very mild attack, then also of the bilious type. While on Government duty at Sekondi (Ashanti) on the Gold Coast of Africa, from the extreme prevalence of its fever commonly known as "the white man's graveyard," he came near dying with a fever of precisely the same type, while now in Jamaica where he is repairing the damage done to the railroad and its shops by the earthquake of January last he has again been struck down, and the

same type of fever has appeared. In all three places he was in a tropical climate, the line from Sekondi to Coomassie runs through absolute jungle, the Australian bush and the swampy lands in Jamaica are little better, in all three the symptoms and conditions have been practically the same, and if the localities in which he was infected be noted it will be found that they encircle the globe at distances from one another of about 8,000 miles. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure to-day in all truth, and the simple prophylaxis of eradication of opportunity for the multiplication of the contagion carrier is most strongly to be recommended in every malarial district where it is possible.

What the Osteopath Can Do.

But the person who is interested specially in malaria is the man who has it, what can we do for him? He did not mend his roof when the weather was dry, now he complains when the rain comes that he is wet, he wants relief. During the progress of the actual chill our treatment is distinctly symptomatic, in the cold stage treatment directed to producing vaso-dilatation is clearly indicated and usually shortens its duration materially, when vaso-dilatation is established simple protection from cold is required and as the conditions present in this attack of vaso-constriction and vaso-dilatation, both extreme as they are, produce marked exhaustion, the treatment must also include a period of recuperative rest. It is in the interval between attacks that osteopathic treatment is of value. How about quinine? We do not know, no one does know how it is that quinine shortens an attack but it does, in the majority do so, but let the question be asked, "for the good of, or at the expense of the patient." So long as we do not know whether the drug acts by killing the micro-organism without injuring the host or by making the host so thoroughly unhealthy that the organism cannot undergo multiplication, as in the case of some of the anti-toxins, it seems as though we were shutting our eyes and taking a jump, not quite sure of where we will light. As a prophylactic against future attacks it is a hopeless failure, we have only two prophylactics the second dependent on the first, the prevention of the occurrence by the elimination of the cause, the mosquito, and the re-building of the debilitated organism in order that it may be resistant.

Who is Immune?

While it is known that colored persons are less liable to malaria than whites, it is impossible to say that any race is immune. In all probability there is a certain amount of immunity which descends by heredity to the descendants of Africans, repeated attacks in successive generations, and those occurring in truly tropical surroundings,

but the only method of immunisation upon which the white man can with any degree of confidence rely is the being in a constant condition of perfect tone and balance. Under such circumstances micro-organisms can neither live nor multiply in the blood. One in weakened health is foolish to expose himself to typhus or diphtheria infection, tuberculosis does not attack every person in whose air passages the bacillus may happen to light, on the contrary it is when the resistant power of the part is weakened by some bronchial cold, some trifling laryngeal catarrh that the disease gets its start. The man who has destroyed the hydrochloric acid secreting cells in his stomach whether by whisky or coffee in excess or in any other way need not grumble when he acquires cholera, had his stomach secreted its due amount of that acid he would have been immune, since the weakest solution of that aid to digestion is fatal to the bacillus originating the disease. Just so with malaria, the man whose blood is normal in quantity and, more especially, in quality will not acquire the disease. To persons then who live in malarial districts the advice should be given to maintain as nearly as possible that tone of body which they find approximates most to health. Diet should be attended to, exercise in proper amount and the due amount of rest. Especially should the emunctories be guarded, unless the excretions of the body are discharged with regularity there can be no health in the body.

Do People Really Value Health?

Everybody says that they value health, they think they do and do not, they value health most when it is lost. How often is it that dyspepsia is allowed to run its full course till life becomes a curse simply through wilful neglect of the commonest laws of physiology? Look at the multitude of constipated individuals whose condition is solely due to slovenly habits. Can you point out conditions more favorable for malnutrition, it is impossible to conceive of a state of health more distant from the normal, more surely destined to lead to physical and mental waste than that of a constipated dyspeptic. He is not nourished by that which he eats, he is poisoned, literally and truly poisoned by it in its decomposing state in his intestine. The blood contains the leucocytes which protect it from malarial growth, the white cells have been photographed in the very act of destroying the plasmodium, and if the white cells are in normal amount and proportion to the red which also are in due number, if also the kidneys, intestine and skin are performing their duty as they should do, our white man is as nearly immune as he can be.

When Infection Can Occur.

But should at any time the balance be overthrown and inoculation and subsequent multiplication occur, then we must handle the case exactly on the lines indicated. Promote the excretions, nature does this in the sweating stage, via the skin, but if we can aid in this process of cleansing by stimulating the kidney to action let us do so, attend to the bowel, and these areas can readily be stimulated to increased action in two ways, first, by copiously drinking plain, filtered water, thus increasing arterial tension to a slight degree and flushing out the tubules of the kidney at once rendering more liquid the contents of the intestine and thus favoring their evacuation. The action of both may be materially aided by osteopathic treatment, and while treatment is given to the splanchnic area in order to act upon the renal and other abdominal plexuses it is easily to be seen that we affect not only the kidney and intestine but the two other glands most commonly sufferers in this condition, the liver and spleen. As a prophylactic measure, therefore, splanchnic treatment commends itself to any person capable in the least degree of reasoning, and this treatment should be given for a lengthened period of time, how lengthened not being laid down by specification of time other than "until normal health exists," a longer or shorter time as the individual case requires. So in this case of all others it is requisite if well to remain well, attack the first indication of failure to do so, if health appears to be lost lose no time in taking active steps to secure its restoration.

What Cases Do Best?

Those cases treated from the first without any anti-malarial specifics, such as quinine, do best, the actual attack of a couple of weeks or so may not be shortened as it might be by the drug, but the after treatment which is to secure that physical equipoise which is to guard against a subsequent attack is the more efficient when given to a system not under the influence of the drug.

Methods of Treatment.

Further than being a hopeless failure as a prophylactic against future attacks, medicine may indeed be said to predispose to them. When the nervous system has become trained to rely on stimulation by calomel and quinine, its vital resistant powers have been depreciated to that extent, and the person who has been fondly imagining himself immune, is surprised at the recurrence of an attack. There are those who have come to Kirksville for treatment for chronic malaria and the first endeavor of the practitioner here, in addition to correcting the predisposing lesions, is to clear the system of its burden of calomel and quinine poisons which may truly be called secondary chemical lesions—and thus enable it to throw off the malarial toxins.

LEUCORRHOEA.

A. P. TERRELL, D. O., DALLAS, TEXAS.
(Concluded from December Journal.)

by the occurrence of "whites" instead of, alternating with, the menstrual discharge.

6. In chlorotic patients, uterine leucorrhoea is often vicarious of the menses.

7. After abortion, a white discharge is, in many cases, secreted either constantly or occasionally for some months and this condition of the uterus appears to predispose to successive abortion.

8. After child-bearing, when the distinctive character of the lochia has disappeared, this inodorous white discharge will often continue for a month or six weeks; or in females confined for the first time we may observe, at the termination of the first, or more frequently of the second month after delivery, a considerable flow of whites, which may cease after two or three days, or in smaller quantity become persistent.

In almost all pelvic disturbances leucorrhoea is a preceding condition, an unmistakable sign of hyperaemia, venous stasis, and decreased vitality of vascular walls.

PERSONS AFFECTED—It may attack females of all ages; the acute form is more frequent in younger, the chronic in elder persons. It is observed in women of every temperament, according to the peculiar cause. The robust, the moderately strong and the weak have it alike. The fewest number, if any escape its depressing influence.

Parts Involved or the Organs Attacked.

The site of the inflammation may be the vulva, the vagina, the cervix or the body of the uterus. It is named from the part which it attacks; that is, vulvar, vaginal and uterine according to the seat of the inflammation, and infantile when in infants.

It is a nice point in the diagnosis to locate the trouble; that is, to name it properly. A great deal of the trouble that physicians have in treating leucorrhoea grows out of the fact that they do not take pains to find out what genital organ is involved. First locate the disease and then apply the treatment faithfully.

TREATMENT—One of the first things to be taken into consideration in the treatment of these cases is the diet. The weak and sick get their strength not from the drugs given or the osteopathic treatment received but from the food and water taken into the system. Put the patient on good, wholesome, easily digested, nourishing food. In the second place, rest should be enjoined. It is a most difficult matter to cure a bad case of leucorrhoea with the woman on her feet and going all the time. The trouble is aggravated by constant lifting, sweeping, cooking, going and worrying. Rest in bed will greatly aid the treatment. In the third place, see that the patient is kept perfectly clean. She should bathe often and wear a clean pad to catch the discharge. The treatment will have much better effect where the patient is kept clean. Cleanliness, rest and the proper diet will almost cure the disease themselves.

We would advise in the fourth place to give the patient a general treatment, that is, a treatment that will build up and strengthen the whole body. Strengthening and building up the other parts of the body will enable it to throw off this local weakness.

In the fifth and, to the writer, most important instances would advise a specific adjustment—a treatment which gets at and corrects the real cause—in other words remove the lesion. In order to successfully treat leucorrhoea one should fully understand the blood and nerve supply to the female genital organs. The hyperaemia, stasis or decreased vitality of the vascular walls must be corrected. If there is pressure on a blood-vessel or a nerve it must be removed. This waste should not be allowed to continue, and this fluid should be returned by nature's conduits, the veins, designed to carry back the products of oxidation in the tissues. Should any bony lesion, contracted muscle or prolapsed organ disturb the vitality of the pelvic organs by pressure upon any nerve fiber or blood-vessel, the physician should remove the pressure, free up the nerve and blood supply and by this means restore patient to health.

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.

FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O., EDITOR.

LOCAL EDITORS.

William Smith, M. D., D. O. Staff Writer
G. M. Laughlin, M. S. D., D. O. Editor Clinic Dept.
Geo. A. Still, M. S., M. D., D. O. Dept. of Surgery
R. E. Hamilton, M. Pd., D. O. Editorial Writer
Frank P. Pratt, A. B., D. O. Literary Editor

FIELD EDITORS.

A. G. Hildreth, D. O. Legislation
C. P. McConnell, M. D., D. O. Practice
H. F. Goetz, B. S., D. O. Practice
M. E. Clark, D. O. Obstetrics
J. L. Holloway, M. S. D., D. O. Associations

KIRKSVILLE, MO., JANUARY, 1908.

EDITORIALS.

Dr. Still's Article—In the Ladies' Home Journal will be printed in full in O. J. Vol. IV, No. 2. How many copies do you want?

The Poem this Month—This was written by a friend of Dr. Hildreth, after reading the Doctor's address on "Osteopathy with a big O." It contains lofty sentiment, beautifully expressed and should have a place in the memory of every practitioner.

Come Over Into Macedonia (South Dakota) and Help us—Dr. Redfield, Parker, S. D., president of the state board, writes "We want more osteopaths; several good locations vacant. Help us, if you can."

A Poor Way to Advertise—Dr. Ida L. Grout, of Redondo, Calif., has advertised in the "Reflex" of that city, that "to have her methods of treatment and the benefits to be derived more thoroughly understood, to give for a limited time, free treatment every Saturday to those who will call at her office, 100 S. Catalina Ave. Free treatment hours, 10-12 and 3-4." Dr. Grout is not the first to try this scheme, and doubtless also not the last, but it has often proved actually a drawback to the one employing it. She is a graduate of the Pacific College, '07.

California Prosperous—In spite of the fact that California has more osteopaths than any other state in the union, they seem to be universally prosperous. One reason is that they do not try by price cutting, to keep others from coming; but another is the marvelous growth of the state. During the two seasons of 1907, over 100,000 colonists arrived in the state. During November, the building permits in four cities aggregated \$4,080,233.00 while the bank clearances during the same period totaled \$175,405,664.00.

A. S. O. Clinic Report—Dr. Lester R. Daniels, of Sacramento, Calif., suggests that a monthly report be published of the cases treated in the A. S. O. clinic, it being

the largest source from which such information can be drawn, and published in the Journal. We will endeavor to add this department before long.

Novel Newspaper Notice—The following is from the Pine Bluff, (Ark.) Commercial:

"Dr. Lillian Mohler, osteopathic physician, is succeeding admirably in her profession, but still, like Oliver Twist, wants "more" patients. Office 302 West Fifth avenue. New phone; office 25, residence 21."

The Bee Buzzes—The Omaha Bee, delivers itself editorially of the following: "Just how the Omaha doctor who endorses osteopathy, christian science and other things that are heterodox from a medical standpoint will justify his heresy before his scientific brethren remains to be seen. One thing is certain, he will have to make something of a showing on this point."

The only thing of which we very strenuously object is being put in the same class with christian scientists.

Do State and Municipal Authority Clash?—State authorities claim that osteopaths have no rights in Louisiana which the law is bound to respect, and are now threatening to expell the practitioners from its domains. In the face of this the following license from Dr. Murray Graves appears somewhat anomolous:

No. 33. \$5.00.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

CITY OF MONROE.

On the payment of Five Dollars to B. K. Fluker, Collector of City Taxes and Licenses, Murray Graves, D. O., is hereby licensed to pursue the occupation of Osteopathic Physician for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1907.

Issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1242 of the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, approved November 7, 1904, and amendments thereto.

(Signed) G. W. FAULK, Treasurer of the City of Monroe. C. A. DOWNEY, Mayor pro tem.

Received payment this 5th day of Sept., 1907.

(Signed) B. K. FLUKER,
City Tax Collector.

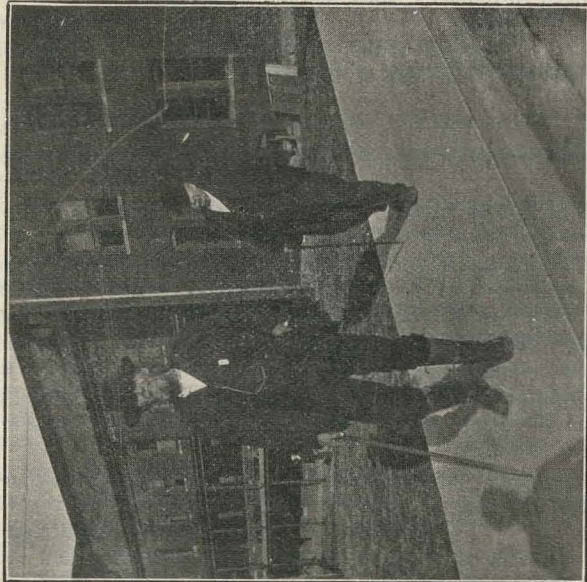
What the outcome would be if a state official were to arrest Dr. Graves, we cannot prognosticate.

Amber Beads in Throat Troubles—We thought that the age of superstition was past for most persons and, although the ignorant still think that amber beads will cure goitre and that red flannel is better than white, that the medical profession was at last coming into at least the dawn of day. Fancy then reading a notice like the following to which our attention is called by Dr. W. S. Hartford, from a trade journal "Jottings," published by a supposedly reputable house, Boericke & Tafel:

"In one of the Transactions a member said that he had found Amber Bead Necklaces almost a specific in chronic throat troubles. He was mildly guyed by his fellow members. Hundreds of persons believe with the above said member, and this leads us up to the following:

The manager of one of our pharmacies was one day showing a customer a string of beads. A military-looking gentleman stood by. Afterwards he gave the manager his card, Colonel ———, of the Russian army, and said he had been much interested in the talk about the use of Amber beads in throat affections, from the fact that when he served in the cavalry in the northern parts of Russia it was noticed that when horses were sent there from the south they were soon affected with throat troubles,

TWO RECENT PHOTOS OF THE OLD DOCTOR.



The Old Doctor and one of his earliest patients.
Taken Nov. 26.



The Present and Future Heads of Osteopathy. The Old Doctor directing improvements around the School.

and the cure was to encircle the throat with a string of amber beads. This is a very prevalent treatment in Russia, he said. Given for what it is worth, but given as it occurred.

But you must have the genuine Amber beads. The imitation makes sceptics, as do all cheap medical things."

One Way to Secure a Large Practice—To paraphrase the old saying, "Lives of all great men," etc., we might say, methods of many successful practitioners show us that the way to secure patients, is to educate the people, help them to educate their friends. Some even get out their own literature, although it is far better to pay for one who makes a specialty of it than for you to devote your energies to it yourself. Be that as it may, the following from a man who spells success with a \$ and a big one at that, is pertinent:

"I have used it merely as an educator for the lay reader and have avoided such technical language as might be a hindrance to his understanding. Since January, 1903, I have gotten it out regularly each month. Mainly I have published it for my own use as I send out regularly every month from 2000 to 3000 copies in this community and the fact that I have continued this for so long is sufficient evidence that I have been convinced that it pays.

The chief thing for an osteopath to do in his own community is to educate the people in his methods. He who does this faithfully will never have time hang heavily on his hands unless he is too lazy to do the work when it comes. The greatest obstacle that this world has in any department of activity is ignorance. You can't do any thing with ignorance. Ignorance with the doctor and ignorance with the patient! Sam Jones' definition of ignorance is the best I ever saw. He said, 'Ignorance is as round as a ball, slick as a greased pole and got no handles.' You can't do any thing with it. There's no place to get a hold on it. The more you think over this saying of this great, original Georgian, the more you see in it. He never said any thing that did not have a great deal in it. When he fell one of our greatest men fell. I want to write a reminiscence for the Journal some time on Sam in his relation to osteopathy. He was a good personal friend of mine for years, even before I studied osteopathy while I was a student and he a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University. I had the pleasure to introduce him to Dr. Still and then hear an account from both of them later as to their respective opinions of each other.

The Osteopathic Journal, Vol. IV, No. 2.

The Best Patient Getter Ever Printed.

- How I Came to Originate Osteopathy A. T. Still
- Common Sense Regarding Malaria... William Smith, L.R.C., M. D., D.O.
- Headache..... Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O.
- Rheumatism..... Walter Lewis Beitel, D. O.
- Billy Jo's Ears Louisa Burns, B. S., D. O.
- Simplicity in Treating Disease B. F. Cubbage, D. O.

No dates on Magazines. As good next June as now. How many do you want? **ORDER EARLY.** Ready January 22.

Price. Without card, 100 for \$2.70 to \$3.00 delivered.

With card 100 for \$2.90 to \$3.10 delivered.

I'm almost worked to death. Think of a man going from early in the morning just as soon as he gets his breakfast and even sometimes before till office time, beginning on my first patient at 8:40. From then till 1:00 o'clock without as much as sitting down a moment. Then out for a lunch, and even now and then not having time to go out to get a lunch, sending for it and even when I get it in the office at some seasons do not have time scarcely to eat it. When two o'clock comes I am at it again till about five or five thirty and then out of the office any where from nine o'clock to 12 o'clock before I get home. Until about the last week for two months this has been my daily rounds every day in the week, with the exception of Sunday when I get home for three or four hours when kind some neighbor comes in and introduces me to my family and thereby helps me to keep up a little acquaintance with my home folks. From now on till after Christmas I usually have a little time to myself as the practice always slows up somewhat for the holidays. No time to get sick just then. I'm glad too."

Have you sent in your contract for The Osteopathic Journal, the best osteopathic educator?

* * *

DOCTOR STILL HONORED BY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The phases of Dr. Still's life which had to do with his privations, hardships and disappointments have been so much dwelt upon that some have gained the erroneous idea that his first introduction to fame was when he promulgated the doctrine of osteopathy and his first taste of good fortune was when he had made a success of his new science of healing. This is not the fact.

Of a prosperous Virginia family, Dr. Still was accustomed to the best that the time afforded, prior to his father's removing to the West as a pioneer. Fortune still smiled on the family and a goodly stock of this world's goods was accumulated, and Dr. Still, generous as always, donated the land to Baker University—the school which later refused him the privilege of its halls, counting him insane. A member of the first legislature of Kansas, an army surgeon, a prosperous physician, respected and held in high regard by all; this was the station in life which he voluntarily abandoned that humanity might be blessed.

And this last month, the very community which had driven him away from its borders, assisted the State of Kansas in honoring him. Of the first legislature, but six survivors are known to be living, and all of these were present at the meetings at Topeka and at Lawrence.

Of these, Dr. Still was the second oldest in years but earliest settler in Kansas.

The Kansas City and Topeka papers published extensive accounts of the meeting. One striking thing about it was that of the two ex-governors and the governor present, all are or have been osteopathic patients and all are earnest advocates of the science. Governor Hoch, introducing Dr. Still, paid a very glowing tribute to it and its Founder, thus practically compelling Dr. Still to mention something of the science in his talk. He postponed this to the last, in the first part of his address dealing with the early conditions in Kansas and reciting tales of the thrilling events occurring when Kansas was wavering between abolition and slavery. In the last few minutes, he gave a short explanation of osteopathy. During his address of over a half hour, he held the large audience in the most rapt attention, reminding his early friends of the days when he was in his prime.

A. O. A. Directory will be ready January 25. Price \$1.00.

FIELD NOTES.

FROM THE SCIENCE CIRCLES OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

The "Old Doctor" wrote a letter of approval of the plan of Science Circle work, in which he advised the membership to rely upon their own observations of the successes and failures of other schools around them, and their own native ability, rather than to draw on medical books for their wisdom. He suggests "this is an itemical life, and wisdom comes to us, one item at a time." "In council there is wisdom and a liberal exchange of ideas is no robbery." The purpose of Science Circles is to stimulate activity of thought and keep the "items of wisdom" coming to each member. The plan is for the busy osteopath, who lacks time to prepare articles for our professional Journals, but who is willing to write a paragraph to a few of his fellow practitioners in exchange for their ideas and experiences briefly expressed.

Dr. Mary Pittman, of Aberdeen, is having a run in lagrippe and bronchial cough, due to atmospherical conditions and lack of vital resistance. She has succeeded in curing a number of cases, which the M. D's. had tried and could do nothing for. She suggests a good movement for freeing up the circulation and drainage of the pelvic region. "With patient on face, stand on right side, reach over with left hand and grasp anterior superior spine, and while lifting with left hand, press down on the sacrum with the right. Change sides and repeat the movement."

Dr. Alma Bruce of Chamberlain, has been having a run on astigmatic cases. She has been referred to Dr. George Still's article in the November issue of the Journal.

Dr. Helma Rydell, of Woonsocket, has had a very severe case of appendicitis, which had run five days before she was called and the case was in a serious condition, and she hesitated about taking the case. But the parents refused to allow her to back out. She began by using a 30-inch colon tube and emptied the colon and followed this with manipulations of the spine and the fever went down and the patient has steadily improved since.

Dr. Armista M. Bruce, of Murdo, feels highly complimented by the only undertaker of the town bringing his six year old boy past three M. D's. offices to her for surgical treatment, when she had not furnished him a single subject during the two years she had been located in that town. She thinks it was because her patients don't die. I guess that is the correct explanation.

Dr. Joanna M. Brooks of Running Water, in discussing methods of training the sense of touch, tells a story of how the "Old Doctor" carried the cervical vertebrae in his pocket and practiced distinguishing them by the sense of touch. Did any of you readers ever practice discriminating as to what was in your pocket, after a visit to the dissecting room? Could you tell whether it was a finger, an ear or a rib?

Dr. J. G. Follett, of Spearfish, states there has not been a case of pneumonia reported there during the year. He is enthusiastic over the subject of technique and thinks a thorough knowledge and training of the sense of touch is the most important one for the osteopaths.

Dr. S. W. Heath of Sioux Falls, suggests the main purpose of training the sense of touch is to form the habit of thinking at the end of the fingers; that treatments are more effective when the thinking is kept at the point of contact. He reports a case of appendicitis and one of fibro-ankylosis of the hip cured during the month.

Dr. Nelle Prindle, of Arlington, reports two cases of appendicitis and one of

bronchitis treated successfully during the month. The case of bronchitis was of 12 years standing. The lesion was a subluxated first rib and clavicle on the right side being depressed. In discussing the subject of technique, she says she has been very fortunate, or unfortunate, in having been treated by sixteen different osteopaths; and she actually experienced a difference in technique. Some replaced her ribs and vertebrae with scarcely any friction at all; others left sore spots and more or less exhaustion; while a few rammed the bones into place, causing such general relaxation, that she was in a worse condition than before. She says too much stress cannot be put on a thorough understanding of technique, in order to remove lesions with the least possible friction. This subject is so easily forgotten that it needs constant review. In her case she finds the sense of touch more highly developed in the second finger of the right hand than in the others.

Drs. Schoolcraft of Watertown, suggests to those who are musically inclined, that a few terms on the piano is a valuable training for the sense of touch. That would be true for rythmical touch and also for directing the mind to the fingers.

Dr. John W. Pay, of Milbank, thinks the discussion of technique will show up our weak points and give each one a chance to make corrections and improve in technique.

Dr. W. V. Goodfellow of Groton, gives a description of a swing, which is inexpensive and a great saving to both purse and back. He reports a very interesting case of cure of diphtheria, which under the sputum analysis at Still College was pronounced a genuine case.

Dr. Mary Noyes Farr, of Pierre, reports her husband, Colonel Farr, as having recovered from a serious illness, permitting her to return to her office practice, where she reports a case of rheumatism making such rapid recovery that she is surprised herself. She promises next month to give the members a history of her husband's case.

Dr. G. C. Redfield, of Parker, reported last month a case of blindness caused by traumatic injury in the upper dorsal region, which was appreciated and commented upon by many of the members. The case was cured in six weeks' treatment. The case was considered of such general interest that it was suggested that it be reported to the A. O. A. clinic reports.

—S. W. HEATH.

* * *

Bovine—Bovine not only improves but supplies every element of a complete nutrition. It increases appetite and digestive power; normal glandular function is improved and digestion not interfered with. It rapidly reconstructs the blood by increasing the haemoglobin and the red blood cells. Extensive experimentation has proven that Bovine is the most valuable reconstructive tonic in all forms of anemia, nerve exhaustion and mal-nutrition.—Adv.

* * *

Sensational Cure—Dr. A. I. Reed, of De Smet, S. D., is a lucky man. A pastor in his city, after employing without success, specialists in in Appleton and Milwaukee, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn. had decided that he would give up preaching, as he was unable to speak more than a few sentences, without his voice leaving him. By some good fortune, he stepped into Dr. Reed's office, had a subluxation corrected and was cured in a single treatment, which lasted less than one minute. The next day was Sunday, and he preached through three services without difficulty. "A cured patient is better than a page in the newspaper" and especially so, if he is a public speaker.

Burned Out, But Suffers No Loss—Dr. R. E. Jameson, of Manistee, Mich., lost the entire contents of his private office by fire, recently, the flames coming through the window from an adjoining building which was burning. He was fully insured, losing nothing but his time. He is again in his office.

Life Insurance Examiners and those making examinations for accident companies. Report names and companies, whether it has been done before or not. Report at once for directory.

SHORT PERSONALS.

Dr. C. A. Campbell has located at Grant's Pass, Ore.

Dr. J. O. Schwentker, formerly of Bath, N. Y., is located at Silver City, N. Mex.

Dr. Wm. S. Hartford announces a new location at the Saffell Bldg., Urbana, Ill.

Dr. P. H. Miller requests us to change his address from Waynesburg to Mt. Morris, Penn.

Dr. J. Franklin Coon, of Walla Walla, Wash., lectured at Athena, Ore., Nov. 23, under the auspices of Drs. Heisley.

Dr. Lillian P. Wentworth requests us to change her address from 269½ Water St., to Augusta Trust Bldg., Augusta, Me.

Dr. M. A. Oliphant, of Lincoln, Ill., is taking a vacation, visiting several points of interest in the west. She expects to return via Kirksville.

Dr. G. W. Leslie, of Marshfield, Ore., who has been spending the greater part of the summer in the east, has resumed his practice.

From Montreal—Dr. J. T. Novinger is visiting in Kirksville. He is in charge of half of the surgical work at a sanitarium in Montreal.

Blakiston's Visiting List this year in addition to regular contents, has 24 pages of valuable tables. Price \$1.00.

Succeeds Dr. Shackelford—Dr. C. T. Mitchell, formerly of Albany, Ga., has succeeded Dr. Shackelford in his practice at Nashville. Dr. Mitchell is a graduate of the Southern School, '07.

Have New Offices—Drs. A. L. and W. P. Goff announce the enlargement of their offices to a rest room and four treating rooms in the building at 624 So. Trafton St., Tacoma, Wash.

The A. S. O. Students Free Wards—The sale of tickets for Dr. William Smith's illustrated lecture, "The History and Growth of Osteopathy," collections made by students on "Hospital Day" and donations from all sources amounted to \$1,169.35.

With this money the committee has fitted up one ward for women, one for men, with modern plumbing, bath and heating apparatus, basins etc.; have twenty beds installed, with full supply of toweling, linens, night shirts, gowns, etc. These wards will be open for proper patients, Jan. 1st, 1908, and will be managed by a committee of three senior students to be chosen by the class; three members from the faculty of the school, and three citizens to be chosen by those who made donations.

Great praise is due the students for their efforts in raising this money; to the citizens for their interest, and liberal contributions, and to the lady students and hospital nurses, for the large job of sewing and garment making they did so promptly for charity. Further donations are solicited from the osteopaths, or any one interested in the charity and the school.

Is In the U. S. Navy—Dr. John McMillen, who has been advertised as lost is in the U. S. Marine Hospital service, and is at present stationed at Guam. He intends to take a P. G. after his fourth (and last) year of service, which will be year after next.

Wall Street Office—Dr. C. H. Whitcomb states that although he advertises in his card his address at 43 Exchange Place, that he still is in practice with Mrs. Whitcomb and Dr. Bean in Brooklyn. The new address is merely his "Wall Street office," the building having an entrance on that famous little alley.

Nuptials of New Jersey Osteopath—We have received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Augusta Emily, daughter of Mr. Francis Epple of Trenton, N. J. to Dr. John H. Murray, which was solemnized at Trenton, Dec. 25th. Dr. and Mrs. Murray will be at home at 117 N. Montgomery St., after Jan. 15th.

Fortunate Escape—On Dec. 13th a street car struck Dr. C. M. Case's automobile

and threw out his wife. She was badly bruised, her right hip and shoulder getting the brunt of it all. He escaped injury. Since she is to become a mother in about six weeks her escape from more serious results of the accident is remarkable. Dr. Case writes that they are both unnerved.

Assists the State Board—The municipality of Portland is endeavoring to assist the state board in stamping out the quacks by requiring an additional city license. An ordinance passed makes it obligatory for anyone desiring to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy or dentistry to exhibit to the city clerk his license from the state board and pay a fee of \$1.00. Penalty \$5.00 to \$100.00. There are estimated to be thirty to forty quack doctors and ten to fifteen pharmacists in the city who have never seen the medical board.

Osteopath Fails to Substantiate Charges—Witnesses summoned by Dr. C. S. Parsons, the osteopath, before the Roswell, N. M. city council's sanitary committee to testify in the investigation of typhoid fever conditions, failed to verify his charges and he withdrew from the meeting, intimating that his witnesses had been influenced to contradict their first statements to him. Dr. Parsons alleged criminal neglect of precautions for preventing the spread of the disease.—El Paso, Texas, Herald, Dec. 14.

Old Doctor's Article in Ladies' Home Journal—The Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal is a man who is not afraid of any threats however they may be delivered, and pursuant to his policy of telling the truth about what his nearly ten million readers wish to know, he entered into correspondence with Dr. Still asking him to write on how he came to originate osteopathy. This was done voluntarily on his part and as a matter of information. The article is written in the Old Doctor's best vein and every osteopath should buy a copy of the magazine containing it. Permission has been secured to re-print the article in full, one month after the date of its appearance in the Ladies' Home Journal and we will avail ourselves of this permission, and include it in full in the Osteopathic Journal, Vol. IV, No. 2.

Concerning Reciprocity—Dr. F. R. Heine was a Journal office caller recently and afforded the editor a very interesting half hour. Dr. Heine is chairman of the A. O. A. legislative committee and believes in more liberal reciprocity clauses and in more liberal construction by boards of those now enacted. There is justice in this. For instance, should an old practitioner break in health and desire to locate in California, he could not do so, except he pass a rigid examination, which he could scarcely do without severe studying. The same examination would be easy for a recent graduate although there would be no comparison in the two as to their qualifications as physicians.

Dr. Smith's New Orleans Lecture—According to the New Orleans papers, there was a very large attendance at the lecture in the assembly room of the Athenaeum, and a very close attention was paid to all that the Doctor said. Beginning with the fundamentals, he explained fully the theory of osteopathy from a mechanical and a physiological standpoint, giving the anatomical and physiological reason for every statement that he made. At the conclusion of the lecture, an opportunity was given for questions and many were asked. There were many catch queries propounded by the audience and ably explained by Dr. Smith, who could not be caught napping. There were a number of the leading members of the medical profession in that part of the state who were present unofficially, and who propounded questions. All the New Orleans papers featured the lecture the next day.

Claims A. S. O. Diploma—Often the A. S. O. has received inquiries from various localities asking if Dr. So-and-so is a graduate. Usually this is the case with one who

is a graduate of no school at all, as in the case of a western pseudo who claimed graduation from the A. S. O. even before the school was started, and got his name in one A. O. A. directory as such. One of the late inquiries though is regarding a graduate of a regular school, the Southern. Prominent ads appeared in the Meridian papers announcing that Dr. S. F. Riley and his assistant, Mrs. Byers, were both graduates of the "Home or Still school of osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri," the latter "with honors." On looking up the matter it was found that Dr. Riley is a graduate of the Southern School, and that, so far as could be ascertained, "Dr." Byers is not a graduate or any school at all, let alone the "with honors." The school made representations to Dr. Riley, and he apologized, laying the blame on the reporter and published a statement of the school from which he graduated. He also writes that Mrs. Byers is no longer in Mississippi. An A. S. O. diploma is of undoubted advantage, and it behooves those about to enter the study of osteopathy to use care in the selection of their school.

* * *

FOR SELFISH ENDS—THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Political activity of the American Medical Association has become so pronounced as to cause comment in political circles especially as the avowed purpose of the Doctors of the "Regular" or Allopathic school, of which the Association is chiefly composed, is to secure the passage of such laws as will not only prevent the sale of so-called "Patent" medicines, but will restrict the practice of medicine and healing to the "schools" now recognized. This in many states would prevent the growing practice of osteopathy, and in nearly every state would prevent the healers of the christian science and mental science belief from practicing those sciences in which the faith of so many intelligent people is so firmly rooted.

The American Medical Association has a "Committee on Legislation," and the committee has correspondents in practically every township—some 16,000 correspondents in all. This committee at the last session of the American Medical Association held in June of this year expressed a hope that a larger number of physicians than heretofore will offer themselves as candidates for Congress at the first opportunity. In its annual report this Committee said: "To meet the growing demands of the movement, however, particularly if the work of active participation in State legislation is undertaken, a larger clerical force must be employed."

THIS IS ALMOST THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES THAT ANY ORGANIZED CLASS HAS FRANKLY AVOWED THE PURPOSE OF CAPTURING LEGISLATURES AND DOMINATING LEGISLATION IN THEIR OWN SELFISH INTERESTS.

The American Medical Association has about 65,000 members of whom 27,000 are "fully constituted members" and the rest are members because of their affiliation with state or local societies. The Association owns real estate in Chicago valued at \$111,781.91 and its total assets are \$291,567.89. Its liabilities at the time of the annual report which was made at the June meeting, amounted to only \$21,906. THE EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF ABOUT \$30,000 A YEAR, and the purpose of the organization is TO DOMINATE THE FIELD OF MEDICINE and BY CRUSHING ALL COMPETITION BY SECURING THE PASSAGE OF PROHIBITIVE LEGISLATION, compel all of the people of the United States to pay a doctor's fee every time the most simple remedy is needed. (Copied from a press clipping.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

For Sale—At once, practice in Texas town of 25,000. Price, part of cost of furniture. Don't write unless you mean business and can pay cash. Address No. 25.

Harvard, Illinois, has no osteopath. Patients desiring treatment are obliged to go to Chicago, Rockford, Ill., or Milwaukee, Wis., for same, which is both expensive and inconvenient, as many are not able to travel. Might not this be a good opening for a good osteopath? Write about town to Harvard Improvement Association.

Osteopath Wanted—Herrin, Illinois, town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants with surrounding population of perhaps 25,000 in towns not over ten miles away. It is a coal mining region and has great deal of money in circulation. Want a good man, Christian preferred. Write Chas. G. Watson, Pastor of Presbyterian Church.

Location In Iowa—One of the best practices in Iowa is open for some enterprising osteopath, as the one who has held it wishes to retire. Offices in one of the best office buildings in Iowa, but with moderate expense; practice under one name for ten years. Possession given next June. Address, Retire.

Wanted—Position as assistant or a partnership by graduate A. S. O. of good appearance and address; university degree. State full particulars in first letter. Address, Miss D. O., care The Journal.

Wanted—Position as assistant or partner by graduate and post-graduate of A. S. O. Can go at once. Western location preferred. Address, Lady Graduate, care The Journal.

For Sale—Office furniture in a nice growing town in Southern California of 2500 to 3000 inhabitants. Reasons for selling made known to prospective buyer. Address, Box 213, Corona, Calif.

* * *

LOCATION AND REMOVALS.

Blake, Edna, located at Condon, Ore.

Campbell, C. A., located at Grant's Pass, Ore.

Downs, L. E. from Joplin, Mo., to Erie, Pa.

Ellis, R. A., from Empire Bldg., to 525-6 Fourteenth St., Denver.

Kerr, Janet M., from Grinnell, Ia., to 123 East Avenue 53, Los Angeles, Calif.

Love, S. R., from Erie, Pa., to DeLand, Fla., for the winter.

McCoach, W. H., from Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Miller, P. H., from Waynesburg, to Mt. Morris, Penn.

Nelson, H. E., from Louisville, Ky., to Green Tree Inn, Miami, Fla.

Schwentker, J. O., from Bath, N. Y., to Silver City, N. Mex.

Warren, F. H., new address, 738 Broad, Newark, N. J.

Wentworth, Lillian, from 269½ Water St., to Augusta Trust Bldg., Augusta, Me.

* * *

VISITORS.

As there is a "new girl" at the window of the infirmary registry department, the Journal has doubtless missed many of those visiting the past few weeks. You will confer a favor on the Journal management if you will call at the Journal office and make yourself known. Among those who were recently noted are: Drs. Mary E. Harwood, Kansas City; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.; Mary E. Noyes, Ottawa, Ill.; F. P. Walker, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis; U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Ia.; J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown, Ia.; W. J. Conner, Kansas City; H. K. Benneson, Clay Center, Kans.; E. M. Browne, Dixon, Ill.; G. T. Nuckles, Marshall, Mo.; J. M. Kibler, Richmond, Va.; Perry Snavelly, Paris, Mo.; F. R. Heine, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. T. Novinger, Montreal.

OUR FRIENDS—THE ENEMY.**WHAT IS BEING DONE IN LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL CIRCLES.**

District of Columbia—Congressman Lloyd states that it is his understanding that a bill will be introduced shortly after the holidays.

Colorado—Before the meeting of the surgeons of the Rock Island line, in session at Denver, Dec. 5th, Dr. Plummer, one of their chief men, bitterly attacked osteopathy and osteopaths, calling them fakirs, frauds and quacks, and charged them with giving only massage treatments, stating "the time will come when there will be a big field open for expert massage men. This and other strictures were answered in a letter by Dr. J. W. Bledsoe, published in the Denver Post, Dec. 8th.

Illinois-Indiana—The Chicago Record-Herald of Dec. 12, tells of a meeting of the legislative committee of the A. M. A. held at the Auditorium Hotel, in which the representative from the Indiana Association, Dr. H. G. Sharp, "compared the osteopaths to gold-brick men and insisted that they be placed under the same restrictions as the medical practitioners." The conference appointed a committee to look into the matter.

Louisiana—The medics here are starting a determined fight against the osteopaths and are laying their plans deep, even going so far as to ask candidates for the legislature as to their ideas concerning the advisability of licensing osteopaths. In the New Orleans Item of Dec. 8, quite a story was made of the statement that Mr. Wm. W. Westerfield had been approached by numbers of the parish medic society and threatened with defeat if he did not promise to oppose the osteopaths, as he was credited with having killed the medic bill which some time since tried to drive the osteopaths from the State. He issued a public defiance, and the president of the parish society hedged when a reporter quizzed him about the matter. Dr. R. W. Conner has written several strong letters on the subject, to the various New Orleans papers, and with others secured Dr. William Smith to lecture on the subject the evening of Dec. 21st.

New York—In answer to a letter of inquiry by Dr. H. L. Russell, secretary of the Buffalo Association, which he wrote concerning the registration of licenses, the corporation counsel stated that osteopaths must register their licenses the same as any other physicians, and must obey the same laws with regard to reporting the births and deaths. This called public notice to the fact that osteopaths are now on the same footing in law as other New York state physicians.

Pennsylvania—There is a movement on foot in the vicinity of Pittsburg to get rid of the quacks and the osteopaths are assisting. Dr. H. M. Goehring has figured prominently in newspaper reports in connection with the work being done by the detectives, to whom he has given pointers telling the difference between the genuine and the false osteopaths. It is feared that the medics are behind this activity, and if so, the osteopaths are very cleverly taking advantage of the enemy's tactics to their own good.

Virginia—December 10, Dr. Joseph Michaux, broke loose in a lecture before the University College of Medicine, deriding everything not in the fold of drugdom and of the "regular" brand. "Concerning osteopathy, the so-called science, he could see no reason why it should be placed apart from the simple practice of massage which has been in vogue from time immemorial" as the lecture was reported by the Richmond Leader.

MARRIED.

Married—At Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 29th, Dr. Laura Ducote and Mr. Benj. F. Perea, both of Los Angeles. At home 3465 Second Ave.

Married—At Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 1, Dr. E. L. Woodruff of Montesano and Miss Marie Gorman Neville of Tacoma. At home at Montesano.

* * *

BORN.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Vance, Orange, Calif., Nov. 20, a son.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Megrew, Seattle, Wash., Oct. 20, a daughter.

* * *

DIED.

Died—At her home in Lovilia, Iowa, Dec. 18, Dr. Gertrude Forrest. Dr. Forrest had been in frail health for some time and contracted tuberculosis. All measures seemed unavailing and she at last succumbed to the ravages of the disease.

Died—At her home near Independence, Iowa, Nov. 18, Dr. Ada M. Peck Miller. She is a sister of Vernon W. Peck of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was formerly partner of Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

ITEMS FROM ONTARIO, CANADA.

Dr. Julia M. Gladman, A. S. O., '06, P. G., '07, has opened offices at 64 Queen St., Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Dr. Adalyn Piggot of Toronto, Ontario, who formerly had offices at 152 Bloor street West is now comfortably located in the Dominion Bank Bldg., corner of Spadim Ave. and College street.

Dr. Asa Gordon Walmsley of Peterborough, Ontario, some time ago called on osteopaths in Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Berlin and Brockville, Ontario, and found all with good and growing practices, and all report that osteopathy is steadily growing in favor in their respective localities.

Dr. Arthur C. L. Kugel of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently moved from the Mooney-Brisbane Bldg., to 469 Delaware Ave., where he is comfortably located. The doctor's residence is now at 77 Richmond Ave.

* * *

STATE BOARD NEWS.

Missouri—The Missouri board will meet at Kirksville, Jan. 27, to examine such applicants as may be present. C. E. Boxx, secretary, Cameron.

New Mexico—This board held a special meeting at the office of Dr. Wheelon, in Santa Fe., Dec. 2. Applications were discussed, but no action was taken. Examinations will be held in April.

Ohio—A meeting was held at Columbus, Dec. 10th.

Oregon—Please announce that the next regular meeting of the Medical Board will take place in Portland, Jan. 7, 8, 9, instead of 13, 14, 15, as was previously announced. F. E. Moore, osteopathic member, La Grande.

Texas—The Texas board has organized and will hold its next regular meeting in Waco, beginning June 17. J. F. Baily, osteopathic member, Waco.

* * *

ASSOCIATIONS.

Central New York—The Central New York Osteopathic Society met at the office of Drs. F. J. and C. P. Beall, No. 466 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday evening, Dec. 12th.

After a dinner at which Mrs. Beall was hostess the following program was rendered: Ralph H. Williams, Address, Importance of Accurate Diagnosis; Albert Fisher, paper, Lesions of the Cervical Spine; J. P. Burlingham of Canandaigua, paper, Prognostications in Practical Therapeutics; F. J. Beall presented a case of Extostosis. A. G. French presented a case of traumatic shortening of the spine. The meeting was well attended.

E. W. TIFFANY, Sec'y.

Denver City—A Symposium of the A. O. A. was the D. O. A. program, Dec. 7. Those taking part were: Early History, Dr. Nettie H. Bolles; What it Stands for, Dr. John T. Bass; The A. T. S. P. G. College, Dr. C. C. Reid; The Journal, Dr. N. A. Bolles; Is it a Necessity? Dr. L. F. Bartlet; Relation to State, Dr. E. C. Bass; Larger Osteopathy, Dr. K. Westendorf; Why I Belong, Dr. R. B. Powell; Benefits of Membership, Dr. Edw. Reid; A Word From the Outside, Dr. Fannie B. Laybourn; Case Reports, G. W. Perrin.

The rendition of the above was highly creditable to both Associations.

Special attention was given, and committee selected to answer articles appearing in Denver papers during the convention of Surgeons of the Rock Island lines. particularly to an address by chief surgeon, Dr. S. C. Plummer of Chicago, wherein he denounced the osteopaths as fakirs, indorsing masage treatments and saying there would some day be a wide field for experts in this line. FANNIE LAYBOURN, Sec'y.

Florida—We find it impossible to hold our meeting before the holidays, therefore cannot send you report. We regret that it has been impossible. Circumstances prevented.

Respectfully, J. S. BLAIR, D. O., Sec'y. F. S. O. A.

Illinois—Fourth District—The Fourth District of the I. O. A. held its meeting at the Illinois Hotel in Bloomington, Saturday night, Dec. 14th, 1907.

M. E. Clark of Indianapolis, Ind., was with us and gave an excellent lecture and clinic.

The Fifth District postponed their meeting which was to have been held same evening and attended in a body, also Drs. A. W. Young and C. W. Proctor of Chicago were present.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic and instructive one.

Officers elected are: President, Ethel Burner, Bloomington; secretary, J. F. Bone, Pontiac.

Fraternally, JOHN F. BONE, Sec'y.

Iowa First District—The osteopathic physicians of the first district met at Cedar Falls, Dec. 5th, and organized by electing the following officers: President, T. C. Stephenson; vice-president, H. H. Michaelson; secretary and treasurer, Geo. A. Enos. The next meeting will be at Waterloo, one year hence. The afternoon meeting was devoted to routine business and the evening session to papers and clinics.

Iowa—Eighth District—The next meeting of the Southwest Iowa Osteopathic Association, District No. 8, will be held the second Friday in January, at Shenandoah.

LILLIE E. WAGONER, Sec'y.

Michigan—South West—The meeting of the Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association, was held in Dr. Peebles office, Kalamazoo, Saturday, Dec. 7th. An afternoon session was held for the election of officers for coming year. The following were elected: President, Betsey Hicks, Battle Creek; vice-president, R. B. Peebles, Kalamazoo; secretary and treasurer, Frances Platt, Kalamazoo.

In the evening Carl McConnell spoke on Practical Osteopathy. There was an unusually large attendance and all felt the benefit of meeting together and particularly of having the privilege of hearing Dr. McConnell. He gave us many items of interest

and instruction from his extensive experience. We hope all practitioners in this district will make an effort to meet with us.

Our next meeting will be Thursday evening, February 6, with Dr. Conklin, Battle Creek. Fraternaly, FRANCES PLATT, Sec'y.

New England—The Fourth Annual Convention of the N. E. O. A. will be held Feb. 22, Providence, R. I. RALPH A. SWEET, Sec'y.

Ohio—The annual meeting of the Ohio Society was to be held at Cincinnati, Dec. 28. A full account will be given in the February Journal.

Oregon—The regular meeting of the Oregon Association will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Portland, January 11th, when an interesting program will be rendered.

Philadelphia County—The next regular meeting of this society will be held on the evening of January 7th, in the lecture room of the College building. President Geo. W. Riley, of the New York Society, will be present and make a "Talk with a big T," surcharged with enthusiasm, tinted with war paint. W. B. Keene will discuss the advantages of association work and D. S. Brown Pennock will conduct an open parliament with stereopticon illustrations of important lesions. The charter membership, which promises to be a large one, closes with this meeting. The outlook is for a year of decided activity for osteopaths and osteopathy in the City of Brotherly Love. Visiting osteopaths are cordially welcome. Regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, July, August and September, excepted.

Santa Clara County Association of Osteopathic Physicians held its regular monthly meeting Dec. 2, at the residence of Dr. Werkheiser. Lesions affecting the nerves controlling the movements and nutrition of the eye and methods of removing the same were discussed with clinical demonstrations. The association accepted an invitation from Mary Morgan to hold its next meeting at her home in Los Gatos, Monday evening, Jan. 6.

Western Pennsylvania—The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society met at Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Saturday evening, November 23, 1907, with a good attendance of the D. O's. of the western portion of the state. After a short time spent in a social way the meeting was called to order by the president, Wm. Rohacek of Greensburg. The first business to come before the society was the election of officers for the ensuing year with results as follows: President Robert H. Miller of Washington; vice-president, Julia E. Foster; secretary, L. C. Kline of Tarentum; treasurer, Helen M. Baldwin. H. M. Goehring was called upon to tell something about the local city affairs relating to the recent prosecution of certain fake osteopaths who have been practicing in the city. Dr. Goehring is in close touch with municipal affairs having special opportunities of obtaining knowledge along this line. It was his opinion that the regular D. O's. would not be molested. In the informal discussion following Dr. Goehring's remarks a number of the city practitioners expressed the belief that the prosecutions were instigated by the M. D's. for the purpose of gathering evidence against the reputable osteopaths. Dr. Heine sounded a warning that all and especially the lady practitioners be careful and even suspicious of strangers seeking treatment. Those present then repaired to the banquet hall where justice was done to a most sumptuous repast. Doctor Proctor of Buffalo, N. Y., was the guest of honor and spoke upon the subject, "Fundamentals in Osteopathic Practice," which he handled in an able and practical manner. He also conducted a clinic on several cases coming before the Society. The meetings of this society are always full of interest and the good attendance has been commented upon by nearly all those who have been present from a distance.

ROBERT H. MILLER, Sec'y.

NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Osteopathic Journal—Be sure to read the announcement for Vol. IV, No. 2. Ready January 22.

Resumes in Elgin—The Elgin (Oregon) recorder says that Mrs. Dr. Moore has taken charge of Dr. Moore's practice there, going three days in the week.

With the Pacific College—Dr. Louisa Burns, author of the clever "Billy Jo" series of osteopathic stories, desires it stated that she is on the faculty of the Pacific and not of the Los Angeles College.

Will Remain in Newark—Dr. Fred Warren, who had contemplated removing from Newark, N. J., has decided to remain and has secured a new and better location at 738 Broad St.

Chooses the Sunny South—Dr. H. E. Nelson, one of the best known practitioners of Kentucky has decided to practice farther south and is located for the winter at Miami, Florida, where he has offices in the Green Tree Inn.

Good Results in Varicose Veins—Dr. Rebecca Nicholas sends an appreciation received from one of her patients who had a very severe case of varicose veins. The case report shows a very good recovery after a comparatively very short time.

Osteopathy Does the Work—Dr. J. S. Baughman, who was prevented from attending one of the recent Iowa conventions on account of the illness of his babies writes "Babies about O. K. Were very bad, but osteopathy does the work."

An Anomaly Noted—A friend calls attention to the fact that a certain osteopathic college is not recognized by the A. O. A., although its president has received an honored place on practically every A. O. A. program in recent years.

Enthusiastic Over Florida—Dr. W. H. McCoach, formerly of Indianapolis, who is now associated with Dr. J. S. Blair of St. Petersburg, Fla., writes that it is "certainly the ideal place to spend the winter."

Successful Osteopath Retires—Dr. Sophia L. Gault, of Los Angeles, who is reputed to have one of the best practices on the Coast, has decided to retire from active practice for the time, and has secured Dr. Janet M. Kerr, formerly associated with Dr. U. M. Hibbetts at Grinnell, Iowa, to take charge of her practice.

Another Life Insurance Examiner—Dr. Robert E. Jameson, of Manistee, Mich., who will be remembered as having recently suffered loss by fire, has been appointed examiner for the Masonic Life Association, a company which insures only those who are members of this fraternal order.

Another Osteopath to Vancouver—Dr. J. J. Schmidt, who has had a very successful practice at Danville, Ill., has contracted the western fever and located in Vancouver, his present address being General Delivery. His successor in Danville is Dr. J. Russell Biddle, Ac. '04, formerly of Chicago.

Los Angeles Times Does Some Reasoning—The Times after reporting an English surgeon curing insanity by removing malformations of the cranium, asks why the "learned medicos" refuse to admit that the osteopathic practitioner can accomplish good by correcting mal-adjustments.

Recovers From Foot-Ball Injury—Dr. Gwinn Yoder, formerly of Dell Rapids, S. D., who is here taking a P. G. is now nearly recovered from a fracture of the acromion end of the clavicle sustained in the Lombard foot-ball game. Dr. Yoder was a very dashing player and gave good account of himself.

Postpones Course in Surgery—Dr. E. Burton Waters, of Virginia, Ill., who had contemplated a course in Surgery at St. Louis this winter has abandoned his plans for the present. The parties he had secured to take charge of his practice failed him, so he returned.

Re-Enters Practice After Traveling—Dr. S. D. Barnes, known to the practitioners of some years ago as the author of numerous osteopathic articles, and who has been traveling for several years in Europe, has again located for the practice of his profession and has chosen offices in the Arcade Block, Seattle. He is a graduate of the A. S. O., '99.

Returns to His Practice—Dr. J. S. Blair, who was in Kirksville for some weeks, receiving treatment at the A. S. O. Hospital, has returned to his practice in St. Petersburg, very much benefitted. Dr. Blair was a frequent caller at the Journal office and it was certainly gratifying to see his constant improvement. He has associated with him for the winter, Dr. W. H. McCoach.

Vote to Stop Vaccination—The Chicago Osteopathic Association, Dec. 20, at a session of the society, voted to lend their influence toward the anti-vaccination crusade, directed against "the unlawful and unwarranted powers which these boards of health have arrogated to themselves." The report was signed by Drs. W. Burr Allen, J. Martin Littlejohn and C. P. McConnell.

To Erect Sanitarium—Local capitalists in Oakes, N. D., have agreed to erect a sanitarium for Dr. Cassius L. Johnston, who is practicing there. According to the plans, it will be located in a central part of the city, will be built of cement blocks and three stories in height. The city is rapidly growing and offers a good location for such an enterprise.

Teaches in Nurses' Training School—Dr. F. P. Walker, who is putting in his spare time attending the Ensworth Med. School at St. Joseph has been secured as an instructor in the Nurses' Training School which is conducted in connection, his subjects being anatomy and physiology. In the prospectus, quite a feature is made of the Doctor's work in this department.

Dr. Love Sells Practice—Dr. S. R. Love has secured Dr. L. E. Downs of Joplin, Mo., as his successor at Erie, Pa. Dr. Love had an enlarged tonsil removed and is now able to swallow, but says that the cold weather severely affects his throat. He leaves at once for De Land, Florida, where he will practice for the winter. Returning north next summer he will practice at Bemus Point and Chautauqua, N. Y.

"That Hamm a Diamond"—Press reports from Lyons, N. Y., state that the grateful osteopaths of that state have presented assemblyman Hamm, with a diamond pin, in acknowledgement of his services in fathering the osteopathic bill and in appreciation of his fortitude in braving the contumely heaped on him by the medical lobby. The pin is described as containing five stones, two white, one each, green, pink and dark yellow.

Hospital Name Changed—The American Hospital of Medicine, Surgery and Osteopathy, the incorporation of which was mentioned in the last month's Journal has been changed in name to the Littlejohn Hospital and the number of trustees increased from 16 to 25. The management are figuring on publishing a paper in connection with the school, hospital and training school. The hospital is located at 1333 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Entertains Dr. Still—Dr. C. E. Hulett, of Topeka, Kas., received a number of flattering newspaper notices as a result of his entertaining Dr. Still on his recent visit to Topeka. Dr. Still and Dr. Hulett both wish it stated that the entertainment was not given as an advertisement, but merely on account of old friendship and that Dr. Still went there to get away from the crowd of those wishing him to examine patients. He said that he went to Topeka to attend the reunion, not to act as counselling physician.

Lose Their License, but Love Finds a Way—A romantic turn to the marriage of Dr. Woodruff and Miss Neville, which occurred at Tacoma, Wash., in December, was the losing of the marriage license. One had been secured at the groom's home, Montesano, but on Sunday, he was unable to find it. Rather than postpone the ceremony, an automobile was called into service, a trip made first to the home of deputy county auditor, then to the court house, where a new one was secured. Dr. Woodruff is a graduate of the A. S. O., '06.

Serious Illness—Friends of Dr. W. E. Noonan, of Houston, Tex., will be saddened to learn of his serious illness. Beginning with a double pneumonia in October, when his life was despaired of, he recovered, only to contract typhoid, on account of his weakened condition. His magnificent constitution has enabled his body to recover, but the results of the toxins generated have not been overcome. He has been placed in a sanitarium in Houston, and it is hoped that ultimately he will regain full possession of his faculties and be enabled again to take charge of his large practice.

Publisher's Hard Luck—Dr. James M. McGee, of Philadelphia, who sometime since embarked on the field of osteopathic publicity publishing, has temporarily suspended and tells what is certainly a story of very hard luck. Robbed "of at least eight hundred dollars" by a trusted employee, who added to the loss by having "furnished forged contracts for all the secular advertising that appeared in two numbers," he has had about his share. While The Journal is of the opinion that the publicity field is fairly well covered and does not approve of the plan on which Dr. McGee desired to operate, it extends to him its sympathy in his present trouble.

Dubs Building "The Pill-Box"—The new Chamber of Commerce Building in Pasadena, Calif., has been dubbed the "pill-box" by the local papers. One suggests that it were better to call it a medicine chest with a christian science handle. There are now located there nine "regulars," five dentists, one osteopath and four christian science healers. We do not know what part the dentists and the osteopath play. Perhaps the osteopath to act as antidote and the dentists to repair some of the damage done by the "regulars," while the scientists try to make their poor deluded patients believe that there was "nothing to it anyhow." Dr. Cora E. Snyder is the osteopath.

Others Advocating Kicking the Cat—"I have just been reading your advice as to kicking at the cat. All of my innominate cases have heretofore been kicking the air successfully. I might suggest that hereafter they purchase a rubber kitty to kick. I had one very interesting case last summer, the sister of a Baltimore M. D., who had also been examined by an eminent surgeon of our city. Both M. D's. agreed that the case was a sprain caused by a fall of the patient and that the pain and lameness would soon depart. However all the symptoms and distress of the sprain increased to such an extent that after six months suffering the patient sought an osteopath. The diagnosis was a luxated innominate. Both pain and crutches were laid aside after a week's treatment."—Dr. Ella X. Quinn.

Honor Dr. Shackelford—The Nashville Banner has the following to say concerning Dr. Shackelford, who leaves there to locate in St. Louis:

"The many friends and patrons of J. R. Shackelford, Doctor of Osteopathy, will regret most sincerely his departure from this to other fields of professional endeavor. Dr. Shackelford, after practicing for ten years in Nashville, has gone to locate in St. Louis, where he will be in the Century building, in a handsome suite of offices. He will live in Webster's Grove, a St. Louis suburb.

Dr. Shackelford is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirks-

ville, Mo., and located in Nashville in October, 1897, being the first osteopath to practice in Tennessee. Since he began the practice of his chosen profession here he has enjoyed a fine patronage, and he not only became quite well known in the South, but made many warm personal as well as professional friends.

Dr. Shackelford did much for the advancement of his profession in this section and was the organizer of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association and of the Nashville Osteopathic Society, and is President of the State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration. Dr. Shackelford is a native of Missouri, having been born in Lewis County thirty-seven years ago, and he is therefore "returning to his own."

Prior to his departure from Nashville Dr. Shackelford was tendered a most enjoyable reception and farewell function by Dr. Duffield at the latter's apartments in The Polk."

Present Program for the Year—The Denver City Association has outlined its work for the year as follows:

January 4—Obstetrics, Julia Frey.

Discussion: Nettie Bolles and Elizabeth C. Bass.

February 1—Scarlet Fever—M. W. Bailey.

Discussion: Ida Bush and Fannie Laybourne.

Diphtheria, N. A. Bolles.

Discussion: L. S. Stauffer and H. H. Honska.

March 7—Appendicitis, J. A. Stewart.

Discussion: L. O. Gooch and J. L. Cramb.

April 4—Cervical Lesions, R. A. Ellis.

Discussion: B. D. Mason, E. Agnes Goble and Tena C. Cramb.

May 2—Osteopathic Diagnosis, C. C. Reid.

Discussion: L. S. Brown and Warren Taylor.

June 6—Spinal Curvatures, R. B. Powel.

Discussion: Drs. C. B. Varnum and Kathryn Westendorf.

July-August—Picnic, to be arranged.

September 5—Tuberculosis, Anna Powel.

Discussion: Drs. Carrie Richards, Anna G. Reid and Hazeltine A. Burton.

October 3—Typhoid Fever, H. J. Sanford.

Discussion: Drs. W. E. Reid, Bertha Hilton and J. T. Bass.

November 7—Eye and Ear Disease, Laura F. Bartlett.

Discussion: Drs. R. M. Jones and Hattie T. McLean.

* * *

ACT AS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

M. V. O. A. and M. O. A. to Welcome the A. O. A. to Kirksville.

The vexed question as to how many conventions there are to be in Kirksville next summer has now been definitely settled. There will be one monster celebration, and it will be on the Old Doctor's eightieth birthday. We want at least 4,000 osteopaths in attendance. Dr. C. E. Still has arranged for the Chautauqua tent, which will seat 5,000 easily, so there will be no lack of accommodations. Kirksville has entertained a convention of over 5000 once before, and what she has done she can repeat, so no one need fear of having to spend the night in the streets. Committees will be appointed to conduct a bureau of information; to act as guides over the city; and in other ways to see that every one has the best time of his life.

Most of the state associations meeting near Missouri, have arranged to have their meetings in the city nearest the Missouri line, and on the day preceding the A. O. A. meeting so as to attend in a body. The action of the M. O. A. and the M. V. O. A. is contained in the two following reports:

M. O. A. Co-Operates With the A. O. A.

The trustees of the M. O. A. in response to the call of the President, held a meeting at the A. S. O., Dec. 14, to consider and map out work pertaining to the state association. It was decided at this meeting that the large majority of osteopaths in the state would prefer having a meeting of the M. O. A. during the A. O. A. convention, since one trip would do for both meetings, thereby encouraging a larger attendance for both.

It was also decided to join hands with the M. V. O. A. in acting as a reception committee to the A. O. A. and make the three a great record-breaker. The time of meeting will be during the first part of the convention, which time will be definitely announced later.

F. P. WALKER, Pres.

BERTHA BUDDECKE, Sec'y.

Missouri Valley Trustees Meet.

The Board of Trustees of the M. V. O. A. met at the call of the president, Dr. Hildreth, at Kirksville, Dec. 15th, to devise plans for the next meeting. Of the board of seven, all were present except Dr. Young of Nebraska, who wrote Dr. Hildreth he could not attend and gave him his proxy. Dr. Walker, of Missouri, met with part of the board Saturday and was given an outline of the plans and gave his hearty approval and his proxy to the Secretary. Dr. W. J. Conner, Kansas City, Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Ia., and Dr. F. G. Cluett of Sioux City, Iowa, were also present at this meeting in an advisory capacity and all joined heartily and unanimously in the action of the committee. The sense of the meeting was that we hold but one meeting in Kirksville next summer and that all work to make it the largest and best meeting ever held. We might hold two meetings and have them both good but feel in holding one only all strength can be used and make the eightieth birthday jubilee of our beloved founder a meeting that will go down in osteopathic history the brightest and best—one that will make us more proud of our profession and the Old Doctor more proud of us, a record breaker. To those who have been so active in the organization of the M. V. O. A. and all others invited we wish to say that M. V. O. A. is not being swallowed up or amalgamated in any way for we know we have a place and a work to do and are going to be up and doing it. Our country is so large that there are many who cannot derive the full benefit from the A. O. A. that they would from an association more centrally located. And for this reason and a home-coming annually to visit Kirksville and the Old Doctor, was the motive in forming this association and we ask all states in the Mississippi valley to join us and work for the good of osteopathy.

At the suggestion of Dr. Ellis, chairman of the A. O. A. program committee, our state presidents will suggest three members from each state from which to select for the program, thus helping him in the arduous duty of arranging a program and giving us representation on the same. The A. O. A. are coming into our territory and we give them a glad welcome and are glad to act as hosts of the A. O. A. and all friends. Each state president is to appoint four osteopaths from his state to act with him as a reception committee in conjunction with the local reception committee. The A. O. A. offers to set aside an evening for us when we can attend to business and dis-

cuss any subjects that may come up for consideration. The members of the board of trustees of the M. V. O. A. wish to go on record before the whole osteopathic profession as advocating this principle: Do not stand on the outside of any osteopathic association and criticise its action, but come in and, if things are done of which you do not approve, fight it out on the floor like men.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. HILDRETH, Pres.
MARY E. NOYES, Sec'y.

* * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OSTEOPATHY IN FAR OFF BURMA.

M. M. LARSH, NYAUNGLEBIN, LOWER BURMA, KAREN MISSION.

There is no other osteopath in Burma, but I have written begging Dr. Chas. Still to influence some good experienced operator to come. "Under what law?" is a puzzle, as any kind of a quack can practice any device he likes in this land of ignorance and superstition.

* * *

STATE DELEGATES TO NATIONAL MEETING.

EDITOR A. S. O. JOURNAL:—

It seems to me that the action taken by the American Osteopathic Association at Jamestown making of our state delegates a nominating body should be emphasized in our Journals and that the several state associations should take hold of the matter in a way to guarantee the best material for the place. This delegate body now has not only this duty made permanent by the constitution of the A. O. A., but there are other and very important matters that are sure to be a part of their regular work. While this year was the first time when the delegate body was really organized and ready or did do any business, yet it was very apparent to all present that there was a field of valuable usefulness for their labor. All state associations should without fail elect their delegates to the next A. O. A. meeting. And they should be sure and select able representative men and women to help carry on their share of this work.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. HILDRETH,
Chr'm. Delegate Body, Jamestown, Va.

* * *

TEXAS LAW CONSTRUED.

JAMES L. HOLLOWAY, WILSON BUILDING, SUITE 436, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Through Journal I will answer the many inquiries which have been and may be received, concerning Texas law:

1. Is osteopathy under the law construed as the practice of medicine?

Answer—The law places all schools on the same level. In other words, there is no distinction in rights, in therapy or in penalties.

2. Are osteopaths permitted to give drugs and practice surgery?

A—My license reads: "The state of Texas hereby authorizes and licenses J. L. Holloway, D. O., of the county of Dallas, and State of Texas to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Texas," etc.

3. What is the name of the osteopathic member of the Board?

A—J. F. Bailey, Waco.

4. What is the ruling of the Board concerning reciprocity?

A—The Board favors extending reciprocity to states having requirements equal to Texas. Those deemed eligible at present are: Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, Vermont, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and partial reciprocity with Illinois. Some other states with good educational requirements allow no reciprocal recognition of licenses, and under our law no arrangements can be made with such states.

Whether this reciprocity extends to states having osteopathic boards or is intended to apply to medical (drug) boards only, I am not informed.

5. What is the ruling of the board concerning temporary licenses?

A—I do not know. All osteopaths now practicing in the state are entitled to verification licenses which are identical with those issued to members of all other schools now practicing in the state. Osteopaths who come to Texas from states to which the board extends reciprocity may secure licenses without examination on payment of required fee. All others will be required to take the examinations prescribed for all schools. These examinations are given twice a year, and information concerning them can be had from the secretary of the board.

6. Who is the secretary of the board?

A—Dr. G. B. Foscue, Waco, Texas.

* * *

OSTEOPATHY IN CUBA.

ROBT. B. ANDERSON, APARTADO 86, CAMAGUEY, CUBA.

On account of the unsettled political situation since the last revolution, I am unable to place more than two other osteopaths in Cuba. One is Dr. Fred Elbert Weaver, Vigia No. 6, Camaguey, and the other is Dr. L. E. Booth, Havana. I have not his last street address. Two or three left about three years ago, and another one just recently. Another reason, which I forgot to mention above, and which had as much weight in deciding our friends to leave as the reason given, is that we have no legal protection whatever, neither by law nor court decision, and we are in danger every day, although the Cubans are very good natured, taking kindly to osteopathy, and not having given us any trouble yet.

Thus far, in my endeavors to get recognition of our profession, the Cuban government has ignored me, save to advise me that in order to practice we should have to pass the medical examination, and then they would take no further interest in the matter. I am still quietly at work on the case, however, but I have received no encouragement from the United States, even after the appearance of my letter, some months ago, in the O. P., with the single exception of Dr. Morse of Corry, Pa. I realize that the osteopaths in the states have their hands full, but I had hoped that a goodly number of them would be willing to help in this missionary work, and I have not yet given up hope. For some time to come, however, I shall have to continue my efforts to interest more prominent people on the Island, before trying for legislation, and when that time comes, it will be absolutely necessary to have some outside help in the way of money for carfare and hotel bills, as I am about 350 miles from Havana, and railroad fare is expensive. When the time comes, I feel sure that you will all be willing to help, if I can give you fair assurance of success.

I am particularly anxious to have the matter put through while the Americans are in control. I feel a little encouraged, because I believe I have the two American newspapers in Havana on my side, and on two occasions the authorities have accepted

death certificates signed by me, and one insurance company paid a claim on my certificate.

If we are successful, it will mean a great deal to osteopathy, and not only much good can be done in private practice, but a number of hospitals and kindred institutions would have wonderful success, especially among tourists from the states, who could combine osteopathy, sight seeing and the matchless climate of Cuba.

* * *

ON THE STATUS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FRANCIS A. CAVE, 208 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

DR. FRANKLIN FISKE:—

On page 352 of the October number you published a letter regarding the legislative situation in Massachusetts, which might much better have remained unpublished, because many of the statements made indicate clearly that the writer is not familiar with the legislative situation in the New England States. His statement that "In the New England States a man might just as well not try to practice as try to practice without a certificate from the various State Boards" may be excused as merely an expression of opinion, but if stated as a fact, is not correct.

In the first place, outside of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, I know of none other of the New England States which will allow an osteopath to register under the Medical Registration Board, and yet I believe that the practitioners in these various States who know their business and are willing to work, are busily employed in the practice of their profession.

In Massachusetts quite a large number of the osteopaths have registered under the Board of Registration in Medicine, but I believe that there is no larger proportion of registered people who are kept busy than there is of those who have not registered.

I believe it is wrong to attempt to educate the public up to believe that a man cannot know his business as an osteopath without being examined before a Board of Registration composed of medical men. I do not believe that an examination before any half dozen Boards of Registration in Medicine would ever make a man an osteopath. If they have "the habit of success" and know their business as osteopathic physicians, they will be able to cure their patients and will be kept just as busy as they wish to be. If they do not know their business as osteopathic physicians, they will not be able to cure their patients and must suffer from a lack of practice, regardless entirely of registration by any medial board.

There is an attractive field in the New England States, including Massachusetts, for osteopaths who know their business, and none such need be afraid of not being able to build up a satisfactory practice either with or without registration by the Board. There is an old saying which runs something like this, although I do not know the exact wording: "With the man of wisdom, whether he be prince or pauper, whether he live in palace or hovel, there will be a pathway to his door." Let us by all means depend upon our knowledge of the principles and practice of osteopathy and our ability to cure patients and thus build up a practice, rather than upon the amount of bluff that we can utilize after passing Boards of Medical Examiners. As a beautiful illustration of the tendency of the Board of Medical Examiners of Massachusetts, I would say that within the past year or so they have changed the subject entitled "Practice of Medicine" to "Therapeutics" and in a recent examination they required the writing of five prescriptions and the correction of an additional prescription. Is this the kind of examination desired by the osteopathic profession or which qualifies its members to be good osteopaths?

IN GEORGIA—A BIT OF HISTORY.

M. C. HARDIN, 705 LOWNDES BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

DR. FRANKLIN FISKE,

DEAR DOCTOR:—Your request for our contests in courts in Georgia received.

I came to Georgia about the middle of February in 1899. Along in the following October the Legislature of Georgia met. I thought I would introduce a bill in the legislature and begin in that way an educational crusade to make my presence known in all the far South land. A man was in the legislature from even every remote corner of Georgia and besides these, daily papers from this city are scattered as so many snow flakes all over Dixie. In this way I could at once reach all the whole population of the South in a very short time and deliver to them the news that a new age in therapeutic measures was dawning upon them. I was the herald of this gospel, I consulted with some of my prominent friends as to such a course and they laughed at my exuberance and boldness of suggestion but assured me that if I would introduce the bill they would help me in my educational crusade as far as possible. I drafted the bill with my own hands without the suggestion from a lawyer; had it introduced and lobbied it through the Senate 25 to 5 and through the House 102 to 19, very much to my surprise as well as to every one else for I had only been nine months in the state and I was pioneer and alone with about 5000 avowed enemies in the state. The Governor vetoed the measure however, thereby giving yet greater notice to myself and my cause. I started out for education and got my first lesson well before my class.

In April following this the M. D.'s. brought my case before the grand jury. I got wind of this, had some of my friends called before the grand jury and the jury found 'no bill.' This angered the M. D.'s. very much and they thought to catch me any how. One of their number the very next day went before the proper authorities, swore out an accusation against me and had me arrested. This never did come to trial for in the meantime the judge called me in to treat his wife and I did it so well that he refused to sit in my case as he was prejudiced in my behalf as he said. So ended my case.

In about May of this same spring Dr. J. E. Anderson, a classmate of mine, this was in 1900, left Little Rock, Ark., and located in Augusta, Ga. He had not been there very long when they had him arrested charging him with practicing medicine without a license and his case was tried in the circuit court in Augusta which judge decided that the practice of osteopathy was not the practice of medicine. Dr. Anderson practiced there till along in July when he left. This is the extent of our experience in the courts of Georgia to this date. We have had some threats here and there but they have so far ended only with the threat. Only two weeks ago I had a letter from Dr. Townsend of Fitzgerald, Ga., saying that an M. D. had just left his office saying to him that he must register as other doctors or they were going to have him arrested. He said that they had just had a magnetic healer arrested a few days before and came to warn him. I wrote Dr. Townsend a letter telling him it was late in the day to commence on us now and cited some of my experience and told him to take my letter and read it to the M. D. and I thought he would let him alone.

I was holding my other letter for a day or so till I had a little time to finish my article for the Journal I speak of there, but as you desire this by return mail I will enclose both together and send the article later. I am going to prepare a series of articles on The History of Osteopathy in Georgia. for you right soon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE A. S. O.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Let me acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of surgery certificate that is before me. I place a high value on the instruction received at the A. S. O., and not the least important was the good course in surgery under Dr. Geo. A. Still.

Yours truly,

EMMA B. DILL.

* * *

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY PUBLISHING CO.,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

DEAR SIR:—

I have been very much pleased to see the sunlight turned by the Journal onto the dirty work of the past few weeks. I should certainly hate to think the A. S. O. was deteriorating to that extent that the loss of just one man would let the foundation of the house of osteopathy fall. She is too big for that and I have not the least doubt that she is better to-day than ever before and she should be, for she has had what we must all get before we reach the point of greatest usefulness—experience.

Yours truly,

H. L. MAXWELL.

* * *

ST. LOUIS SANITARIUM.

The Sanitarium in St. Louis is in charge of Dr. W. D. Dobson, of whom the following may be said: He is a graduate of one of the oldest colleges in the South, with the degrees B. S. and A. B., 1870, receiving the honors of the class. After some some years he earned by post-graduate work, the degree A. M. and later was honored with the degree LL. B.—being the second person so honored by this school.

As an educator he has had long experience, seven years as superintendent of the Trenton schools, ten years at Carrollton, one year at Moberly and as President of the State Normal School at Kirksville, eight years.



W. D. DOBSON

Being cured by osteopathic treatment of a chronic case of dyspepsia, he investigated the science and being convinced of the sound philosophy of its underlying principles, he studied, graduating in 1902, at once accepting a professorship on the faculty, where he served as instructor in chemistry, hygiene, toxicology, urinalysis, practice, etc., until last spring, when he took charge of the Sanitarium. He has a good office practice in addition to his house work, in which latter he is assisted by his son, Dr. W. N.

Dobson, the resident physician. The house, which is well equipped for a rest in addition to the osteopathic treatment, is located at 803 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis.

* * *

DR. C. E. STILL, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—Some time ago in a newspaper sent me there was an article to the effect that the A. S. O. was going to the wall, or was not the school it used to be. At the time I put no faith in the article and felt there was no truth in it. When in Kirksville in November, I determined to ascertain for myself the condition of the school, and now I want to say what I found and just what I think.