

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

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# THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

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## EPILEPSY AND INDIGESTION.

CHARLES CARTER, D. O., Roanoke, Va.

According to Gray, epilepsy is a symptom. Anders classifies it with diseases of unknown pathology. Other authorities state that the pathology of it is obscure.

During an attack all nerve centers are involved—motor, vaso-motor and sensory. The various nerve centers are stimulated to normal activity by pure blood. Impure blood may produce activity other than normal. Indigestion produces impure blood and frequently marked nervous symptoms—motor, vaso-motor and sensory. In children, acute indigestion frequently causes convulsions, not so very unlike those of epilepsy.

In many cases of epilepsy gastric disturbances are pronounced and are probably present in all. Among these symptoms the peculiar foul breath and the inordinate appetite are the most evident. Bearing the above in mind it is easy to conclude that indigestion—gastric or intestinal, is at least a probable etiological factor in a large majority of the cases of epilepsy.

The writer remembers well a case where gall stones were present to such an extent that the distended gall bladder could be easily felt and the patient suffered from indigestion. In this case there was a cervical lesion and the 12th rib was badly down. The day following the correction of the rib the gall stones passed and the patient has not had an epileptic attack since. In a case lately treated, Mr. R.—of Roanoke, gastric symptoms were present before and after each attack. The atlas was back on the right and the 4th and 5th dorsal vertebræ were to the left and posterior. The correction of the spine at the point of origin of innervation to the stomach and the partial correction of the atlas were followed by a cure.

He had had epilepsy for eight years and was having two bad attacks a week (typical grand mal) when he began treatment. He had only two or three seizures after beginning treatment, and it is now over three months since his last one.

It is estimated that osteopathy will care 40 per cent. of the epileptics. This is very good as compared with other methods. If indigestion is a prominent factor in causing the disease or condition our success in curing indiges-

tion should enable us to be even more successful if we remember this factor in treating epilepsy. The percentage would be higher also if we got credit for those cases that get well under drug treatment after taking osteopathy when they had failed to get a cure by drugs before.

I quote from Church and Peterson, leading medical authorities on nervous diseases. "In a general way there is little hope for a cure if the disease (epilepsy) with repeated attacks has lasted over two years or has been intense in its manifestations for even a shorter period." \* \* \*

"Turning to drugs the most importance is given to the bromids but they should be reserved as a last resort or as an adjuvant. Cures by the bromid treatment are not to be expected. It is at best a palliative treatment and one fraught with much disadvantage. \* \* \* The question is quite sure to arise whether the epilepsy or the bromid is the greater evil. It is a quite frequent experience to see a patient brutalized by bromid, go for months without fits but with a loss of mental and physical activity."

In Ander's Practice of Medicine, the following is found: "Brown-Sequard says emphatically that idiopathic cases are occasionally cured. I would rather suggest that perhaps they get well."



#### \*PERSEVERANCE IN OSTEOPATHY.

THOMAS L. RAY, D. O., Fort Worth, Texas.

There are many things for us to consider in so new a profession as ours; so many that some have failed to think of perseverance as an essential to success.

I believe that in my early practice I wronged many people by having them quit treatment before they had given osteopathy a fair trial.

That is not only an injury to the patient, but it is detrimental to the physician, and an injustice to our system.

It is an injury to patients, because they have been cut off from, perhaps, the only thing that could cure them, and through this mistake they suffer on and likely die before their allotted time.

It is detrimental to the physician, for some of those who have been watching the case will say that they knew that you were a humbug, as if they had secured proof to that effect.

It is an injustice to osteopathy, as the system is blamed for the mistakes of the individuals who are practicing it.

It is not only the practitioner who needs to persevere, but in many cases patients must be impressed with the extreme importance of persistency on their part, yet, the most of them will stay with us as long as they see that we have confidence in our ability to relieve them.

When we falter in our determination our patrons will do likewise, and will soon discontinue our services.

\*Paper read before the Texas State Osteopathic association at San Antonio, April 22, 1904.

There are those, however, who will continue in spite of the lack of perseverance in the physician.

It is through this class of people that we have often been taught that many things which are commonly thought to be incurable are cured by continued treatment.

Ben Johnson says: "When I take the humor of a thing once, I am like your tailor's needle, I go through."

Fellow osteopaths, I don't mean in urging perseverance that we should continue indefinitely in the same line or from our first diagnosis.

If a case is not responding to the treatment as it should, we should not give up and say that it needs something else as many pseudo osteopaths with long tails to their kites have done.

We must not limit osteopathy by our own blunders.

Shakespeare says: "Do not for one repulse forego the purpose that you resolved to effect."

When a man in the machine shops fails to mend an engine does he say that the laws of mechanics have failed? No, he thinks the thing over, makes another examination, gets a more experienced man if necessary, and goes at it again with more energy than at first.

D. O.'s, we are not worthy of being called osteopaths unless we, as machinists of the highest type, stick close to osteopathic principles.

Don't depend on your first examination all the way through, for you will often find that the lesion which seemed to be the cause at first examination is only a secondary lesion, and if removed, will only give temporary relief.

The secondary is often more prominent than the primary lesion. We frequently find this true in a slight lesion in the cervical region at the origin of the phrenic nerves, which causes contraction of diaphragm to such an extent that a curve is produced in the lower region.

A curve produced in this way will cause as many bad results as if it were produced by a direct injury to that point.

These secondary lesions may be treated indefinitely without results of more than a temporary character, where if the primary lesion is found and adjusted, a permanent cure is the result, and the secondary lesion will, in most cases, disappear without treatment other than the removal of the primary lesion.

It is easy to see that to be a success, we must persevere in our examinations. It is impossible for us to exert too much care when we are trying to relieve suffering humanity.

Here are some cases that were relieved by perseverance:

Case 1. A girl, fourteen years old, was paralyzed in legs and vocal cords as a result of an accident. Lesions were at second cervical and fifth lumbar vertebrae. At the end of three months' treatment her parents decided to discontinue as they thought she was not improving. I told them that they would make the mistake of their lives if they had her stop, as I was sure that

osteopathy was the only thing that could cure her. They continued and two more months removed lesions and the cure was complete.

Case 2. Girl, nine years old, with abscess of middle ear of about four years standing, treated two months without apparent results. Her father, thinking that he had given me a fair trial, said that she should quit. I told him that I had almost removed the cause and would like a little more time. He bade me go on. One more month's treatment removed the lesion, and a cure was the result.

Case 3 was one of my first patients. A lady, about forty years old, had rheumatism of four years standing. At the end of two months' treatment without results, I told her that she might quit, as I thought I would not be able to cure her. She said: "No, I will continue a while longer." I treated her six weeks more and gave her relief.

This taught me a lesson of perseverance that will last as long as I am an osteopath.

In our urging perseverance, we should not talk too much about what we can do. We should not say that we can do things, but do them, and they will say more than words. It is our deeds and not our tongues that inform the people as to the efficacy of our system.

Fellow practitioners, we should learn perseverance from our noble preceptor. If he had not been endowed with indomitable courage and perseverance in the face of many obstacles, we would now know nothing of this great truth which is called osteopathy.

I feel that we as osteopaths would be stimulated to greater persistency in thought and independence in practice, if we should study and ponder the life and character of Doctor Still.

We should take him as an example so far as osteopathy is concerned.

If we are as persistent in the study and examination of our cases as he, we will not use more adjuncts than he uses, and they are none. He was an allopath, but he persevered in the study of man and became an osteopath.

I have known would-be-osteopaths, who failed to persevere in the study of man, and they became allopaths.

Doctor Still started us on a great highway of thought called osteopathy, and if we fail to persevere in this path, we are liable to get off into an alley or some other narrow way.

A man can go farther and get nearer the goal of success, if he follow one path than if he waste time trying to walk in several.

If osteopathy is any thing it is an independent system. If an exponent is not reasonably successful with curable diseases, it is conclusive proof to me that he has not reached the point of proficiency that he can and should reach.

Ben Johnson says: "Great works are performed, not by strength, but by perseverance."

I hope to see the day when all osteopaths who are weak, or in other wise feel the need of adjuncts, or something that they have not, will find that it is

a complete or a thorough knowledge of the principles of osteopathy that they need and that they will remove the defect by studying our beloved science more persistently from start to finish.

Herrick says: "Attempt the end, never stand to doubt, nothing is so hard but search will find it out."

I don't mean that I think osteopathy is the only thing that will relieve suffering humanity, but I do mean that an osteopath not a mixture, can, and does relieve a larger per cent. of all diseases than all other curative agencies combined, and more than any man who dabbles in all others while he is an osteopath, for he will invariably be weak in all and especially so in osteopathy, as he hasn't time to become proficient in more than one.

So if you are an exponent of one, be that what it may, stick to it and persevere in its study and you will be a success.

If you lose confidence in your system, study it over or drop it if you would avoid failure, for it is sure to come, sooner or later.

If Doctor Still had not persevered after he discovered the osteopathic idea, we would have had a cross between osteopathy and allopathy.

He, a thinker and a persistent student, saw that he could make a thoroughbred of osteopathy, consequently he continued to study and think on the osteopathic idea until he became a full fledged osteopath of the most independent type. He continued to study and in 1892 presented to the world the child osteopathy, a thoroughbred, free from all allopathic taint.

Fellow osteopaths, with this example of perseverance and unbounded grit before us, it is a downright shame for any of us to get weak and say that osteopathy can't do things that it has been doing for years.

Yea my friends, osteopathy as given to us by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still is a great truth, and where truth is concerned perseverance is a virtue.



### ANOTHER GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

CHARLES J. MUTTART, D. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

There are times in the career of every practitioner of osteopathy, more especially soon after entering the practice, when he may feel somewhat embarrassed by adverse criticism of his theories. It requires a man with the full strength of his convictions to join the ranks of pioneers, who are endeavoring to establish a new thought, without at times wavering under the pressure brought to bear by those who, being unable to break away from worn out tradition, brand all original thinkers as "cranks" and "rainbow chasers."

Let me say to such an one that the tables are gradually turning; we have always been in the lead but now others are following. Why? Because we are right. Many years ago Doctor Still established a new etiology, diagnosis and treatment of disease. Since that time many of the independent thinkers of the medical profession have investigated his principles and finding them sound have taken a course in his school and are now practicing his system success-

fully. There are others, however, who have either not investigated osteopathy or having done so and found it of value, are not willing to give credit where credit is due, and as a result, we hear from time to time of wonderful discoveries being made by members of the so-called regular school. This school endeavors to cry down everything which does not emanate from its own ranks, yet when the new theory has been tried and not found wanting the so-called regulars assume the right to make it their own.

The latest discovery was made by Dr. Work of New York, a physician of thirty years' practice. In his paper describing his "discovery" in the Philadelphia Press, April 18th, Dr. Work says:

"The reduction of the consumptives' respiration in the first stage to about two-thirds of the normal volume is due very largely to mechanical impediments. The circumference of his chest is constricted, its walls are unduly rigid and his respiratory muscles are quite unequal to produce adequate respiratory movements. But all these obstructions to normal breathing are readily amenable to passive movements prescribed for and applied to the patient by which the thorax can be expanded, the elasticity of the walls increased and all the muscles of respiration including the diaphragm and those of the abdomen greatly invigorated. If by these means the volume of respired air can be increased only three cubic inches at each tranquil respiration over and above the reduced volume habitually breathed, the extra amount of air entering the lungs every twenty-four hours, would amount to about fifty cubic feet, enough to exercise notable curative influence."

If Doctor Work had been fortunate enough to turn to page 87 of Hazard's Practice of Osteopathy he would find that these same depressed ribs, contracted muscles, etc., also vertebral lesions from the 2nd to the 7th dorsal, would interfere with the vaso-motor nerves to the lungs emanating from the spinal cord in this region, thereby greatly decreasing the volume, and rapidity of circulation to lung tissue, which after all is the real thing to be feared in cases of consumption. To those familiar with osteopathy it will be plain that Doctor Work's discovery is thirty years behind the times and that Doctor Still's followers have been successfully practicing a system having for its basic principle the mechanical impediment which the so-called regular school has just discovered.



#### A PATENT MEDICINE CRUSADE.

FORREST PRESTON SMITH, D. O., Montclair, N. J.

The stand taken in the May issue of the Ladies' Home Journal against the patent medicine curse deserves the highest commendation and support. The habit of taking patent medicines, the ingredients of which are little known, has probably produced as many drunkards, morphine and opium fiends as all the stimulants sold over the bar; and the practice is increasing if we may judge by the increase in the number of "tonics" advertised. I know of a med-

ical company advertising in many magazines a cure for the morphine habit, regarding which they make the statement that upon taking up their treatment the desire for morphine ceases. The fact of the matter is that their "cure" contains a large per cent. of morphine, which creates a taste for their particular concoction. Ten years in the penitentiary would be a light sentence for such scoundrels.

The taking of these patent medicines is striking at the very heart of the nation's vitality.

I here quote the greater part of a most able and trustworthy article by Mr. Edward Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal, the percentages of alcohol in the various patent medicines listed were obtained from the Massachusetts State Board Analyst:

"For the sake of saving a physician's fee they pour into their mouths and into their systems a quantity of unknown drugs which have in them percentages of alcohol, cocaine and opium that are absolutely alarming. A mother who would hold up her hands in holy horror at the thought of her child taking a glass of beer, which contains from two to five per cent. of alcohol, gives to that child with her own hands a patent medicine that contains from seventeen to forty-four per cent. of alcohol to say nothing of cocaine and opium. I have seen temperance women, who raved at the thought of whiskey, take bottle after bottle of some "bitters," which contained five times as much alcohol—and compared to which sherry, port, claret and champagne were as harmless as the pink lemonade at Sunday school picnics. I have had women rage in letters to this office because this magazine advertised a certain root-beer, with really no alcohol in it at all, while all these same women were swallowing bottle after bottle of "Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound," containing by volume, 20.6 percentage of alcohol, and allowing "Boker's Stomach Bitters," with 42.6 percentage of alcohol, by volume, to be advertised on their barns."

Mr. Bok mentions a case of a young wife, who, expecting her first baby, suffered the usual symptoms, and upon being advised to take "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," wrote regarding it to a member of the editorial staff. Upon investigation the prescription was found to contain digitalis, opium, oil of anise, and alcohol about seventeen per cent. "Think for a moment of the effect on the life yet unborn of the mother taking habitually three times a day any portion, however small, of opium, of digitalis which is a powerful drug and has marked effect on the heart, and alcohol! All those who have reared children know the effect which is immediately felt by the child through the mother's milk if she takes comparatively simple remedies. How much more, then, must it be influenced during the even closer contact of gestation. Can you wonder that the newly-born babe is always fretful? It may need its opium, which it has been absorbing through its mother's circulation. Can you wonder that its digestion is out of order, or that, if it survives a weakly childhood, it develops a taste for alcohol? And yet the mother herself has

taught this to her own child by taking these useless and harmful medicines. Mothers, too, bowed down with grief in the later years of their lives, when their sons become drunkards, wonder where their sons could have acquired the taste for alcohol when no one in their families ever showed such tendencies before. Hard as it may seem, the fact remains that thousands of drunkards are being created by the first love for alcohol being roused into being through the use of patent medicines liberally filled with alcohol."

"Women may seek to excuse themselves by saying they did not know these facts. But they should know. No woman has a moral right to give a medicine to her child, or any member of her family or to take any medicine herself, the ingredients of which she does not know or has not the assurance of a responsible physician to be harmless. The fact that these patent medicines will sometimes give a supposed sense of relief, or tone up a sluggish system makes them all the more dangerous. Why should they not stimulate and tone up, or soothe pain? The alcohol in these preparations often gives a sense of temporary well-being. Opium, as we all know, will soothe pain, while cocaine will stimulate and excite, making the begger feel a millionaire."

"Everything here said about these medicines can be readily proved. The mothers of our children in particular, must have their eyes opened to the dangers that lurk in these patent medicines. Here and there a hopeful sign of an awakening is seen. Slowly but surely the best magazines are falling into line in their refusal to accept patent medicine advertisements of any kind. Not long ago one of the insurance companies made an excellent move by requiring its medical examiner to ask of each subject for insurance, "What patent medicines have you used during the past five years?"

"Let the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union look into the advertising columns of the religious papers of the country and see how their columns fairly reek with the advertisements of the dangerous concoctions. \* \* \* There are no papers published that are so flagrantly guilty of admitting to their columns the advertisements not only of alcohol filled medicines but preparations and cure-alls of the most flagrantly obscene nature as the so-called religious papers of this country. There is vital, important work here for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—work in a cause which is aiming with far greater danger at the very heart of American homes than the cracking of a bottle of champagne over the hull of a newly launched craft! Far better, ladies, that the contents of a bottle of champagne should go into the water, where it will do no harm, than the contents of a bottle of patent medicine, with forty per cent. of alcohol in it, by volume, should be allowed to go into the system of a child and strike at its very soul, planting the seed of a future drunkard."

Speaking of digitalis Dr. J. M. Smith of the New York P. and S. College says, "Digitalis has hurried thousands to the grave. All medicines which enter the system poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

Dr. David Starr Jordan states, "The influence of all drugs which affect the nervous system must be in the direction of disintegration. The healthy mind stands in clear and normal relation with Nature. It feels pain as pain. It feels action as pleasure. The drug conceals pain or gives false pleasure when pleasure does not exist, forces a lie upon the nervous system. The drug which disposes to reverie rather than work, which makes us feel well when we are not well, destroys the sanity of life. All stimulants, narcotics, tonics, which affect the nervous system in whatever way, reduce the truthfulness of sensation, thought and action. Toward insanity all such influences lead; and their effect, slight though it be, is of the same nature as mania. The man who would see clearly, think truthfully, act effectively, must avoid them all. Emergency aside, he cannot safely urge upon his nervous system even the smallest falsehood. And here lies the one great unanswerable argument for total abstinence; not abstinence from alcohol alone, but from all nerve poisons and emotional excesses."

What better argument for osteopathy can we have than this? Osteopathy does not believe in introducing external agents in the treatment of disease, claiming that the system contains in itself all the forces essential and necessary for the cure of disease; that external agencies do harm; that the increased activity of an organ upon the introduction of a drug is a manifestation of the organ attempting to rid itself of the poison, and this activity, according to Dr. Jordan, must be in the direction of disintegration.

If digitalis, opium, alcohol, etc., are dangerous in patent medicine concoctions, they are also dangerous when administered by the regular practitioner. Dr. B. F. Parker of New York says, "Hygiene is of far more value in the treatment of disease than drugs. As we place confidence in Nature and less in the preparations of the apothecary, mortality diminishes. The drugs administered in scarlet fever, for instance, kill more patients than the disease does."



### TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS.

CHAS. C. REID, D. O., Denver, Colo.

Pulmonary consumption is an infectious disease due to the lodgment and proliferation of the tubercle bacillus in the substance of the lung.

"Consumption" is latin in its derivation and means "a wasting"; a wasting away of the body or a part of the body. Any wasting or emaciation of the body may be called consumption, but ordinarily we mean by consumption or phthisis that wasting of a part or all the body associated with the tubercle bacillus.

Many cases of consumption, caused by the disarrangement of some of the ribs or vertebræ, where no tubercle bacilli had invaded and no destruction of lung substance had taken place, have been pronounced by medical doctors as tuberculosis. Numerous cases of this kind have been cured by osteopaths with a little treatment to adjust the abnormal chest conditions. These cures

have given some, of very limited experience, the idea that osteopathy is a panacea for consumption. While osteopathy does much for tuberculosis of the lungs, yet in reporting cases of pulmonary consumption treated, benefited, or cured, one should be reasonably sure that he had a tubercular patient.

There may be wasting, cough, expectoration, pain, fever, rapid pulse and sweating, caused by abnormal chest relations, cold, exposure and toxic products in the system, and yet an absence of tubercular infection. In cases like the above I say with no hesitation that I think osteopathy is a most reasonable and effective treatment when rightly applied.

I will not wade through old medical works to give you the history of tuberculosis and the evolutions in its treatment, but proceed at once to the examination, diagnosis and treatment of the disease according to the latest and most effective methods now being used.

The tubercle bacillus may invade the lungs by way of the blood or by inhalation. As a rule it is by inhalation and the lodgment of the bacillus occurs in some nidus or weakened spot where proliferation can take place.

There are two principal forms, the "slow" consumption and "galloping" consumption. Sometimes there is a special involvement of the connective tissue when it is called fibroid phthisis.

#### SLOW CONSUMPTION.

The tubercle bacillus locates in the alveoli and infundibuli of a bronchus. Here it multiplies forming tubercular nodules, producing inflammation. Then comes exudation and infiltration with cheesy formation in the air passages. The apices of the lungs are usually attacked first. From here it gradually spreads to other parts. These tubercular nodules break down forming cavities. Small foci unite forming large cavities. Blood vessels crossing these may be eroded and cause fatal hemorrhage. There may be pleurisy associated caused by adhesions, perforations, cold or tubercular infection of the pleura.

INITIAL SYMPTOMS:—Cough with expectoration, bright eye, gradual emaciation and intermittent fever; or one may note that he takes cold easily and after several times he has a cold continuously, then comes varying fever, flushed cheeks, bright eye and night sweats. The apices of the lungs are often badly affected before it is discovered, the patient thinking there is not much the matter with him. A person may have an attack of bronchitis or pneumonia followed by infection and slow consumption. We recognize three stages in chronic consumption:

- 1st. The beginning deposit.
- 2nd. Complete consolidation.
- 3rd. Softening and cavity formation.

A thorough physical examination should be made according to the osteopathic practice and teaching. Great care should be taken to find all abnormal chest conditions and recognize symptoms which indicate the stage which the disease has reached. A mistake here may prove very unfortunate.

PHYSICAL SIGNS:—In the beginning stage inspection reveals slightly diminished expansion and a little flattening of the chest over the affected area, clavicles too prominent, heart rapid, and breathing increased.

2nd stage: Emaciation, respiratory range diminished, hectic flush.

3rd stage: Much wasting, breathing and pulse rapid, flattening marked over the affected area.

On palpation, vertebral lesions may be discovered from the 2nd to the 7th dorsal. A lateral, anterior or posterior condition may be found. There may be a separation or approximation of the vertebræ or a slight curvature in the dorsal region, either anterior, lateral or posterior. Most often I have noted the anterior condition. The ribs are usually disarranged, and congestion, contractures and thickening of tissues about the chest and neck exist. There is increased vocal fremitus; skin is hot and dry, or moist and clammy after a sweat.

Percussion reveals in the 1st stage, higher pitch and impaired resonance;

2nd stage, dullness positive;

3rd stage, tympanitic and cracked pot sounds and amphoric resonance indicating cavities:

On auscultation, we find in the

1st stage, prolongation of expiratory murmur and harshness of inspiratory sound;

2nd stage, vocal resonance increased, broncho-vesicular breathing marked, bronchophony in some cases;

3rd stage, bronchial breathing with bubbling sounds or subcrepitant rales indicating liquefaction, gurgling and metallic tinkling signifying cavities.

There are other symptoms occurring according to conditions, as cough, expectoration, pain, fever, sweating, hemorrhage, diarrhoea, etc. The club finger and convex curved nail are associated with consumption.

DIAGNOSIS:—Noting the symptoms and finding the bacillus remove all doubt.

PROGNOSIS:—Many are cured.

For lack of space I will leave off the discussion of acute, fibroid, and miliary tuberculosis.

#### TREATMENT.

OSTEOPATHIC:—All contractures and congestions about the chest wall should be removed by proper manipulation; the ribs should be elevated and adjusted in their relation to one another. Correct any lesions of the vertebræ. You may say this is more easily said than done, but patience and persistence will accomplish much.

If the patient has been having hemorrhages, the greatest care must be taken in manipulation. Any roughness or severe treatment will increase the danger to hemorrhage. The patient should be instructed to practice deep breathing every night and morning and at intervals through the day; also take

light exercise in the sunshine and live in the open air. It is good to rest quietly a half hour to an hour before and after each meal.

**HYGIENIC:**—A patient should use care not to swallow any of the sputum for fear of spreading the infection to other organs. I often prescribe some antiseptic mouth wash as boracic acid or glyco-thymoline to be used after each expectoration. Sputum should be collected and destroyed. The patient should sleep in a room where the air is as fresh as that on the outside. Wear wool next to the skin the year around. Keep the skin clean by tepid or cool baths followed by a rub with a coarse towel, two or three times a week. Consumption is rarest in high altitudes. Dryness of air is an advantage. A change of climate is often essential.

**DIETETIC:**—The diet should be nourishing, fat producing, and easily digested, e. g., poultry, game, oysters, fish, fats, rich animal broths, milk, cream, cheese, rare steak, eggs, corn mush, oat meal, wheaten grits, baked or stewed apples, farina and crisp fat bacon.

If any of the above foods disagree with the patient change to others. A half pint of hot water a half hour before each meal will arouse the secretions and prepare the stomach better for digestion.

I herewith present reports of a few cases I have treated:

Case 1. Woman, 27 years old, married, weight 103 1-2 lbs.; normal weight 120 lbs. Came to Colorado on the advice of her physician for consumption. Examined March 15th, '03. Case presented symptoms and conditions as follows: Congestion in lower part of right lung causing constant pain, constipation, retroflexion uteri, frequent micturition, muscles flabby; spine anterior in upper dorsal region and posterior in dorso-lumbar, ribs too oblique, 7th dorsal lateral to right; heart rapid, face flushed. Treatment applied to correct the lesions. In two months I relieved about all symptoms but she gained nothing in weight. A year has passed and she is still all right.

Case 2. Man, 32 years old. Examined February 1903. Symptoms—emaciated, rapid heart, nervous, straight spine, cough, expectoration, chest depressed. Came to Colorado for consumption. One month's treatment was given to expand the chest and open up the lungs freely. He gained six pounds in weight and all symptoms were much relieved.

Case 3. Man, 40 years old. Had had hemorrhages since 1892. Came to Denver that year and has had only a few since coming here. Came to me in March 1903. Respiratory movement was limited on right side. The right ribs, 6th to 11th, were abnormally low. Treatment was given to bring up those ribs and aid the expansion of the right lung. He was up late one night singing, laughing and talking when he had a hemorrhage. He had had his treatment the day before and at once concluded that the treatment caused the hemorrhage. He got scared and quit. This case is an example of those who are ready to blame the treatment for everything that goes wrong.

Case 4. Young man, age 21, weight 127 lbs.

Subcrepitant rales marked in upper part of left lung as low as the fifth

interspace. Upper left ribs depressed. Cough, expectoration, rapid pulse, increased temperature, spine curved to left in lumbar and to right in dorsal region. Extreme ache in lumbo-sacral region. Chest expansion 2 inches.

This case I am still treating. He has gained half an inch in chest expansion, four pounds in weight; cough and expectoration slight and temperature usually normal. Backache stopped, and rales can only be heard at the apex of the left lung.

Of course in all these cases dietetic and hygienic measures were observed, and outdoor living and deep breathing prescribed.



### ETHICS.

HENRY BROUGHTON SULLIVAN, D. O., President Michigan State Association, Detroit.

In the May number of the A. O. A. Journal, Dr. C. M. T. Hulett of Cleveland, O., replies to a criticism made by me some time ago relative to a part of a clause in the code of ethics read at the Cleveland convention. The sentence objected to by me called for an "inflexible opposition" to "the procurement of abortion when not necessary to save the life of the mother". Dr. Hulett says this does not justify abortion in any case. I would ask then, why is the stricture qualified as it is? The code approaches this vital question furiously and then completely surrenders at the critical moment by hedging under the time-worn cloak of "necessity." It expressly stipulates by implication that there are times when abortion is necessary and permissible.

If, as the Doctor says, the point was carefully considered by the code committee, I am satisfied that its premises were unsound and the consequences of the compromising statement wholly unknown to it. It is one of those mistakes or flaws that sometimes appear outwardly harmless but which in reality are insidiously destructive of that which they pretend to support or to be an integral part of.

My plea was, that inasmuch as abortion means violence to nature, and usually the destruction of life, it is never necessary or permissible, and that this is a cardinal osteopathic tenet. The design of true medicine is to aim always at the saving of all life under all circumstances, and never to condemn a single living cell. The key-note of the message of our founder is that the Artisan-ship of the Almighty is perfection itself and that to question it by word or act is blasphemous meddling. If the teaching of Dr. Still meant anything to me it meant that. And why osteopaths should hesitate to come out boldly for their principles when they face the great problems of life, and are called upon to apply them, is unintelligible to me, unless we have a clue in what Doctor Hulett says just previous to his reply to me, and in defense of a charge of plagiarism. He says, "Besides all this the two old school codes are in large part identical, and it was thought to be an advantage to have ours approximate them closely, in view of the fact that we are often thrown together professionally, and the fewer ethical points of difference between us the better."



Here seems to be the secret of the whole trouble. If ethics meant merely the order and style of one's apparel, or the art of posing, I would say "amen" to this. But ethics has a vastly wider and deeper significance. It means the science of morals and it applies as much to one's technical activities as it does to one's ordinary department. Doctor Hulett's code approximates the old schools' altogether too closely, it appears to me, especially when it calls upon us to co-operate with pedantic criminals, and the more unlike our code is from theirs, the better it will be for everybody. It is true that the general purpose of a code is to insure the application of those conventionalities that are observed by all decent and cultured persons to the professional life of the physician. But this includes surely something more than the interdiction of murders for "considerations of convenience." It should go a little farther at least and condemn manslaughter. Pagan Hippocrates himself would be shocked at such a code as would imply the possible necessity of committing abortion, for in his famous oath he says, "To none will I give a deadly drug, even if solicited, nor offer counsel to such an end; likewise to no woman will I give a destructive suppository, but guiltless and hallowed will I keep my life and mine art." Even the infamous Herod who slaughtered the innocents because he believed it necessary to save the life of his monstrous reign would not have dared to propose the incorporation of such a principle in the general ethical scheme of his time, and for us to do so as guardians of life and health would be to "out Herod, Herod."

There is one thing I wish to impress on the mind of Doctor Hulett before I go farther, and that is, that this is solely a scientific question and not one of churches and creeds. It is, equally an osteopathic question. It is essentially osteopathic doctrine to condemn the use of means likely to result directly in the serious injury or death of an unborn child, just as it would be to condemn the use of means apt to result directly in the serious injury or death of the parent. One life is as precious as the other in the sight of the Creator who gave them both, and if osteopaths cannot bend themselves to the views of the Almighty, it is high time it was known.

Doctor Hulett says again: "Conscientious men differ as to what is right in a case when continuance of pregnancy means the death of both mother and child," and "as to whether it is right to permit both mother and child to die when one may be saved." How true this rings of the old school sophistries, and how unfortunate that an osteopath of Doctor Hulett's character and standing should re-echo them. They are high sounding but intrinsically unscientific and barbarous. They are strictly in line with those specious arguments that culminate in such hideous pronouncements as that of Doctor Bach at a Medico-Legal Congress held in 1895. "In my judgment" he said, "physicians have the moral right to end life when the disease is incurable, painful and agonizing." (Moral Prin. & Med. Practice by Coppens.) At other times it breaks out in such forms as "All weak and deformed children should be killed." "All insane persons should be killed," etc. All these statements pre-

suppose an infallibility of medical judgment and extension of professional rights that we osteopaths know better than all others is absolutely lacking, unjustifiable.

The phrases "when continuance of pregnancy means the death of both," and "when one may be saved" are of the same identical stamp as those excuses made for unsexing, disemboweling, scarring, burning and otherwise maiming the confiding victims of old school fetichism. "There is pus in the appendix and you'll die if it isn't cut out." "Your ovaries are diseased and must come out," etc., are familiar stock bugaboos in the old school practice not unlike those of the painted medicine men of savage tribes, or the voo-doo doctors of more recent times. How much skill is required, and how much humanity is there in cutting off a finger with a felon in it? Does it cure either finger or felon? And the same may be asked concerning the operations for appendicitis, ovaritis or pregnancy. Removing an appendix, ovary, or immature foetus cures nothing, but does violence to nature's own processes. Doctor Still is supposed to have proven the uselessness and barbarity of such methods by giving us a truly scientific system of medicine. He has given the lie direct to those upon whose lips is forever the false plea "it is necessary" as a passport to the desecration of the sacred domains of nature and of nature's God. If Doctor Still has not done this, it would better become us all to go back to our former pursuits rather than worm our way into doctrines and practices upon the condemning and lusty decrying of which we secured our place in the public confidence. For myself I believe in Doctor Still and his work, and have verified his teaching. Conscientious men have no right to differ with truth when truth is obtainable and convincing, and if we have not the truth on this vital matter we are unfit to be physicians, and doubly unfit to be osteopaths.

The code, Doctor Hulett tells us, condemns abortion when done "for considerations of convenience" only, leaving the determination of what other reasons justify it "to the promptings of the individual conscience." I say, God help the conscience, the doctor or the system that ever weighs such a matter. "On these disputed points," he says "the code is silent." Yes, and it is a criminal silence. It is the silence that gives consent, that stifles science and truth by playing fast and loose under the tin halo of agnosticism. It is the silence that comes too late. Present an inflexible opposition, says the code, to murder when it is done solely for pleasure, but do not oppose it when it is necessary or when the individual conscience thinks it is. You will please notice that the code is "silent" on every phase of this question except that of murder for pleasure. The organized conscience is responsible only for the most hideous of crimes; it cannot presume to place manslaughter and such crimes under the ban because individual osteopaths must have their freedom of conscience in this regard untrammelled.

Can it be possible that this is what the profession is seriously considering the adoption of? The code is damning both when it speaks and when it

is silent, for it attempts to straddle a truth as satisfactorily established by science as by any other fact and one which cannot be ignored or trifled with by any branch of applied science. What fate short of destruction is in store for a school that villifies the surgical removal of an appendix with righteous wrath, and at the same time invades nature's holy of holies for far worse purposes! Has Andrew Taylor Still remained silent on this subject? Has not the burden of his eloquent discourses ever been the condemnation of just such teaching? I appeal to the profession for judgment on this, and particularly to those of the profession whose good fortune it was to have had the "Old Doctor's" personal instruction in obstetrical work in the early days. It was never in his great heart to sanction abortion under any circumstances and I am sure he will need no urging to condemn it in his characteristic manner now.

The body is an organism—it is one—each and every part of which is essential to the well-being of the whole. The pregnant body is one until the foetus is expelled, and the hand that forces rather than aids that expulsion does exactly what the surgeon does when he presumes to condemn any living part of the body, and wantonly removes it. He acts upon the hideous principle that the end justifies the means. These are not "disputed points" so far as Doctor Still and osteopathy are concerned, and to be silent on them is to stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world sooner or later—to brand ourselves the charlatans we are so often now accused of being. To leave this matter to the individual conscience after assassinating the osteopathic conscience would be a generous bequest, but "our friends the enemy" would be the sole beneficiary.

Let us speak out in clear unequivocal terms in this regard and condemn not only deliberate murder, but manslaughter as well, not only abortion for considerations of convenience, but for any consideration. Let us not see how closely we can copy the old schools' code nor anything else they have. We are in a sorry plight when we cannot formulate our own rules of ordinary propriety and it is certainly most disconcerting if we have to go to allopathic and homeopathic codes for standards of osteopathic propriety. The crying need of our profession is the general adoption of the basic truths of the system in appropriate language and in the form of a "platform" or oath.

It is wrong for an osteopath to administer deadly drugs, therefore let us say so. It is wrong to employ measures that violate the structural integrity of the body; let us say so. And from a few main strictures of this kind may be evolved a code of ethics that will not only insure gentlemanly conduct but conduct such as characterises the true physician—the osteopathic physician. Such a process based upon the truly osteopathic conception of the human body will solve all our difficulties and create a safe standard by which all innovations may be correctly and speedily judged.

Unless we proceed along this line in formulating a code we shall become as "rudderless barks tossed about by every wind of doctrine." We shall have forfeited the truth, the courage, the zeal and the direct-

ness of our beloved founder, and his work shall die to be born again to more faithful, fearless guardians in a more worthy day.

By our code of ethics we will be judged as much as by our individual acts, and either will condemn us if found wanting. Throwing responsibilities to the individual conscience which is already a part of the professional conscience does not make for strength—it is an active principle of disorganization. The individual consciences of osteopaths should be one on this matter of abortion, and it is a sad reflection on the profession if they are not. It is equally important that they be for the right in the matter, and Doctor Hulett himself confesses that he admires what I am contending as the right. "Osteopathy is all right if the osteopath is all right" says the Ladies' Home Journal, and this expression is a good one to ponder over at this time. It will be well then to go slowly in constructing our code—great as are the needs for one. It would be better to have no code at all in fact than to have one which emasculates the science because of a desire to have it like some other code, and it is a sorry day for osteopathy when osteopaths are compelled to fashion their professional acts according to the dictum of opposing schools for no other reason than that they and the graduates of those schools are "thrown together" so often. Let us make our own code as we are making our own laws and invite the schools to pattern after us or go their way and leave us to go ours. Being "thrown together" with non-osteopathic brethren doesn't seem to be doing some of our osteopaths good. Instead of strengthening them as it should, it is blighting their orthodoxy and making coquettes of them. I am no advocate of hate or eternal enmity between men, but I do believe in warring to the death for principles.

Leave out of the code all specific references or else have them confirm to sound moral principles.



#### OSTEOPATHIC PEBBLES.

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

Be happy, not sad.

\* \* \*

Long life is not an accident.

\* \* \*

Laughter robs defeat of its sting.

\* \* \*

Remember the greatest gift is health.

\* \* \*

Every tendency of Nature is to throw off disease.

\* \* \*

A merry heart doeth good like an osteopathic treatment.

In your mad rush to make a living don't forget to make a life.

\* \* \*

Success should be epidemic and health should be the only contagion.

\* \* \*

Investigate well before entrusting your physical welfare to any one.

\* \* \*

Live right and Nature will forgive and forget the intrusions once made upon her.

\* \* \*

To have good health you must conform to the natural laws governing health.

\* \* \*

Those who cannot find time for exercise, active or passive, will have to find time for disease.

\* \* \*

"One fourth of what we eat keeps us. The other three-fourths we keep at the expense of our bodies."

\* \* \*

To be safe from the dangers of disease you must generate more vitality than you are daily expending.

\* \* \*

Consult a competent osteopath about the repair of your body as you would the dentist about fixing your teeth.

\* \* \*

Now that the sunshine is here again, you should give the spine a sun-bath daily; it will allay nervousness and promote sound sleep.

\* \* \*

Natural laws never lie and never change. Did it ever occur to you how drug doctors differ from this rule in that they are constantly changing methods and dosage?

\* \* \*

The time to begin osteopathic treatment is when the damage is slight and when Nature is best able to respond and repair the injury the human machine may have sustained.

\* \* \*

The blood possesses life. In it floats our destiny. From it is builded our muscles, bones, nerves and brain. Its free circulation means health, strength and long life, while its impaired, inactive circulation means disease and premature death. As a promoter of the circulation osteopathy is unequalled.

Competent osteopaths are specialists in discerning bodily irregularities and they hold the facts and forces of the body at their fingers' ends and direct them to the natural conditions of health.

\* \* \*

If the sick or diseased part only be treated the roots of the tree of sickness will remain in the system and the sick person will not get well, hence results are best when the entire circulation is accelerated by osteopathic treatment.

\* \* \*

How easy it is to get well and keep well when Nature's admonitions are not ignored. Cease all violations of Nature's laws, including drug taking; return to a simple, natural life; get lined up by a skillful osteopath and possess good health.

\* \* \*

People are learning to recognize the limitation and prevention of disease through skillful osteopathic treatment and ascribe to Nature much that is commonly supposed to be due to the wonderful power of the empiric doctor and drugs.

\* \* \*

Osteopathy is making staunch friends and new champions wherever it is being practiced skillfully and intelligently. The sick are relieved, disease and suffering are lessened, and the so-called hopeless invalid restored to health, happiness and usefulness.

\* \* \*

Every day that treatment is delayed the recuperative powers of the sick person decrease and the more difficult it becomes to effect a cure. It is certainly to the patient's benefit to have the workings of the inborn, inherent curative powers in Nature ferreted out by osteopathy and intelligently directed and assisted by skillful mechanical manipulations, instead of hampered by means and agencies foreign to the body organism.

\* \* \*

The body constantly endeavors to cast out all impure secretions and rid itself of all disease, and it is the purpose of osteopathy to aid this process; support, strengthen and brace up the whole body, thereby enabling it to throw off all hurtful matter and to resist any developing of disease within it.

\* \* \*

Keeping well may be called the science of right living. If you have no time to take care of yourself, you will soon have to take time to be sick. Really, does it pay to give your whole time to money-getting? Progressive people are awakening to the fact that it is wiser and pays the best dividends to prevent rather than attempt to cure disease after it comes. If you would keep

keep well and avoid the beginnings of disease cultivate the osteopath. See him to-day.

\* \* \*

We cannot avoid, at times, making allusions to drugs, for it is by comparison and contrast that the difference between medicine and osteopathy is seen. We have no need of medicine and draw the line distinctly against its use. We do not claim however, that we have all the truth and extend the widest liberality consistent with truth and the spirit of modern thought.

\* \* \*

There is no elixir of life other than what is within our own bodies. Osteopathy kindles those flickering sparks into a blaze of vigorous manhood and brings back the bloom of health.

\* \* \*

Osteopathy introduces a radical change in determining the cause of disease as well as a distinct and new method of cure. Its ideas are new, true and available to every day life. It has a new basis, takes new views, pursues new ends, secures new results, hence it is not a part of the medical profession. Its conception, diagnosis, and treatment are original and distinctive to itself. It appropriates no artificial means whatever, but scientifically applies the natural resources present in every living body against the ravages of disease and in a way entirely different from all other methods. Thinking, progressive people see its reasonableness and truth and those who take the treatment see its efficacy and power.

\* \* \*

The human system revolts in reaction against poisonous drugs, which are foreign, harmful substances when introduced into the body. Drugs interfere with assimilation of food and thus prevent the production of vital force, hence they diminish vitality, retard recovery and are more dangerous to the patient than the disease the medicine man claims to cure. He simply smothers the symptoms without considering their cause and interferes with Nature's healing processes.

\* \* \*

Ian Mac Laren says, "Religion, if it does its work in the world, must begin with therapeutics." Perhaps that is the secret of the wonderful esteem in which competent, conscientious osteopaths are held by patients of refinement and culture who say to them, "You have done more for me than any one else in the world; you have relieved my bodily ills after medicine and prayers failed." Thus osteopathy appeals to the deep, invisible forces by its plain, common sense, effectual, natural, scientific principles.

\* \* \*

Violate the laws of health and you must suffer the penalty. It is unreasonable and unjust to expect a cure while you go on violating the law just the

same. Back of every disease, somewhere, is Nature's law broken. Everywhere on earth disease and decadence, misery, suffering, unhappiness and despair stare at us in infinite variety. We see all about us people with pinched, cramped faces; dark, sallow complexion; set, worried, countenances; dull, listless eyes; knotted, wrinkled brows; muscles which have yielded to the rough usage they have undergone; scars, sprains, strains, and many other blemishes which prove conclusively that nine-tenths of this writhing mass of festering, diseased humanity do not practice the first principles of the laws of health, which, if practiced in a reasonable degree, would bring out such beauty and perfection as is profusely mingled with all the works of Nature.

\* \* \*

The human body should be recognized as the most of man's possessions, and worthy of the highest respect and most conscientious care. This is the the only body you will have in this world. A large share of pleasure and pain of life come through the use you make of it. Are you pursued by a demon of hurry? Do you try to crowd fifteen hours work into eight, and then wonder why you are exhausted, irritable and utterly unfit to enjoy your family? Make up your mind firmly not to abuse your body; eat nothing that will hurt it; wear nothing that distorts or pains it; do not overload it with victuals or drink, or work; give yourself regular and abundant sleep; keep your body warmly clad; get into a fine glow of heat by judicious exercise in the open air, then guard against a sudden cooling of the body, and keep the anatomy in correct alignment and first class running order by an occasional osteopathic treatment, and life will be added to your years and years will be added to your life. Study deeply the structure of your body, the laws that govern it, and the pains and penalties that will surely follow a violation of every law of life or health. If you love a healthy body and stoop never to defile and debauch it, Nature will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth and reveal to you the secret of health.

\* \* \*

The very fact that human life is so transient and frail and limited a thing should inspire one to appreciate the value of health before it is gone. Progressive, up-to-date business men consult a lawyer, nowadays, before they get involved in trouble. Why not show the same good, business judgment in the matter of health-getting and see the osteopath before it is too late to repair the damage "old father time" has wrought the human machine? Many are wasting time and money on useless experiments in anxious quest of health. Do you wonder that they are discouraged and despair of getting well? Defer not to show sympathy and lend them a helping hand. It is simply an act of humanity to tell them of the modern, safe, and drugless way to health. In no way can you be of more lasting service than to direct them to a competent osteopath. Do it for their sake and your reward will come in seeing your sick friend well.

Faith in drugs, like faith in other old superstitions, which became ingrained in the mental fabric of the race, dies hard, hence it is evidence of culture, intelligence and progress to patronage osteopathy, which is not clouded by cobwebs of superstition or speculation. It is the thinking progressive people who revolt against the tyranny of medical creeds and dogmas. They demand a saner, broader, more liberal, effectual, natural method of relieving diseased mankind, hence they are the first to adopt osteopathy and turn their backs upon a system that is worn thread bare and proved in the balance to be wanting.

"God and the doctor we alike adore  
 When on the brink of danger, not before;  
 The danger past, both are alike requited;  
 God is forgotten and the doctor slighted."



### Senator Beveridge A Convert to Osteopathy.

[From the Indianapolis Morning Star].

Senator Beveridge is a convert to osteopathy. He returned from Washington fagged out by intense application to his senatorial duties. The hard work of the congressional season had made him nervous and apparently had deranged his entire system. A long period of recuperation seemed necessary to restore him to the pink of physical condition. His close friend and warm admirer, Charles E. Coffin, looked him over and said:

"I want you to take my kind of treatment. It has done me a world of good and it will help you."

Yesterday at 11 o'clock sharp Mr. Coffin called at the Senator's office and escorted him to the headquarters of a prominent osteopathic physician in the State Life Building. The physician thumped him and rubbed him and pummelled and told him that there was plenty of work to be done to get him in tip-top condition. The Senator has arranged to take treatments every other day for an indefinite period. Senator Foraker is a believer in osteopathy and he has been impressing Senator Beveridge with his view.

Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst, who is treating Senator Beveridge, declined to discuss the Senator's case.

"Several United States Senators," he said, "are already believers in osteopathy, notably Senator Platt of New York, and

Senator Foraker of Ohio, whose young son was treated for two years in Kirksville, Mo., where his mother took him for treatment, where he was eventually cured of organic heart trouble present from birth. Senator Foraker is now one of the most ardent advocates of our method of curing disease without surgery or drugs, through a restoration of the circulation to every part of the body."

#### Indiana State Meeting.

The semi-annual session of the I. O. A. was held in Indianapolis at the "Denison" Wednesday, May 11th and the meeting was called to order at 9:45 a. m. by the president, Dr. Tull, who outlined the business to be taken up by the association. Three delegates were appointed by Dr. Tull to the meeting of the American Osteopathic Association in St. Louis. The present status of osteopathy in Indiana was fully discussed, and the action of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination in refusing recent graduates the examination was condemned as being an unjust discrimination against the osteopaths. Dr. Manatt, of New Castle, reported the results of his prosecution. The Judge, in his case, when instructing the jury, said practically as follows: "If you find this man guilty of practicing *medicine*

without a license, assess him a fine, but if you find him guilty of practicing *osteopathy* without a license, the law *inflicts no penalty.*" Of course Dr. Manatt was practicing osteopathy, so he was acquitted. Dr. Rush, of Mongo, who was recently arrested, has been instructed to fight his case out on the same line. The I. O. A. pays all costs of prosecutions against its members, *from the circuit court up.* The subject of our proposed legislation was fully gone over and we will make a good fight for an independent board of our own next winter. The following papers were read and thoroughly enjoyed by all present:

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

Paper, "Gall-stones"—John T. Baker, D. O.

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

Paper, "Lung-troubles"—Kryn Vyverberg.

The afternoon was given over to a paper by Dr. C. P. McConnell, on "Osteopathic Technique," after which he conducted clinics, assisted by Dr. Hildreth of St. Louis. The clinic cases were brought in from all over the state and this feature of our program was thoroughly practical and enjoyed by all. With the help of Drs. McConnell and Hildreth, we had the best meeting in our history, and we feel very grateful to them both. Our attendance was about forty. The next meeting of the association will be held Nov. 11th. No osteopath in the state can afford to miss these meetings. The following new members were elected:

Drs. C. C. Linhart, Evansville, Ind.; W. A. Rush, Mongo, Ind.; Alice E. Houghton, Kendallville, Ind.; J. A. Chapman, Anderson, Ind.; D. A. Niccum, Flora, Ind.; Fred C. Liffing, Portland, Ind.; H. A. McMains, LaPorte, Ind.; Grace McMains, LaPorte, Ind.; Glen E. Smith, Washington, D. C.; L. N. Pennock, Hammond, Ind.; E. L. Manatt, New Castle, Ind.; Dr. Cathcart, Peru, Ind.; F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Ind.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK H. SMITH, D. O.,  
 Sec. and Treas.,  
 Indiana Osteopathic Association.

#### Notice To Colorado Osteopaths.

The next annual convention of the Colorado Osteopathic association will be held at the offices of Dr. K. Westendorph, 516-517 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colorado. June 24th and 25th. The following programme has been arranged:

Friday, 10 a. m., Meeting of the board of trustees.

2 p. m., Reception by Denver Osteopathic association.

8 p. m., Paper—Gynecology.

Paper—Infantile Paralysis.

Each paper to be followed by a presentation of clinics demonstrating the subjects, after which the papers will be open to discussion.

8 p. m., Banquet. All osteopaths in the state are urged to attend.

JOHN F. FOLEY, D. O., Sec.

#### Philadelphia D. O's. Entertain Doctor Teall.

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic society had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. Chas. C. Teall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at its meeting May 3, 1904. At 8:00 p. m. the meeting was called to order at the office of Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, 1501 Walnut St. Dr. S. J. Muttart gave a short address of welcome, introducing the guest of honor to the society, at the conclusion of which an instructive clinic was held, conducted by Dr. Teall.

An informal reception followed and at 9:30 the company adjourned to the Belgravia where a banquet was awaiting them. Here Doctor Teall read a short paper, at the close of which a rising vote of thanks was extended him. Dr. Muttart then spoke of the benefit to be derived from and the importance of the banding together of the osteopaths in forming city and other societies. Doctors Dunnington and Snyder of Philadelphia, and Doctor Vastine of Harrisburg, were also heard on this topic.

Those present out of town were Dr. Novinger, of Trenton, N. J., and Dr. Vastine, Harrisburg, Pa.

All the participants voted the evening one well spent. We hope many such instructive and enjoyable occasions will follow.

ABBIE JANE PENNOCK, D. O., Sec.

**Report From the Fifth District of Illinois.**

A meeting of the osteopaths of Fifth Illinois District was held in Dr. Schmidt's office in Danville, April 30th. There was a good attendance. A very interesting as well as enjoyable meeting was held.

Papers were read by Dr. J. J. Schmidt on "Asthma," Dr. C. O. Cline on "The Osteopathic Profession," and Dr. Loretto Lewis on "Sciatica."

Our next meeting will be held in St. Louis, July 14th. Papers will be read by Dr. Ella B. May, Dr. J. E. Francis and Dr. J. A. Nowlin.

**Program of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association to be Held in St. Louis July 13th, 1904.**

2:30 p. m.

Report of Secretary, Committees, etc.

Report of Treasurer.

Meeting Board of Directors.

Report of State Editor, Dr. Minnie Potter, of Memphis, Mo.

Election of Officers.

Adjournment.

**Students Are Liberal.**

Manhattan, Kas., May 23.—(Special). At a mass meeting of students of the State Agricultural college for the purpose of raising \$25,000 for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, \$6,000 was raised, and only students were solicited. Three \$150 subscriptions, twenty-four for \$100 each, and many donations ranging from \$3 to \$75 were received.—Kansas City Journal.

**Ho, For St. Louis, July 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th.**

It seems that all the powers that be are at work to make this meeting the event of our professional lives. Dr. Still has notified us he is coming. The New York City osteopaths are coming by special train. We have received notification of this fact. The Oregon and California osteopaths are coming in special cars, and others from great distances are coming.

Once more let us warn you of the necessity of securing your rooms at once, if you desire them at the "Inside Inn" the hotel headquarters of our association. At this time that hostelry is full; every room is

taken. For July, however, there still remain rooms that can be reserved.

Remember, if you fail to secure rooms there, the local osteopaths will do all in their power to help secure such accommodations as you need, and to suit your pocket books, so don't stay away if possible to come.

The Local Osteopathic Information Bureau will be located at the "Inside Inn" on the first floor, directly over the hotel offices at rooms No. 5120 and 5130, where all information possible will be furnished.

If when you arrive at the "Inside Inn" you need any information *you do not possess*, call at these headquarters and Dr. Beckham and the other members of his committee, will gladly supply your needs.

One thing more. Don't fail to notify the hotel people *10 days before the exact date of your arrival*. This is a part of your contract.

Fraternally,

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.,

President Local St. Louis Association.

W. H. ECKERT, D. O.,

Chm'n. of Committee on Arrangements.

HOMER EDWARD BAILEY, D. O.

Chm'n. of General World's Fair Committee.

**Two Kinds of Doctors.**

The attitude of the family physician toward osteopathy is a most curious and interesting spectacle to observe. In the East the fight against osteopathy has changed from abuse and ridicule in the medical press as well as newspapers, when possible, to a personal effort on the part of the medical man to keep his following in line at any cost and the question of truth or the patient's welfare is entirely lost sight of if he can succeed in frightening, cajoling or threatening his patient from breaking away from the drug practice. That the welfare of the patient is not considered is shown by the following quotation from an article in a well known medical journal: "I think it would be better for the profession to recognize the fact that it is better to have patients die under scientific treatment than recover under empirical treatment; therefore use tonics for your dignity and thereby accept no dictating by the laity." This is, however, an

extreme view for many openly admit that we "may do some good in chronic cases" and an ever increasing number openly send cases to the osteopath for treatment. It is of the two extremes that I wish to write and to illustrate with actual experiences. More than two years ago a gentleman called in company with one of my patients who was an enthusiast and, as a special favor and against my rule, was allowed to see the treatment given as his family physician had said he was not strong enough to stand anything so severe as osteopathy. Apparently he was not frightened at what he saw but nothing more was heard from him, although I met him several times at the home of his friend who had been successfully brought out of two severe acute illnesses. He was somewhat impressed, I heard, and had discussed the matter with his medical adviser who craftily admitted that I might have been able to escape a death certificate in the case of his friend but it would never do in his own. The next I heard was that he had been ordered South. On his return he continued to drag out an unhappy existence, not down sick, not well, until the beginning of the past winter when I had a call at the 'phone and he asked me for a consultation. An examination showed the right lung badly congested in the middle lobe, an almost continuous cough, flatulency and a much disturbed digestion. He was sleeping little and was greatly discouraged. Treatment was given and prompt relief experienced. After a month, I was called to the house to attend, at different times, the three children with very prompt results. The mother was at a rest sanitarium recovering from a mastoid operation and nervous breakdown and I was informed that when she returned and was strong enough I would be called to give an opinion on the case. When that time came I was again summoned to the 'phone and asked if I would meet the family doctor in consultation. I said "Yes, of course, but will he come?" "Certainly, he says he will meet you half way." So the time was set for next day. Before the time came, however, I was told that he would not be present but to come ahead. She

was, I found, surrounded by a battery of bottles and pill boxes, and had a disordered stomach and constipation which follows such an array of specifics. There was hyperaemia of the spine in the cervical and lumbar regions, almost constant headache and a continued fever of from 1½ to 2 degrees with various other symptoms which would follow such conditions. Treatment was given with the effect that from the first one there was no more temperature and the headache was brought under control. The reason of the non-appearance of the medicus was given as the grip but he would come later. He never had the chance. His star set then and there. The lady made a fine recovery and was about normal when her mother, seventy-six years old, developed marked symptoms of pneumonia and I was summoned at midnight. Now the old lady had not broken away from her years of fidelity to drugs and had looked askance at my work on her daughter to the extent of undoing some of my efforts in bringing about confidence and hope, therefore I was surprised to be called and declined to undertake the case until assured of the feelings of the patient in this respect. It seems that she had been approached on the subject and had flatly refused to have the former family physician and had suggested the osteopath. So I went to work and the patient is a monument to what osteopathy can do in such cases and under adverse conditions. That settled it. In the place of a friendship and confidence extending over years of professional attention there now exists a bitterness which can never be overcome for it is forced upon them that they were allowed to suffer for at least two years after the doctor knew he could give no relief and that he deliberately stood in their way of health and happiness rather than have them cured by a system he did not endorse.

Now for the other extreme. Some three years ago I received several violent jolts at the hands of a medical man not far from my office and was told that he had said "the osteopaths must be driven from the state as they were diverting money from strictly medical channels." Of course

we did not go but he got several would-be patients to reconsider. One day one of his pet patients came in and asked for an examination with the request that strict secrecy be observed. This request was unnecessary but she responded promptly under treatment and then in her joy told my nemesis voluntarily of the incident. Some months afterward imagine my surprise at receiving a note from him to call up a certain number on the phone and arrange for treatment of a case of sciatica. It was done and the dearest old lady limped in an hour later. It was a fine case and she grew happy and insisted in dividing her gratitude between us, in fact rather letting his action in sending her to me over-shadow my work in bringing relief. And what was the result in that case? Did I get the business of that family? Not much. That dear old soul believes me infallible in sciatica but I have never had another patient from her large family and Dr. Blank is nightly given thanks for his broad minded course in sending her where she could get relief when he had failed. And there you are. It is not necessary to "point the moral which adorns the tale" but I honestly believe there will be some separate form of punishment meted out in the hereafter to the family doctor, who, by virtue of his position as adviser in matters of life and death, takes advantage of that position and deliberately stands in the way of relief knowing he has reached his own limitations.

OBSERVER.

#### New York Osteopaths Are Coming to St. Louis In A Body. Have Secured Special Train.

The osteopaths of New York and neighboring states are making arrangements for attending the A. O. A. convention in St. Louis, July 11 to 15, in up-to-date style according to information received for Dr. Ord Ledyard Sands, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Greater New York society. Dr. Sands' letter follows:

At a recent meeting of the Greater New York Osteopathic society it was decided to attend the National association in a body. The Erie will run a special train for our

accommodation leaving New York, Friday, July 8th at midnight.

Special arrangements will be made with those desiring to return via different routes, also extension of time granted. Returning stopover tickets will be issued those desiring to stop at Jamestown, Cambridge Springs or Niagara Falls.

We desire the osteopaths and their friends throughout the eastern and central states to join us. Arrangements for this excursion have to be completed by July 1st. Let us know as soon as possible your intention. The following rates have been secured:

From New York to St. Louis and return, \$23.25.

From Boston to St. Louis and return, \$25.00.

From Buffalo to St. Louis and return, \$19.75.

The above rates are for railroad transportation only and do not include Pullman sleeping rates, which are as follows:

Between New York and St. Louis, \$6.00 each way.

Between Boston and St. Louis, \$6.50 each way.

Between Buffalo and St. Louis, \$4.00 each way.

Reservation for Pullman car space, and other information can be secured by writing or calling upon James Buckley, G. E. P. A., Erie Railroad, 399 Broadway, New York City or applying to me.

DR. LEDYARD SANDS,  
Chairman Transportation Committee.  
24 West 59th Street,  
New York City.

#### Dr. A. T. Still Coming to the Great St. Louis A. O. A. Convention.

The following characteristic letter was received by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, president of the St. Louis Osteopathic association recently, in answer to a letter to Dr. Still, asking him to come to the St. Louis convention. The letter follows:

KIRKSVILLE, MO., May 16th, 1904.  
DEAR ARTHUR:—

Just received yours, requesting me to associate with you fellows down there at the St. Louis convention. Paul says, "Try all things," and I think I will try that crowd and stay with it, if I can stand it.  
A. T. STILL.

## The Journal of Osteopathy

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OF THE

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

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ABOUT thirty students from the A. S. O. took the state board examination held at East St. Louis last month.

\*\*

THERE are 160,000 medical doctors in the United States. Of this number only 14,000 are members of the American Medical association.

\*\*

AN excellent article on "Technique of Treatment" read by Dr. C. P. McConnell of Chicago, at the Indiana state meeting held at Indianapolis May 11th, will appear in our July issue.

\*\*

DR. A. G. Hildreth informs us that the St. Louis Sanitarium of which he has charge is full to the limit, and that the business is making a healthy and steady growth. He wishes us to state that in the future he will make a reasonable charge for examination of all cases sent him for that purpose by osteopaths in the field.

\*\*

OUR attention has been called to the publication of a pamphlet by R. A. Bachelder of Portland Me. It contains an article written by Dr. S. T. Lyne of Kansas City and published in the Journal of Oste-

opathy two years ago. We understand that the publisher is soliciting orders for the sale of this pamphlet from practitioners over the country, although he has not secured permission to use the article either from the author of it or from the Journal of Osteopathy.

\*\*

OUR attention is again called to instances of questionable ethics, by clippings taken from the daily papers. In one appears the advertisement of an osteopath who makes a bid for the "worst cases," since they prove the best advertisement; while in another paper appears a page article on a "New Method of Lung Cure." From this it seems that the doctor intends to entrap ozone, oxygen, and the sun's rays and apply them to the cure of tuberculosis. The work may be a legitimate enterprise. The write-up certainly sounds like a quack advertisement. As such it certainly is in questionable taste.

\*\*

WE believe there has been a distinct improvement during the past few years in the character of the literature of osteopathy as it is presented in the various periodicals, and we would not wish to appear in the position of the carping critic. But from the very fact that osteopathic development and osteopathic writing is now more than ever before commanding attention, it becomes imperative that more and more care shall be exercised, on the part of both author and editor, in order to guard against inaccurate and misleading statements. If we expect our system to command the attention of scientific men, the scientist's accuracy of statement and correctness of deduction must be observed. A recent article in one of our newer journals emphasizes the point. When a writer talks of "afferent nerves connecting the intestinal mucous membrane with Auerbach's ganglia," "afferent nerves passing from Auerbach's ganglia to the intestinal muscles," and the "inhibitory motor center in the supra-renal plexus," the reader who knows his anatomy and physiology will hardly be favorably impressed. There is a legitimate field for a reasonable amount

of theorizing and of the exploitation of personal opinion, but when we run counter to known facts or assume the existence of structures or of functions where there is no evidence for either, we are transcending the bounds of legitimate and scientific discussion.

\* \* \*

In answer to the question "What is osteopathy?" I will say it is a knowledge of anatomy applied to the healing of diseases. It is the surgical adjustment of all parts of the body by the anatomist who knows all its bones, their forms, places and how they are held together, where each joint is, where the muscles are attached and how they act when in their normal places, how a normal limb looks, how it feels to the hand, and how an abnormal limb, hand, foot, spine or neck feels to the fingers in which the sense of touch is developed to a very high degree; an essential qualification of a successful osteopathic physician. His successes and failures are the results which show the extent of his knowledge of anatomy and physiology. By his good or bad results he shows his worth. If he is wise in anatomy and physiology, he will at a glance detect any abnormality in form, and can easily prove the cause of any failure in functioning. He fears neither the diseases of climate nor of season. He meets the chronic and the acute with the same confidence of success, because he knows why his patient has failed to keep his normal health. He knows just how to adjust every bone and muscle in his patient's body. He also knows that when all is normal that every organ in the body, beginning with the heart, will go to work and force the blood to all feeble points, carry off the waste, and repair the wound found, thus establishing the normal functioning which is the all of health. If the physician does not know the normal man, he cannot give relief to the sick man, because he does not know the cause of the disease he fails to conquer in the combat. It has triumphed over his generalship and scored a shameful victory from his ignorance of the normal man. Disease and death have won the victory over the would-be osteo-medico doctor, with his ther-

mometer, hypodermic syringe and germ incubator and his ignorance of anatomy and the physical powers of the body to keep and maintain life with all its joys.

The body asks only a little help from the anatomical machinist when a bone or muscle "jumps the track"; this he is able to give if is not an ignoramus or a hopeless theorist. A. T. STILL.

#### Ohio Law Still Valid—Letter Explains Situation.

DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN,  
Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DOCTOR:—

In answer to yours of April 30th, regarding the recent decision, affecting Christian Scientists, in the Common Plea Court at Sandusky, I have little information to give you. Judge Reed of that court has, according to newspaper reports, ruled that the medical law is unconstitutional, because it limits the right to practice, without the use of drugs, to osteopaths. He holds that the law should be amended to allow for reasonable examination of Christian Scientists and for their registration. The case, of course, will be carried to the Supreme Court for final adjustment.

If the above report of the ruling of the Judge is correct it would appear to me untenable. The case was brought by the Medical Board to prevent Christian Scientists from treating the sick.

Personally, I believe, the Christian Scientists will succeed in defending themselves against the operation of the law in the Supreme Court, but I think it will be on other grounds than that indicated above, which would nullify the law.

M. T. HULETT, D. O.  
Columbus, Ohio, May 2, 1904.

#### Dr. C. W. Proctor Explains.

In the April issue of the JOURNAL a contributed editorial, signed G. D. H., was published under the title of "Ethics Dodging." The occasion for the publication of it was an article that appeared in a recent number of the New York Journal of Health setting forth to an extravagant degree the merits of Drs. C. W. Proctor and Alice H. Proctor, of the Proctor Institute of Osteop-

athy of Buffalo, N. Y., and by indirect comparison deprecating the professional standing of their fellow practitioners in that city. The article in question appeared to be a paid write-up and of course no one unless otherwise informed would suppose that it had been published without the authority and knowledge of the parties for whose benefit it seemed to have been written. Dr. Proctor's explanation of the matter which follows appears to be quite satisfactory and no doubt will set him right with the profession on the question of ethical conduct:

"Some time ago a party called at my office and asked me to take 100 copies of a write-up on Osteopathy in the New York Journal of Health. I read part of the article and found it to be exceedingly objectionable because of fulsome personal allusions. I told him that in that form it was out of the question, but to call in the afternoon and I would consult with my wife and we would see what we would do. He called in the afternoon and told my wife that I had approved of the article and only wanted her consent to order it. Without reading it, as she was very busy, she ordered 100 copies on the strength of his assertion that I said it was all right. When the literature arrived we threw the papers all aside and hoped that it would soon be buried in obscurity. But alas! We found afterwards that a dairy company had distributed many copies at a pure food show. We explained our situation to all our fellow osteopaths we met, and supposed the matter would be forgotten. As we do not know to how many these papers have been sent, and cannot, therefore, mail this explanation to each personally, we are compelled to appeal to the Journals of the profession to publish our statement."

#### Athletics.

An unusual amount of interest has been manifested in baseball and basketball during the month of May. In addition to games with out of town teams, the students were entertained with a game of baseball between the A. S. O. and Normal faculties, a game of basket ball between the A. S. O. faculty and the girls' team, and a game of

baseball between the two Greek letter fraternities of the school. Games played during the past month resulted as follows:

#### BASEBALL.

- May 5—Rolla School of Mines at Kirksville, A. S. O. 8, Rolla 7.
- May 11—State Normal Faculty vs. A. S. O. Faculty, A. S. O. 27, Normal 7.
- May 14—Still College of Des Moines, Iowa at Kirksville, A. S. O. 7, S. C. O. 6.
- May 20—Theta Psi vs. Iota Tau Sigma, Theta Psi 7, I. T. S. 6.
- May 23—Kirksville State Normal at Kirksville, A. S. O. 19, Normal 13.
- May 24—Blees Military Academy of Macon at Kirksville, A. S. O. 7, Blees 8.
- May 28—Highland Park College of Des Moines at Kirksville, A. S. O. 2, Highland Park 5.
- May 30—Highland Park at Kirksville, A. S. O. 4, Highland Park 10.

#### BASKETBALL.

- May 18—Girls' Basketball Team vs. A. S. O. Faculty, Girls 16, Faculty 15.
  - May 23—Girls' Basketball Team of Memphis Mo., at Memphis vs. A. S. O. Girls, A. S. O. 18, Memphis 2.
- A game of baseball to be played at Des Moines, June 4, between the A. S. O. and S. C. O. concludes the schedule for this year.

#### The License Question Not Yet Settled in New Jersey.

Some time ago the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey decided that the practice of osteopathy is not the practice of medicine, and that osteopaths therefore need no license from the state medical board in order to practice in that state. Dr. S. H. McElhane of Newark informs us that the Attorney General has decided to appeal the case to the Court of Appeals. In a recent communication he said:

"I have been informed that the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey has notified Dr. Herring that he will take an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the recent decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey that the practice of osteopathy is not the practice of medicine under the existing medical practice act."



Programme of the Iowa Osteopathic Association to be Held at Des Moines, June 24, 1904.

Address by the President, Dr. J. S. Baughman.

Paper by W. S. Maddux, Fairfield, Iowa, "Displaced Innominates, Their Relation to Pelvic Trouble." Discussion, Dr. G. H. Gilmour, Dr. Karl Smith and others.

"Ethics in Osteopathy," Dr. J. A. Dorman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Discussion, Dr. S. S. Still and others.

"Osteopathy in Acute Diseases," Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown, Iowa. Discussion, Dr. M. A. Proctor and others.

"The Spine in Female Diseases," Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Iowa. Discussion, Dr. S. B. Miller and others.

"Legislation in Iowa, in the Past, Now, and For the Future," Dr. C. L. Parsons, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

"Obstetrics," Dr. M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo.

Clinics, Dr. H. W. Forbes and Dr. C. E. Still.

Election of Officers.

Banquet, Col. A. B. Shaw, Toastmaster.

#### Winners in the Prize Essay Contest.

Some time ago the management of the A. S. O. offered a number of cash prizes for the best essays on "Osteopathy," to be written by students of the school and published in their home newspapers.

At a recent faculty meeting the essays were passed upon and the following winners announced:

First Prize \$25.00. Miss Martha Petree (senior) of Oregon, Mo.

Second Prize \$15.00. Miss Mable Pickens (senior) of Racine, Ohio.

Third Prize \$10.00. Mr. Franklin Fiske (senior) of Lincoln, Illinois.

Fourth Prize \$5.00. Divided between Mr. E. E. Keeler (senior) of Leon, Iowa, and Miss Carrie Taylor (sophomore) of Jackson, Michigan.

#### For Sale

In an eastern city of 65,000 inhabitants, an osteopathic practice, and office furniture will sell cheap, and will explain to anyone meaning business. Address A. B. C., care of Journal of Osteopathy.

#### Osteopaths Wide Awake In Washington.

Dr. W. T. Thomas of Tacoma, Washington, writes us that the osteopaths of that community have an organization known as the Pierce County Osteopathic association, and that its members are alive to the interests of the profession. The following extract was taken from a letter recently received from him:

"The Pierce County osteopaths are alive and at work, we have monthly meetings, read papers and discuss them; also discuss such subjects as we think good for osteopathy in the state of Washington. Our meetings are held in first one office and then another, thus keeping up that genuine fraternal spirit so essential to the well being of our cause."

The next regular meeting of the New Jersey Osteopathic society will be held at Plainfield, June 4th at 7 p. m. The society will hold its session at the office of Dr. Geo. D. Herrug, the secretary of the association.

#### Sixth Illinois District Holds Meeting at Jacksonville.

The regular meeting of the Sixth District Illinois Osteopathic association was held Saturday, May 7th, at 7:30 p. m. in the offices of Dr. Skeen & Loving at Jacksonville. This is a subdivision of the state association, comprising fourteen counties in this section of the state with a membership of about twenty-five. The subjects assigned for discussion were, Acute Articular Rheumatism, Pneumonia, and Diphtheria. A number of cases were reported with the treatment and results given. After which there was a general discussion of various other diseases, both acute and chronic. It was a very interesting meeting, and adjournment was not taken until midnight.

A. S. LOVING, D. O.

WANTED:—Partner in a well established and good paying osteopathic practice in a large Canadian city. Applicant must be competent and of unimpeachable character. Address A., Journal of Osteopathy.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Lloyd Pirce has changed his location from Nelson to Edgar, Nebr.

Born—On May 14th, to Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Teall of Brooklyn, N. Y., a son.

Born—On May 10th to Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Barnes of Somerset Ky, a daughter.

Dr. Addie Farrington of the February class, 1904, has located at Adrian, Mo.

Dr. Thomas Vallier has changed his location from St. Paul, Nebr. to Grand Island, Nebr.

Dr. Adalaide K Piggott announces her permanent location at 210 S. 3rd St., Niles, Mich.

Dr. Nita McNeal recently located at Wellsville, Mo., for the practice of her profession.

Dr. D. W. Starbuck has changed his location from Auburn, Nebr. to Montgomery City, Mo.

Dr. T. J. Collins has recently located at Trenton, Mo. He formerly practiced at La Plata, Mo.

Married—On May 18th, at Evansville, Ind., Dr. C. C. Linhart and Miss Grace Wiley, both of that city.

Married—May 19th, at Greenville, Ill., Dr. A. M. Keith and Miss Anne Louise Hoiles, both of Greenville.

Dr. A. N. Ovens of Mason City, Ill. was recently called to Kirksville on account of the death of his brother.

Married—At Kirksville, Mo., Dr. J. A. Linnell of Chicago, and Miss Bessie Bielby of Kirksville, on May 19, 1904.

Dr. Thomas P. Huffman informs us that he has changed his location from New Haven, Conn., to Lafayette, Ind.

Dr. J. A. Bragg of the last graduating class recently located at Tulsa, I. T. where he will engage in the practice.

Drs. C. M. and Fannie S. Graham announce the change of their location from Keokuk, Iowa to Visalia, Calif.

Dr. Warren B. Davis announces his removal from the Herman Bldg., to Suite 302-306 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Charles J. Muttart of Philadelphia, Pa., announces that on June 1st he will open a branch office at Spring Lake, N. J.

Dr. A. E. Braden has opened an office at Dayton, Wash. for the practice of osteopathy. His former address was Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. B. P. Smith announces that he has located at Miltonvale, Kas. where he is permanently located for the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. Charles E. Fleck announces the removal of his office from 35 Harrison St., East Orange to Oakwood Court, 462 Main St., Orange, N. J.

Drs. Benton Gentry and Margaret Sheridan have disposed of their practice at San Antonio, Tex to Drs. P. L. and Rose Bathrick formerly of Austin.

Dr. W. E. Reid, until recently of Fitchburg, Mass., will hereafter be associated in the practice with his brother, Dr. Geo. W. Reid of Worcester, Mass.

Married—On April 27th, Mr. James Houston Price and Miss Emily Frances Hyer Mr. and Mrs. Price will make their future home at Magnolia, Miss.

Dr. Anna Galbreath of the last graduating class announces that she has located at 88 Broadway, Luckey Bldg., Paterson, N. J. for the practice of her profession.

Dr. A. D. Morrow announces that he is permanently located for the practice of his profession at Clinton, Mo. Dr. Morrow practiced for a number of years at Wapello, Iowa.

Dr. L. C. Deming of Los Angeles, Calif., has opened an office in Pasadena at 99 N. Euclid Ave. He informs us that he expects to reside in Pasadena but that he will continue his practice in Los Angeles.

Dr. F. P. Wood of Molino, Mo. has succeeded Dr. Robert Burdette in the practice at Ladonia, Mo., the latter having gone to Everett, Wash. to take charge of the practice of Dr. J. M. Pugh who is taking a post-graduate course at the A. S. O.

Drs. J. S. and Nanny R. Baughman, who for the past four years have been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Burlington, Ia., announce the change of their location to Washington, D. C. They have offices in the Loan and Trust Bldg.

Dr. W. B. Van de Sand was a recent visitor at the A. S. O. He has been practicing at Crete and Dorchester, Nebr. during the past two summers. He will return to Dorchester to resume his former practice and make this location his permanent home.

Dr. O. E. Smith who has been practicing in Washington, D. C. for the past year and lately associated with Dr. M. A. English of that place has transferred his interest in the business to the latter who will continue the practice in Washington.

Dr. Leonard Chase, a graduate of the A. S. O., class of '99, died at Farmer City, Ill., May 20th. We are informed that Dr. Chase had established an excellent practice at Farmer City and the news of his death will come as a surprise to his friends in the profession.

Dr. A. S. Loving of Jacksonville, Ill., writes that he took the midwife examination from the State Board at Chicago, April 25th. He informs us that there were 321 applicants who took the physicians' examination on the same date—a big crop of physicians for Illinois.

Drs. S. S. Still, W. H. Forbes, C. H. Hoffman, Charles Spencer and Mrs. Ella Still attended the Kirksville Des Moines baseball game at Kirksville, May 14th. Mrs. Still remained over a few days and visited the A. S. O. In addition to the faculty members above mentioned about 200 students from the S. C. O. accompanied the ball team.

Dr. W. L. Mercer who for the past several years has successfully engaged in the practice at Hailey, Idaho, has disposed of his practice at that place to Dr. F. N. Longwell, a graduate of the Des Moines school. Dr. Mercer has gone to Salem, Ore., where he has formed a partnership with Dr. M. T. Schoettle of that place. Drs. F. J. and Anna M. Barr, formerly associated with Dr. Schoettle in the practice at Salem, are now located at Portland, Ore.

The following Alumni visited the A. S. O. during the last month: Drs. L. K. Cramb, Morgansfield, Ky.; A. D. Morrow, Clinton, Mo.; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.; L. D. Hickman, Princeton, Ill.; Harriett M. Rice,

Paris, Ill.; N. D. Laughlin, Burlington, Kas.; Lulu J. Herbert, Trenton, Mo.; Lillie E. Wagoner, Creston, Iowa; W. D. Greene, Troy, N. Y.; Phoebe H. Smith, Hutchinson, Kas.; B. F. Gentry, San Antonio, Tex.; E. M. Knox; Eddyville, Ia.; Esther Whittaker, Perry, Ill.; O. Y. and Elizabeth Yowell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. E. Tucker, Akron, O.; Kate Elsea Barker, LaHarpe, Ill.; A. D. Glascock, Marshall, Mich.; P. D. Holloway, Elk City, Kas., and W. J. Conner, Kansas City, Mo.

#### Greater New York Society Meets.

The regular monthly meeting of the Greater New York Osteopathic society was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel May 20th, 1904. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. C. F. Bandel; Vice President, Dr. Evelyn K. Underwood; Directors, Dr. C. R. Rogers; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Geo. J. Helmer, Dr. H. E. Hjardemaal.

Dr. C. H. Whitcomb and Dr. C. H. Fletcher were appointed as delegate and alternate to the St. Louis convention.

Dr. Chas. Hazzard led an interesting discussion on the following question: "Is it advisable to recommend an operation for laceration of cervix or perineum near or during menopause?"

EVELYN K. UNDERWOOD, D.O., Sec'y.

FOR SALE:—A practice established in 1897 in a city of 100,000 inhabitants. Address X, Journal of Osteopathy.

#### Post-Graduate School.

Indications point to a very good attendance at our post-graduate school to be conducted in St. Louis this summer, July 18th to August 27th, at the Homeopathic Medical College building, corner of Jefferson and Howard Sts. Our announcement, in pamphlet form, is now ready and will be sent to any one desiring a copy on application.

Dr. F. P. Young's Osteopathic Surgery \$5.50 by express. Order now. A. S. O. Book Co., Kirksville, Mo.