

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1910

Number 2

California Hospitality Makes San Francisco Convention Most Brilliant Social Event in Annals of Osteopathy — Serious Work Not Neglected. Scientific Program Well Arranged

CALIFORNIA—which knows so well how to do things right—gave the American Osteopathic Association the best convention in its history. It was the best of our annual meetings in several ways. First of all, our practitioners had the best time they ever had at any convention, and many of them said that, with side trips and outings enjoyed in connection with the journey to and from San Francisco, they had the best time of their lives.

Hospitality Sets a New Standard.

As might have been expected, the hospitality of the San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley osteopathic hosts poured out in unmeasured libations and nothing was left undone that could be done to administer to the comfort of the visiting D. O.'s and their families, to show them the sights (and there were sights, my countrymen!) and to keep them entertained and happy.

In fact, the high water mark of hospitality in entertaining conventions was recorded by the California D. O.'s; and in future no other state or city will be found with the hardihood to attempt to equal or excel the Californians in the courtesies which become them so well. The Frisco bunch are beyond rivalry. Other noteworthy and successful conventions are going to continue to be held; and doubtless in some points probably these will excel the convention that has just passed into history; but they will not eclipse the record set at San Francisco between the dates of July 30th and August 6, 1910, for giving the osteopaths a social good time, a bully vacation, lots of recreation, and outings and entertainment every day of the week while they were within the gates of that fair city.

Lots of Good Solid Work.

Nor must it be inferred that this convention did not present a good program or pay close attention to the problems besetting the profession, for it did both. The program was not quite as elaborate as at some former meetings but all the features presented were good. There was plenty to engage the serious attention of the D. O. who was there mainly for what he could learn. Some of the individual features were very strong. Every forenoon was given up to work. Every afternoon and evening was devoted to fellowship and fun. At least some part of each night was devoted to sleep.

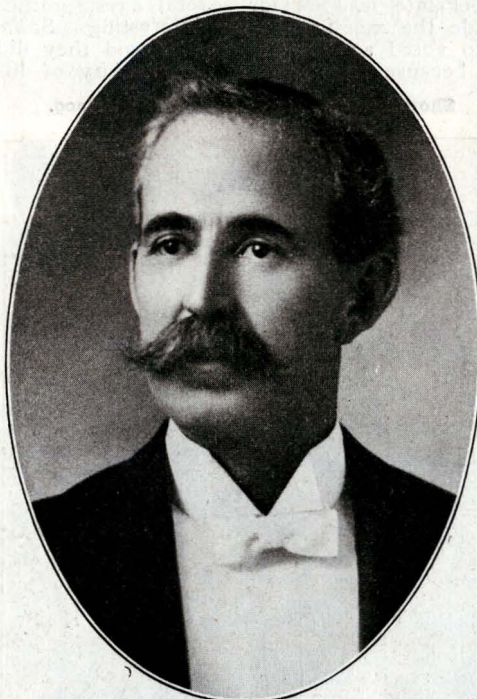
As Big as Average Meetings.

The size of the convention justified the hopes of all who voted to take the convention to the Pacific. To all appearances it was as big as any former convention. There were as many in attendance at the sessions as is usual at A. O. A. meetings. While the roster showed something less than 400 D. O. signatures—which is not as much as at some former conventions—yet it was not possible to detect any breach in the ranks or want of crowds at sessions, in committee rooms, in corridors, or on pleasure excursions.

New Faces in Place of Old.

As might have been expected from going so long a journey to the meeting, there was a notable absence of some old familiar faces. A good many of the old-time war-horses were unfortunately not there. Yet their places were taken by a couple of hundred new faces—now an integral part of the A. O. A. for the most part—not seen at any previous convention—persons dwelling all along the Rocky mountain and Pacific slopes in many cases being well known osteopaths who somehow have not gotten the habit of convention attendance in previous years.

It is the hope of the A. O. A. people that



Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, Mo., Elected President of the A. O. A.

this new contingent—now having become acquainted with the profits and pleasures of convention attendance—will keep up the practice of going to our annual meetings in future. If traveling to the Pacific coast with this meeting would have no other benefit but making several hundred of our practitioners for the first time feel better acquainted and more intimately identified with the rest of the profession; it would justify taking this meeting there; and that, unquestionably was realized to a very gratifying degree.

Unites the West to Us Permanently.

That the convention was a revelation to the California and Pacific slope osteopaths was conceded on all sides, and that a score or two of stalwarts, then attending their first convention, said they were not going to miss another, is a matter of record. "The O. P." will

print their names, too, if they fail to show up next year at Chicago—which, by the way, was selected as the place of next meeting. So it may be expected in future that a lot of western coast Osteopaths will be seen at future conventions who have not been coming in past years.

THIS convention will stand straight up like a monument in the matter of holding osteopathy in the straight and narrow way, keeping it free from entangling alliances with other systems of medicine, and preserving those essential and characteristic features of the science and practice—which is to say the individuality of the profession as originally blazed out by Dr. A. T. Still. When any note of doubt or weakness or vacillation was raised—as it is only natural and right will occur from time to time in a profession where free thought is honored—a united chorus of stalwarts rose up to answer the doubters and stiffen the weak spines. And the doubter was sure to get his bearings and get back into line again.

To Fight on for Independent Boards.

This convention went on record more strongly than ever before as adhering staunchly and unflinchingly to the policy of the independent osteopathic board. Other conventions have gone on record to this effect regularly for several years past, but in this case the policy of fighting for independent boards was crystallized into a definite program; it was recommended to all state osteopathic associations seeking legislation to stand uncompromisingly for independent boards; those states having independent boards were warned not to surrender them or be betrayed into agreements for merger boards, no matter what the overtures or pretexts of the M. Ds.; while to make this program more effective in a critical year when about 34 legislatures will be in session and when, in most of these, medical or osteopathic legislation in some form will be up for consideration, Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis—the profession's best known legislative fighter—was elected as president of the A. O. A. This honor went to Dr. Hildreth both in recognition of the able, unstinted and unselfish work he has done in securing osteopathy's legislative status and as evidencing the belief of the convention that he was the best fitted man in the profession to direct these fights for independent boards the coming year.

Dr. Hildreth Sees His Policy Vindicated.

No man in our ranks is more imbued with the idea of the wisdom of the single board than Dr. Hildreth. None has contended for it more consistently and persistently than he. And it is a tribute to the sagacity of Dr. Hildreth's leadership that after all these years of trying out various plans of boards—independent, composite, friendly, hostile, fair and bigoted, and no-board-at-all—that the profession is standing squarely up to the legislative policy he has been advocating from the first. Our A. O. A. affairs are surely in safe hands.

Dr. Tasker Made a Spirited Race.

Dr. Dain L. Tasker was the only other nominee for the presidency of the A. O. A. and his friends made a game fight for him. The race brought out the fact that Dr. Tasker is the strong and popular man that he is with his profession. Many of those voting for Dr.

Hildreth as the more available man this year, when so many contests over our legal standing may be on in the middle and eastern states, expressed the regret that they couldn't vote for Dr. Tasker, too. The prediction was freely heard that Dr. Tasker would probably be honored with this office at the next or at some other convention.

Dr. Tasker Has Proven an Able Leader at Home.

Certainly no man has done more for osteopathy in his own state in a political way. Largely due to his sagacity and firmness in the conduct of state board matters osteopathy has not only secured its rights and full recognition before the California board but all factions in the board united to elect Dr. Tasker president of the board without a dissenting vote. Nor was this recognition accorded as the result of bargain or compromise. Dr. Tasker and his osteopathic associate—first Dr. Sisson, latterly Dr. Vanderburg—fought straight from the shoulder for the full and equal recognition of osteopathy and they won out by honesty of purpose and strength of character, not by trading support or cheap politics.

Political Pot Boiled Hard at the Convention

VARIOUS things, political and personal, entered into this election of a president this year. There was more politics in the wind than at a dozen previous conventions. This is a bad precedent and "The O. P." hopes it is not to continue. The political pot began to boil some days before the convention opened when the southern California osteopaths after a dinner went on record as favoring the elevation of Dr. Tasker to the A. O. A. presidency. The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy people under the leadership of Col. Shaw espoused the cause of Dr. Tasker energetically. This should be understood as a tribute to the service Dr. Tasker has rendered his profession in legislative and board matters inasmuch as he, being a graduate of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, and for a long time in its faculty, was at one time very strongly opposing Col. Shaw's college party and its program in legislative matters.

California Colleges Still Travel Different Ways.

Then, by the queer chance of politics, after the Los Angeles college had rallied so strongly to the support of Dr. Tasker, the Pacific college—his own alma mater—voted almost solidly against him and in favor of Dr. Hildreth. It looked as if it were a sheer impossibility for the two California colleges to agree upon supporting the same candidate. Dr. Tasker referred to his turndown by his alma mater good naturedly at the banquet and made many new friends by his bold and forceful statement of his case. Dr. Hildreth crossed over the length of the speakers' table and shook hands with him cordially and the banqueters gave him a splendid ovation.

Better Understandings All Around.

The net result of this week of contest was that better understanding and better friends resulted on all sides among the Californians themselves, as well as between them and the easterners. The boiling of the political caldron, it was said, had served to clarify the local coast brew somewhat, and if California advances any "favorite son" at any future meeting he will probably enjoy the support of a united California delegation.

However good the motives of those who launched the boom for Dr. Tasker at this meeting, let us hope, however, that active electioneering will not recur for any candidate at any future meeting of the A. O. A. It is a dangerous precedent to have established. Up to this time the A. O. A. has been singularly free from politics. This policy should be adhered to.

He Believes in the Independent Board Staunchly.

While recognizing that California is one state where a composite board has worked satisfactorily for the osteopaths up to this time, yet Dr. Tasker and his D. O. associates in the board, as well as all our other leaders in the state, agree as one man that an independent osteopathic board is much to be preferred, has many advantages and fewer risks in comparison with the composite board.

I take pleasure in here setting down Dr. Tasker's real opinion, attitude and record in state board matters, inasmuch as it was widely misunderstood and freely misstated at the San Francisco meeting. Dr. Tasker is as good an independent board advocate as any of us.

"But for Dr. Tasker's force of character and political wisdom," said Dr. Ernest Sisson, "the composite board would probably have worked very differently for osteopaths in California. And, in this connection let me say one of the chief dangers of the composite board is to get D. O.'s on the board who are able enough and strong enough to get a square deal for our profession."

Big Fight on in Middle and Eastern States This Year.

Of course, the local boom for the Californian called forth active political work to checkmate it. So, for several days, politics made the meeting highly interesting. Some who voted against Dr. Tasker said they did so because they disliked the activity of his

Showing Weather Conditions at Frisco.



View of Dr. Fred E. Moore (Looking South) Trying to Keep Warm, Despite the Frisco Fogs. This Picture is Given to Show the Type of Weather We Encountered.

friends. Others believed his position as president of a composite board would give the American Medical Association cohorts ammunition to use against us in our fights for independent boards in middle and eastern states. This idea really decided the issue; and Dr. Hildreth was settled upon as the opposing nominee as being the most typical specimen of the out-and-out independent board advocate in our ranks. And, local California issues duly allowed for, the feeling that we needed a president geographically and politically situated this year so as to aid valiantly in our country-wide legislative fights, cast the majority vote for Dr. Hildreth.

HENCE, I say, this convention gave emphasis as never before to the need of preserving the solidarity of the osteopathic profession and all of its characteristic institutions. This applies all down the line, to everything osteopathic. The delegates to this convention surely earned the title of the "osteopathic standpatters."

Here is how this convention stood:

Our Therapeutics.

Osteopathy is better than materia medica and as such does not need to call on drugs to do what it cannot, for, if it fails to restore health by its own natural methods, it is not to be supposed that artificial methods will work a cure either. Any system of treatment must often fail, and the fact that osteopathy fails sometimes is no argument against it and no basis for assuming that something else will do any better.

Our D. O. Degree.

The degree of D. O. is the best on earth for the osteopathic practitioner, and the "Old Doctor" was wise at the outset to take a new symbol to stand for his followers. Had he conferred the degree of M. D. on his disciples, it is now evident, our school would not have enjoyed its growth and independence. The D. O. has made his degree represent more achievement and rational hope to the sufferer than centuries have encrusted about the title of M. D. Therefore the D. O. does not need the degree of M. D. to give him standing or proclaim his value to society, and our schools are not justified in conferring the degree of M. D. (The Pacific school—which has been figuring on taking this step for a year or more—announced that it would stick to the D. O. degree and forego giving the M. D. degree.)

Our Independent Boards.

Independent boards of osteopathic examination and registration are far better in every way than composite boards. Osteopathic affairs ought to be conducted by osteopaths in every state in this union and are not to be left to the mercies or machinations of those who avowedly oppose our system.

Our Educational Literature.

The good old osteopathic plan of appealing to the common sense and justice of the people—which Father Andrew adopted at the time that he gave osteopathy to the world—the plan of taking the people into honest confidence and telling them about their ills, telling them what osteopathy is, what it has done for others, and what it may be able to do for them—that plan, as exemplified in osteopathy's popular literature up to this time, has been one of the means to bring osteopathy successfully to the front, and is to be retained. Let the M. D. write his prescriptions in Latin. Let him fail to satisfy the inquiring mind, craving knowledge of how it is done. Osteopaths have fared very well by pursuing a different policy—by putting it plainly before the people. It has nothing to hide. Let the truth be known. It makes no difference whether the M. D. likes our system of educational literature or not—nor whether the M. D., D. O. likes it. The straight-out D. O. likes it and feels its benefits, the people like it and show its benefit: so the profession's system of office and field literature is to be maintained and

utilized for its fullest benefits. Likewise the policy of platform and club lecturing and stereopticon lectures to reach the people for osteopathy is equally commendable and to be encouraged. Dignified educational articles on osteopathy in magazines and newspapers are also helpful and much to be desired. Let these new Moseses who rise up self-appointed here and there to tell osteopaths that they ought to reverse their educational policies and do things more in harmony with the M. D.'s ideas take rank with the fellow who tells them to use drugs.

In short, osteopathy has traveled an open highway to her present splendid success by establishing and following osteopathic meth-

the age of almost twenty years—has taken account of itself and finds that, as of yore, it fearless, independent, full of confidence in itself and its own ideas and is willing to compromise with the M. D.'s or truckle to them in nothing.

THE weather proved a joker to most of the eastern visitors. They all took Frisco for a semi-tropical climate. They took the injunction to bring overcoats as a pleasantry. Few of them did. As a matter of fact the summers are cold in Frisco and at night many a D. O. shivered. The local osteopaths did their best to piece out the wardrobes of their guests with warm wraps. (The editor acknowledges

Dr. Moore, where Mrs. Moore served luncheon to the party. So by Monday morning, when the meeting of the California Osteopathic Association began, the easterners were already initiated into western hospitality.

This California state meeting was a good one and presented a strong program. The A. O. A. clans of course attended. It was a good idea this, holding the state meeting at that time so that many D. O.'s from a distance could have the pleasure of attending.

Monday evening the A. O. A. "business" really began. That was in the nature of a reception and ball in the Colonial ballroom of the St. Francis hotel. The dancing continued till midnight. Drs. Horace Ivie and



Convention Crowd on Mt. Tamalpais.

ods, according to osteopathic standards, and by the application of principles all her own; these ways and these institutions which have brought success to the profession are worth trusting and perpetuating, one and all; and the radical who counsels traveling some other highway as a better way is not to be taken seriously.

This was the spirit of the San Francisco convention; and it should prove a source of satisfaction to "Pappy" Still in his declining years, that the whole profession lines up so solidly in endorsement of his good old ways, and the things he established and sanctioned, rather than departing from his ways and chasing after false gods. After testing its own institutions, from time to time on their merits, and swinging perhaps at times too far toward a studious regard for what the M. D. would fain have us be and do, osteopathy—now at

his indebtedness to Dr. Audrey C. Moore, alias "Skinny," for 1 overcoat, 1 sweater, 1 cap and 1 pair earmuffs.). The D. O. who stayed away because he wanted his vacation in a cool climate played a joke on himself and the convention, too. Dr. Franklin Hudson (who was there) said the climate reminded him of the raw, cool highland air of Bonnie Edinburgh, Scotland. It was ideal convention weather.

The clans began to gather at the end of the week before the big meeting. There was a good delegation on hand by Saturday. Drs. Audrey C. Moore, Ernest Sisson and Chas. F. Ford picked this advance guard up in their motor cars and spent Sunday showing them the town. The junket took in the main points of interest in the city and its parks, the Presidio (the U. S. barracks and harbor forts), out to the Sutro baths and museum and Cliff House. The trip wound up at the home of

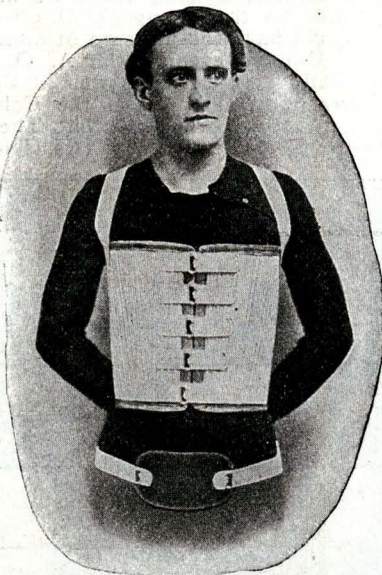
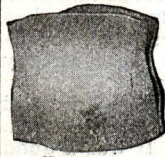
Ernest Sisson were the floor committee. The "young people" in the profession kept the St. Francis orchestra busy.

Tuesday morning the hard work began. It occurred in the same Colonial room where all sessions and the banquet were held. This hotel, by the way, was admirably adapted for our purposes, and the mezzanine floor leading to the convention room belonged to the osteopaths for the entire week.

President E. C. Pickler's address was a hummer. He sounded the first bugle call of this convention to osteopathic independence. He called all the D. O.'s to their guns in legislative matters this year, pointing out that the medical men are shrewd, able, experienced, aggressive politicians.

"Mark you, I do not say these M. D.'s are not honest in their convictions," said President Pickler, "I believe they are. That makes

As A Matter of Comparison



Here's The Comparison

This Sheldon Appliance is humane, cool and comfortable. It does not chafe or irritate even in the hottest weather. It provides just the required support, exerting a gentle, firm pressure where needed, yet permitting full respiration and proper muscular action. It lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off of the spine and corrects any deflection of the vertebrae. It weighs ounces where other spinal supports weigh pounds.

Every appliance is made to order, to fit the individual requirements of each patient in accordance with measurements taken by the physician. It is as easy to take off and put on as a coat. It cannot be detected through the clothing. In over 15,000 cases, this Sheldon Appliance has produced results and given comfort to the patient far exceeding that derived from the usual Plaster of Paris or other unyielding Jackets.

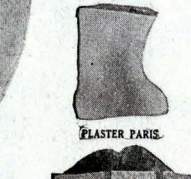
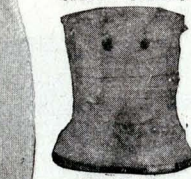
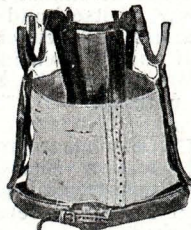
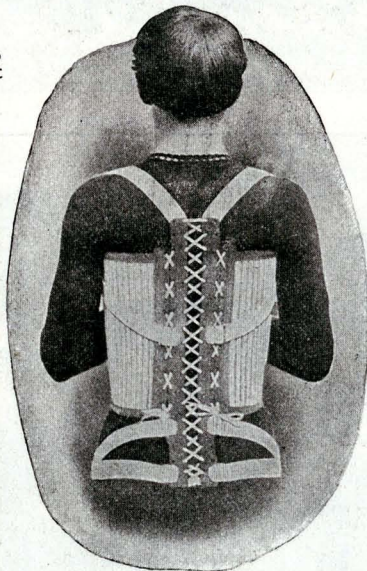
We will be glad to send to any physician our plan for mutual cooperation which explains in detail just how the Sheldon Appliance is adapted to all forms of Spinal Curvature, Irritation and Pott's Disease.

We have fitted grandparents of 80 and over, and babies of a year and less.

Philo Burt Mfg. Co., 141 20th St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Some form of support is a necessity in ninety per cent of the cases of Spinal Curvature, Potts Disease, etc. These supports have usually been made of rigid, hard, unyielding material, which, while perhaps supplying the required support have other undesirable features, making the remedy almost as bad as the disease. Restricted respiration and heart action, hindrance to growth and development, muscular atrophy, scalded skin, etc., are some of the minor ills that accompany the wearing of jackets made of Plaster of Paris, Sole Leather, Steel, etc.

Here are a few of the many hundreds of old jackets and supports we have replaced with the Sheldon Appliance to the infinite satisfaction of physician and patient.



How the M. D.'S. Achieve Publicity by Lectures and Literature

OCCASIONALLY one of our osteopathic practitioners of radical persuasion raises the question as to the wisdom, dignity and ethics of using popularly written educational literature. Apparently he labors under the misapprehension that any individual attempt to educate the laity on therapeutic principles is not countenanced by the M. D.'s, and reasoning from this supposed attitude of the drug physicians, he is fearful that the "dignity" of our profession will be lowered by use of literature which takes the people into confidence about their health matters.

This is curdled moonshine.

It is true, doubtless, that M. D.'s are opposed to our educational propaganda for the simple reason that they are not anxious that the public should come to know anything more than they have to about osteopathy, as *osteopathy*—although many recent utterances and writings indicate quite clearly that the M. D.'s are becoming more and more willing to take over our principles if they can do it under some other name like "Spondylotherapy" or absorb it into their own system without naming it at all.

It is not true, however, that the M. D.'s are adverse to ingratiating themselves with the public by popular explanations of their theories and practices in the treatment of disease and the preservation of health. Their prestige is such that they are able to get generous space in all leading magazines and periodicals, and daily newspapers for general medical discussions, but they are particularly fond of the lecture system of publicity, and that fondness is growing. This plan of publicity is more or less freely used by physicians of the "regular" school throughout the country.

For some two or three seasons, for instance, the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University has been giving free public lectures on medical subjects at the medical school, Longwood avenue, Boston, on Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoons. These lectures are given during the winter and spring months. Lectures cover a wide range of subjects, such as: "The Story of Vaccination," "Clean Milk," "Voice Production," "The Hygiene of Early Life," "The Growth of School Children and Its Relation to Disease." Circulars are distributed giving the course of lectures with the names of the lecturers and their subjects and announcements are made in the newspapers. While apparently such lectures are all most disingenuous and disinterested, they are, in fact, in design and execution both, only the vehicles of filling the public mind with the importance, authority, value and claims to support of the dominant medical school.

It is easy to realize, from the view-point of the medical profession, that this is a very valuable educational and publicity movement. It would require a very fine distinction to establish why the lecture propaganda is any more ethical than a literary propaganda. If a man may ethically invite the public to listen to his views on therapeutics promulgated from the lecture program, he most assuredly has the right to reduce his views to writing and present them to the public by means of the printed page.

But pamphleteering has long been a chosen method of the M. D. advertising himself and it has the full sanction of his profession. The plan is for the M. D. to write something that he thinks is learned or smart and print it in some medical paper, no matter what the subject or the sense shown (or not shown) in such a contribution, providing it be radical enough to make people talk about the writer as a bold "thinker." As soon as this article appears (or even before any journal can be

their fight all the more relentless. It is war to the death for one or the other system. Which shall it be?"

The Legislative Council got busy in the Red room. In its report the independent board was declared for uncompromisingly. Every state association was advised to have a paid attorney or agent who would watch all bills introduced and advise the profession of those which threaten to affect the practice of osteopathy. Often, it was explained by Dr. Charles Hazzard, bills slip through unnoticed with jokers in them intended to supplant existing statutes and entirely subvert the present order of things.

We saw San Francisco in special cars that afternoon and the whole trip was "on" the

entertaining osteopaths. Every afternoon while the convention lasted there was some excellent and delightful excursion somewhere, the whole transportation bill being paid by the local osteopaths. The hosts were surely most generous.

Tuesday evening Dr. Dain L. Tasker and Dr. Harry W. Forbes, both of Los Angeles, made two very interesting lectures on the joint subject of "Stereopticon Association of Anatomical Lesions." The two addresses were arranged to cover complementary phases of the subject and were both exceedingly instructive and interesting.

Wednesday had another good, interesting session. The clinics were weak, owing to the

(Continued on Page 12.)

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found to accept it, in some instances), the M. D. "author" is privileged to print it in a pamphlet form and mail it broadcast for the sake of the advertising it will give him. Yet the profession which sanctions this form of ethical (?) horn-blowing—and individual M. D.'s who practice it on occasion—disapprove of osteopathy's dignified educational literature and think we ought to quit educating the people to osteopathic ideas.

The truth of the matter is, any form of educational publicity is ethical, provided it is

authoritative in statement, pure in language and dignified in style, free from personal obtrusion and presented with a conscientious desire to give the public information they have a right to know.

Osteopathic physicians have something to offer the public that will benefit them, relieve them from pain and reduce the handicap of disease. They have not only the ethical right to make the truth of their science as widely known as possible, but it is also their privilege and their bounden duty to humanity to do so.

American Medical Association Inaugurates Nation Wide Effort to Coerce Political Support for National Medical Bureau

THE American Medical Association is making the most desperate fight of its existence to establish a monopoly in medical matters. After many months of careful preparatory popular propoganda, the Owen bill was launched at Washington and was strongly supported before committee hearings. Although the bill failed of passage at the last session of congress, its sponsors have by no means given up hope. On the contrary they are redoubling their efforts to secure its enactment into law.

The latest move is purely political and shows that the medical monopolists believe that if they fail to convince and persuade the people at large they can at least coerce the politicians. The plan in a nutshell is to have both the big political parties endorse and commend the proposed National Department of Public Health in their various state platforms. The modus operandi is explained in a letter sent out to the profession by Frederick R. Green, of Chicago, secretary of the Committee on Medical Legislation of the American Medical Association. It reads as follows:

A proposition to establish a Department of Health with a Secretary in the Cabinet of the President, is now pending in Congress (Owen Bill, S. 6049). The congressional elections are to occur within a few months. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, if justified by the public sentiment in your county, that you at once take the necessary steps.

(1.) To secure as delegates from your county to your congressional nominating conventions of ALL parties, men who are in favor of establishing a National Department of Health with a Secretary in the Cabinet, and, through them, to secure the adoption of a plank in their respective platforms in favor of such a measure.

(2.) To secure, if possible a definite promise from each candidate for Congress to support such a measure, if elected. In the absence of such promise, to secure either an expression of the attitude of the candidate on the question or his refusal to make such an expression. The position of all candidates, whatever it may be, should be made known to the electors BEFORE THE NOMINATIONS ARE MADE:

(3.) To secure the adoption of a plank in favor of a Department of Public Health in the platform of each political convention whether county, district or state.

You are urgently requested to take up this question at once with all candidates, especially with present members of Congress who are candidates for reelection, and to keep this office informed of everything that you do in this connection.

The prospect for advanced National Health Legislation was never so promising as now and definite results will be realized if we stand insistently as the protectors of the people on this great question.—Very respectfully, *Frederick R. Green.*

This is a bold scheme and fraught with the greatest danger to personal liberty and right. Unfortunately, for the good of the country, there are too many low grade men in politics in the United States, who will pledge themselves to almost anything to secure the votes to perpetuate themselves in office. The M. D.'s are one hundred thousand strong, and each one can swing some votes by personal influence, so a little consideration will induce a keen realization of the pressure they can bring to bear.

Unless immediate and energetic steps are taken to enlighten the public, planks endorsing the National Health Bureau are likely to be nailed into various state platforms without the majority of the voters knowing anything about it.

The first attempt to get an indorsement of the National Health Bureau into a state platform occurred at the Vermont State Republican convention, which met at Montpelier, June 30. We are glad to be able to report that it was disastrously defeated, largely through the foresight and untiring efforts of Dr. W. W. Brock, of Montpelier, and through the assistance of the National League of Medical Freedom of New York City. Mr. Paul D. Harsch and Mr. W. S. Mattox of the league visited Montpelier personally, and, together with Dr. Brock, labored with the committee on platform and succeeded in having the objectionable section cut out.

The M. D.'s made a very elaborate campaign to secure the adoption of the National Health Bureau endorsement plank, and, even after it was eliminated by the platform committee, they brought the subject up on the floor of the convention. It was encouraging to note, however, that once the delegates to the convention were made to understand the real situation and the sinister possibilities involved in such a bureau as they were being asked to indorse, there was absolutely no chance whatever for the M. D.'s to put their poposition through. In fact, when the subject was brought up on the floor of the convention, scant courtesy was shown to Mr. Edgar J. Hall, who made the resolution proposing that a plank endorsing the National Health Bureau be added to the platform. According to a repot of the meeting published in the *New York Herald*, shouts of laughter and derision filled the hall when the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announced that, after due consideration, they had decided that it was not good to recognize such a plank. Out of six hundred and eighty-nine delegates only three answered aye when the vote was called for, and a big roar filled the hall when those opposed were asked to signify.

The outcome of the affair in Vermont was distinctly satisfactory and encouraging, especially so for the reason that Vermont is a state in which the M. D.'s are politically strong, a number of them holding offices of various sorts. Great credit is due Dr. Brock for his perspicacity and energy in handling the situation. However, it must be remembered that this is only the first gun in a nation-wide campaign. The proposition will probably come up in every state in the Union, and we should be forearmed before the crisis is upon us. A brief synopsis of this Montpelier controversy, showing the affair in its true light, should be reproduced in as many local papers as possible. Get the people everywhere wide awake to the fact that the M. D.'s have inaugurated a great political campaign, and that they are liable to be hood-winked into giving an indorsement to an iniquitous measure and one that will event-

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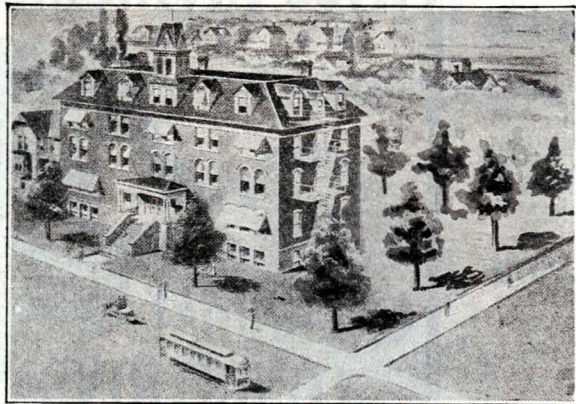
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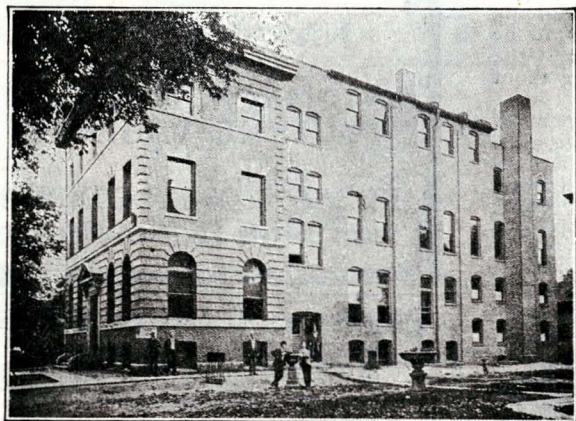
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ually work to deprive them of valued personal liberties and rights.

A splendid article on this subject appears in the *Twentieth Century* magazine for June under the title, "The Menace of a National Health Bureau." It is written by B. O. Flower, the editor. It is a masterly review of the whole situation. It should be carefully read by every osteopathic physician; quotations from it could be used with force and effect, both in arguments and in articles in local papers.

Mr. B. O. Flower is president of the National League of Medical Freedom and every osteopath should co-operate with him in the work. We have application blanks and literature of the league, and shall be very glad to supply them to those who make request. We are firmly convinced that concerted action on this proposition should be taken by our profession, and we should like to hear from any of our readers on the subject. Keep us in touch with any developments in your locality, so that we may post the entire profession, and let us present a united front in opposition to this latest scheme of the A. M. A.

Since writing the above we learn that an attempt was made to have an indorsement of the National Health Bureau incorporated in the Ohio State Republican platform, but after representatives of the National League for Medical Freedom, briefly explained the scope and monopolistic character of the National Bureau proposition, the platform committee-men would have nothing to do with it.

Leading Objections to the Proposed National Health Bureau

B. O. FLOWER, editor of the *Twentieth Century* magazine, in his article on "The Menace of a National Health Bureau," presents the following recapitulation of the leading objections to the proposed legislation:

(1) It would imperil one of the most sacred rights gained by the people since the dawn of modern times, because it would place the health supervision of the nation in the hands of the representatives of a great privilege-seeking body, that for more than fifty years has been adopting the tactics of trusts, corporations and privileged wealth to secure monopoly rights which would prevent the citizen from enjoying freedom of choice in selecting a practitioner when ill.

(2) It would be a blow to scientific advance and the sound intellectual progress that can only flourish under the aegis of freedom, as it would discourage free and independent research and investigation, such as has been responsible for so many of the greatest and most beneficent discoveries in the domain of the healing art, as well as in all other lines of scientific advance and intellectual progress throughout the world. Whenever an arbitrary power, whether it be a religious hierarchy, a medical hierarchy, or a political despotism, holding dogmatic tenets and enjoying special privileges, is able to discourage freedom of thought and investigation, progress, enlightenment, and scientific advance are retarded.

(3) It is unnecessary. Our government, acting through its various departments, has had no difficulty in stamping out yellow fever and cholera. What more could a bureau with unlimited wealth have done in Havana than was done by our government through the proper channels? The bureau would also entail an enormous and ever-increasing burden of expense for the taxpayers to meet.

(4) It would be another wide stride in the march of centralization and the establishment of a Russian bureaucratic system in the place of a democracy of the fathers, inimical to the rights of the people, a burden to the taxpayers and contrary to the growing spirit of opposition to trusts, monopolies and privileged

interests, which is so marked at the present time.

Herbert Spencer on the Tendency to Medical Monopoly

“**M**OVED as are the projectors of a railway, who, whilst secretly hoping for salaries, persuade themselves and others that the proposed railway will be beneficial to the public—moved as all men are under such circumstances, by nine parts of self-interest, gilt over with one part of philanthropy—surgeons and physicians are vigorously striving to erect a medical establishment akin to our religious one. Little do the public at large know how actively professional publications are agitating for state-appointed overseers of the public health. * * * * * There is an unmistakable wish to establish an organized, tax-supported class, charged with the health of men's bodies as the clergy are charged with the health of their souls. And whoever has watched how institutions grow—how by little and little a very innocent-looking infancy unfolds into a formidable maturity, with vested interests, political influence, and a strong instinct of self-preservation, will see that the germs here peeping forth are quite capable, under favorable circumstances, of developing into such an organization—Herbert Spencer, in *Social Statics*.”

A Definition of Osteopathy

OSTEOPATHY as a profession is a distinctive school of scientific, curative practice. It sets forth in theory, first, that the human body is provided with an auto-protective and recuperative mechanism, which in itself and unaided, is sufficient for the maintenance of health, except when this mechanism is unduly restricted in the performance of its function or is congenitally defective or vitally

impaired; second, that the nervous system, which controls not only the elaboration but likewise the distribution or circulation of all vital elements, presides over the protective and recuperative activities, and in order to maintain an adequate defense of the body, must be intact; and, third, that the nervous system is intimately and vitally connected with the spine, in other words, the spine is not only the conduit for the nervous impulses essential to life but also the one great center in the body for nervous distribution. Hence it is that all bodily derangement, whether it be primary in the spine itself through actual physical injury or whether it be secondary in the spine with a primary source elsewhere in the system, is immediately observable and accessible through the spine. Further, it must be evident that vicious intracorporal activities can be corrected only through restoration of healthy nervous control. For this reason all internal treatment must be at best partial. While osteopathy on the contrary contends that if indications in a given nerve center or region are healthy or normal the function of the related organs must likewise be healthy. This, in substance, is the theory first advanced by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy.

Now, in practice, the osteopathic profession has demonstrated that even in the strongest and most healthy of men the spine, through some caprice of nature, is innately weak, and more than any other structure of the body likely to suffer injury or mal-adjustment of its parts. Further, osteopathy has proved experimentally that any structural or functional involvement of the muscles, ligaments, or other structures along the spine—either occurring primarily along the spine or reflexed from disturbance elsewhere in the body—impedes the circulation in the brain or the spinal cord, or both, depending upon the site of spinal involvement. Thus, by pathologically implicating the nervous system, the elaboration and circulation of the elements essential to health is interfered with, the resisting power of the body generally is lowered, while the circulation in the organs or tissues supplied by the affected segment or segments of the cord is locally impeded, and disease is the result. Still further, and most important of all, osteopathy has sustained in practice its fundamental theoretical contention, i. e., it has established beyond any question of doubt, that rectification of structural or functional impairment along the spine normalizes the circulation in the brain and cord, thereby leaving the nervous system free to react and restore health in the body. Hence, the osteopathic school holds that the treatment of the bony framework—more particularly the spine—is of supreme importance in removing disease.

However, in defining the practice of osteopathy it is necessary to add that the osteopathic school, which today treats all forms of diseases, recognizes and teaches the therapeutic value of scientific diet, systematic exercise, fresh air, properly directed habits of thought, and certain other rational drugless procedures; it also aims to educate the public how best to retain health and prevent disease; it employs, whenever indicated, the generally approved antiseptic and sanitary precautions; it administers, whenever needed, appropriate antidotal treatment and it maintains modernly equipped hospitals for the treatment of all truly surgical cases. Lastly, the osteopathic school treats many diseases by mechanical measures administered to parts of the body other than the spine. But let it be clearly understood that osteopathic practice is based distinctively upon a recognition of the fact, before stated, that man's spine, by virtue of an inherent weakness, is the seat not only of frequent primary injury but also of secondary or reflexed disturbance from disease elsewhere in the body; and that any injury or disturbance, whatsoever, along the spine pathologically implicates the nervous system, and is there-

fore inimical to the health of the body.

In short, the osteopathic rationale points out and emphasizes the fact that nature has compensated for the vital handicap resulting from man's inborn spinal weakness, and has developed in the human race a marvelous protective and recuperative mechanism. In the words of Dr. Still himself, "The most that any physician can do in treating disease is to render operative the natural forces within the patient's body." And, as already explained, osteopathy accomplishes this by removing all impediments to nervous activities that in disease are universally found to occur somewhere along the great center of nervous distribution, to-wit, the spine.—*Earle S. Willard, D. O., Philadelphia.*

An Invitation from Louisiana

I HAVE received so many inquiries from the field asking about the requirements, climate, locations, etc., in Louisiana, that it would be an impossibility to answer them individually, so I will ask you to kindly give the following a prominent place.

To begin with, we have the best law in the United States—equal privileges, the right to sign birth and death certificates, to practice major and minor surgery, to give external or internal antidotes, anesthetics, and antiseptics. (This is not in our bill, but is given us by the construction of a special vote of the senate on an attempt to deprive us of the above rights, and by construction of the Medical act.)

Second. Our State Board of Osteopaths has, or will arrange, reciprocity with all other states (of course of equal grade).

Third. Even in case of examination being necessary (I take the liberty of expressing my personal opinion here), the attitude of the board is simply to determine the fitness of the candidate, not to see how learned he is, or to see how many difficult questions they can compound to confound the applicant. I am assured by the president that as Louisiana wants good, loyal osteopaths, nothing will be done to hinder them, but on the contrary, everything to help them along.

Fourth. We have very little rain in this state. It never interferes with business. Some labor under this misapprehension.

Fifth. We have only three hot months, July, August, and half of June and September. Even during this time we do not feel the heat as there is always a breeze, and the construction of the houses is for comfort.

Sixth. There are many good locations. Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, New Iberia, Algiers, New Roads, Amite City, Hammond, Lusher, and their surrounding territory, can each support one osteopath, some of these places could stand five or six. If information is wanted about any of these places, write the mayor, or city council, they will gladly furnish all particulars. I want to say that these towns all have a very small colored (negro) population. Some enquirers are under misapprehension about this.

Now come right in boys, the water is fine.—*Henry Tete, D. O., Secretary.*

Pennsylvania Osteopathic Examination.

At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Board there were twenty-one applicants for examination. Twenty successfully passed and were licensed to practice in the state. All except one of those taking the examination were recent graduates of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. The highest average was ninety-five, made by Dr. C. D. Bruckner, of Philadelphia.

Iowa Board Examination.

The result of the recent examinations before the State Board of Health at Des Moines, Iowa, showed that, out of twenty-one osteopaths who applied for license, fifteen successfully passed and are authorized to practice their profession in the state of Iowa. Those who received licenses were: Dr. A. O. Brewer, Dr. Carl F. Chrestensen, Dr. Calvin P. Edgington, Dr. Hubert Cook Erwin, Dr. Bertha M. Gates, Dr. Ada E. Mack, Dr. Henry A. Mack, Dr. Coyt Moore, Dr. Isadore McKnight, Dr. Dennis V. Moore, Dr. Richard W. Shultz, Dr. Edward Elmer Steffen, Dr. Wm. Raymond Stryker, Dr. Floyd H. Weidlein, and Dr. Ross English.

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It is the first publication of the discovery on this side of the Atlantic.—*Alienist and Neurologist.*

The general public should be acquainted with this law; this monograph presents the essential features that any ordinary man or woman can understand it, and regulate the family accordingly.—*Medical Herald.*

Dr. Dawson has stirred all Europe by the announcement of his discovery.—*Ill. State Register.*

Physicians ought to be acquainted with this theory.—Dr. Albright, in *Office Practitioner.*

Please send us at your earliest convenience 500 "Secret of Sex," the remainder of the 1000 ordered.—*The (Phila.) Medical Council.*

The author is not writing to pander to morbid curiosity, nor to please the prurient. The argument and evidence which he presents seem to make his claim reasonable.—*Signs of the Times.*

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Editorial

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!
"How to the line, let chips fall where they will"

Vol. XVIII

AUGUST, 1910

No. 2

OSTEOPATHY AND BASEBALL.

The professional baseball players of the country are beginning to realize the value of osteopathy for the treatment of the numerous strains and dislocations to which they are subject in their work. Among the prominent players who have recently been under osteopathic treatment are Pitcher Arthur Fromme, of the Cincinnati "Reds," who has been taking treatment for a neurotic affection of the shoulder which has seriously handicapped his pitching efforts. He is getting good results and expects soon to be back in the game in first class condition. Eddie Joss, of the Cleveland team, has been having trouble with his arm and is now under osteopathic treatment. Harry McIntyre, of the Chicago "Cubs," is also using osteopathy to keep himself in proper adjustment.

There is a big field for special osteopathic work upon the baseball players and, sooner or later, the owners of the big teams will doubtless come to the realization that it would be a good business proposition to have osteopaths in regular attendance on the teams.

WHERE DO WE STAND IN WASHINGTON STATE?

The inconsistencies of the law, or rather of the decisions of justices, was illustrated again in a decision recently rendered at Tacoma, Wash. It was in the case of Dr. A. L. Goff vs. Louis Olson. Dr. Goff presented a bill for services as a physician and surgeon which Olson refused to pay, hence the suit. Dr. Goff swore on the witness stand that he was a physician and surgeon, and Attorney Gallagher for the defendant made the point that Dr. Goff had never received a license to practice medicine. The court held that Dr. Goff's assertion that he was a physician and surgeon took the case out of the jurisdiction of the law regulating the practice of osteopathy and dismissed the complaint. The court stated, however, that Dr. Goff should file a new complaint for collection for services as an osteopath and he would re-hear the case.

Some months ago in the case of Thomas

Lawrence vs. the Western Accident & Health Insurance Company, in which the insurance company refused to pay the claim of Lawrence, stating as a reason that he had employed Dr. Goff who was an osteopath and not a qualified physician. Dr. Goff, in the course of his testimony, claimed that he was a physician and surgeon and had the right to practice both medicine and surgery. When asked if he gave drugs he answered, "No," and in explanation stated that there was allopathic medicine, homeopathic medicine and osteopathic medicine; and he claimed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery. The court upheld him in his contention and stated that there was no difference between physicians; that an osteopath was a physician and could do whatever he saw fit in the interest of his patients. The spirit of this ruling is clearly entirely antagonistic to the recent ruling in the suit for collection of account. If an osteopath is a physician it follows that a man who has qualified to practice osteopathy and surgery, should be entitled to present a bill for such services and be able to collect same by legal process.

The exact status of our practitioners in Washington state has not been made any clearer by recent decisions of the lower courts. An effort should be made to get a decision from the Supreme Court.

A GROWING DANGER.

OSTEOPATHY, having practically won its fight for legal recognition throughout the country, is now confronted by the dangers of losing the fruits of victory through the wholesale appropriations of its principles by medical schools and the adoption of its system of practice by the M. D.'s as an adjunct to their regular practice.

This growing tendency is clearly shown in two recent newspaper news articles. In the Philadelphia *North American*, of July 7th, the following news item was given a prominent position:

"Recognizing the rapidly growing belief that many diseases can be cured without the aid of drugs, Temple University has completed arrangements for the establishment of a department for teaching methods of healing without the employment of drugs. This is the first department of its kind to be established in a medical school.

"Dr. J. Madison Taylor, one of the leading physicians of this city, has been chosen to head this new department of the University's medical school.

"The new department has been given the name of 'non-pharmaceutic therapeutic,' and Dr. Taylor will hold an adjunct professorship to the chair of therapeutics, which office is held by Dr. Charles E. De M. Sajous, a distinguished research scholar, whose work on internal secretions has formed a basis for the exact explanation of the action of all remedies, drugs and animal extracts.

"Dr. Taylor has for years been a close student of aids to the restoration of health not only by drugs, but by massage, exercise, suggestion, rest, diet, baths, electricity and light.

"Dr. Taylor will sail for Europe tomorrow, where he will study the advanced methods of dealing with this branch of therapeutics. His new department will teach also special cures and sanatorium methods, and the department is expected to become one of the most valuable in the entire medical course in the university."

Dr. J. Madison Taylor is not unknown to the osteopathic profession. He is the man who wrote "The Hand as a Therapeutic Agent" and a number of other papers. For a long time past he has been desirous of getting just such a position as he now has. That the institution of this department is only an entering wedge there can be no doubt, and the scope of influence of this branch of the school will be en-

larged and extended just as fast as Dr. Taylor can accomplish it.

In the St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat* appears the announcement that the American Medical College will have an osteopathic department. The chair will go under the name of physical therapy and will be in charge of Dr. Charles Shattinger. Dr. James Moores Ball the Dean, is quoted as saying: "The remarkable popularity of osteopathy, the hold it has obtained upon the public, and its success in gaining legal recognition, all this is due, in some degree at least to the utter neglect of the regular profession to measure up to its responsibilities. Likewise, the magnetic healers, balneo-therapists, are following their vocations outside of the so-called "regular" profession simply because the regular school has overlooked its opportunities. In the hands of scientific men all of the foregoing physical agents and several I have not named, can become valuable additions to our therapeutic armamentarium."

Osteopathy on a High Plane in Michigan

BY virtue of examinations held by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Osteopathy, at Ann Arbor, June 21st, 22d and 23d, eighteen out of twenty-four applicants for certificates were granted licenses to practice in Michigan. Of the six who were not registered three did not have the necessary preliminary equipment, namely, a diploma from a high school, or a college, accredited by the University of Michigan, as required by the board.

The result of this examination should be most gratifying to well-wishers of osteopathy everywhere, as it furnishes additional proof of the fact that the graduates of our osteopathic institutions are not only well trained and equipped for their special profession, but that they also have general educational qualifications on a par with the best.

The regulations governing admission for practice of osteopathy in Michigan are stringent. The following quotation from Section 2, Act 162, of 1903, of the state law shows the requirements:

Any person before engaging in the practice of osteopathy in this state, shall, upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, make application for a certificate to practice osteopathy to the Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, on a form prescribed by the board, giving, first, his name, age—which shall not be less than twenty-one years—and residence; second, evidence that such applicant shall have, previous to his beginning a course in osteopathy, a diploma from a high school, academy, college or university, approved by aforesaid board; third, the date of his osteopathic diploma, and evidence that such diploma was granted on personal attendance and completion of a course of study of not less than three years of nine months each, and such other information as the board may require; fourth, the name of the school or college of osteopathy from which he was graduated, and which shall have been in good repute as such at the time of the issuing of his diploma, as determined by the board. * * * If the facts thus set forth, and to which the applicant shall be required to make affidavit, shall meet the requirements of the board, as laid down in its rules, then the board shall require the applicant to submit to an examination as to his qualifications for the practice of osteopathy, which shall include the subjects of anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require.

With a commendable desire to live up to the spirit of the law, the board has adopted rules for conducting examinations that are severe, and which render fruitless any attempt at cheating or cribbing.

1. Help of every kind must be removed from the reach and sight of the candidate. Any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid will be instantly dismissed from the room and his or her papers for the entire examination canceled.
2. Questions will be given out and answers collected punctually at the time specified for that subject. Under no circumstances will papers be

accepted unless the examination be actually held at the appointed time.

3. If any candidate withdraw himself or herself without permission from the sight of the examiner, his or her examination will be closed. The rule permits a candidate, temporarily ill, to withdraw from the room and return only by consent of the examiner.

4. No candidate shall, under any circumstances, enter the examination more than thirty minutes late unless excused by the examiner; and no candidate shall leave the room within thirty minutes after the distribution of question papers.

5. Unseemly and disrespectful conduct on the part of a candidate or a violation of these rules or the order of an examiner, will subject such candidate to instant dismissal from the examination room. Candidates under the influence of liquor in any degree will in like manner also be dismissed. In the event of such dismissal the candidate's papers for the entire examination will be cancelled.

6. Prior to the commencement of the examination each applicant will be furnished with a designation in the form of a number enclosed in an addressed sealed envelope. Every applicant is required to endorse such number at the top of each answer sheet of paper, enclosed in a circle, [example (12)] and upon the completion of each and every examination in the several subjects listed it is required that the applicant enclose and seal all answers to questions in an envelope furnished and to deliver the same to the presiding examiner. No number or other identification should appear on this envelope, and the applicant is also forbidden to sign or attach his or her name, or to use any other sign or method of identification except the number assigned to the applicant, and any departure from this rule will subject the applicant to the loss of any credit otherwise obtainable in the examination.

7. The results of the examination will be announced by the secretary upon receiving the several reports from the examiners.

The questions prepared by the board for the examination papers were most complete and an average of 75 per cent was required to pass. The questions under each subject were as follows:

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

1. What is accommodation? How is accommodation brought about?
2. What are the refractive media of the eye?
3. What is Daltonism? What is mydriasis?
4. What is astigmatism?
5. What is myopic eye? What is presbyopia?
6. Name the cartilages of the larynx, and classify to which they belong.
7. Name the tissues composing and give the arrangements of vocal membranes.
8. What do we mean by membranous and cartilaginous portions of the glottis?
9. Give the technic of operation for mastoiditis.
10. Diagnose and give treatment for nasal polypus.

Physiological Chemistry and Physiology.

1. What are the chemical elements found in the body?
2. Describe gastric digestion.
3. Describe intestinal digestion.
4. Describe the use of a stomach pump.
5. Name the following: PbO , $CaCO_3$, NH_4Cl , $MgSO_4$.
- Complete the following: $MnCl_2 + H_2SO_4$, $Zn_2 + 2H_2SO_4$.
6. Give the chemical terms of: blue vitriol, epsom salt, sugar of lead.
7. Give a general plan of clinical urinary analysis.
8. Give an accepted theory of coagulation.
9. Give the principal functions of the liver.
10. Describe the double function of the lungs.

Gynecology and Obstetrics.

1. Give etiology, symptoms and treatment of acute ovaritis.
2. Describe symptoms of salpingitis. Give varieties according to tubal contents.
3. Define briefly: retroversion, anteversion, antelexion.
4. Give three causes for leucorrhoea.
5. Define endometritis, state causes, symptoms and treatment.
6. Give mechanism of normal labor.
7. Diagnose and give treatment of puerperal infection.
8. Diagnose placenta previa and state how such a condition should be managed at full term.
9. Give technique of delivery of adherent placenta.
10. How would you manage post-partum hemorrhage?

Anatomy and Histology.

1. Give the origin and circulation of lymph.
2. Give the general characteristics of endothelium and describe its cells.
3. Name and locate the ductless glands.
4. Give the origin, course and distribution of the fifth nerve.
5. Give the dissection of the hip joint.
6. Describe the carotid artery.
7. Describe the prostate gland.
8. Name the structures that pass through the diaphragm.

9. What is the pia mater?
10. Differentiate the cervical, dorsal and lumbar vertebra.

Surgery.

1. What is a sprain? Give treatment of sprain of the back.
2. Give the treatment for luxations of the sternal end of the clavicle.
3. What changes occur in inflammatory conditions?
4. Give local preparation of patient for operation.
5. Define: hydrocele, haematocele, varicocele and sarcocele.
6. What is aneurism? Give classifications.
7. Give classification of forms of bandaging.
8. Differentiate between polypus of the rectum and hemorrhoids.
9. Give treatment for acute intestinal obstruction.
10. Give treatment for appendicitis, detail operation.

Osteopathy: Theory and Practice.

1. Define a nerve center. What is the effect of continued pressure on a nerve?
2. Differentiate between brachial neuralgia and brachial neuritis. Give treatment.
3. What is function of ramus communicans medullae spinalis?
4. How would you detect a displaced rib?
5. Define stimulus and inhibition. State how produced osteopathically.
6. Name the physiological centers in the medulla.
7. Give treatment for chronic diarrhoea, chronic constipation.
8. Give treatment for herpes zoster.
9. Give location of splanchnics, give effect on urine to stimulate splanchnics.
10. How would you detect a displaced innominate? Give treatment for same.

Physical Diagnosis.

1. Define: (a) objective symptoms; (b) subjective symptoms.
2. Give five principal methods of eliciting objective signs or symptoms.
3. (a) Give normal boundaries of cardiac dullness.
 - (b) What conditions may increase the area of cardiac dullness?
 - (c) What is the normal position of the apex heart beat, and how is it affected by disease of the heart?
4. Differentiate dislocation of the head of the femur from fracture of the neck of the femur.

bilities of a physician as required by the Michigan statutes? What disease must be reported to the Board of Health?

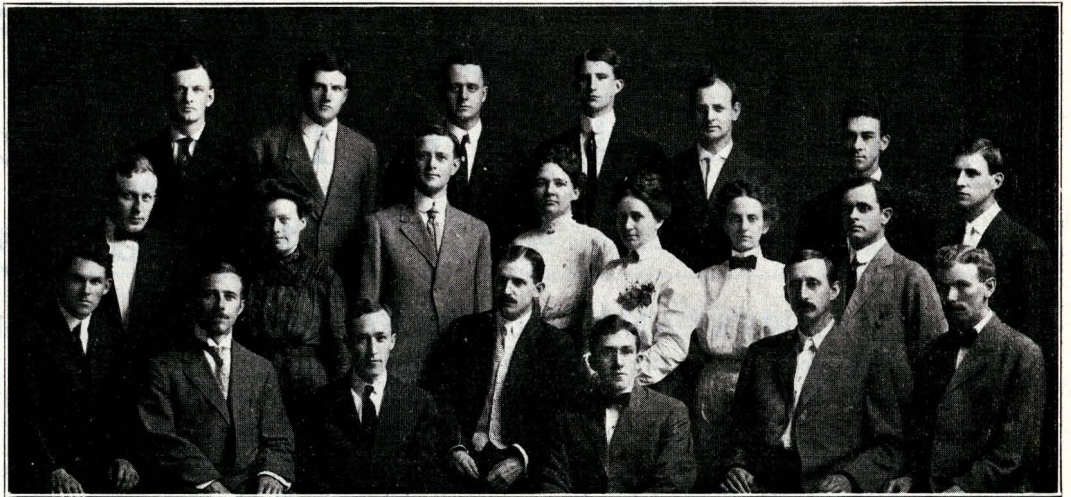
7. Name five diseases due to specific microorganisms.
8. How are poisons classified? What evidence of poisoning have we?
9. What are some of the certain signs of death?
10. Give symptoms, treatment and average fatal dose of: prussic acid, arsenic and strychnine poisoning; differentiate arsenic and strychnine poisoning from spasm and tetanus.

Mental and Nervous Diseases.

1. Give diagnosis and treatment of infantile paralysis.
2. Describe the normal knee-jerk. Give diagnostic significance of loss and exaggeration.
3. What is Babinski's reflex? What is Kernig's sign? What is Romberg's sign? State in what condition each may be found.
4. Give etiology and symptoms of migraine.
5. Differentiate between hysterical paralysis and paralysis caused by spinal lesion.
6. What is Bell's paralysis? Give symptoms and treatment.
7. Give definition and etiology of thrombosis in the brain.
8. Define neurasthenia and give etiology, symptoms and treatment.
9. Give definition and most common cause of multiple neuritis.
10. What is sciatica and how would you treat a case?

Pathology, Bacteriology and Toxicology.

1. Of what are all tissues composed? Of what is a cell composed?
 2. What are the characteristics of tumors by which we recognize them?
 3. Differentiate between homologous and heterologous tumors.
 4. What is anaemia? hyperaemia? positive congestion?
 5. Classify bacteria. What will arrest or kill bacteria?
 6. Describe in detail the Widal agglutination test.
 7. Give in detail the examination of sputum for tubercle bacillus.
 8. Give symptoms, antidote and treatment of carbolic acid poisoning.
 9. Give treatment for poison ivy, and state why.
- strong set of examination papers and that they provide an adequate test of the general educa-



Group Picture of D. O.'s Who Took Examination Before Michigan Board at Recent Meeting.

5. Give physical findings in different stages of pneumonia.
6. Differentiate alcoholic coma from: (a) epilepsy, (b) cerebral hemorrhage.
7. Give five instances of referred pain, also location and character of lesion producing each.
8. Give symptoms and methods of early diagnosis of hip joint disease.
9. Give diagnosis of Pott's fracture.
10. (a) Describe Harrison's groove and give causes.
 - (b) Give causes for the prominence of left scapula.

Hygiene, Public Health and Medical Jurisprudence.

1. Describe a method of ventilating a sick-room in which the only openings are a door and a window.
2. What are the principal water-borne diseases?
3. Distinguish between endemic and epidemic diseases. Give examples.
4. How may the contagia of communicable diseases be conveyed from one person to another?
5. What diseases would you quarantine?
6. What are the requirements, and responsi-

10. How would you diagnose iodoform poisoning? Give cause of such poisoning.

It will be generally admitted that this is a tional equipment for practice of the candidate.

The examination was conducted before the officers of the board, Dr. Carrie C. Classen of Ann Arbor; Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Detroit, and the secretary, Dr. Wm. H. Jones, of Adrian. The rules were strictly followed without deviation and that so many of the applicants came through with flying colors was a source of great satisfaction to the officers and examiners, and we extend our congratulations to the class on the splendid showing made.

Osteopathy has so completely demonstrated its effectiveness and scientific soundness that it is recruiting to its rank, an ever-increasing number of intellectual men and women of broad educational attainment. It is pleasing to know

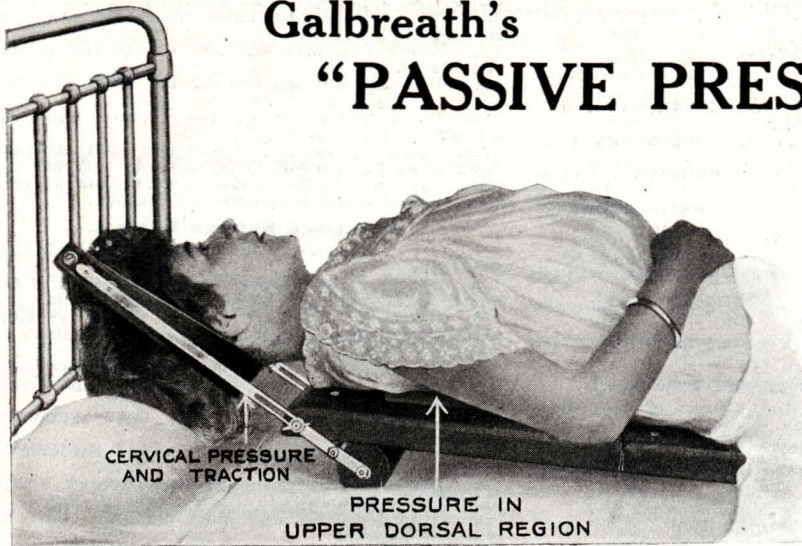
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that the profession offers to them opportunities for prestige and emolument commensurate with the time and effort spent in preparation. Many of the doctors who took the Michigan examination held college diplomas and degrees before entering on their course of osteopathic study. With our osteopathic colleges constantly putting into the field, men and women of this caliber, the osteopathic profession has reason to hold its head high, and need have no fear of the erstwhile slurs and criticisms concerning its educational standing.

We are rapidly getting to the place where we can not only claim parity with the M. D.'s, but where, in all probability, we shall excel the majority of them. Our early osteopaths were fitted for their work and they successfully cured disease, and they blazed the trail for the success of today.

But with success came the inevitable hostility of the M. D.'s, and our general educational standing being somewhat low, it was a vulnerable spot for attack and criticism. Osteopathy proved its inherent strength by meeting the assaults by a steady advance in educational equipment, and it is today sending forth men and women of the character and quality, such as appeared before the Michigan board, to carry the banner of osteopathy on to new victories and greater achievements. The specious plea against our legal recognition, so often rang into the ears of state legislators by the M. D.'s, that we were uneducated and unfit, can no longer be given even a semblance of validity. We reproduce herewith a group picture of this progressive bunch of young men and women who have located in Michigan, and we are sure the profession will join us in wishing them success and prosperity.

Reappointed to Pennsylvania State Board.

Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, has announced the reappointment of Dr. Frank B. Kann, of Harrisburg, and Dr. Berton W. Sweet, of Erie, as members of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Pennsylvania.

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THE NEW HARVEY SCHOOL OF ANATOMY will be housed in the College Annex, and a new Anatomical Laboratory is being fitted up for it.

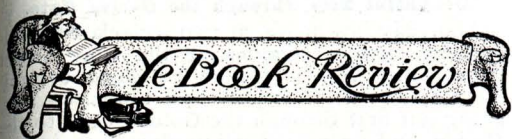
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Spondylotherapy. Albert Abrams, A. M., M. D., E. R. M. S., (Philopolis Press, San Francisco. \$3.50.)

Osteopathic physicians will see in this volume an attempt to "steal" osteopathy, or rather an insignificant part thereof. The reference to "others, less scientific but more astute," and the belittling chapter on Osteopathy, and other parts, frankly confess the source of at least part of the ideas, even while they insult the practice whose proficiency has compelled this attention, and from whose work the medical profession itself—so the volume implies, might take valuable lessons. The profession which is responsible for the present practice of medicine is not in position to throw stones.

The word "steal" is too strong a word, no doubt; there is no private right to scientific knowledge; anyone may take what items he likes and make what he can of them. Dr. Abrams has simply taken what he found of value in osteopathy and worked it over to suit himself.

But while he was taking ideas from osteopathy, why did he not take something that was of real value? Why did he see nothing but the good to be gotten from stimulation of spinal nerves? Osteopathy has nothing either to fear or to hope for from such minds as this. So long as one sees only this element, and misses the great fundamental principle of osteopathy, he will remain a medical man, with adjuncts. When, however, any one has grasped the great fundamental concept of the body as it is held in osteopathy, when he has had dawn in his mind the whole of the thing that is osteopathy, the thing that has transformed our whole concept of therapeutics, and is working great changes in even anatomy and the other subjects dealing with the body, then no doubt he will become different even as we have become different. The change produced in the mind by this simple principle is so great and so profound that the old structure of medical ideas is no longer tenable habitation for it. Men are the same the world over; and we have hope, and some expectation, based on past experiences, that when an adequate idea of what osteopathy is has grown in the mind even of a person trained in medicine, he will suffer a change, even as we, and become an osteopath.

What could have been the motive for such a work? In the first place the author is evidently one of those who in the age of medical nihilism are feeling around for new ideas and new methods in therapeutics. Dr. Abrams hails from Heidleberg, sufficient reason for his interest in rational therapeutics. This is a fair explanation for his book; but what of his attitude toward osteopathy? Can it be that he has met only such men as could have given him the idea he evidently has? What is wrong with the California Society of Osteopathy? Can it be that he has thus written of osteopathy with no other investigation than the reading of fragmentary or popular literature? Either his investigation has been inadequate and he has not heard of the work of Dr. Burns, Dr. McConnel, and others, or else he is intentionally belittling the practice and is trying to secure for himself the glory among his medical brethren of having brought to light important truths.

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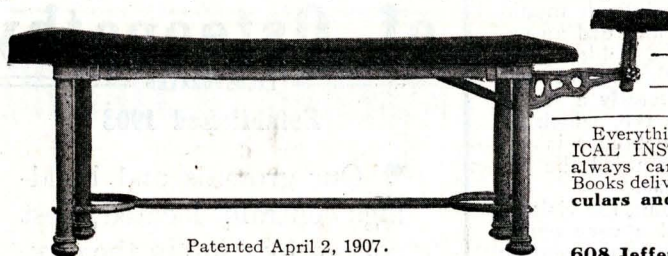
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The work, however, has value. Had it been done by an osteopathic physician, we would have hailed it as a contribution to osteopathic knowledge of centres, and as a verification of the principles of osteopathic technique. Doubtless the gentleman is honest in his own opinions of osteopathy; we can forgive him for his misinformation, and appropriate the valuable part of his work even as he would appropriate from ours.

The valuable part of this work begins with the discussion of pseudo-visceral disease. Dr. Abrams denominates as pseudo everything that yields to his freezing method. Without discussing his therapeutics, it is evident that he has verified some osteopathic centres. His work with the plexor and pleximeter (we pause to wonder if it would have had the same effect had it been called a mallet and pad) also verifies other osteopathic centres. Quite an amount of work on the seventh cervical as a centre for anglo-neuroses is done. A very valuable point in connection with the diagnosis of aortic aneurysm is given on page 262. Many such valuable points are found scattered through the work, which are well worth the trouble of finding them. To deny the possible value of this work to osteopaths is as narrow and as bigoted as is the doctor's belittling of osteopathy. Good reckonings make good friends. Let us frankly express our feelings

and attitude; but let us hold a judicious attitude, departing in neither the one direction nor in the other from it; and then we will be in a position to hold friends in the medical profession when we chance to make them.

Treatment of Disease by Physical Methods; by T. H. Dowse, M. D., Abd., F. R. C. P., Ed. (E. B. Treat & Co., New York City. Sixth Edition. \$2.75.)

This is a work on massage. Its wide circulation and success indicate to what an extent the decadence of drugs is being matched by the advance of physical methods, in this country. In Europe this movement has done to a remarkable length; and every year thousands of invalids congregate in the health resorts of that country for the sake of the hygienic and rational methods, as contrasted with the empirical medical methods. The object of this volume is stated to be to keep these people at home.

The work begins way back in Metaphysics and Natural Philosophy, with definitions of matter, motion, and force, etc., to get what the author evidently considers a proper perspective for his subject; this is after the manner of a man whose zeal for his topic is so great that it prevents his having any sense of proportion at all. It may make one smile but rather prepossesses toward the author and his

work. After at this length introducing the principles of his subject the author goes on to say that the real basis of his belief is experience—pragmatic after all; it works, and therefore I believe in it. But it is shot through, nevertheless, with discussions of such matters as the place of antagonism in the genesis and evolution of living forms.

Massage is not osteopathy, and bears no more resemblance to it than splashing water does to building a bridge. It is not even a good introduction to osteopathy; for a certain superficial resemblance in the attitude of the physician serves to belittle the latter when compared with the former. But every reaction against the universality of the drugging method, every movement towards a new point of view, especially a mechanical point of view, is a movement that must be regarded with sympathy.

As a work on massage it is first class and should form a part of every well equipped library.

Convention at San Francisco Brilliant Success

(Continued From Page 4.)

fact that a number of patients scheduled failed to keep their appointments. There was sufficient work to prove of much interest to the working section of the convention. This department held forth in the red room on the mezzanine floor. At the same hour the Gynecology section was in session in the blue room one floor above.

Up Above the Clouds on Mt. Tamalpais

That afternoon was devoted to one of the most delightful chapters of the convention. A complimentary trip by Sausalito boat from Ferry station, at the foot of Market street, across the bay to the foot of Mt. Tamalpais. There a log-line railroad had two trains ready which carried the party up the difficult mountain right to the summit. This afforded an excellent view of the whole bay, the Golden Gate, Muir woods, and finally, as the ascent was completed, below spread out literally a sea of clouds far below the mountain top, which on their reverse side (which the beholder is not accustomed to look upon), resembled the expansive billows of the Pacific ocean.

At the Inn, almost at the summit, the visitors had time for refreshments, and a very excellent photograph was taken of the convention group. The return was as pleasant as the going and the party arrived back at the St. Francis in time for dinner.


That evening Dr. Fred C. Farmer, of Chicago, who has been associated with Dr. C. P. McConnell, who in his extensive laboratory experience has been using living animals to establish osteopathic pathology, gave an interesting lecture with stereopticon illustrations. Dr. Farmer told in simple, unaffected manner of the progress of this work for several years and recounted some of the things accomplished for osteopathy. He paid glowing tribute to the patient work of Dr. McConnell for the science and profession in pursuit of this subject.

D. O. Degree Declared Sufficient.

Dr. Farmer also talked about the sufficiency of the D. O. degree of the osteopathic practitioner and the necessity of making it stand for all the education that the osteopath needs and could acquire. As himself a graduate of both allopathic and homeopathic schools, he gives it as his testimony that the M. D. course and degree is not a substantial help to the osteopath, but rather a handicap to him in many ways, and he recommends that our profession develop its own colleges to give all the work that our students and practitioners require, and that these go to our osteopathic colleges for their advance education, instead of going through the medical wringer.

Thursday morning, in the Colonial ballroom

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was the usual convention session; the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat section held session in the red room and the Gynecology section in the blue room.

Delightful Trip Through the Golden Gate.

Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, the convention took a steamer at the Clay street wharf, Pier No. 1, for an extended complimentary excursion around San Francisco bay; going out first through the Golden Gate to the Pacific, and on return going almost as far inland as Mare Island Navy Yard. This was another delightful outing and, taken together with the trip up Mt. Tamalpais, held enough recreation alone to justify the easterners traveling to the coast, had there been no other pleasure or benefit connected with the trip.

That night Dr. Harry W. Forbes, of Los Angeles, made a very interesting stereopticon lecture on the "Organic Diseases of the Heart." It was attractive and full of interest.

The business session of Friday morning was largely occupied with the elections. The voting for the president was, of course, the most spirited feature of this program, resulting in the election of Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis. Other officers were, in part, elected by acclamation. There was also a spirited balloting for trustees, resulting in the following:

The Result of the Election.

President, Dr. A. C. Hildreth, St. Louis; first vice-president, Dr. A. F. Akin, Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Dr. R. D. Emery, Los Angeles; secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.; assistant secretary, Dr. George T. Monroe, New York; treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Ohio; trustee, Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Effie E. York, San Francisco; Dr. Gertrude L. Gates, Portland, Ore.; Dr. George W. Perrin, Denver.

Humor and Good Feeling at the Banquet.

Friday night the banquet in the Colonial ballroom was a notable social success. Probably the only thing that has rivaled it in osteopathic annals was the reception to Dr. McConnell held this year by the New York Club at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The Colonial ballroom, at the St. Francis, lends itself particularly well to functions of this sort. The assembly was as handsome a gathering of men and women as one would wish to see anywhere. Some of the visitors from San Francisco complimented this osteopathic convention as being as distinguished a looking crowd of men and women as one ever sees assembled.

Dr. Edwin C. Pickler, retiring president, presided in his modest vein, as when Dr. Pickler does break loose with his excellent stories he is a fine entertainer. The story crept out after the convention that he had once been a professional lyceum entertainer, but Mrs. Pickler said that was greatly exaggerated and the doctor himself said that he had never before spoken in public.

Dr. Hildreth was first on the toast list, speaking on the subject of "Ghosts." His speech was in the nature of a reverie, looking back over osteopathic history as he knows it so well.

Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting followed Dr. Hildreth, speaking to the subject of "Realities." Dr. Daniel C. Farnham, of San Francisco, toasted the subject "The Golden West."

Dr. C. E. Fleck followed on the subject "On The Hike." He claimed that he had never been used to toasting and was not a capable speaker like Dr. Asa M. Willard, of Missoula, Mont., who seemed to take offense at his remarks and who rose from his seat down in the midst of the audience and, by way of a rejoinder to Dr. Fleck, entertained the convention in his inimitable way for ten minutes. Dr. Fleck at last broke in on him and shut him up and went on with his speech.

Dr. Charles H. Hazzard, of New York, who has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of our best after-dinner speakers, scored in his usual vein. His subject was "Future."

Dr. Dain L. Tasker was the concluding speaker and, in good natured vein, referred to the election and his entire satisfaction with the results, and passed his compliments upon the

Los Angeles Reception.

At Los Angeles the County Osteopathic Association gave a reception on the night of August 17 to the visiting delegates, who were then in southern California. A big attendance of both the local osteopaths and the visitors was recorded, the easterners feeling particularly happy at being able to make the acquaintance of the California D. O.'s. Unfortunately for the founder of "The O. P." and Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York, who with their wives had run over to Catalina Island for a little visit to see the sights enroute home and were out of reach in the mountains of the island when the telegram came announcing that the meeting was to be Wednesday night instead of Thursday, which they had planned on. The party unexpectedly found an opportunity to go on a hunt for mountain goats, and were on horseback that day until the very hour of the meeting. This was much regretted by both Dr. Hazzard and Dr. Bunting, who had expected to meet the Los Angeles friends. By the way, that hunt was a success. Dr. Bunting got two fine bucks and Dr. Hazzard got one. Mrs. Bunting missed her shot, and Mrs. Hazzard was not along on this journey, being unable to stand the long ride in the saddle after a preliminary trial of mountain horseback riding the evening before. But Mrs. Hazzard made up for her failure to figure in the chase by making a record catch of a big fish; a full story and picture of which we will promise our readers for the next issue. The photographer had not finished the picture at the time of going to press.

Owen Bill Opposed.

The convention went on record strongly in opposition to the Owen bill in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, at the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma for 'the establishment of a Department of Public Health, and for other purposes; and,

"Whereas, an organized campaign is being now carried on throughout the United States by the American Medical Association to secure at the coming elections the election of legislative candidates favorable to this or like measures:

"Be It Resolved, That the American Osteopathic Association, while unqualifiedly favoring all sane and practical Federal legislation for the prevention of disease and distress, and for increasing the happiness and health of the public, we are unalterably opposed to the passage of the Owen bill in its present form, or the passage of any bill so worded as to convey to the American Medical Association, or any particular body or set of men, exclusive and restrictive power in the regulation of the healing art, or which tends to the creation of a medical monopoly."

The topic was generously discussed in the meeting on legislations and was reported to the convention unanimously and received a unanimous vote. Dr. Asa Willard, who delivered an address at the session when the subject of "Medicine and Politics" was discussed, said in part:

"Whenever the American people realize that the American Medical Association has degenerated from an ethical, scientific body to the 'Tammany Hall' of the healing profession, it will take something more than the mere cry, 'For the Health of the Public,' to influence them to accede to its political machinations.

Have Vital Interests.

"As representatives of osteopathy our interest in such legislation is vital. If we have nothing to give of benefit to the people, we should receive no consideration. If osteopathy is a science and represents truth, all the political cliques and antagonistic medical societies in Christendom will not prevent its ultimate recognition. But such can retard its progress and development through such measures as the Owen bill, and it is our moral duty to exert

A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology

By **PERCY H. WOODALL, M. D., D. O.**
SECOND EDITION

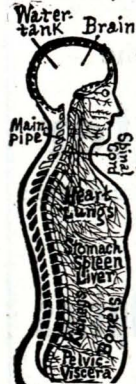
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Man is Diseased in Like Manner [in Two ways]: Pressure upon a nerve [see picture] Will Disease the Organ or Part which it supplies with nerve-force [energy]. A "Leakage" of nerve-force [brain-fluid] from the "Human Tank" [the brain], due to "Mental-Weeds" [such as hurry, worry, envy, anger, hatred, resentment, over-indulgences, etc.] Will Disease The Entire Body.
"Man, Woman—Know Thyself" is a ready-reference health-book for both the Home and Physician's office. It explains the Cause of disease and tells in a simple way How to Get Health and How to Keep it.
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The Osteopathic Physician

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way things had shaped up and worked out. His remarks were well timed and exceedingly well received. Everybody cheered him and Dr. Hildreth, who defeated him in the race, gave him the right hand of fellowship and assured him that they stood on the same platform and were life-long friends and co-workers.

At the conclusion of the banquet the crowd sang "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," Mrs. William Horace Ivie, who sang with the fury and sweetness of a prima donna, leading the refrain.

Saturday morning the program went on as usual with gynecology in the blue room and clinics in the red room; a meeting of an open session of associated colleges having occurred on Friday.

Earlier in the week Dr. Forbes performed an operation on a little girl for the reduction of a congenital dislocation of the hip, in which he was assisted by Dr. Ruddy, Dr. Jennie C. Spencer, Dr. Frank T. Young and others.

Atlas and Axis Reunion.

On Tuesday night the members of the Atlas and Axis Club, with a few invited friends, held a meeting and sat down to dinner at the Cliff House overlooking the Pacific, intending to see the sun set and enjoy two hours of pleasant fellowship before the evening program was to begin. The sun set all right, but it was behind the bank of fog and mist which are so persistent at San Francisco at certain hours of the day in the summer season. So the sun was not present, but the fellowship was and the occasion was most enjoyable. Arrangements for this affair had been made with exquisite detail by Dr. and Mrs. J. LeRoy Near, of Berkeley; Dr. Near being the chairman of the committee comprising himself, Dr. Ivie and Dr. Bunting, and he, accommodatingly, doing the whole job with the assistance of Mrs. Near. The tables were beautifully decorated in a profusion of California flowers in pink, and appropriate souvenirs were given both the men and women. The list of speakers comprised Dr. Florence A. Covey, of Portland, Me.; Dr. Julia P. Sarratt, of Waco, Tex.; Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Bunting, Dr. Ernest Sisson, Dr. Asa M. Willard, and Dr. Charles Hazzard. Several other class and school reunions were made all through the week.

The visitors fell in love with California. The city of San Francisco stands today as a living marvel and it is almost impossible to imagine that it had ever lain in ashes, as some five years ago.

One interesting Californian ventured the declaration that if Christopher Columbus had approached America by way of the Golden Gate—so rare and beautiful were the various resources of life, air, water and scenery on the Pacific slope—that the New England states would undoubtedly have remained as yet an undiscovered wilderness; but the reply was that the natural resources of New England were so sparse in comparison that there would have been no inducement to settle those parts. This was taken good naturedly by the New England representatives, who admitted that there was some truth in the observation.

The press work done by the Frisco osteopaths was excellent. They followed the plan of retaining a press agent from one of the daily newspapers, who made it his special duty all week to write good stories and furnish them to the several papers. The result was that we usually had half a column stories, reporting the convention in just the way that we would like to have it reported every day throughout the week.

The convention souvenir given by the Californians was a very beautiful thing. It was an oxidized, silver finished medallion button, showing the finely engraved head of the Old Doctor in profile. It is an expensive souvenir and one that the visitors will long cherish.

every influence and honorably bring about every condition to insure its earliest possible universal adoption."

Too much credit cannot be given the stalwarts of San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, for their hard work in arranging this excellent program. I presume it is unfair to mention any names without printing the whole list of generous contributors of time, money and work to make the convention the great success that it was. I intended to ask for this complete list and print it, but forgot it. I cannot help mentioning and complimenting those whom I saw chasing from the mezzanine floor of the St. Francis to the dock and from Cliff House to the top of Mt. Tamalpais, busy with the work of looking after the guests and giving everybody a good time. There were others in this list, but those who were always at the front busy with this work included Dr. William Horace Ivie, Dr. Ernest Sisson, Dr. J. LeRoy Near, Dr. Daniel C. Farnham, Dr. Charles F. Ford, Dr. Audrey C. Moore, Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh and Dr. Effie York. This is not saying that all the rest of the loyal osteopaths of the Golden Gate were not on hand and busy entertaining and helping to boost the meeting from morning till night, but as far as the writer can judge, the foregoing were the workers who assumed the chief burden and too much praise cannot be given Dr. William H. Ivie as chairman of this committee and his first assistant, Dr. Sisson, for pulling off the affair with the eclat and distinct success that will send it down through history as the year 1910 being the greatest success of all.

Roster of D. O.'s Registered at Convention.

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 Adams, J. Lester, P. C. O. and L. A. C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Akin, Otis F., S. C. O., Portland.
 Allen, Nellie A., C. C. O., Chico, Cal.
 Austin, Isabel, A. S. O., San Diego, Cal.
 Aaronson, P. V., A. S. O., Fresno, Cal.

Bathrick, Rose, A. S. O., Austin, Tex.
 Bagley, E. F., P. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bailey, Homer Edward, A. S. O., St. Louis, Mo.
 Barnby, Martha, P. C. O., Berkeley, Cal.
 Bartosh, Wm., L. A. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bales, Grace M., Hanford, Cal.
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 Bean, W. C., C. C. O., San Francisco, Cal.
 Bolles, Jenette Hubbard, A. S. O., Denver, Colo.
 Boggess, Emma B., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bower, J. H., A. S. O., Salina, Kan.
 Boyer, G. R., A. S. O., Peoria, Ill.
 Boyer, Mrs. G. R., A. S. O., Peoria, Ill.
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 Bowers, Alice C., A. S. O., Newberg, Ore.
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 Burke, Isaac, C. C. O., San Francisco, Cal.
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 Buckholtz, Chas., S. C. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Bvars, N. R., A. S. O., San Diego, Cal.

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 Carlow, F. G., A. S. O., Medford, Ore.
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 Clark, D. L., A. S. O., Fort Collins, Cal.
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 Clements, Kibby J., A. S. O., Amarillo, Tex.
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 Covey, Florence A., A. S. O., Portland, Me.
 Coldwell, J. A., P. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
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 Cooper, Helen V., C. C. O., San Francisco, Cal.
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- Just how much preparation does the Osteopath receive before he begins treating patients?
- In what respect does the course of study in an Osteopathic college differ from that in a medical school?
- Do medical men recognize in any way the truth of Osteopathic teachings?
- Can you refer to any of these articles in which medical men discuss what are really Osteopathic lesions?
- Why is it that medical men and Osteopaths do not co-operate more fully? Is it true that a feeling of enmity exists between them?
- Can you tell us briefly about these innominate lesions? What are they, and what are their effects upon health?
- Can you show us a view of this joint?
- But you have not told us in what ways these innominate lesions affect health. What diseases do they cause?
- When you succeed in correcting any misadjustment, Doctor, wherever it may be, what is the process by which beneficial effects are produced at the seat of the disease with which the patient happens to be suffering?
- Can you summarize for us, Doctor, the whole Osteopathic teaching as to the cause and cure of disease?
- What is the Osteopathic understanding of rheumatism, Doctor? Has your school discovered any new facts in regard to it?
- Does rheumatism always indicate that the blood is in a bad condition?
- Do not Osteopaths confine themselves chiefly to the treatment of chronic diseases? Is the work of the Osteopath confined to correcting misadjustments of the bony frame-work?
- Are Osteopaths skillful in diagnosis? How about germ diseases?
- Is Osteopathic treatment too harsh for weak people? Does your system of treatment limit itself to manual work upon the body of the patient?

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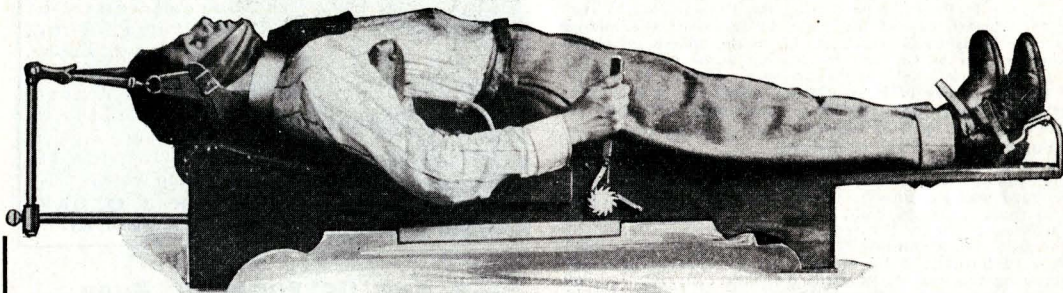
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 White, Lela B., P. C. O., San Francisco, Cal.
 Wakefield, Etta C., A. S. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Wakefield, W. H., A. S. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Walters, Mary, A. S. O., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Walters, M. Belle, P. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Waters, Richard J., S. C. O., San Francisco, Cal.
 Watkins, Edwin Phillips, P. C. O., San Diego, Cal.
 Wallace, Iva Still, A. S. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Wentworth, Lillian, S. S. C. O., San Francisco, Cal.
 Werkheiser, A. E., A. S. O., San Jose, Cal.
 Whiting, C. A., P. C. O., Pasadena, Cal.
 White, J. Strothard, P. C. O., Pasadena, Cal.
 Whiting, Lillian M., P. C. O., Pasadena, Cal.
 Whisler, Jno. L., L. A. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Willcox, S. W., S. C. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Wilcox, Elizabeth, A. S. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Wilkins, Z. J., A. S. O., Amarillo, Tex.
 Williams, C. J., A. S. O., Redlands, Cal.
 Wilson, Samuel, L. A. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Wirt, Jerome D., A. S. O., Vacaville, Cal.
 Wright, Ann A., P. C. O., San Jose, Cal.
 Wright, A. A., P. C. O., San Jose, Cal.
 Wright, H. F., S. C. O., El Paso, Texas.
 Wyckoff, L. E., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Wyland, S. L., S. C. O., Santa Rosa, Cal.
 Whittaker, Esther, A. S. O., Gooding, Iowa.
 Willard, Asa, A. S. O., Missoula, Mont.
 Whiting, Anna E., P. C. O., So. Pasadena, Cal.

York, Effie, E., S. C. O. and A. S. O., San Francisco, Cal.
 Young, C. W., N. I. O., St. Paul, Minn.
 Young, F. P., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Young, D. D., L. A. C. O., Dalles, Ore.

Osteopath Qualifies for Athletic Meet.

Charles F. Furey, representing the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, earned the right to represent the Middle Atlantic Division of the A. A. U. in the all-around championship held at Chicago by scoring 5,329 points in the elimination trials held in Philadelphia. Charles H. White, of the University of Pennsylvania, was Furey's only competitor, scoring 4,831 points. The points won for the various events were as follows:

Furey.	Time or distance.	Points.
100-yard dash, 10 4-5 seconds.....		811
High jump, 5 feet 3 inches.....		576
880-yard walk, 4 minutes 40 2-5 sec.....		510
Pole vault, 10 ft 1/2 inch.....		672
Throwing hammer, 101 feet 10 inches.....		481
One mile run, 5 minutes 22 seconds.....		679
120-yard hurdle, 19 1-5 seconds.....		540
Throwing the weight, 16 yards 6 inches.....		60
Broad jump, 18 feet 7 inches.....		524
Shot put, 35 feet 11 1/2 inches.....		470
Total.....		5329
White.....		4831
100-yard dash, 10 3-5 seconds.....		832
High jump, 5 feet 4 3/4 inches.....		632
880-yard walk, 4 minutes 41 3-5 sec.....		496
Pole vault, failed at start.....		0
Throwing hammer, 78 feet 10 inches.....		205
One mile run, 5 minutes 46 3-5 seconds.....		556
120-yard hurdle, 17 3-5 seconds.....		700
Throwing weight, 19 feet 5 inches.....		215
Broad jump, 20 feet 5 1/2 inches.....		704
Shot put, 36 feet 4 1/2 inches.....		491
Total.....		4831

At the meet in Chicago Furey secured fifth place.

Appointed Examining Physician.

Dr. Sarah Snavely Brown, of Davenport, Iowa, has just been appointed regular examining Physician of the National Protective Legion, Number 2188, city of Davenport. The commission was received through W. M. Hilton, M. D., of Waverly, New York, who is the National Medical Examiner for the organization.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED.

Dr. Samvil H. Bright, of Norfolk, Va., formerly in partnership with Drs. W. D. and Alice N. Willard, has formed a partnership with Dr. J. R. McCrary, with offices Suites 506-510 Paul-Gale-Greenwood building, Norfolk, Virginia.

Dr. S. R. Love and Dr. Grace Gould, at 8 Phe street, De Land, Fla.

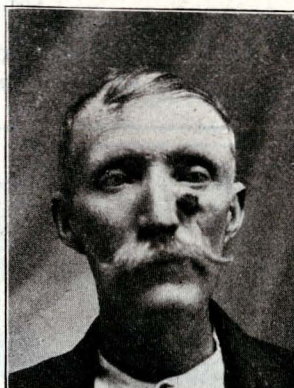
Dr. I. T. Young and Dr. I. F. Richardson, at Fremont, Neb.

DR. GEORGE W. RILEY
DR. CHLOE C. RILEY
OESTOPATHISTS
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
 Dr. Alice N. Willard and Dr. Samvil H. Bright have dissolved the partnership which formerly existed under the name of Drs. Willard and Bright; the firm being composed of Dr. William D. Willard, Dr. Alice N. Willard and Dr. Samvil H. Bright. Dr. William D. Willard, as elsewhere reported, died recently, and Dr. Alice N. Willard retains the offices on the second floor of the Paul-Gale Greenwood building, Norfolk, Va. Dr. Samvil H. Bright has formed a partnership with Dr. J. R. McCrary, and now has offices on the fifth floor of the same building.

MARRIED.
 Dr. Ernest A. Plant and Miss Mary A. Culbertson, July 26th, at San Diego, Cal.
 Dr. M. F. Hulett to Geneva Lord, July 14th, at Columbus, Ohio.

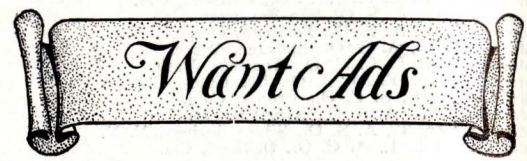
Dr. C. J. Higinbotham to Emily Wilkinson, July 31st, at Lake Bluff, Ill.
 Dr. Orren E. Smith to Nellie Jane Schrock, July 25th, at Decatur, Ind.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Dawson, of New Castle, Ind., June 15th, a son.
 To Dr. and Mrs. Neville E. Harris, June 26th, a daughter, Mary Collins.
 To Dr. and Mrs. John Franklin Bumpus, of Steubenville, Ohio, August 19th, a daughter, Evelyn Elizabeth.
 To Dr. and Mrs. F. N. Oium, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August, 8th, a daughter.

DIED.

Sofa Stanley Shipman, age fourteen months, six days, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. K. W. Shipman, of Milwaukee, Wis., August 17th.
 Dr. W. D. Willard, at Norfolk, Va., July 18th. He was the father of Dr. E. S. Willard, of Philadelphia.



WANTED—Position as assistant to take charge of office during winter months. Have had seven years experience. Do not like climate in present location. For full particulars address 205, care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—My practice; established two years in town of 6,000 and thickly settled community. No osteopath for 50 miles; located in middle West; has reciprocity with Missouri. Will sell cheaply. Reasons for selling given to prospective purchaser. Address "A," care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—A man graduate would like position with good D. O. Have certificates from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. I am also a graduate of two "Optical Colleges." have my own trial case. Can furnish reference. Address K. C., care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as assistant by experienced practitioner; one well versed with laboratory diagnosis and capable of doing a fair amount of major surgery. Can give best of reference. Address, H. Robinson, D. O. General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—An \$8,000 to \$10,000 practice of the highest class in city of 250,000. Practically all office work. I wish to retire from business, but will remain long enough to properly divert practice. Excellent opportunity for two first class practitioners. Address, 206, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Good practice in northwest Missouri, town of 7,000. Cheap for cash. Reasons and full information given prospective buyer. Address, Box 142, Maryville, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Well established practice in Michigan town of 15,000. A good paying practice and no competition. A splendid opportunity for the right party. Reasons for selling and other particulars given to purchaser. Address "M," care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE or rent, with the privilege of buying, excellent eastern location. No examinations. Full particulars given. Address 203, care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A good practice in a prosperous Illinois town, for less than cost of furniture. A snap. If you want it get busy. Address Illinois, care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

A \$3,500 practice in one of the best towns in central Illinois can be bought reasonable. This practice is in splendid shape in rich town and country, and class of patients is the best. Only a first-class osteopath will be considered and references will be required. Reasons for selling given on request. Address 202, care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR RENT—A well equipped office for rent on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Paterson, N. J. Address, J. W. Banning, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—Office furniture and practice in Pennsylvania town of 5,000 population. Practice established two and a half years and is growing. No osteopath within a radius of twenty miles; many small towns and large territory to draw from. Address K. K., care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A ten year established practice in an Illinois town of 3,000, with three nicely equipped office rooms. A bargain and good opening if taken in September. Particulars on inquiry. Address, 204, care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR RENT—Morning hours in a well furnished, centrally located office, for osteopath or optician. Use of optical instruments if desired. Address 207, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.