

The Journal of Osteopathy

June 1914

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The Magazine of the Profession

JUNE, 1914

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The Next Class Will Start Monday, September 14, 1914.

The Journal of Osteopathy

Edited by M. A. Boyes, A. B., D. O.

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EDITORIALS

Dr. Clement Whiting On the morning of May seventh Dr. Clement A. Whiting, Dr. Lillian Whiting, and their son, Lorenzo, left home to go to the college. Dr. Clement Whiting was driving the automobile. He has always been an unusually careful driver, steady, careful, deliberate in an exceptional degree. Just in front of their home they started to cross the track of the Pasadena Short Line and the machine stopped upon the track. A limited train of two heavy cars was descending the hill at its usual terrific speed.

**DR. CLEMENT A. WHITING**

Dr. Clement Whiting was instantly killed; Dr. Lillian Whiting was thrown and badly bruised, her right knee sprained, and two metacarpals of the right hand were broken. Lorenzo Whiting was thrown and somewhat bruised, but he suffered concussion of the brain as his worst injury. For thirteen days after the accident he was dazed and not thoroughly conscious of his surroundings. After a very heavy osteopathic treatment he rather suddenly returned to himself, and has been in full possession of himself since. Dr. Lillian is doing excellently, and she will soon be able to take up her usual work.

Clement A. Whiting was born near Tiskilwa, Illinois, not long before the beginning of the civil war. From his earliest childhood the lessons of patriotism, liberty, honesty in government, sympathy for downtrodden humanity, and

deep-seated antagonism to tyranny and injustice were made part of the great, strong, splendid soul of him as inevitably as the sane family life, the wholesome food and the pure air of his country home helped to develop his healthy, wholesome, strongly built body.

Dr. Whiting enjoyed wide and deep scholarship—he was pre-eminently a scholarly man. His education was secured in the University of Iowa, University of Illinois, University of California, the National University, and Leland Stanford University, so far as his student life was concerned. He has taught in many schools, including the University of Utah; his work in the Hopkins Biological Laboratory laid the foundation for his later studies in biology, especially with reference to the osteopathic application of biological facts. He became associated with the Pacific School in 1900, and since that time his sterling justice, his wide vision, his great scholarship, his courteous and attractive personality have been important factors in the upbuilding of the college and of osteopathic standards in California and in the United States.

Dr. Whiting was a member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, and he was a popular speaker upon scientific and educational subjects in this and other states. As a member of the County, State and National Osteopathic Associations, his influence was widely felt; always his addresses were well received.

He was health officer in his home town, South Pasadena. He performed the duties of that position, often difficult and arduous with care, tact and vigor. The city was never so clean and sanitary until he took up that work in 1908.

The college sustains a terrible loss. His self-sacrificing devotion to its welfare during these fourteen years will probably never be repeated; there are very few people in this world who possess at the same time the physique, the mentality, the culture and the altruism which makes such work as Dr. Whiting's not only possible but inevitable. Yet his work was so well done, his teachings so deeply impressed upon his associates, that the best of himself is still as forceful and active as the words and deeds of his pupils can make them. Such work as his can never die, and in the history of the world it has often occurred that the death of a great teacher has crystallized his teachings, so that, like the seed in the earth, the death in only seeming, while the real life, the essence of all that is worthy of survival, increases and strengthens forever.

Such work was that of this man whose tragic death filled so many circles with desolation. Only the most irreproachable purity, modesty and loveliness; only the most unbending honor and unflinching strength of character; only the limitless generosity and friendliness and courtesy; only the broadest vision, the clearest insight, the most exact memory and understanding and foresight, could ever have made possible such a life work as this.

LOUISA BURNS.

Closing of School The A. S. O. closed its most successful year at A. S. O. of school June 8. The graduating class contained 152 members, of whom 118 took the Missouri Osteopathic Board. The following is a list of students graduating.

The names starred took the Missouri Board.

Dr. Mattie Furman, of Atlanta, Mo., and Dr. E. J. Merrill were former graduates of the school.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| *Anderson, C. J., Marmath, N. D. | *Durham, J. D., Burgaw, N. C. |
| *Armstrong, Blanche R., Los Angeles | *Eddy, Walter, Boone, Ia. |
| *Armstrong, H. W., Los Angeles | *Eitel, C. R., Kirksville, Mo. |
| Arnold, Ruth, Cincinnati, O. | *Erwin, Bertha H., Jerseyville, Ill. |
| *Atherton, W. E., Kirksville, Mo. | *Erwin, M. J., Jerseyville, Ill. |
| *Ballert, A. E. Jr., Toledo, O. | Flynn, J. R., Barry, Ill. |
| *Barnes, C. W., Norwalk, O. | Fuller, A. M., Fairbury, Nebr. |
| Beadon, Florence, London, England | Fuller, Nellie C., Fairbury, Nebr. |
| *Bohnsack, Anita E., Cape Girardeau | *Furman, Mrs. Mattie, Atlanta, Mo. |
| *Bowers, H. M., Columbus, Kans. | *Geisse, C. E., Fon du Lac, Wis. |
| *Boyes, Mabel Staver, Bluffton, Ind. | *Gerardy, H. H., Norton, Kans. |
| *Braithwaite, E. E., Lakeside, O. | *Gibson, C. C. |
| *Brodbeck, O. E., Decatur, Ill. | Giddens, W. S., Brantford, Ont. |
| *Brown, Edith M., Casey, Ill. | *Glassco, G. M., Charleston, Ill. |
| *Brown, Lee A., Casey, Ill. | *Gordon, W. C., Montezuma, Ia. |
| Bush, E. A., Syracuse, N. Y. | Graham, C. R., Moscom, Idaho. |
| *Bush, L. E., Jacksonville, Fla. | *Gray, Jas. E., Muncie, Ind. |
| Butler, Ruby L., Yorkshire, N. Y. | *Griffith, H. W., Geyserville, Calif. |
| *Calisch, H. F., Toledo, O. | *Hains, F. M., Hutchinson, Kans. |
| *Campbell, Martin J., Kirksville, Mo. | *Harrison, L. C., Cherokee, Ia. |
| *Cherrill, Katherine, Carthage, Ill. | *Hart, J. R., Corydon, Ia. |
| *Coady, John H., Paris, Ill. | Hastings, J. H. E., Midland, Ont., Can. |
| *Cunningham, C. J., Arcola, Ill. | *Hathorn, J. D., Columbia, Miss. |
| *Collins, H. E., Farmersburg, Ind. | *Hathorn, Mary M., Columbia, Miss. |
| Crum, R. S., Tiffin, Ohio. | Hawley, J. W., Washington, D. C. |
| *Cruzan, A., Bethany, Mo. | *Hayward, Ralph W., Shelbyville, Ill. |
| *Dafter, Emma T., Marinette, Wis. | *Healey, Estelle D., Meadville, Pa. |
| *Dakin, R. St. Clair Elizabeth, N. J. | *Hedgepath, T. H., Sayre, Oka. |
| Deane, Alice M., Detroit, Mich. | *Henderson, M. W., Murfreesboro, Tenn. |
| *Dickson, D. W., Salamanca, N. Y. | Hess, L. T., Marion, Ohio |
| *Doll, George, Larned, Kans. | *Higgins, Ada. C., Champaign, Ill. |
| *Doll, Mrs. Geo., Larned, Kans. | Hiss, J. M., Columbus, Ohio. |
| Doron, C. L., Rochester, N. Y. | Holland, S. O., New Hill, N. C. |

- *Holt, G. E., Burlington, N. C.
Houseworth, F. G.,
*Howe, D. D., El Paso, Texas.
Hutson, Clara E., Abingdon, Ill.
*Ice, R. D., Mannington, W. Va.
*Jay, E. L., Jonesboro, Ind.
Jelks, A. A., Hawkinsville, Ga.
*Kalb, C. E., Springfield, Ill.
*Kauffman, C. H., Hacksnsack, N. J.
*Kearney, John
*Kendall, Julia P., Potsdam, N. Y.
*Kimmel, J. P., Terre Haute, Ind.
*Knight, J. R., Grant City, Mo.
*Larson, C. L., Britt, Ia.
LaRue, J. B., Owensboro, Ky.
*Lewis, Agnes, M., Simms, Mont.
*Lewis, H. W., Simms, Mont.
*Little, David, Toronto, Ont.
*Long, Laura M., Rochester, N. Y.
Loose, E. E., Tiffin, Ohio.
*McClure, R. M., York, Nebr.
*McCord, A. S., North East, Pa.
*McIntyre, A. J., Binghamton, N. Y.
McPhail, A. M., Adrian, Mich.
*Magers, J. A., Seymour, Ia.
*Malone, Lillian B., Wynne Ark.
*Meade, Alba, Meridian, Miss.
*Merrill, Dr. E. J.
*Mervine, I. W.
*Middlesworth, Elma, Shelbyville, Ill.
Mills, Carroll J., New Castle, Ind.
*Moore, Antoinette, Port Jarvis, N. Y.
Mosher, A., Ahtabula, Ohio.
Mullenbrook, J. L.
Nye, R. E., Chauncey, Ohio.
*Ozle, J. M., Indianapolis, Ind.
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*Schimtt, F. L., Chicago, Ill.
*Schoonmaker, Amy, Battle Cr'k, Mich.
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*Shenefelt, R. B., Pitcairne, Pa.
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*Siegert, Anna M., Grayville, Ill.
*Smith, F. J., Yates City, Ill.
*Smith, R. G., Manstee, Mich.
*Snapp, J. W.,
*Soence, H. D., Rural Retrat, Va.
*Spiller, Sammie E., Austin, Tex.
*Stern, S. M.,
*Stevens, C. B., Marion, Ohio.
Sutherland, Mary, Wyoming, Ohio.
*Swift, I. H.,
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*Yung, Certrude C., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Chiropractic. The Livingston Enterprise of Livingston, Mont., under date of May 27th, 1914, says:

"R. C. Miller Found Guilty and Fine of \$250 is Levied." Miller is a chiropractor and had been practicing in Livingston, Mont., without a license. We quote from the article:

"The defendant located in Livingston some time ago and worked as a chiropractic. The verdict means that the defendant has practiced Osteopathy under the name of chiropractic, and did not pass an examination as required by

the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners."

The formal verdict of the jury was as follows:

"We, the jury in the above entitled action, find the defendant guilty as charged and assess his punishment at \$250 fine, and further direct that in default of payment of such fine the same be worked out at the rate of \$2.00 per day by imprisonment in the county jail."

According to the above the chiropractors of Montana are practicing Osteopathy under the name of chiropractic.

If we are correctly informed chiropractic schools teach that in principle chiropractic is entirely different from Osteopathy and that they are similar only in that both are manual treatments; the osteopath using the term "treatment" while the chiropractor uses the term "adjustment."

Just why the chiropractor makes the claim that chiropractic is entirely different from Osteopathy we can't see. In fact, all chiropractors do not do it. Recently we had the pleasure of spending an hour with a bright, talented fellow who is a graduate of the Davenport School of Chiropractic and who will soon graduate from one of the leading schools of Osteopathy. He explained rather completely the theory of chiropractic, demonstrated an "adjustment" and then compared the theory with the osteopathic theory. In concluding his remarks he said: "So you see, Doctor, chiropractic is only an offshoot of Osteopathy." Therefore, we conclude that the jury in the above case was justified in assessing a fine.

Let it be clearly understood that the defendant was fined for practicing illegally. What would the defendant have had to do to practise legally? Attend a reputable school for at least three years of nine months each.

If the chiropractors are averse to doing this work in an osteopathic college then let them establish colleges of equal standing.

We do claim, however, that no individual, no difference what he professes to be—osteopath, medical, chiropractor, mechanotherapist etc.—should be allowed to practice the healing art until a thorough preparation of at least three years of nine months each has been had. First, because it is unfair to allow one individual with practically no preparation to compete with one who has been required to spend several years in preparation. Second, because an individual not properly prepared is sure to do but very little good when compared with the great amount of harm he will unintentionally but surely do, due to lack of proper preparation.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF RESEARCH WORK.

J. DEASON, M.S., D.O.

Director of the A. T. Still Research Institute

That the results of research work in Osteopathy are of practical value to the practitioner has been established beyond a question of doubt, and yet we believe that too few of our profession fully realize this fact. We need only to point to Dr. A. T. Still and his untiring research work, which has placed Osteopathy and our profession in the front ranks of all methods of healing, to prove that research work is truly of value. Dr. Still has unquestionably been, and still is, one of the greatest research workers on the cause and treatment of disease that the world has ever known, and yet too many of us forget that all that Osteopathy is, that all we are as professional men and women, we owe to his hard work and continual investigation and to his uncompromising stand that there is everything in Osteopathy that any physician needs for treating human ailments.

We therefore owe it to Dr. Still, to ourselves, and to our profession to continue to follow his plan and do original work for the purpose of developing our science. Research work does not necessarily mean laboratory investigation with test-tubes and chemicals, animals and knives, animals and inoculating sera; it means any kind of original study which will give us a better knowledge of the cause and proper treatment of disease. The present high standing of Osteopathy is a result principally of Dr. Still's research work and the honest efforts of osteopathic physicians who have endeavored to follow his methods. This is all good, but not good enough. We should endeavor to continue the great work which Dr. Still has given us to do just as other workers have continued to develop the ideas of Koch, Pasteur, Lister and others, and we will never deserve to stand as an independent profession until we have done this work.*

It would be an injustice, however, to leave with you the idea that our profession has been negligent along these lines, for, on the other hand, many of our profession have done much in the way of original study. We believe that no school of practice can claim to have done as much valuable original work as has been done by osteopathic workers, and I am sure that no school has been as successful in demonstrating scientifically that its methods are correct.

You have all read at least a part of the original reports of our

* This is a summary of the addresses given at the meetings of the Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana and New York Osteopathic Associations.

various research workers, but it is possible that you may at that time have considered other things more important; not realizing the practical value of such work, you may have given it too little consideration. It therefore seems fitting that I should briefly review a few things which have been accomplished by our research workers.

Of the most interesting and valuable things shown by Dr. McConnell the following seems to me to be some main points which no osteopathic physician can afford not to know:

Dr. McConnell has shown a new cause for pathological conditions of the body. He has established a new etiology for pathology, as it were. He has most conclusively shown that interosseous lesions when produced in normal animals are followed by pathological changes in various body structures, and he has further shown that the correction of these interosseous lesions is followed by normalization of perverted structural conditions. By careful experimental study he determined from first-hand evidence the actual conditions which exist in and about the intervertebral foramina in interosseous lesion. He has found that there is no actual pressure due to direct pressure and that the perverted physiological effects and the resulting pathological conditions are not attributable to such causes. This does not mean that we have no explanation of the mechanism by means of which these results are caused, for, on the other hand, the later works of Osteopathy explain this quite fully. Another and very important point shown by Dr. McConnell is that specific adjustment in all cases is the keynote of normalization.

Dr. Burns has also done some very valuable work in original investigation, some of the main points of which are as follows: (1) She has shown that interosseous lesions produced in normal animals are followed by perverted physiological and pathological conditions. (2) She has determined a more exact localization of the spinal centers. (3) She has shown that blood-pressure and the composition of the blood are affected by interosseous lesions, and (4) she has also made a careful study of the blood changes and has kept a series of case reports on various disease conditions. I think she has these reports for distribution to any one who may wish them, and they are very interesting and instructive.

Dr. Whiting has shown that osteopathic treatment increases resistance to infection, by studying the changes in the opsonic index before and after treatment.

Besides these laboratory workers there are many others who by

their careful clinical study deserve mention. Dr. Meacham, who has been working for a number of years on tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid fever, etc., has shown what can be accomplished by every one of you who are in actual practice. If each one of you in practice would choose some one particular disease, study it carefully and keep accurate case reports, we would soon have thousands of valuable reports which would be of very great value in the making of statistics.

Concerning the work done by the above named investigators and many others whose results we cannot take time to discuss, I believe that one only needs to know what they have done to realize the great practical value of their work. Too often the practitioner considers research work as something ultra-scientific and impractical; but I believe this is seldom if ever true of work done by osteopathic investigators, because they have been working along more practical lines than the workers of other schools.

In our own work I believe we have done a few things worth while, such as: (1) the demonstration that mid-dorsal lesions produced in normal animals will cause conditions comparable to diabetes and that the correction of such lesions will result in the relief of such symptoms; (2) that lesions of the eleventh and twelfth dorsal segments of the spine cause abnormal functioning of the kidneys, and that the actual functions of the kidneys can be increased from ten per cent to more than one hundred per cent by treatment of this area; (3) the same is true of the liver and other secreting glands, as we have shown by other series of experiments. It would seem that this work would show that Osteopathy is not only a complete, but a specific system. If, for example, we know what area and how to treat it, to regulate the functions of certain structures, we can in all cases do the greatest good with the least effort, and this is what we want to do. The location of specific spinal areas will do more than this. It will aid us in diagnosis, and these two things, diagnosis and treatment, are certainly our greatest needs.

Besides several things of immediate practical value we have done much work which will serve as basic scientific principles for future investigation. During the past four years I have operated with the aid of my assistants in the American School of Osteopathy laboratories and in the Research Institute on more than 700 animals, the results of which have been published in about twenty different series dealing with various osteopathic problems. Some of these

series have not yet been completed, as much time is often required to obtain definite results.

Often we find that we cannot accomplish what we had planned to do and the series terminates in the discovery of something wholly different. In September, 1913, we began a series on twenty-four monkeys to complete our work on the relation of spinal lesions to the functions of the kidneys, liver, pancreas, etc., but before our animals had been normalized (we never use abnormal animals for such work) we found that several of them showed albumen in their urine, and intestinal disturbances, and would not gain in weight. In searching for the cause we found that they were infected with an animal parasite resembling filaria. During the past seven months we have made a very careful study of this disease and have tried almost every treatment known to medicine as well as Osteopathy. We have also consulted with many of the best men of our profession and have tried their ideas of treatment. We have demonstrated the motile parasites in the alimentary tract, in the blood, lymph, urine, and nasal discharges. Two animals died before a positive diagnosis had been made. As soon as we had determined definitely what the actual trouble was the sick monkeys were divided into two groups. One group of seven was treated by recognized methods of internal medication, including the use of thymol, sodium cacodylate, neosalvarsan and other such drugs. The drugs were used in doses proportionate to the weight of the animals and every precaution was taken to give the treatment a fair test. All animals so treated died and none of them showed any increase in resistance to the disease.

Fourteen other monkeys were treated by osteopathic methods by correcting structural lesions of the mid- and lower-dorsal regions of the spine. At the present writing (about seven months after the monkeys first showed symptoms of the disease) eight of the fourteen monkeys are still living. Seven of this number have made complete recoveries, one is still sick (we believe it has tuberculosis) and will probably die. Two died of tuberculosis and the other died of filariasis, but this animal was not given a fair test. Only one of the twenty-four monkeys failed to develop symptoms of the disease.

At present (March 20th) we have several different series of experiments in progress, the results of which will be published as the work is finished. Six resident workers are doing experimental work every day in the Institute, while there are several physicians of the city who are working with us a part of the time.

A series of work on goitres now being done by Dr. McConnell and myself promises to be of interest. In nine dogs which had goitres when received, all have been reduced in from one to seven months. In two cases complete reduction has been effected, while all others have been materially decreased in size. Treatment in these cases has been confined to the correction of lesions of the second, third and fourth cervical vertebrae. Seven other dogs free from goitre when received were lesioned in the upper cervical region and three have developed small goitres. One has developed quite a marked case. Goitres usually begin to develop in from one to three months after lesioning.

In the future we hope to continue this experimental work upon animals and by the aid of practicing physicians collect valuable case reports for making statistics. We hope to aid every practitioner by this work, and in the not very far distant future we hope to have a good hospital and post-graduate school where our physicians can do advanced study. It is not the purpose of the Institute to take the place of colleges in any way, but we hope to be able to help them by building up the standard of Osteopathy and by getting more people interested in the science. We can do this with your help by establishing our principles more scientifically and by improving our methods of diagnosis and treatment.

PREVENTIVE HYGIENE AND THE OSTEOPATH

The key-note of the next conspicuous advance in medical science lies in a single word. That word is prophylaxis. It may be equally asserted that in the past, prevention of illness and disease has been an important part of medical science; but until the very recent present, the part occupied by prevention of disease has at best been but a side issue, a secondary element consisting of a vague, impractical ideal.

Today the standing of prophylaxis in scientific medicine is rapidly advancing. The keenest men in every branch and department of the profession are well aware of this tendency and are earnestly, honestly striving to make this one-time ideal a present-time reality. The rank and file of the old-line school are with almost equal perspicacity grasping the opportunity and in freely worded English, "climbing on the band wagon."

Is the osteopathic profession equally alive to the situation? If

it is not, one of two possibilities is pertinent. As a profession we plead guilty to one of two charges. One is preferred by the allopathic physician who grudgingly admits that there is some good in Osteopathy, but insists that it is a very narrow specialty, to be applied in certain selected cases. The other charge is preferred by certain of our own number who see that many of us, equipped with a consistent, well-rounded therapeutic science are yet applying the same in a narrow, limited way at so much per application.

Both of these charges are grave ones, and to unavoidably or wilfully remain guilty of either will be to very seriously cripple and controvert the scientific claims of Osteopathy. The first of these two charges may be dismissed shortly. It is but the malevolent attempt of an envious enemy to belittle the appearance of truth because, judged by his arbitrary standards, its parentage is unethical and even irregular. The second charge we can disprove in but one way, and that is by our practice. To successfully enter the field of preventive hygiene will automatically acquit us of the narrowing charge of being practitioners of a mere specialty.

As a youthful profession without benefit of a past, doubtful or otherwise, we are presented with a situation. There is no question as to whether or not we shall occupy that situation. Not to occupy it is suicide, and our very youth precludes any such premeditation. The only question is: How wisely may we occupy that situation?

Let us take a short survey of this situation. The field of preventive hygiene may be primarily covered by two fundamental considerations. Preventive hygiene applies to the individual and to society as a whole, of which the individual is the unit.

So far, the larger mass of constructive work done upon this subject has been upon the hygiene of the group, that is, of society taken as a whole. This part of the work having already been placed under a certain degree of development, it is but reasonable to consider it first.

How far can the osteopath venture upon this surveyed territory? The answer unquestionably is, right up to the farthest border, and for the pioneer, over the border into the yet undiscovered domain. This part of the field has so far been cultivated by two classes of men, the "regular" medical man and the sanitary expert. The discovered facts as found by them are the common heritage of all and conflict in no wise with the principles of Osteopathy as already laid down. On the other hand, the unproven possibilities are almost

all to be found in the persistent and inherent tendency of the medically trained man to inject drugs into whatever problem he tackles.

That sunshine and fresh air and fire and water are positive and efficient destroyers of germ life and preventives of disease are facts none of us deny and all of us may apply. That antitoxins and serums have but little practical use in the preventive field and probably no ultimate use in that field are equally stubborn conclusions the medical enthusiast will have to face and battle with before his empirical efforts may proclaim themselves as facts. In my own short experience as a county health officer I have seen diphtheria antitoxin apparently beautifully clear up certain cases of diphtheria and I have also seen it almost malignantly terminate other cases in death. I have seen a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis struggle bravely through to life after injection with serum, and I have seen another with a far better prognosis swiftly culminate in death.

Rosenau, an admitted authority upon preventive hygiene, constantly impresses upon one the effectiveness of isolation, rigid quarantine and the factor of time for the extermination of contagious disease and as constantly warns against the shortcomings of chemical prevention of such diseases. Under prophylaxis of scarlet fever he says: "A terminal disinfection with formaldehyde gas may be practiced, although little seems to be gained thereby. A thorough cleansing of all surfaces, with a good sunning and airing of the room, is always in order."

Use antiseptics, fumigate thoroughly and consistently, but for the undoubted destruction of infectious material rest your faith upon the elements of fresh air, sunshine, boiling water and fire.

While the treatment of contagious diseases does not directly enter into a discussion of the prevention of these same conditions, yet the practice of one ordinarily exists co-extensively with the other. Some of my experiences in this relation are pertinent. Some are amusing, all are interesting. I have recorded a case of smallpox which was diagnosed, quarantined and treated by telephone. Isolation was enforced by the fact that the case occurred in a logger who lived up in the hills twenty miles from the nearest town and five miles from the nearest neighbor. I have notes on several cases of scarlet fever in which the physician called but once, the mother carrying the case through to completion with her own good sense, though upon several occasions my advice as health officer was asked for and acted upon, visits being from two to five in each case.

A reported case of smallpox carried me some twenty-two miles out into the country for inspection and revealed a well-marked afebrile case of the disease. Investigation showed the patient well supplied with antiseptics, a simple salve for external application and directions for maintaining a liquid diet. A talk with the doctor who lived some eight miles nearer town brought out the fact that he had prescribed no medicine because, in his own words, "there was nothing indicated to give it for."

So it goes, and case after case might be cited illustrating the real simplicity of the effective methods used in this particular branch of preventive hygiene. And this simplicity in no instance disregards the gravity of any particular case, no matter how great it may be.

Surely the well-trained osteopathic physician is placed on a par with any other physician to efficiently administer the needs of this department. And while the older school has seemingly quite completely monopolized opportunity in this work by themselves writing the laws which govern it, yet this monopoly is contrary to natural right and the wishes of the people, for which excellent reason it must soon break down.

But as has been already intimated, there is a second phase of preventive hygiene which should be considered. That is the hygiene of the individual, the unit of which society is made up as a group. And this consideration, because of its very nature, is the primary one.

The great life insurance companies read the natural laws of life as evinced by the masses and apply them to the individual. Treating the individual simply as a statistical risk, they have been able to successfully predict his period of life. But a truly wonderful movement has arisen from the studies of these same companies. They have discovered that it pays them in dollars and cents to deal with the individual not as a mathematical factor having a certain chance of life, but as a living being whose life chance in the average case can be measurably increased through such simple means as yearly examinations by a competent physician and sound advice upon the first evidence of organic disease.

A national organization known as "The Life Extension Institute," initiated by such men as William Howard Taft, Col. W. C. Gorgas, Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk and Prof. Irving Fisher, has been organized for the simple, scientific purpose of applying preventive

hygiene to the individual. This movement promises to develop into perhaps the greatest single factor entering into truly scientific medicine. Though founded upon a philanthropic basis for the use and benefit of all, two large insurance companies, recognizing the validity of its efforts and the substantiality of its foundation, have placed contracts with it for the examination and re-examination of their risks and policy-holders. Yet in fundamentals, so far as has yet been developed, nothing is advocated that does not dovetail nicely and accurately with existent osteopathic principles.

Indeed, it is in this part of the preventive field that the osteopathic profession is by theory and principle and practice pre-eminently fitted to expand. Who should be a better judge of the physical well-being of a man than the osteopath, who is constantly and reiteratingly conceiving his patients as physiological organisms obeying the same mechanical, physical and chemical laws as do all such bodies? As a physician, the osteopath has based all his efforts upon the premise that nature must do the work of curing and repairing. Now the great insurance companies have come in and reaffirmed the immediate importance of that fact. The sifted, boiled-down result of their dealings with millions of men and women is that life may be prolonged by heeding nature's laws.

Each one of us is proving each day in his individual practice the selfsame truth. We know honestly and convincingly that within our hands lies the ability to materially aid in the increase of the vital resistance of the patients that come to us. This same power, intelligently used by the profession as a whole and as a unit, will inevitably and swiftly place it in the foremost ranks of those who seek to prolong life by the prevention of disease.

Preventive hygiene should be one of the constructive visions of Osteopathy. It is a large vision and a broad one, a vision to crush any mediocre response, a vision to stir the enthusiastic reply of every individual, a vision to crown the truest of professions with the greatest of rewards.

J. A. VAN BRAKLE, D. O.,

Masonic Building, Oregon City, Ore.

THE STILL-HILDRETH OSTEOPATHIC SANATORIUM.

It has been three months now since we opened the doors of our Macon institution. Each day adds to the scope of our work and demonstrates the limitless area in the great field we have undertaken.

We have handled, or have had brought to us, during the past

three months nearly fifty patients, and in almost every instance we have been able to see good, substantial improvement. It is not to be expected that we will cure all of these cases entrusted from time to time to our care, but it is really remarkable to note the progress made in so short a time with so many of them.

While the time is too short as yet to know how much can be accomplished, we are indeed gratified to have to our credit already some real cures.

One thing should always be kept in mind in sending patients to us whose condition is of long standing: always remember that it takes time and a fair, conscientious trial of treatments to grow back lost nerve vitality. We must not expect too much in a short time. A reasonable time must be given us to produce good results. Remember it takes time.

Osteopathy has proven its real value to mankind, and nowhere has it ever had the opportunity to demonstrate exactly its real worth as it now has in institutional work. As the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium grows older we shall furnish to the profession records of our work in order that all may benefit by the results obtained. It is our desire to make of this institution a professional affair, and we want it to belong to the profession. In other words, we want you to feel and know that this institution is yours.

Each day we realize more and more the magnitude of our undertaking and at the same time we feel equal to it and we are better enabled to comprehend the absolute need of such work, so situated as we are in our new institution.

We earnestly urge all those who are interested in this great undertaking to feel free to write us at any and all times for any and all the information they may desire. We will gladly furnish booklets or send them to any address given to us.

We also earnestly urge all who desire to send a patient to us to write us before sending or bringing them, giving us their best possible diagnosis and history of the case. We respectfully ask this in order that we may know what to expect, and that we may be prepared to properly care for all patients upon their arrival.

The profession's splendid support of this great undertaking here is indeed an inspiration to us; and we feel most grateful to all. We feel that with untiring efforts here, and the earnest support from the field, as time rolls by we are going to be able to demonstrate Osteopathy's scientific value as it has never before been demonstrated.

ADVANCE IN OSTEOPATHY

Dr. A. J. TARR.

It is perhaps superfluous for me to express my profound appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon me by this association. This occasion is approached with hesitancy, even timidity, when I recall the celebrities in whose shoes I am standing, if not filling, today.

The practice of medicine has advanced, in the past twenty years, with wonderful strides. Our knowledge of physiology, chemistry, biology, etc., has increased to such an extent that we can tell the function of cells in the human body that are microscopical in size, and so delicate that a ray of sunshine would destroy them. By the aid of laboratory methods we have become experts in diagnosis. Our knowledge of the physiological processes of the body is almost complete; we know of the antibodies formed by nature when the system is invaded by microscopical organisms that are enemies of the human body; we know of the defenses thrown out and around any diseased part, and we marvel at the resources of nature.

These facts are well known to every intelligent physician in the land; and yet, when some of them are confronted with a disturbed condition, they forget all about their knowledge of physiology and pathology, and proceed to treat the symptoms in an empirical way, without looking for the disturbed conditions causing the symptoms.

It has always been a mystery to me why men who are great students of physiology and the physiological action of drugs, still persist in giving drugs that have been proven of no value in their curative power.

Prof. Daniel M. Hoyt, of the University of Pennsylvania, instructor in therapeutics and author of a text-book on practical therapeutics, says, in the preface of his book, the following: "When we think of drugs in connection with the human body we must keep in mind certain facts: that the substances we use are foreign to the body and many of them toxic, and that the power of drugs to do good is distinctly limited. Drugs either stimulate or depress function, and if an organ be so diseased that it can not respond to such stimulation or depression then the drug can be of no value."

The old, blind, unreasoning faith in the mysteriously wise physician is gone, and through thoughtful reasoning and accurate deduction we have passed into the spotlight of science with corre-

sponding death-rate reduction, diminished infant mortality, and lengthened span of life.

In disease due to bacterial infection we are commonly dealing with a toxin which itself is a poison, and when we use drugs we are adding another form of poison to the one already existing.

We have come to realize that these lower forms of life have through their influence on man, actually ruled the universe from all time. Good or evil government, health or disease, strength or weakness, have depended entirely upon the opposing forces, malignant bacteria constantly at war with the protective influences of the body. The triumph of health over disease is an understanding of these.

This body of ours is a complex machine which has the power of manufacturing any chemical or antitoxin needed to combat disease. Note the exanthematous diseases. Nature in all cases forms a substance that is antagonistic to the poison or toxin of the specific germ involved, and when this antitoxin is of sufficient strength to neutralize the poison the patient gets well, and not until then. The Abderhalden test for pregnancy, cancer, sarcoma, etc., is based upon the fact that every individual foreign proteid entering into the circulation has the power of stimulating the body cells to produce a specific enzyme capable of effecting its digestion. For illustration, let us take the case of pregnancy. Shortly after pregnancy is established, and continuing up to and for some days after its termination, chorionic tissue or cells enter the circulation of the mother. This tissue acts as a foreign proteid, and as such gives rise to the formation in the blood of a special ferment which attacks those cells, renders them soluble, and so makes them acceptable to the organism.

We have been a long time coming to understand the simple fact that man is a machine, and as I have just illustrated, a complete machine that has the power to manufacture all chemicals and drugs needed to combat disease in the body. We, as osteopathic physicians, know the self-sufficiency of the organism without the aid of any extraneous substance, and from a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology we are able to correct and adjust any part of this human machine, thus removing obstruction to the forces of nature.

Again, we have taken a long time to understand that when stimulation or inhibition of function is needed, from a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology we are able to stimulate or depress function by mechanical means, thereby relieving the patient

from the effects of poison generally used for that purpose. As an example of this fact we will take hypertension or high blood pressure. We are able, as you well know, to reduce high blood pressure quicker and with more lasting results by stimulating the vaso-dilators than we could if we used all the nitrates in existence.

The osteopathic physicians of today admit great advances in surgical technique and praise and laud it whenever they feel it proper so to do. On the other hand they feel, and indeed believe they know, that operations, no matter how skillfully performed and with what immediate outcome, do not invariably lead to permanent good results. They remark unexpected deaths, see recurrences, and are familiar with the painful after symptoms and adhesions which are traced to previous operations. Again, they believe that more painstaking diagnosis, with correct methods of living and scientific adjustment of the structures of the body would prevent many operations.

We osteopathic physicians have in our hands today one of the greatest boons to humanity. We have the means of doing more good to the human race than any other class of individuals known to me; but to do this we must be students of, and practitioners of Osteopathy.

The life pursuit of a physician is based upon the highest principle of humanitarianism. The true physician's end aim is the prevention, cure and alleviation of disease. In fulfilling these altruistic requirements he promotes the welfare of mankind; in striving to attain these ideals he performs the function of a humanitarian and a philanthropist.

No profession has upheld or practiced a finer tradition of altruistic service. Yet, on the whole, the training of the osteopathic physician tends to be individualistic. He sees, as a rule, the individual patient, and not the general conditions which may affect hundreds and thousands of persons who are very much like the individual patient he has in hand. The physician should always look at his patient as an individual while he is sick, and his whole attention should be given to the special needs of that particular case; but, in order to prevent disease, we must depend upon the laboratory and on medical sociology, as well as on right living and perfect structural adjustment of the tissues of the body. We must study the social causes of disease, as well as look for structural derangement.

The conditions of heredity and environment which lower public health must and can be studied scientifically. Occupational disease, infant mortality, tuberculosis, and venereal disease suggest a great field in which the osteopathic physician must play his part.

Every physician need not be an expert in medical sociology, any more than he need be an expert in obstetrics or ophthalmology. He needs, however, to understand the general point of view, the problems of the social relations of disease, and to be in active sympathy with the progress of public health, founded upon these principles.

A presidential address should contain at least one suggestion, even though it be the grain of wheat in the bushel of chaff. My suggestion is that we become experts in diagnosis. In order to cure disease every physician owes it to himself and to his patient to become an expert in diagnosis. To become an expert in diagnosis he must make use of his knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry and physics; moreover, he must look to pathology for an interpretation of symptoms or the abnormality of function resulting from structural changes. We should make our diagnosis first, then outline our treatment to accord with that diagnosis, remembering at all times that Osteopathy is not a series of manipulations to be given in a certain way, and taking a certain amount of time to perform, but the adjustment of structural derangements.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to join in the program that will be presented here today and tomorrow. Be free to discuss, criticize or approve any subject; for in the full and candid presentation of our varied experiences, our mistakes, as well as our successes, make possible intelligent comparison, stimulate suggestion, and lead to discussion out of which each of us surely may gather somewhat of profit.

OSTEOPATHIC TECHNIQUE

By ARTHUR S. HOLLIS, A. B., D. O.
Professor of Principles at the A. S. O.

(Continued from last month)

The abducted knee may now be held in the physician's abdominal wall or iliac fossa while one hand presses down on the opposite anterior superior spine and the other hand grasps the ankle of the abducted leg and carries the leg to full extension. Generally in this way a jar of the articulation results with sometimes a slight popping of the joint, and the effect of such a procedure continued over some time is to normalize any abnormality that may have been present in the region. Such a procedure as this is very frequently of great value, though it is fully as important to know how to use the technique described as it is to know the actual technique. That is to say, just as a carpenter must not only understand the theoretical use of his tools, which understanding can of course be obtained from a book, but must also know in himself just how to apply that understanding, so an osteopathic physician must not only thoroughly appreciate the abstract side of the technique but must also in every case apply that technique in a way that only an experienced judgment can give him the power to do. We again urge our readers to remember that Osteopathy cannot be learned from a book because the real essence of the whole practice is founded upon a mature judgment which gives to the operator the power to apply correctly a technique that without it is necessarily a hap-hazard understanding and that with it transforms a crude imitator into a skilled physician worthy of any man's trust and complete confidence.

Another manipulation that is of considerable value if properly used is as follows. With the patient on his face, the operator stands on the side of the table away from the Innominate that is involved in lesion and supports the further leg just above the knee in his one hand. At the same time he should place that portion of his other hand between the thenar and hypothenar eminences on the posterior spine of the Ilium that is in lesion. He should then raise the knee from the table drawing the leg slightly towards and over the middle line of the body, while at the same time he presses firmly on the posterior spine and when all the tissues are on tension delivers

a fairly strong drive toward the table with this latter hand. This is a manipulation that above all others needs to be used with the greatest judgment as it is the easiest thing in the world to strain a joint unduly and thereby to cause a lot of trouble to follow the attempted correction of a lesion. We have seen several cases where



Cut showing one method of employing a driving force on to the sacro-iliac joint to set an Innominate in lesion.

this manipulation in inexperienced hands or used without due consideration of the force employed and the long lever utilized has strained an articulation markedly and produced a condition that

has taken a lot of careful treatment to overcome. The fact that this is the case however means no more than it would mean for a carpenter to say that his tools were sharp and that if they were used without due appreciation of this fact either the person so using them or others around might very easily be hurt. In experienced hands this manipulation is one that will give a very good result in many cases.

A method that is perhaps the safest of all and that will give many very excellent results is an amplification of the manipulation that we described for the diagnosis of an innominate lesion. That is to say, if the operator has the patient lying on the well side and draws up the leg that is involved in lesion to a right angle so that he may support it in his own abdominal wall, and if he then grasps the crest of the Ilium with one of his hands and the tuberosity of the Ischium with the other, he may employ considerable force along the plane of the articulation and thus directly re-establish movement where that movement is lacking. We have found this manipulation of great value in a number of cases.

Another procedure that we will suggest is designed to drive the Innominate back along the plane of its movement and is often of special value in an anterior Innominate; it can be described somewhat as follows: With the patient lying on his back, the operator may flex the involved leg to a right angle and proceed to stretch the muscles thoroughly as we before described; he may then place one hand on the anterior superior spine while he links the other arm around the upper leg in such a way that he may get a firm pull on the hamstring muscles. From this position operator may take a step forward thus getting a strong pull on the hamstrings and at the same time he may drive down on the anterior spine. In this way sometimes the articulation may be normalized when other methods have failed, for it is a well-recognized fact that people respond differently to treatments and that what will obtain results on one patient will not do so on another.

It is important always to bear in mind the thought that any results obtained come from the reaction to the treatment more than they do from the treatment itself; we mention this as some seem inclined to attribute to their own positive efforts any cures obtained, forgetting a fact, which the "Old Doctor" has so often emphasized, that if the structure of the body be restored to normal then health

returns as the natural result. Moreover, health is to be expected in such a case not as a consequence of the stimulative efforts of the operator upon the patient but as a result of the restoration of those



Out showing a method of driving down upon the sacro-iliac articulation with patient on back. Operator's one hand drives down on the anterior superior spine, and the other arm locked around patient's leg, pull strongly up.

conditions in the patient that make for health and not disease. This is a very important consideration.

(To be Continued)

A Leading Osteopath

When Dr. Still first worked out his theories in regard to the treatment of human ailments by osteopathy, he was scoffed at alike by his own profession and the laity. He began the practical demonstration of his new science along the same generous lines he has pursued ever since. He traveled around the country surrounding Kirksville and ministered to the sick whenever he found them, never making any charges for his services. In the end attention was attracted to his wonderful cures; he was recognized as the discoverer of a great science, and his name was enrolled among the illustrious men of the United States and will ever remain there. The first college of osteopathy was founded at Kirksville in 1893. There are now eight active schools of Osteopathy in the United States. The minimum requirements of these colleges for graduation is three years of study, of nine months each, or 27 months compared with a minimum of four years of six months, which is the minimum of requirement of the American Medical Association.



DR. BETZNER

When we consider that the cases turned over to the practicing osteopath are patients who have tried every other form of treatment, in the light of facts of the number of cures effected by them, is abundant proof that the entire success of Osteopathy is founded upon fact and is today recognized as a science of healing by legislative enactment in forty states, territories and possessions of the United States. H. L. Betzner, Doctor of Osteopathy in Wellsville, was born at Berlin, Ontario. He is a graduate of the Kirksville Osteopathic Institute, Class of 1911 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession here for 2 1-2 years. He has risen steadily in his chosen profession and holds the confidence and esteem of everyone. His practice has grown to fine proportion, and he is known as one of the leading practitioners of Osteopathy in this section of Missouri. He is active and progressive and is one of Wellsville's leading boosters, always ready to help any and every proposition that will advance its best interests. He is president of the Commercial Club of Wellsville and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Order. He is a member of the Board of Stewards, M. E. Church South and is also a teacher of a Sunday School class in the church—The Optic-News, Wellsville, Mo.

A. O. A. CONVENTION EXHIBITS

The exhibits this year will be held on the first floor of the Bellevue-Stratford, the same floor as the main convention hall, and the two exhibit rooms will be readily accessible to the physicians attending the convention. The earnest and studious efforts of the various concerns will result in an educational demonstration which will prove of distinct advantage to study. In the Clover and Red rooms will be exhibited the latest advances along many lines of interest to the osteopath, not only for his own use in practice, but as well, articles of distinct value in advocating for the use of his patients.

Your attention and interest as loyal osteopathic physicians is directed to the exhibits this year, and you are urged to examine and to ask questions regarding each exhibit in which you are interested. This may be done without being importuned to purchase unless you desire to do so, one of the objects of the exhibits being to obtain an interchange of opinion which will mutually benefit the attending physician and the exhibitor.

It is the earnest desire of the physicians in charge of the exhibits to have a representative display which may rightly be considered by the profession as a part of the educational advantages of the convention. The continued and further success of this part of our annual meeting will depend upon the interest you manifest in it. Plan to spend some time in the exhibit rooms and get acquainted.

The diagram of the convention floor at the Bellevue-Stratford, reproduced in this issue, shows the arrangement of the exhibit spaces. Following is the group of representative concerns which have made reservations up to May 27th, together with a summary regarding each exhibit.

Correspondence with reference to reservations should be sent to Dr. Norman D. Mattison, chairman of exhibits, 33 West Forty-second Street, New York.

A. S. ALOE, St. Louis, Missouri. Space No. 29. This exhibit will present to the attention and interest of the osteopathic physicians in attendance at the Convention the latest models of their Microscopes, Blood Pressure Instruments, Orthopedic Apparatus, and general Surgical Supplies. The instruments shown will form an instructive demonstration of the most recent improvements in diagnostic apparatus, and in orthopedic apparatus and surgical supplies.

AMERICAN NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO., St. Louis, Missouri. Space No. 8. Now licensed to transact business in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California. This is the Company which is owned by the osteopathic profession, is the only old line life insurance Company in the world that uses osteopathic physicians as examiners, and what is more they are making good. We want fifteen hundred on our roster after the Convention. Be sure to

stop and talk with us about your section of the country at booth No. 8.

THE ANATOMIK FOOTWEAR COMPANY, 114-116 East 13 Street, New York. Space No. 47. Anatomik shoes for men, women, and children, incorporating the special features devised by Dr. Harlan P. Cole, to maintain the foot (and, therefore, the whole body) in perfect balance. Anatomik shoes prevent and relieve foot troubles and should be worn by all heavy people and those who have to stand or walk much.

P. BLAKISTON'S SON & COMPANY, Philadelphia. Space No. 26. Publishers. At the exhibition this year we shall present for examination and purchase an unusual number of new books, all by specialists on special subjects, and all of the usual Blakiston standard. Particular note may be made of Nascher "Geriatrics;" McLee and Wells "Practical Pediatrics;" Niles "Diagnosis and Treatment of Digestive Diseases;" Beard "Ophthalmic Surgery;" Lohmann "Disturbances of the Visual Functions;" Gordon "Diseases of the Nervous System," (2nd edition); Webster "Diagnostic Methods," (4th edition), Citron "Immunity" (2nd edition).

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York, Spaces No. 18 and 19, announce their exhibit of Borden's Malted Milk, a prepared milk-food of special value in convalescent feeding. They will also serve ice cream made with Borden's Malted Milk to visitors at their booth. Those who have attended past conventions know what this means,—those who have not, have a treat in store for them.

E. A. DAVIS CO. Philadelphia Medical Publishers. Space No. 31. This company is entitled to the honor of publishing the first and most complete treatise on the "Internal Secretions" the author of which is Dr. Charles E. DeM. Sajous of Philadelphia. Six large editions have been published, and its growth in popularity with the profession generally, has been remarkable. It is issued in two splendid octavo volumes. The 6th revised edition which was published only a few months ago, places in the hands of the progressive practitioners the most complete and up-to-date information obtainable in this important and intensely interesting field. A very large portion of the Osteopathic profession have already obtained this notable work. Those who have not, should make it a special point to examine it at the Annual Convention in Philadelphia, in August next. Other books of special value to the Osteopathic profession published by this house are: Faught's "Essentials of Laboratory Diagnosis," 4th edition; Ott's "Text-Book of Physiology," 4th edition; Brooks' "General and Special Pathology;" Sheffield's "Modern diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Children," 2nd edition; Morton's "Genito-Urinary Diseases," 3rd edition, and Gilliam's "Practical Gynecology," 4th edition, all of which present their respective subjects in conveniently arranged, complete, and up-to-date form.

DENNOS FOOD, Northwestern University Building, Chicago, and Portland, Ore. Space No. 16. Dennos Food The Whole Milk Mod-

ifier. Invaluable for infants, delicate children, nursing mothers, the aged, Nourishing in Typhoid, ulcers of the stomach, Tuberculosis, Post-operative cases, etc. Excellent for Cereal Water. Distribution of samples and literature.

DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE COMPANY, Worlds Tower Building, 110 West 40th Street, New York City. Space No. 42. Will be occupied for the purpose of presenting to the visiting members of your Association the distinctive character and superior efficacy of Pyorrhocide as an oral prophylactic. Incidentally, there will be displayed original photographs and radiographs of conditions of pyorrhea alveolaris before and after treatment with the Dentinol and Pyorrhocide Method.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, New York. Space No. 46. Antiphlogistine. An external application for Inflammation and Congestion. A prominent osteopath recently said: "Osteopathic manipulation relaxes the muscles, and Antiphlogistine keeps them relaxed between treatments." Another prominent osteopathic physician said: "Antiphlogistine is a splendid adjunct to osteopathic practice."

THE DEVILBISS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio. Space No. 32. Manufacturers of Atomizers, Nebulizers, and Powder Blowers. Special attention will be called to the style of construction used in the manufacture of DeVilbiss Atomizers. The utility of these instruments for treatment and as a means of prophylaxis will be demonstrated. The attention of the attending physicians is directed to this interesting exhibit.

E. FOUGERA & COMPANY, INC., U. S. AGENTS, 90 Beekman Street, New York. Space No. 30. "Betul - Oil" Externally to Relieve Pain for Cutaneous Absorption in Gout and Rheumatism rapidly penetrates the skin, producing anodyne effects and local antiseptic action at the seat of inflammatory rheumatic, gouty, neuralgic or sciatic pain. Highest award. Paris, 1908. Gold Medal, London, 1913. Dispensed in bottles of 1, 2, and 4 oz.; also 1 lb. Samples and literature on request.

GEUTING COMPANY, The A. H., Philadelphia, Pa. Space No. 20. Your attention is directed to this unique and interesting demonstration of "Ground Gripper" Shoes, which have been advocated by many osteopathic physicians throughout the United States for the use of their patients. Those who have not determined the advantages of this corrective shoe are urged to visit space No. 20. We will also be glad to see and to talk further with those who have advised the use of "Ground Gripper" for their patients.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin. Spaces No. 27 and 28. Will exhibit the Original-Genuine Horlick's Malted Milk in both powder and tablet form: Also will serve the famous Horlick's Malted Milk Ice Cream. The delicious and distinctive flavor and aroma which character-

ize the original-genuine Horlick's Malted Milk, together with its high nutritive value, are the results of many years of experience and unequalled facilities. These are distinctively Horlick qualities, and are obtainable only in the Original-Genuine Horlick's Malted Milk.

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY, 361-363 Pearl Street, New York. Space No. 5. Glyco-Thymoline (Trade Mark). An Alkaline Antiseptic for the Treatment of Inflammation of all Mucous Membrane. Produces no Drug Symptoms. Our representative will be present to explain the merits of Glyco-Thymoline and deliver samples to you.

LAVORIS CHEMICAL COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Space No. 21. Lavoris, the Original Zinc Chloride Wash. Purifying, Stimulating, Healing. For inflamed mucous membranes. A delightfully pleasing preparation for daily use as a mouth-wash to maintain a healthy oral condition.

E. LEITZ, 30 East 18 Street, New York. Space 23. This firm exhibits annually during the meeting of the A. M. A., and the exhibition of their instruments has been found of an extreme value, due to the practical demonstrations given. During the Convention of the A. O. A. the following instruments will be exhibited and demonstrated: The Leitz Universal Microscope Stand A, extensively used all over the world, and in many institutions in the United States, especially adapted for research and microphotography; Leitz Microscope Stand C, smaller type of research microscope; Leitz Microscope Stands II L and II S, special models for practitioner's work, with equipment for bacteriology, reduced price, owing to revision of tariff. Leitz Binocular Microscope with a single objective, sets new era in microscopical work, utilized with both eyes; Leitz Comparison Ocular, with this adjustment, two microscopes can be used for comparison; Leitz Travelling Microscope "Large Type," standard of United States Army and Navy; Leitz Travelling Microscope "Small Model," portable type; Microscope Accessories; a great number of microscopical adjuncts of latest construction will be demonstrated; New blood counting Apparatus "Thoma Metz," sets new era in blood counting; Leitz Base Sledge Microtome, incorporating new principles of microtomes; Leitz New Freezing Microtome for carbonic acid, for immediate diagnostic work; Leitz Photo-Micrographic Apparatus, two of the most popular models will be demonstrated. From the above description, our members will readily conclude that the exhibition of the firm E. Leitz, will be of great interest, and therefore, we invite their attendance.

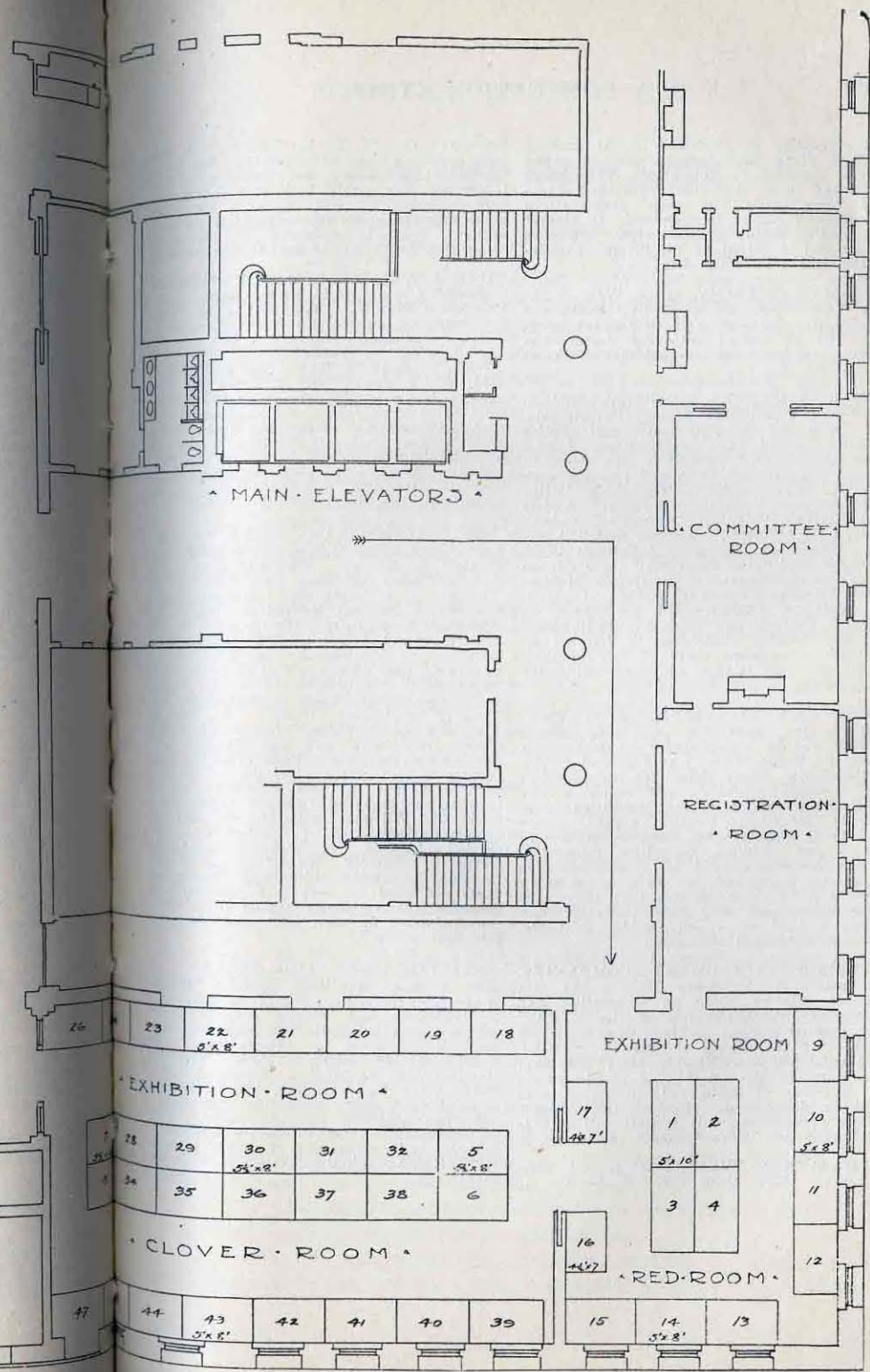
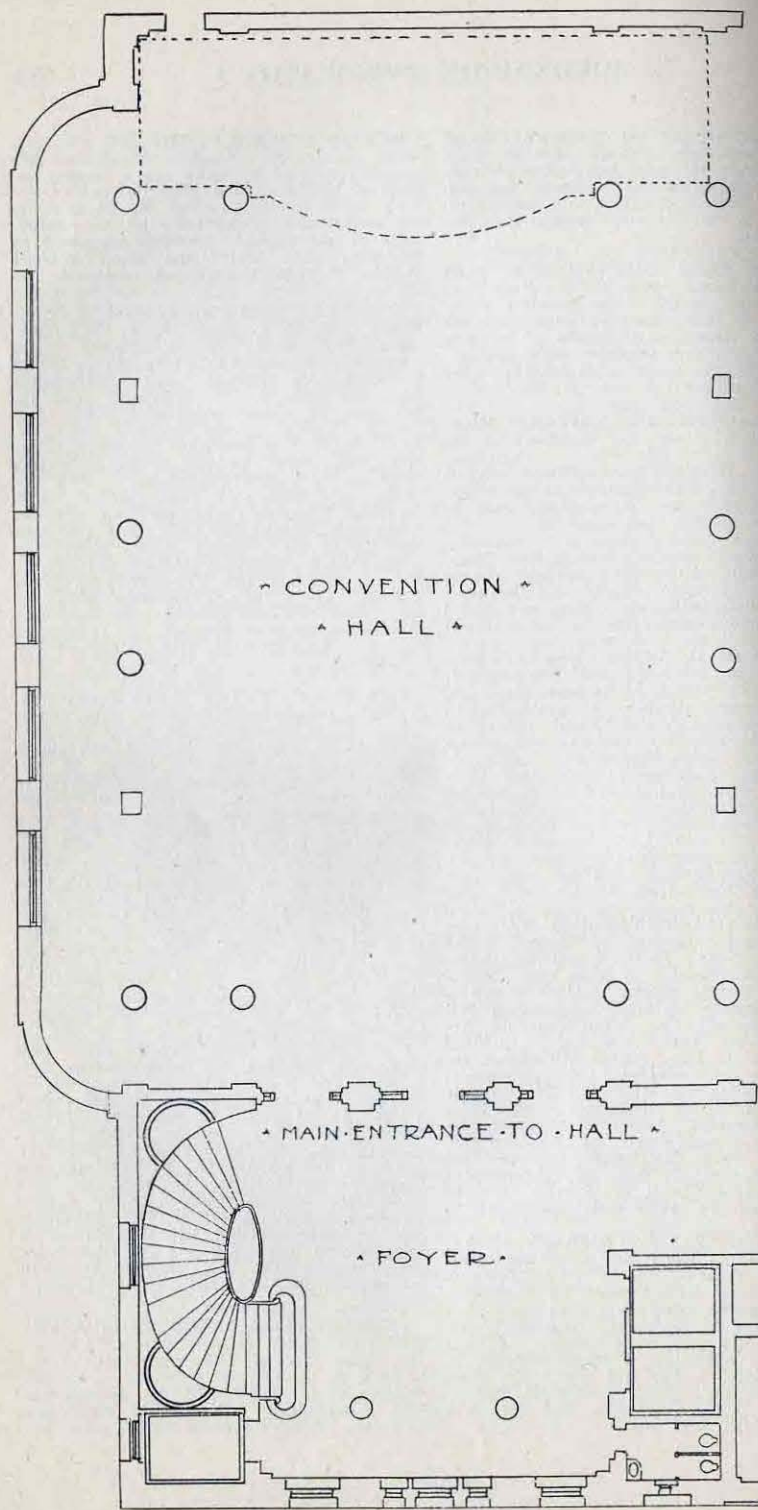
MC. MANIS TABLE COMPANY, Kirksville, Missouri. Space No. 22. "Osteopathic Mechanical Treating Tables." The McManis Table Company will present for inspection of the attending osteopathic physicians their latest models of mechanical treating tables. They earnestly solicit the closest and most painstaking inspection of their products by the profession, as they feel that their tables are now so constructed as to meet the requirements of the osteopaths, and that they will stand the acid test.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Spaces No. 1 and 2. Physicians are cordially invited to make every inquiry regarding Mellin's Food and its use. There is a distinct advantage to the physician, to the mother and to the baby in the employment of the simple measures suggested in the plan upon which the Mellin's Food Method of Milk Modification is based.

PULVOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., Jersey City, N. J. Space No. 41. Will show among their specialties, an odorless, tasteless, dry, impalpable, white Ichthyol—as combined with Dolomol (stearate of magnesia), the neutral, non-absorbent base for this and 22 other medications. (Note full list at Dolomol-Pulvola Exhibit, space No. 41). It is incomparable for chronic leg ulcers, bed sores, and all obstinate healing contracts. A trial convinces. Ask for sample and test it in your practice. It is the most cleanly, convenient and effective method of applying Ichthyol. Does the work better than the ointment or any other form—the vehicle materially aiding, not hindering, the medication. "The Doctors' Baby Powder" and "The Physicians' Foot Powder"—both Pulvola products on the same magnesium stearate base as the Dolomols—will also be exhibited with unique demonstrations.

THE PURE GLUTEN FOOD COMPANY, 90 West Broadway, New York City. Space No. 3. At this booth will be found a variety of Products made from the wet gum gluten which is produced in the factory of The Arthur S. Hoyt Company, manufacturers of wheat starch. Their products will consist of the following: Over 80 per cent Protein, Hoyt's Gum Gluten Special Flour, Gum Gluten Dainty Fluffs No. 1; over 60 per cent Protein, Hoyt's Gum Gluten Dainty Fluffs No. 2; over 40 per cent Protein, Hoyt's Gum Gluten Flour, Gum Gluten Self Rising Flour, Gum Gluten Breakfast Food, Gum Gluten Granules, Gum Gluten Noodles, Gum Gluten Biscuit Crisps. The above shows three grades according to the amount of protein. The lowest showing 40 per cent protein is above the Government Standard which requires 35 per cent protein. This Company has been putting their foods on the market for the last 18 years, during which time they have supplied the United States Government and have built up a business in practically every large city in the United States. Their system of selling is through agent, there being one, the leading grocer, in each city, who, as a rule, has been selected by the physicians. In this way the foods are supplied to the consumer in a fresh state, without standing on the shelves for long periods of time. This exhibition will be superintended by Miss Grace B. Turner, who has charge of the Gluten Department and who will explain the manufacture and qualities of the Gluten Products.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. Space No. 40. This firm will have a large and an attractive booth, elaborately decorated, in which will be demonstrated Red Wing Grape Juice, "The Grape Juice with the Better Flavour." As great care



and precaution is employed in the making of Red Wing, and infinite care is taken in the selection of fruit, there is no purer or richer juice than that contained in a Red Wing bottle. No water, preservatives or coloring matter is contained. It pleases the palate, builds greater vigor, quenches thirst, and is prized by all lovers of a delicious and wholesome drink.

REBMAN COMPANY, 141-145 West 36 St., New York. Space No. 9. Medical Books and Periodicals. Catalogs and descriptive circulars will be mailed to every doctor who leaves his name in our address book at this stand No. 9.

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY, Publishers, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Space No. 17. This house will exhibit a full line of their publications. Special attention is called to Allen's new work on "Local Anesthesia;" Crile and Lower's work on "Anoci-association;" Thomson's "Clinical Medicine;" Keen's "Surgery;" Anders and Boston's "Medical Diagnosis;" Cabot's "Diagnosis;" Scudder on "Fractures;" American Illustrated Dictionary;" Cotton's "Dislocations and Joint Fractures;" new edition of DaCosta's "Surgery;" Sobotta & McMurrich's "Human Anatomy;" Sahli's "Diagnostic Methods;" Friedenwald & Ruhrah on "Diet;" Kerley's new work on "Pediatrics;" Ward's "Bedside Hematology." You are requested to examine these or any of their works at your leisure while attending the Convention.

KATHERINE L. STORM, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa. Space No. 25. The Storm Binder will be represented by expert fitters from the Home Office, 1541 Diamond Street, Philadelphia. Many physicians use this belt for a single condition, not realizing how efficient it is for several conditions, not always successfully treated by the ordinary abdominal supporter, for instance, hernias in adults and children, sacro-iliac relaxation, ptoses, pregnancy, and as a post-operative supporter. Unusual, as well as ordinary uses will be demonstrated, that physicians may understand why this invention has taken a lead as a comfortable, washable, efficient abdominal supporter.

TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES, Rochester, N. Y. Space No. 44. At this exhibit will be given an interesting and instructive demonstration of the "Tyco's" Sphygmomanometer. The demonstrations will cover the taking of systolic, diastolic, and pulse-pressure. New booklets and other literature on the relation of blood-pressure in diagnosis of acute and chronic diseases will be distributed. Besides the "Tyco's" sphygmomanometer, this exhibit will include a display of "Tyco's" fever thermometers.

CHARLES A. TYRELL, M. D., 134 West 65 Street, New York City. Space No. 24.

Product: The "J. B. L. Cascade." A perfect appliance for accomplishing that most important operation: the cleansing of the intestines. Invaluable, both as a therapeutic and prophylactic agent. Specially commended to exponents of Osteopathy as a valuable adjunct. Cordially endorsed by thousands of people. Don't fail to see and examine it.

H & A WEISSFELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1313 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Space No. 39. We will show again the most up-to-date line of Physician's Coats, Suits, etc.

WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, Westfield, N. Y. Space No. 6. This firm will have a booth handsomely decorated in the form of a grape arbor, and completely covered with artificial grapes and vines. Here Welch's The National Drink will be dispensed to the attending physicians and their friends. There will also be distributed booklets describing the Food Value of the grape.

DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, Kansas City, Mo. Space No. 10. Publishers of the Williams' booklets as follows: "Osteopathy and Woman;" "The Osteopath and the Liver;" "Osteopathy, a Preventive of Disease;" "Osteopathy, a Rational Method of Treatment;" "Osteopathy, a Brief Discussion of its Principles and Practice;" "Osteopathy, the Question is Not Whether a Doctrine is Beautiful, But Whether it is True;" "Why Osteopathy;" "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases;" "The Spinal Origin of Diseases;" "Osteopathy in Chronic Cases." The booklets will also be exhibited bound in Ooze with Sheep, lined with silk and stamped with gold in the De Luxe edition. The De Luxe edition is also bound in cloth and stamped with gold and the less expensive edition is likewise bound in cloth and stamped with gold. Dr. Williams will also exhibit his antiseptic, consisting of: Atomizer Liquid, Graded Liquids, Mentholated Antiseptic Ointment, Powder (Capsules), Antiseptic Powder, Antiseptic Skin Soap. These products are used by over three thousand osteopaths, the antiseptic having been before the profession fourteen years and the booklets four years.

WILLIAM WOOD AND COMPANY, 51 Fifth Avenue, New York. Space 7. Medical Books. Founded 1804. The latest publication on Medicines and Surgery will be shown, of special stress being laid on such as are of particular interest to Osteopaths. The world's greatest reference work, "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences" revised edition, now half complete, will be open to inspection. A very interesting collection of autograph contracts for the above work. Standard text-books in use in Osteopathic Schools, and monographs of universal interest. All are cordially invited to visit this space.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE

Osteopathy in New York.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings held its 474th regular meeting April 22nd, at the Medical Library Building, 1313 Bedford Ave., New York City. The recent passage and approval of the osteopathic bill called forth indignation by the members of the society. The members are unanimously resolved to canvass Brooklyn assembly and senatorial candidates at the new primary election as to their views on the medical laws and profession, and to strenuously uphold the election of those men who approve of "Over-night" made doctors receiving licenses to practice in this state.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle, April 23, 1914.

The following defense of Osteopathy, which appeared in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 13, 1914, was written by Dr. Curtis H. Muncie of Brooklyn. Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

In justice to the osteopathic profession and its clientele, the public should know that, although the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society and others of the medical profession have not approved the osteopathic bill, they should not publicly make statements that they cannot sustain. I challenge any of these societies to prove their statements and to disprove the following:

The above mentioned society, in a recent meeting, referred to osteopathic physicians as "over-night made" doctors, inferring that their education is deficient. In reply to this, let us see what the New York laws demand of the osteopath.

1. "The applicant shall produce evidence that he has studied osteopathy not less than three years, including three satisfactory courses of not less than nine months each in three different calendar years in a college of osteopathy, maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents. After 1910 the applicant for the license to practice under this act shall produce evidence that he has studied not less than four years, including four satisfactory courses of not less than seven months each in four different calendar years in a college, maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents."

From this one can readily see that the three-year osteopathic course of twenty-seven months was lacking but one month of being as long as the present medical four-year course of twenty eight months—that since 1910 the law has required of the osteopath a course as long as that of the medical schools. Moreover, the osteopathic course has increased its curriculum beyond that required by the New York regents, and has prescribed a four-year course of eight months to the year—or four months longer than is demanded of medical colleges.

2. The osteopathic preliminary education is equivalent to that required of medical students—namely, sixty regent counts.

3. Since 1907 all osteopathic physicians wishing to practice in New York State, have not only been obliged to meet the above requirements, but

also to pass the New York medical examination that the medical physician must pass before being allowed to practice in this State.

The course in the osteopathic colleges includes all subjects taught in the medical colleges, with one exception of "materia medica," for which is substituted: Principles of osteopathy, practice of osteopathy, osteopathic mechanics and technique, osteopathic diagnosis.

In criticising the osteopathic bill, the "dominant school" has either ignorantly or unjustly stated that the osteopaths should not be allowed to sign a certificate of death because, prior to 1907, they were permitted by the State to practice, having attended college two years or twenty months. The records show that most of the older and more successful medical practitioners of today had only a two-year medical course of sixteen months, and were admitted to practice without passing a State examination. Why not then refuse to accept their death certificates?

If the medical profession has no desire to thus persecute its colleagues—just because standards have been raised since their graduation—neither should the older osteopaths be refused their equally legitimate rights because the medical doctors can find no better excuse for their grievances. The two-year osteopaths are among the leading physicians of the country and are competing most satisfactorily with their medical neighbors—as some of the later are honest enough to admit.

ASSOCIATIONS

St. Louis Osteopathic Association.—The last meeting of the St. Louis Osteopathic Association was held on June 2nd at the Marquette Hotel. After a delightful banquet the election of officers for the coming year was conducted. The following officers were chosen: Pres. W. D. Dodson, Vice-Pres. Dr. W. F. Englehart, Secy. and Treas. Dr. C. L. Weber, Drs. Meyer and Eckert were chosen to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Following the election was a discussion on advertising, a subject to which this association intends during the coming year to devote much time, energy and money, was entered upon. Dr. A. S. Hollis, of the faculty of the A. S. O. was the guest of the association at the banquet.

The British Osteopathic Society.—The spring meeting of this society took place at Hotel Russell, London, England, on Saturday, April 11th, 1914. Morning and afternoon sessions were held, luncheon being served in the interim. During the morning papers were read on "Possibilities of Osteopathy in Myopia" by Dr. Cooper, of Cardiff; "Rheumatoid Arthritis" by Dr. Moore, of London; and "Dyspepsia" by Dr. Hudson, of Edinburgh. A case of Pott's Disease was presented by Dr. Cawston, of St. Albans. In the afternoon Dr. Harvey R. Foote, of Dublin, gave an address and demonstration on "Innominate Lesions," and a paper by Dr. Phells, of Birmingham, on "English Law and Osteopathy" was read by Dr. Moore. A resolution

was passed condemning the proposed movement to establish a Medical School at Kirksville for the purpose of giving a course in Materia Medica and granting the M.D. degree to graduates in Osteopathy.

The Hudson River North Osteopathic Association.—The meeting was held at the office of Dr. Emma Wing-Thompson, on Saturday evening. Those present were as follows: Dr. Helen J. Beaty, Hossick Falls; Drs. Mae V. D. Hart, Arthur E. Were and Wm. Smiley, Albany; Drs. Alice A. Brown, Elizabeth Frink, John H. McDowell and Frances A. Perry, of Troy; Drs. Grant E. Phillips, Maus Stearns, Pruelia Taylor and Emma Wing-Thompson, of Schenectady. During the meeting a clinic was held on a case of "Progressive Muscular Atrophy" by Dr. Thompson. At the conclusion of the meeting a three-course luncheon was served.

The Roanoke Osteopathic Society.—This Society was organized on the evening of May 5th, at the office of Dr. J. Meek Wolfe in the MacBain Bldg., Roanoke. The following officers were elected: Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, president; Dr. M. B. Walkup, vice-president; Dr. Harry Semones, secretary; Dr. Tatum Becker, treasurer. Weekly meetings will be held. The main object of this society is to educate the people of Roanoke and vicinity more fully with regard to Osteopathy. It seems that the public does not thoroughly understand the science, and for this reason a campaign is to be started, whereby a series of articles will be run in the public press, beginning with Sunday, May 10th.

The Maryland Osteopathic Association.—The 9th Semi-Annual meeting of this association met in the Director's room of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. at Baltimore, on April 25th at 2 p. m. Four new members were taken into this association at this meeting, who were as follows: Dr. Robert R. Keiningham of Baltimore; Dr. John S. Johnson of Hagerstown; Dr. Charles A. Whisler of Denton; Dr. Laura F. Shugrue of Forest Glenn. At a special meeting the secretary was authorized to prepare the list of osteopathic physicians eligible for appointment by the governor, on the board of osteopathic examiners, to be read at the regular meeting. Dr. H. McMains gave a very lengthy and interesting talk relative to their legislative fight.

Northwestern Ohio Osteopathic Association.—At the meeting recently held in Toledo, arrangements were made to establish free clinics throughout the city. The Ohio Dairys' innovation on the treatment and handling of milk was heartily endorsed. An early campaign against the fly and mosquito was urged. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Pres. Louis C. Sorensen; Secretary and Treasurer, Victoria A. Nash.

The Kansas State Osteopathic Association.—Their 13th annual meeting was held on May 12 and 13 in the Commercial Club Rooms, at Topeka,

Kans. The meeting was well attended and a very interesting program was delivered. The names chosen by the convention to submit to the Governor for appointing one member on the State Board of Osteopathic examination and registration were Drs. F. M. Godfrey, Holton, P. W. Gibson, Winfield, W. M. Koons, Herrington, M. P. Morrison, Emporia, H. K. Bennesson, Clay Center. The Legislative Committee: Drs. C. E. Hullett, Topeka, F. M. Godfrey, Holton, J. L. Clannahan, Paola. The Publicity Committee: Dr. R. H. Williams, Kansas City, Mo. The next meeting will be held in Kansas City, Kans. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres. R. M. Thomas, Fort Scott, V. Pres. E. A. Moore, Belleville, Sec. and Treas. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa.

Dr. Wm. M. Koons in his address before the meeting refused as president of the state association, to back Dr. Eugene F. Pellette of Liberal, in a court case to force the state board of health to allow beetle plaster as a substitute for vaccination. Dr. Koons said in part: "I don't believe in using beetle blister vaccination and I do not think the association is for it." Dr. C. E. Hullett, of Topeka, according to The Daily Capital, said in reply: "I do not want anyone to go away thinking that the osteopaths are not in favor of this plaster." Dr. Hullett, objected to the statements as made by this paper and wrote the Editor of the Daily Capital as follows:

"To the Editor of The Capital:

"I was misquoted in The Capital of May 13. I did not say I favored cantharides for vaccination. Someone used the word 'beetle' for short, or through ignorance. I said three-quarters of the osteopaths of Kansas did not believe in any kind of vaccination. Neither do I point out any prominent physician. I heard someone say, 'there is an M.D. here.' I spoke of him being in the room. I made a plain statement of facts; someone misquoted all I said."—Dr. C. E. Hullett.

The Tennessee Osteopathic Association.—The 16th annual session of the T. O. A. was held in the Hotel Chisca, Memphis, May 15th and 16th.

Missouri Osteopathic Association.—The M. O. A. held its regular meeting May 2nd and 3rd in Springfield, Mo. A most excellent program was given. Dr. A. Still Craig of Kansas City was chosen president.

King County Osteopathic Association.—The King County Osteopaths (Seattle) were a busy company the week of May 18. On Tuesday evening in the office of Dr. Henrietta Crofton, they met and listened to an able paper in which Dr. Jas. T. Slaughter discussed "Fractures and Their Treatment" clearly, practically and most helpfully. Dr. Arthur Bostwick Cunningham followed with a splendid lecture on "The Value of the X-ray in Diagnosis," giving a number of demonstrations on the clinics present. Friday and Saturday they were hosts at the Butler Hotel to the Seattle Osteopathic Association. Every osteopath in Seattle closed his office and was present at every session.

New England Osteopathic Association.—The association opened May 22nd at the Startford Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn. The Rev. John MacLaren Richardson gave the invocation which was followed with an address by Mayor Clifford B. Wilson. The meeting was well attended, there being over 300 osteopaths present.

The Iowa Convention.—Editor Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. The recent convention of the Iowa Osteopathic Physicians will long be remembered as perhaps one of the best in the history of the association. There were two things among the many good things done there that stand out prominently. One was the presence of Dr. A. G. Hildreth, from the new Osteopathic Sanatorium at Macon, Mo., who gave a lengthy account of the founding of the new institution, with its aims and prospects; the other was two lectures by Dr. J. A. Deason, of the Research Institute, Chicago, one on "Serum Therapy" and the other on "Research in Infection."

Dr. Deason handled both subjects in a masterly and scientific manner, and from an osteopathic standpoint. The members of the association were so well pleased with the spirit of scientific osteopathy as explained by Dr. Deason, that when he, at the close of his second lecture, incidentally spoke of the needs of the Research Institute, the association voluntarily donated \$50.00 from the treasury to help defray the salary of Dr. Burns for the coming year, and in addition about twenty-five non-contributing members signed the dollar-a-month plan for the support of the Institute, to be continued indefinitely.

Thus, while Dr. Deason's presence with us gave the two hundred osteopaths at the convention a scientific explanation of the two subjects, which was, of course, the first consideration, it also redounded to the benefit of the institute. And this fact raises the point that perhaps it would be a good thing, educationally, professionally and financially, to allow some member of the Research Institute staff to appear on the program at our various osteopathic meetings and explain the scientific work and incidentally the financial needs of the Institute. One personal appeal such as the above is, to my mind, worth a million letters and circulars in results obtained.

Another noticeable feature was the very welcome spirit of harmony that prevailed throughout the entire meeting. Unfortunately, Iowa has been cursed in the past with certain disturbing elements, which are now happily removed, and the members of the Iowa association look forward hopefully to the future growth of Osteopathy and a united profession in the State unhindered and unhampered by internal dissensions.

Fraternally, F. G. Cluett, D. O.

BOOK REVIEWS

Pain.—Its origin, conduction, perception and diagnostic significance. By Richard I. Behan, M.D., Dr. Med. (Berlin). Former Associate Professor of Physical Diagnosis at Univ. of Pittsburg, etc. With 191 illustrations in the text and many diagnostic charts. New York and London. D. Appleton & Co. 1914.

This is very valuable work, covering as the title suggests every phase of the subject. As the author says: "Pain is universal and is present in practically every disease, while in most diseases it is the one symptom which first attracts the patient's attention and causes him to become aware of some change in his physical well-being." There are thirty-five chapters, of which the first seven deal with general points concerning pain, as to nature, intensity, classification, etc. Then there are taken up the various regions of the body and full discussions are entered into of pain in relation to them. The illustrations and diagrams are valuable and the book is one in a class by itself. We recommend it most highly.

Modern Surgery. General and Operative.—By John Chalmers Da Costa, M.D., LL.D., Seventh edition, revised, enlarged and reset with 1085 illustrations, some of them in colors. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., price \$6.00. 1914.

This is a great surgery. Great enough that the author doesn't tell in the conventional way about the volumes of previous editions sold, the appreciation due this edition and novelties it contains but says frankly that while he has striven to eliminate all errors undoubtedly some have crept in. In acknowledging help from other sources he says:

"But he who, self-sufficient, dares refuse

All aid of men, must be a god or fool."

and that this large book of 1515 pages is merely telling how one man may help another. This book is good enough that it is used as the adopted text in Surgery at the American School of Osteopathy. That means that it is most excellent.

First Aid Dentistry.—By E. P. R. Ryan, First Lieutenant, Dental Surgeon U. S. Army. With eighty illustrations. P. Blankiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$1.25.

This book is just what its name indicates—First Aid. The

object of the book is to describe methods by which the patient may be relieved from suffering until the dental surgeon may complete the treatment. All methods used can be accomplished on board a ship, or in the field, or in any hospital or medical office. The book contains 153 pages, is well bound and most excellently illustrated. The illustrations alone are worth the price of the book.

Suggestion—Its law and application or The Principle and Practice of Psycho-Therapeutics. By Chas. F. Winbigler. Second Edition. Psycho-Therapeutics Publishing Co., Braddock Heights, Maryland. 1914. Price \$2.00.

This book is well printed in blue and gold, and contains 472 pages. Part 1 deals with Suggestions: its law. Part 2 deals with the application of suggestion or psycho-therapeutics. The first part of the work takes up the relation of suggestion to the conscious and sub-conscious mind, to dreams, telepathy, marvelous cures, etc. The second part deals with the supplanting of drug medication, cause of disease, cure, relief of pain, etc. The author deserves credit for bringing this work before the profession. The Washington, D. C. Evening ——— says of this book: "A splendid and helpful work."

PERSONALS

State Board Examinations. The Missouri State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration conducted their examinations the 3rd, 4th and 5th of June. It is conceded that the best list of questions ever given by this board was during this examination. The questions were comprehensive, fair and entirely free from catch questions. Dr. Zudie Purdom of Kansas City is the new member of the board. She is also the first lady to be a member of the Missouri Board. Dr. Purdom succeeded Dr. A. G. Hildreth.

Visits Kirksville. Prof. M. A. Lane of Chicago, who is to be a member of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, beginning next September, visited the A. S. O. June 4th at which time he paid the Journal office a very pleasant call. During our conversation Prof. Lane said: "I wanted to see the room in which I am to work and from which my thoughts are to flow." Prof. Lane expressed himself as being well pleased with the outlook. We predict a very successful career for him at the A. S. O.

Kirksville Visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nisely of Waterloo, Wis. arrived in Kirksville, having made the trip by way of automobile. They will

spend several weeks here with their son Jas. Gaelord Moyer of the lower senior class of the A. S. O.

Reorganization of the Missouri Osteopathic Board of Examination and Registration. On the evening of June 3rd the members of the board met and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Dr. W. J. Deeming, Brookfield; Vice-president Dr. Zurdie Purdom, Kansas City; Secretary Dr. B. J. Mavity, Nevada; Treasurer Dr. J. B. Cole, Columbia. Under the new organization the board will undoubtedly continue the progressiveness which has characterized the action of the board in the past. The president of the board, Dr. W. J. Deeming advises us that every effort will be put forth to place Missouri in reciprocal relations with as many states as is possible.

Visited Kirksville. Mrs. Nye, of Chauncey, Ohio, mother of R. E. Nye of the June '14 class, spent several days in Kirksville visiting her son.

Quiet Wedding Took Place at Noon on May 1st. The marriage of Miss Margaret Gage and Ralph W. Zimmerman took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fred W. Gage, at 4356 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., at noon on May 1, followed by a breakfast. Only the relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman will spend their honeymoon motoring through the south and on their return will reside in Hyde Park.

Lecture Well Received. Dr. Jennie Y. Wheeler of Ludington, Mich. recently delivered a very interesting lecture to the Mother's Club of the first ward in that city. It seems that there is a great deal more of this work in store for her.

Misinformed. In the April issue of the Journal of Osteopathy it was stated that Dr. May Foster had located in Cotulla, Tex. which was correct according to our understanding at that time, but a little later we learned that the doctor was only visiting there prior to selecting another permanent location. However, we are now in receipt of a notice to the effect that Dr. Foster is located at Suite 520 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Texas.

Gone to Spend the Summer. Dr. Robt. F. Parker of Listowel, Ont. left May 21st for the British Isles where he will spend the summer. Dr. Fred A. Parker will take his practice while he is away.

Passed Michigan Board. Dr. Mary E. Hard of Windsor, Ont. passed the Michigan Board in February. The Doctor expects to maintain her practice in Windsor but will be at 503 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

Called at Journal Office. Dr. F. R. Heine who has just completed the senior year at the Pacific Medical College, which is located in Los Angeles,

Calif., visited friends in Kirksville recently. He was enroute to Asheville, N. C. Dr. Heine graduated from the A. S. O. in 1899 and spent 1912 and '13 taking Post Graduate work.

Accompanied Patient to Hospital. Dr. Anna M. Mills, of Tuscola, Ill. brought a patient to the A. S. O. Hospital to be examined by Dr. George Still.

Sold Practice. Dr. Jas. G. Follett of Clyde, Kans., was compelled to dispose of his practice due to ill health. The doctor expects to spend considerable time at the lakes recuperating. His present address is Red Oak, Iowa, care Lee Baldwin.

Appointed Examiner. Dr. Otto H. Gripe of Atlanta, Ga., has recently been appointed examiner for the National Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

Sends Patient to Hospital. Dr. Anna Stoltenberg of Brunswick, Mo., sent a patient to the hospital on May 20th, to be treated by Dr. Laughlin for T. B. hip.

Will Teach During the Summer. Miss H. L. Messerschmidt, a member of the lower freshman class of the A. S. O. has accepted a position for the summer as teacher of Physics in the State Normal School at Natchitoches, La.

Elected President. Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston, Mass. has been elected President of the Boston Browning Society.

Spent Several Days in Kirksville. Dr. Eugene Pellette of Liberal, Kans. brought a patient to the A. S. O. Hospital to be operated upon by Dr. George Still. While in Kirksville the doctor also underwent an operation. Both were major operations.

Called at Journal Office. Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst of Indianapolis, Ind. came to Kirksville on business during the latter part of May at which time he made the Journal Office a pleasant call.

Addressed Student Body. Dr. A. G. Hildreth, President of the Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium at Macon, Mo., and Dr. L. von H. Gerdine, Professor of Nervous Diseases at the A. S. O., addressed the student body on May 22 upon questions relative to the work being done and results obtained at the new institution.

Appointed Examiner of Insurance Co. S. L. Scothorn of Dallas, Texas has been appointed as examining physician for "The Fraternal Brotherhood"

of Los Angeles, Calif. Recently an amendment was made to their constitution whereby osteopaths are recognized by their Supreme Medical Examiner.

Styles in Virus Vaccines Change Like Spring Hats. "Last year's styles do not resemble those of the preceding year, nor are the present styles like those of last year. You have read the fashion books of the drug manufacturers, who are the dictators of vaccine styles, to keep up with the changing fashions."—Dr. J. Deason.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. J. Meek Wolfe announces the opening of his offices at 610-11 Watt & Clay Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Drs. M. D. Siler and E. Rene Bastedo Siler, both graduates of the Jan. '14 class at the A. S. O., announce the opening of their new office No. 305 Ryrie Bldg., Toronto, Ont, Can.

Drs. Glenn B. and Jennie L. Wheeler announce the removal of their offices from the Cor. of Court and Ludington Sts., into the Huston Bldg., Ludington, Mich. one of the best office buildings in the city.

The North Carolina Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will hold its annual meeting in Raleigh July 1st and 2nd. All persons wishing to take this examination will please have their applications in by June 27th. For any information address Dr. E. J. Carson, Secy. Fayetteville, N C

Notice is hereby given that the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners will hold the next examination at the State Capitol, House of Representatives room, Austin, June 24, 25 and 26 inclusive. Applications should be made to W. L. Crothwait Secy., Waco. S. L. Scothorn D. O. Member of Board.

The next examination for applicants before the S. D. State Board of Osteopaths will be held on the 18th and 19th of June in Pierre, opening at 9:00 o'clock a. m. Thursday. Correspondence solicited as desirable locations await competent osteopathic practitioners. The Board has recently undergone some changes. Dr. E. E. Giltner has removed to Minnesota, Dr. G. C. Redfield of Rapid City, S. D., who was president of the board for sometime past, resigned and is now filling an appointment by Governor Byrne on the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The officers of the Osteopathic Board are as follows: Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker, S. D. President; Dr. John Pay, Milbank, S. D., Vice-Pres.; Dr. Mary Noyes Farr, Pierre, S. D., Sec and Treas.

The New York Osteopathic Clinic approved by the State Board of Charities has been incorporated to maintain a dispensary in Manhattan. The directors are: Chas. A. Eaton, Zoheth S. Freeman, Wm. Chilvers, John T. Stanley, New York; Frank D. Waterman, Madison; John W. Rappek, College Point; Frank J. Parsons, Maplewood, N. J.; W. S. Jones, Red Bank, N. J.; T. A. Gillespie, W. Orange, N. J.

A. S. O. HOSPITAL NOTES

(One Day's Notes Taken from the Kirksville Morning News)

Dr. George Still returned yesterday from St. Joseph, Mo., where he spent Wednesday operating for the St. Joe Osteopaths, Drs. F. P. Walker, W. W. Grow and Holmes and Hurst.

At noon Dr. Still was one of the guests of honor at the Commercial club luncheon at the Robideaux hotel.

Yesterday morning Dr. George Still and Dr. C. M. C. Wilcox operated on Mr. William Scrivens, aged 61, of Novinger. The operation was for the purpose of wiring together the bone of the arm which had failed to unite after a fracture a few weeks ago.

Dr. George Still and Dr. Howd, of Augusta, Ill., performed a very critical operation on Mrs. Mary Bacon, of Augusta. Mrs. Bacon's daughter and granddaughter accompanied her to Kirksville.

Dr. George Still and Dr. F. M. Lucas, of Marceline, Mo., will operate this morning on a case of gall bladder obstruction.

Mr. E. P. Franz, of Cleveland, O., entered the hospital yesterday for treatment by Dr. George Laughlin.

Miss Paula Kuklman, of Dalton, Mo, entered the hospital yesterday for treatment by Dr. George Laughlin.

Monday afternoon Dr. George Still assisted by Drs. Dickey, Hain, Von Pertz and Ashlock, operated on T. M. Lamb, of Douglas, Ariz. The operation was to get motion in an ankylosed hip joint and the results were successful.

Mrs. James L. Myrick, of Eddyville, Ia., motored to Kirksville Tuesday to consult Dr. George Still and Dr. E. R. Lyda.

Dr. George Still operated, last Tuesday on Mr. P. R. Russell, of Ft. Worth, Texas.

Dr. George Still and Dr. Sonora Baker, of Baring, Mo., operated, Tuesday morning, on Mr. J. P. Simpson, of Rutledge, Mo., for an ankylosed shoulder and Miss Marietta Klute, of Edina, Mo., for adenoids and enlarged turbinates.

Miss Minnie Turrell, of Garnet, Kans., is in the hospital for treatment by Dr. George Still.

Dr. George Still will motor to LaPlata this afternoon to catch the train for Joplin, Mo., where he will operate for Dr. F. E. Magee, of Webb City.

Mrs. W. C. Drury, of Fulton, Ill., who was operated on by Dr. George Still two weeks ago, left for home Thursday night.

Miss Florence Sines, of Frankfort, Ind., who was operated on the first of the month, left the hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Bertha Craven, of Oberlin, Kans., who underwent an operation at the hospital three weeks ago, returned home yesterday.

Miss Velma Saindon, of Stuttgart, Ark., is in the hospital under treatment for club feet by Dr. George Laughlin.

Dr. Octavia Smith, of Clearwater, Minn., who was recently operated on by Dr. George Still, left the hospital yesterday.

Dr. E. F. Pellette, of Liberal, Kans., who brought a patient to the hospital last week for an operation and after assisting Dr. George Still in the operation in the morning underwent one himself in the afternoon, is rapidly recovering and will soon leave for home.

Miss Blanche Daniels of Columbia, Tennessee, who was operated on by Dr. George Still, three weeks ago, left for home yesterday.

Mrs. John Clark, of Goshen, Ind., who is recovering from a very severe operation on the trachea and larynx, will leave for her home today, accompanied by her son and daughter.

Mrs. Gertrude Duck, of Lewistown, Pa., is in the hospital under treatment by Dr. George Laughlin.

Mr. R. N. Hoskins, of Paona, Col., who underwent a very severe abdominal operation by Dr. George Still a few days ago and is now under radium treatment, will leave the hospital tomorrow, but will remain in Kirksville for a while in order to continue the radium treatment. Dr. Still has three difficult cases under this treatment at present.

Dr. Iva Caruthers, Petersburg, Can., who was recently operated upon by Dr. George Still, has left the hospital, following a convalescence devoid of any clinical complications.

Mrs. Alice G. Warrick, of Morgantown, W. Va., who underwent a very serious operation three or four weeks ago, left for home this morning accompanied by her son.

To relieve the seriousness of hospital life an amusing incident occurred the other day.

A man had a small X-ray picture taken and paid for it with a check which the bank promptly returned as worthless.

Within a few hours after the check came back, the party came in and demanded that his money be returned as he stated that the picture was no good.

Mr. Brott, who was in the office, handed him his check back and said: "Neither was your check; what do you expect for that kind of money?"

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Situation Wanted.—An experienced, well educated woman osteopath, who is living where the practice is light six months in the year, would be glad to substitute for or assist an osteopath who has a heavy practice. Address "614" care of the Journal.

MARRIED

Miss Margaret Gage, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred W. Gage, to Ralph W. Zimmerman, at 4356 Lake Park Ave., May 1st, 1914.

Dr. A. E. Ballert, Toledo, Ohio and Miss Ruth Brenneman of Kirksville, Mo., April 22nd, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Styles of Wilmar, Minn., and Miss Luella Link of Kirksville, Mo., May 28th, 1914.

BORN

To Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Schumacher at 6155 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, May 9th, 1914.

To Drs. Bedwell and Bedwell of Sulphur Springs, Tex., a nine pound girl, on May 17th, 1914. Her name is Mary Gary Bedwell.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Sawyer of Twin Falls, Idaho, on May 1st, a son, Harry William Sawyer, Jr.

To Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hollcroft of Mt. Vernon, Mo., a seven pound son on April 23rd, 1914.

DIED

Mr John Parker, father of Dr. Grace Parker, died at his home in Greenleaf, Kans., on May 21st, 1914, death resulting from a cancer. Mrs. John Parker died about a year ago with cancer of the liver.

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LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS

- Blanchard, Jas. F., from 338 1-2 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif., to Albion and Newmans Grove, Nebr.
- Crossland, Emma C., from Lind to Cashmere, Wash.
- Dunnington, Earl V., from the Real Estate Trust Bldg., to 307 Stephen-Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dysart, Laura M., from Webster City to Des Moines, Ia.
- Evans, W. S., at 211 Wallace Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
- Fehr, A. F. from 10 Durham St., Boston, Mass., to Palmerton, Pa., Hotel Waldorf.
- Follett, Jas. G., from Clydé, Kans., to Red Oak, Ia., care Lee Baldwin.
- Foster, May, at Suite 520 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Tex.
- Gair, Florence E., from 120 N. Y. Ave., to 1141 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Grothaus, Edmund, from 1340 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. to New Bremen, Ohio.
- Hard, Mary C., from Windsor, Ont., to 504 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Jones, Sarah E., from 349 Summer St., to 71 17th Ave., Paterson, N. J.
- Keller, O. C., from Big Sandy, Mont., to Lewiston, Idaho.
- Larimore, Corinne E., from St. Joseph, Mo., to 1431 L. St., Lincoln, Nebr.
- Martin, Chas. C. and Lulu B., from Fulton to Dawson Springs, Ky.
- Parker, Fred A. at Listowel, Ont., Can.
- Parks, Kent A., from Prescott, Ark., to Lebanon, Mo.
- Pinneo, O. E. from San Rafael to Placerville, Calif.
- Pollock, Jno. L., from Wiota, Ia., to University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- Record, Blanche B., from 205 S. Marion St., to Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank Bldg., Washington, Ia.
- Robertson, L. D. from Pittsfield, Ill. to Westport, Ind.
- Schils, Allie Bell, from Butte, Mont., to Diamondville, Wyo.
- Semple, Jas. E., from Millington, Mich., to 207 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
- Siler, E. Rene Bastedo, at 305 Ryrie Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Can.
- Siler, M. D. at 305 Ryrie Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Can.
- Wheeler, Mrs. Glenn B., and Jennie Y., from Cor. Court & Charles Sts., to Huston Bldg., Ludington, Mich.
- Wood, Fred. from Dearborn to California, Mo.

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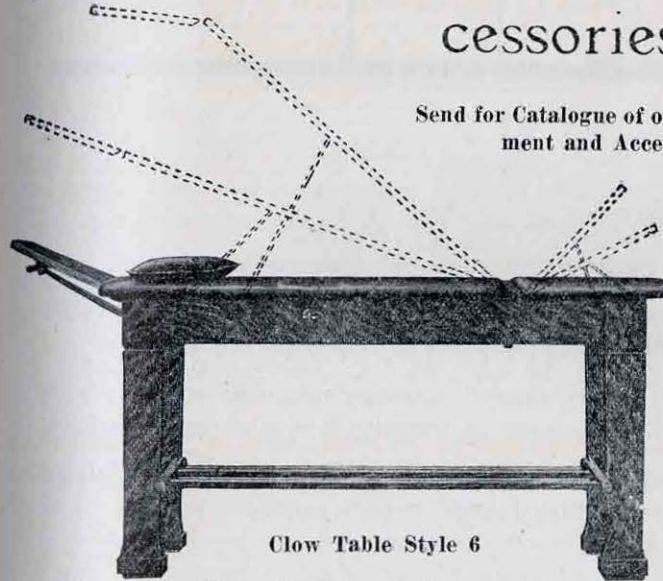
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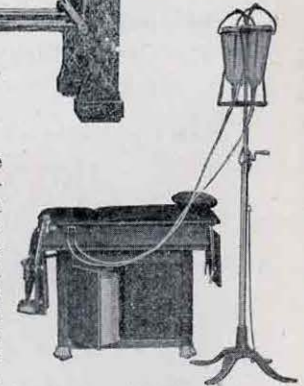
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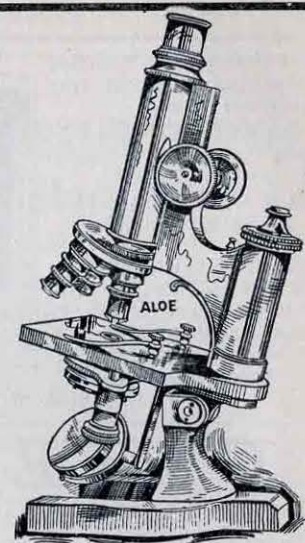
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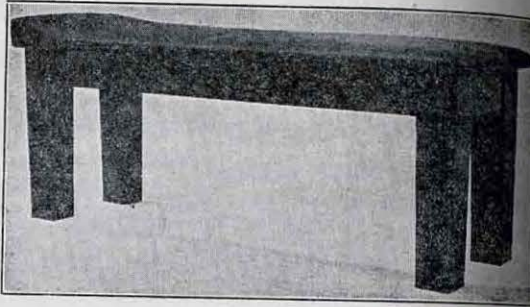
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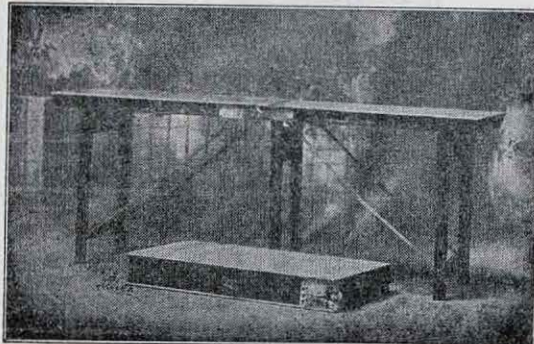
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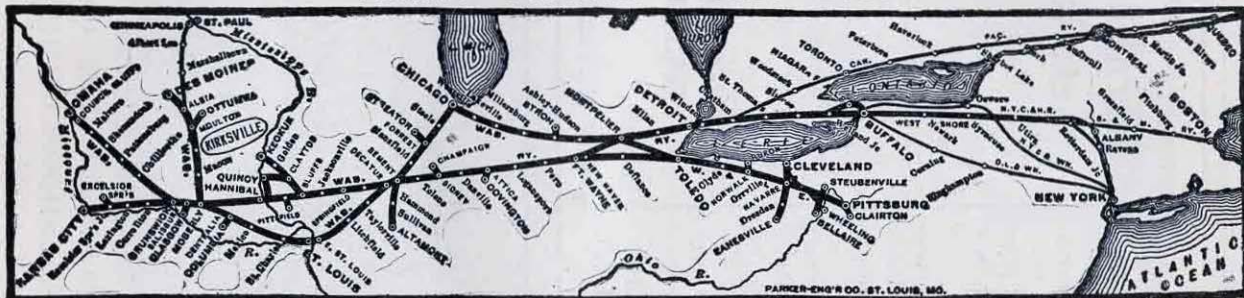


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