

The Journal of Osteopathy

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The Journal of Osteopathy

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

Vol. XX

DECEMBER, 1913

No. 12

**A Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year to all Our Readers.**

EDITORIAL

Use Of Heroin Spreading Rapidly Among Drug Fiends

The laws against the promiscuous sale of morphine and cocaine are leading those with drug habits to take up even more dangerous substances. According to information gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there has been a sudden and very significant increase in the use, by persons with a drug habit, of the little-known but very dangerous drug called "heroin." The sales of this drug have recently increased greatly, particularly in those States which have rigid laws preventing the indiscriminate sale of morphine and cocaine. Investigation of the subject establishes the fact that many drug victims who formerly used morphine and cocaine and who under the new laws find it difficult to obtain these substances have begun using heroin, the sale of which is not as yet as carefully restricted under State laws. The drug is said to be fully as dangerous as morphine and by many is held to be much worse, for the reason that it occasionally kills the victim outright and its habit is far harder to overcome than the use of the other drugs. The Department, pending further action, specially warns all people who are unfamiliar with the drug to avoid all preparations containing the substance and to take it only on the prescription of reputable physicians.

Heroin, the consumption of which by drug takers has recently increased so markedly, is a derivative of morphine, the opium alkaloid. It is known in chemical parlance as diacetyl morphine, and it is frequently found as a constituent of a number of proprietary drugs. Its use seems to be especially notable in parts of Pennsylvania. This year the coroner's office in Philadelphia County has held inquests on five sudden deaths from heroin poisoning. In each case the victim was a heroin fiend and was on heroine debauch and took an overdose. The substance apparently is far more dangerous for drug users than morphine or cocaine. Drug fiends apparently are able to consume relatively large quantities of the other two drugs, but any sudden and material increase in the amount of heroin taken is very liable to prove fatal. As indicating the wide sale of this substance, it is known that one druggist in Pennsylvania whose store was located in an undesirable section of his city has been buying heroin tablets in 25,000 lots.

The labels of proprietary and other medicines purchased by laymen should be carefully scrutinized for a statement which is required by the National Food and Drug Act of the quantity or proportion of heroin, or any derivative or preparation thereof.

The word "heroin" on any label should be regarded as a danger signal, according to the experts of the Department.

Two Monuments Unveiled At the annual dinner of the American Association of Colonial Families, held recently in the famous Park St. Church, Boston, where three hundred descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans sat together, the toast master told of his presence recently at the International occasion of the unveiling of the Pilgrims' Monument at Southampton, England.

When the presiding officer called upon Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston to respond as president of the Smith Family Association of America, Dr. Smith said:

"While our chairman was attending this summer the unveiling of this splendid monument in England, it was my privilege to be present simultaneously at the unveiling of another monument on

this side of the globe. Way out in an obscure little city in northern Missouri, in the center of the public square, was unveiled a statue of a grand old man. This monument was erected by the women of the city who personally raised \$10,000 for that purpose. It was the tribute of an entire community, regardless of color or creed, to the grand old man of the city, one personality about which revolved the entire success and the veneration of all the people. And best of all, this monument, unlike the one visited on the other side by our chairman, was erected during the lifetime of the man honored. This grand old gentleman is still living and may be seen today on the streets of that little Missouri town.

"In these days when everything fashionable in clothing comes from Paris or London, and everything authoritative in medicine and surgery comes from Vienna or Berlin, it is refreshing to find that a great scientific discovery originates right here in our own land. And that is why this monument was erected on this city square by the good women of this Missouri hamlet. This grand old man was the discoverer of a new school of healing, of a method of treating disease without the use of drugs or the danger of the knife. The fact that this system has attained a tremendous success and that the old doctor now has seven thousand practitioners following in his footsteps, is a wonderful tribute to him.

"Here we have had unveiled for us simultaneously on opposite sides of the earth two monuments dedicated to discovery, to men who dared to assert the truth and stick to it, men who blazed the way so that it would be better and easier for others in the end.

"The name of the grand old man of the little city in Missouri is Andrew Taylor Still, and the name of his discovery is Osteopathy."

Reciprocity Agreement The Missouri Board of Osteopathic Examiners is presenting the following reciprocity agreement to different states:

FIRST:— The basis on which reciprocity shall be established between the State of Missouri and the State of _____ shall be a license issued after an examination in either State.

SECOND:— The applicant must have been in actual practice one year after passing said examination and issuing of said certifi-

cate before he or she will be entitled to reciprocity with the other State.

THIRD:— Reciprocity shall apply only to the holders of diplomas from Osteopathic colleges recognized by the American Osteopathic Association.

FOURTH:— The licensing Board of each state shall have the power to establish the standard of preliminary education with which the applicant began the study of Osteopathy.

FIFTH:— The applicant must furnish to the Board with whom he or she is seeking reciprocity, a list of the grades made under the Board from whom they hold a certificate. Such grades must conform to the standard required by law in state wherein they seek reciprocity.

SIXTH:— The applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral and professional character.

SEVENTH:— In case either Board wishes to terminate this agreement for good and sufficient reasons, said Board must notify the Secretary of the Other Board, thirty days before the termination of this agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall be binding when signed by the President and Secretary of the respective Boards.

Bloodless Surgery Famous osteopath performs two operations for congenital dislocation of the hip were performed at the Woman's hospital at Saginaw Saturday, November 29, by Dr. George M. Laughlin, dean of the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., and professor of practical and orthopedic surgery, assisted by Dr. O. B. Gates, of Bay City, who has helped the dean in similar operations in the past. They were brilliant examples of the so-called bloodless surgery, and while their success cannot be known for some time, the large number of physicians from all over the state who witnessed the work of Dr. Laughlin and Dr. Gates were enthusiastic in praise of it.

The two dislocations were satisfactorily reduced and the patients have an excellent chance of having restored to them the complete use of limbs which have been useless to them since birth.

The patients were Esther Way, five years old and Ione Smith, three years old and both Saginaw children. The operations were similar to that for which the famous Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, Austria, was brought to America to operate upon Lolita Armour, of Chicago, several years ago, when he set her hip without loss of blood or the use of a knife and for which operation he received the princely sum of \$45,000.—Bay City (Mich.) Times.

Headache Remedy \$50.00 was the fine imposed on the
With Spanish Label shippers of a so-called headache remedy
is Judged To Be labeled "Jaquequina," according to a
Misbranded. Notice of Judgment just issued by the
 Department of Agriculture. The shipment was made by the Sidney Ross Company, a corporation of New York City, from the State of New York into the State of California. The product was labeled in the Spanish language and the label translated into English was as follows:

"Preparation for the relief and Cure of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Painful Menstruation, Sciatics, etc. Is not a laxative. Contains no morphine or opium. The Sidney Ross Co., New York. See that upon each package appears this signature. C. B. Riker, Directions. Dose: Two or three pills; if these give no relief within an hour's time, take two more and repeat the dose every 6 or 8 hours if necessary. Between the ages of 5 and 10 yrs. give half doses. If preferred these pills may be pulverized and be taken in water, syrup or wine."

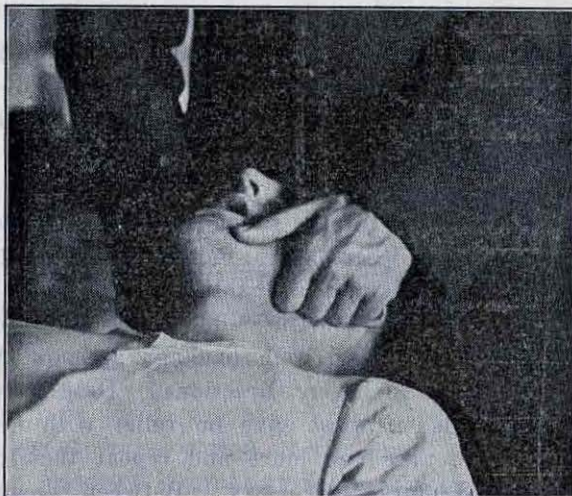
Misbranding of the product was alleged because the label failed to state the quality or proportion of acetanilid contained therein. Analysis showed it contained about 230 grains per ounce.

OSTEOPATHIC TECHNIQUE

By ARTHUR S. HOLLIS, A. B., D. O.
Professor of Principles at the A. S. O.
(Continued from November Issue)

THE TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION.

A lesion of the temporo-maxillary articulation is by no means uncommon. It is found in many cases of neuralgia and kindred troubles of the face and mouth and often very remarkable cures can be obtained by correcting the perversion of tissue around this joint and by adjusting the lesion. A diagnosis of lesion of this articulation can generally be made by noting whether or not the jaw opens



Cut showing a method of "springing" the temporo-maxillary articulation.

straight or with a "kink," as it were; also the feel of the tissues around an involved articulation is very characteristic and shows a certain tension that is quite marked. There are many methods of correcting trouble in this region and most of them depend for their results on getting a good spring and abundant free movement in the joint.

A good method is the following. With the patient lying prone, tell him to protrude the jaw to its limit; often if there is a lesion of the articulation this can only be accomplished with con-

siderable difficulty and frequently the jaw will protrude more on one side than on the other. Now place the fingers behind the posterior borders of the jaw and hold it firmly forward. Next tell the patient to open and close the protruded jaw several times. This will often cause considerable pain and judgment must be used to prevent overdoing the strain. Frequently it takes a number of treatments to correct a badly lesioned temporo-maxillary articulation. There are of course many other good manipulations designed to normalize this articulation when it is involved. Care however must be taken that no manipulation used should unduly strain the joint for it is very easy to spring it with considerable vigor. Another good method is to wrap a handkerchief around the thumb and grasp the jaw on the side involved with the thumb on the molar teeth and the fingers holding the body of the jaw. With this grip it is easy to manipulate the articulation freely.

We reproduce a cut showing the first method suggested. Remember a lesion manifests itself by some perversion of movement and this is generally in the nature of a lessening of the range of motion in the articulation in question. If the full range of movement be restored, the articulation will as a result be normalized and the lesion will be set.

THE DORSAL REGION.

1. The Upper Dorsal Vertebrae.

The articular facets of the Dorsal vertebrae face back and out. (See Fig. I.) That is to say, the facets are located on the arc of a circle whose center is in the center of the front of the vertebral body. (See Fig. II.) The provision therefore by Nature for movement in this region is rotary in type and this is on two planes, lateral and supero-inferior. In other words flexion and very slight extension are provided as well as lateral rotation. A lesion therefore, may be found involving either or both of these planes of movement. It is easily seen that the direction of the spinous processes is such as absolutely to contraindicate much extension of the dorsal spine, as the result of so extending the spine will be to lock these processes and thus render any degree of lateral movement impossible.

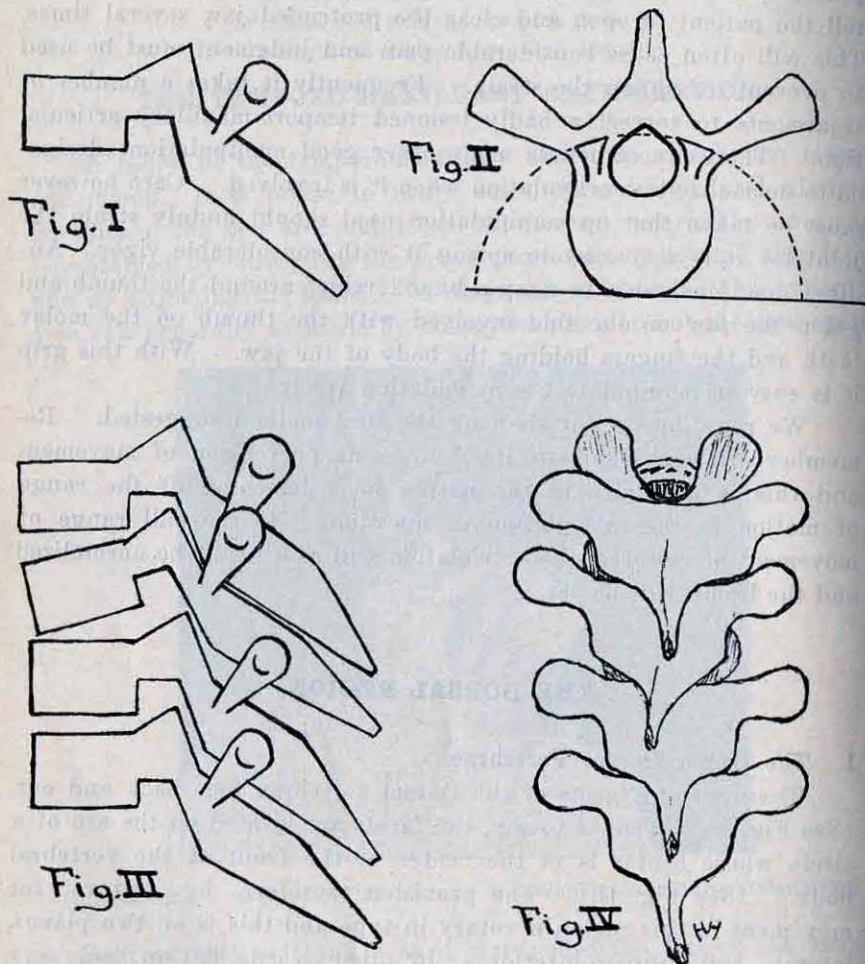


Fig. I. Diagram showing schematically an upper dorsal vertebra.

Fig. II. Diagram showing the backward and outward direction of the superior articular facets of the typical dorsal vertebra.

Fig. III. Diagram showing the supero-inferior approximation of two dorsal vertebrae.

Fig. IV. Diagram showing: (i) a slight lateral tilt of a dorsal vertebra (ii) a twisted spinous process.

We devote considerable space to the principle underlying the diagnosis of upper dorsal lesion, as we wish to make sure that our readers grasp fully the method we are endeavoring to suggest. Also if we make quite clear the principle at this time we can apply it in our discussions on the rest of the spine, merely making such changes in technique as the anatomy would suggest, and as will be described in the appropriate sections. We would emphasize here a point which perhaps has not been explicitly stated in the previous discussions, namely, that many lesions in the neck and dorsal region are in a sense compensatory to lesions in the sacro-iliac and lumbar regions, and must be regarded as such. Because of this fact it is generally wise to treat from below upwards, as these compensatory lesions will only respond to treatment provided their initiating lesions are corrected, and oftentimes they will correct themselves provided this is done. The reason that these articles are written in the order that they are, is simply that it is customary so to do, and anatomically it seems more natural to start at the top and work down.

Diagnosis.

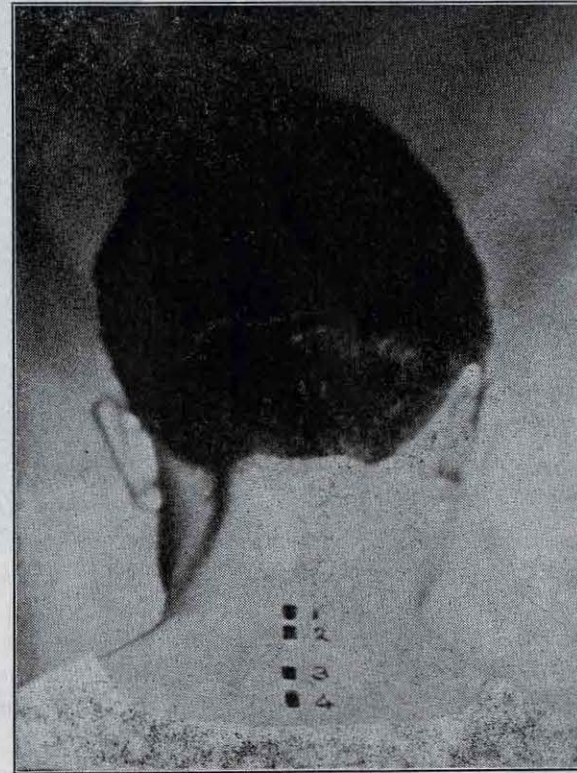
As an introductory thought at this point, we would say that perhaps in no other region of the spine are lesions more frequently found than in the upper dorsal region, and oftentimes in no other region are they harder to correct. In attempting to find trouble between the upper dorsal vertebrae it is well first to note: (a) the tension of the supraspinous ligaments; (b) the position of the spinous processes. These two points are to a certain extent associated though there are several thoughts to bear in mind when utilising them as diagnostic factors.

Normally the feel of the supraspinous ligaments in this region presents a certain resilience to the touch: in many cases of lesion this resiliency is lessened or entirely lost. This is important to note. Moreover, often associated with such a condition it will be found that two of the spinous processes are approximated, leaving a gap between one of these and the one either above or below it. (See Fig. III. and Cut.) Occasionally there is a slight lateral tilt to one of the spinous processes, though this is not so common as the supero-inferior approximation of two spines. When there is

apparently such a lateral tilt it is never safe to diagnose a lesion until the movement has been tested between this vertebra and the one above it and the one below, as just such a condition is frequently simulated by the presence of a bent spinous process. (See Fig. IV.) The importance of remembering this last fact is emphasized when it is noted, on the examination of a large number of skeletons, how frequently such bent processes are present in normal spines. Having noted then the tension of the supraspinous ligaments and the relation of the spinous processes to one another it is well to note any thickening of tissue over the articular processes and transverse processes. It must be remembered in this relation that a transverse process in this region is about two inches out and one inch up from the tip of the spinous process corresponding to it and that the inferior articular process lies about half way between the spinous and the transverse processes.

We have still to suggest the most important and reliable guide to the presence of a lesion between the vertebrae we are here considering and this is THE TESTING FOR THE MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL VERTEBRAE. There are no doubt other methods of arriving at the same conclusions as are arrived at in his way; the procedure outlined however is absolutely trustworthy and possibly it may suggest a new thought to some who are perusing these articles. We would say however that if satisfactory results be not obtained at the first few trials from this method we would urge that it be not discarded as unworthy or of little significance, as undoubtedly the principle it exemplifies, that of INDIVIDUAL VERTEBRAL MOVEMENT, is a most important osteopathic fundamental. We would suggest then the following plan of testing for osteopathic lesions in the upper dorsal region as absolutely trustworthy and we can guarantee that after some little practice a considerable degree of skill can be obtained in interpreting what is felt in this manner. The patient is seated on a stool, with the head well flexed; the operator stands at the patient's side and grasps the flexed head in the crotch of his arm so that patient's forehead rests on operator's biceps, and the side of patient's head rests against operator's chest, while the hand of operator falls on to and over the upper dorsal spines. Operator then places fingers of other hand on patient's further shoulder so that his thumb falls between any two spinous processes. In this position it is very important for operator to

remember not to rotate the patient's head which should simply be well flexed and firmly grasped by operator's arm and chest. The operator is now in a position to TEST FOR THE MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL VERTEBRAE IN THE UPPER DORSAL REGION, and the method seems very simple as one states it, and is very simple as soon as some little skill has been obtained; it is however quite difficult for



Cut showing a quite common finding in the upper dorsal region, namely: an approximation of two of the spinous processes.

many at the start. From the position we have just described THE OPERATOR MUST LIGHTLY TEETER THE HEAD IN A ROTARY MANNER, and if this is done properly, every movement so made will be felt by the thumb of operator placed between the spinous processes as suggested above. There is no need for any exercise of the imagina-

tion in the slightest degree in testing this way, as the movement can be very distinctly felt if the procedure is exactly carried out.

Remember, SCARCELY ANY FORCE IS NECESSARY AS WE ARE HERE SIMPLY TESTING FOR THE PRESENCE OF LESIONS; the question of correc-



Cut showing one method of testing for the degree of movement in the upper dorsal region. This manipulation can readily be adapted for use for corrective purposes.

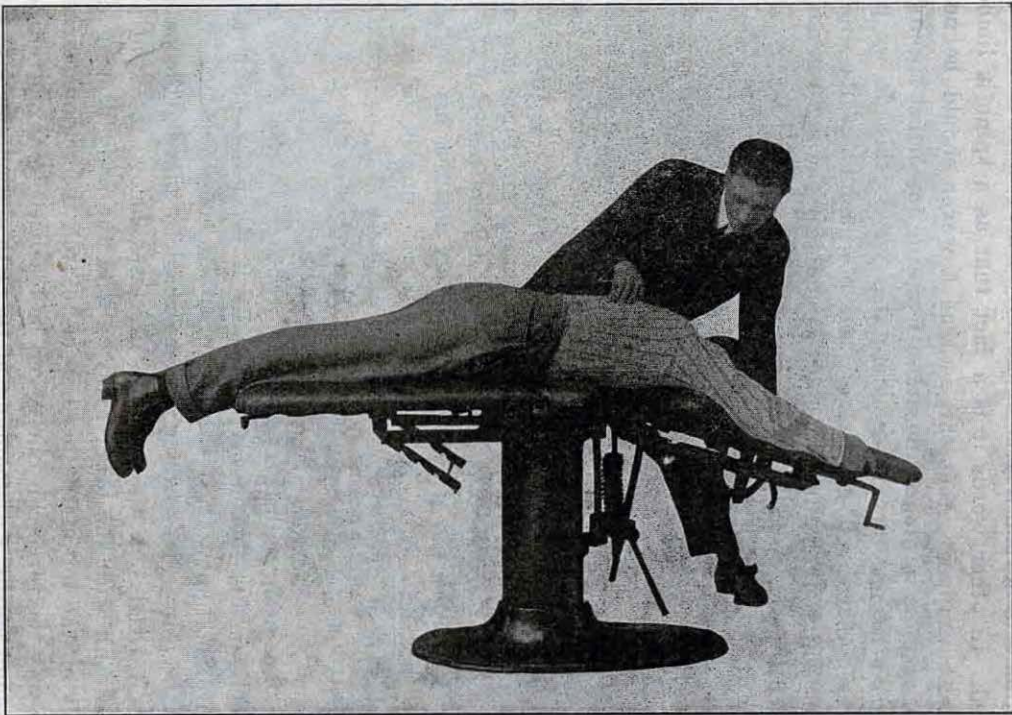
tion will be dealt with a little later. It will often be found that but little tenderness will be complained of by patient when a lesion is first discovered, but as soon as attempts are made to correct it sometimes considerable tenderness manifests itself; this is generally a good sign, as it shows that one's efforts are dissipating congestion,

stretching tensed ligaments, etc. We again emphasize the fact that PRIMARILY IT IS RIGIDITY THAT IS THE CONDITION TO BE COMBATED. The lesion is essentially a perversion of movement between two or more vertebrae and the term "correction of lesion" means the restoration of a normal degree of mobility where that movement was impaired. In other words it is a fact that as a spine is limbered up lesions disappear; that this is true however should be no excuse for laziness in diagnosing and attempting to correct specifically osteopathic lesions, for to the extent that we do this, do we prove ourselves "anatomical engineers" and not mere "engine-wipers," and the results obtained will be correspondingly the more gratifying and scientific.

Correction.

There are many good manipulations for correcting lesions in this region. This first one we would suggest is the amplification of the one we have described as a method of testing for lesions. That is to say, instead of lightly teetering the head as there stated, considerable power can be used in the attempt to force movement, wherever that movement is limited. It is a good plan for the operator to hold patients near shoulder firmly against his own body and to grasp the further shoulder with the fingers of the hand whose thumb is against the spinous processes. It is remarkable what a strong grip can be obtained in this manner and how powerful a lever can be used.

In association with this treatment it is well to stretch the supraspinous ligaments thoroughly, especially if the lesion has produced an approximation of two spinous processes as shown in Fig. III. and in the Cut. This can be accomplished by placing the palm of one hand firmly on the spinous processes below the contracted ligament and with the other hand or with the body bearing down strongly on the top of the head so as to arch the region markedly. In this way the force can fairly well be localized to any given point. A thorough spring with popping of the articulation can also be obtained in several ways, the principle underlying them being that the back is well arched and then with the tissues thoroughly tensed the arch is exaggerated segment by segment. The well known manipulation in which the patient's hands are clasped behind his



Cut showing the application of the principle of movement in the correction of upper dorsal lesion upon a mechanical table. It will be noticed that the spine can here easily be well flexed and then rotated

neck and his wrists are held by operator whose arms thus pass under patient's axillae exemplifies this principle well. It is best in this manipulation to have patient keep his elbows well in and not flaring; also operator must make a fixed point about the middle dorsal with his chest. Oftentimes too it is wise to work against a slight degree of resistance on the patient's part as this voluntary tension in some cases seems to help in obtaining the separation aimed at. Some operators use the knees in the back quite a good deal in work in this region as well as lower; this is good provided the operator exercises his judgment constantly. In certain cases manipulations employing the knees in this way, when used without judgment, are capable of causing quite serious harm. We reproduce several cuts to make more clear the thought we have been outlining. These aim to show: (1) an approximation of the first and second dorsal spines with consequently an increased space between the second and third; (2) the method suggested for testing and correcting lesions in this region; and (3) an excellent movement for obtaining the results aimed at on the McManis table. REMEMBER HERE AS ELSEWHERE PROVIDED GOOD MOVEMENT IS OBTAINED IN THE INVOLVED ARTICULATION THE LESION WILL TAKE CARE OF ITSELF, IN SO FAR AS IT IS RIGIDITY THAT IS THE ESSENTIAL FACTOR TO BE COMBATED OSTEOPATHICALLY. Get full free movement in the joint and you set the lesion automatically.

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AMERICAN SURGEONS' CONVENTION

By GEORGE STILL.

On November 10th to 15th there met in Chicago some five thousand surgeons to attend the fourth annual meeting of the clinical surgeons of North America.

The most remarkable thing about this meeting was that, as an unofficial division of the American Medical Association, it attracted nearly three times as many men as the average American Medical Association meeting.

And, all these men came with the one idea in view of attending the meetings.

There was no side show like a World's Fair, there was not the added attraction of a great summer resort, there were no mountains or other scenery to charm and no outside sports to attract the visitors.

Chicago in the middle of November is not a place one would visit merely for pleasure or indeed for anything else if he could get out of it and yet five thousand men from all over America left their business in a busy season and went there to attend the fourth meeting of a society that was unbacked by the A. M. A. and that was started, one might say, on the whim of one very capable man, who believed that it would require more than petty politics and the reports of legislative and educational committees (cheerfully recommending things they wouldn't do themselves) in order to attract the bulk of the working profession.

This man and his friends believed that men who had something to do at home would only leave there in any large numbers in order to see things that were of actual value to them and they made every effort to hold a meeting where this should be the case.

The first meeting was held in Chicago and Dr. Franklin Martin who inspired the organization, was made president.

About fifteen hundred men attended and clinics were held in most of the Chicago hospitals.

The next year the meeting was held in Philadelphia and a larger crowd attended.

Last year it was held in New York City and this year it was brought back to Chicago with an attendance that almost overwhelmed the arrangement committee. Special clinics had to be arranged on the spur of the moment to handle the crowd and every morning every large hospital in Chicago held clinics, the best operators in the city demonstrating to the assembled doctors with special tickets issued for each hospital so the crowd could be divided up and at Dr. Murphy's clinics not only did they have to issue special tickets, but reserved seat tickets on account of his extra popularity.

It seems probable from the results of these meetings that the A. M. A. will take a hint and instead of making of the annual meeting a sort of political convention with dry reports, etc., that could be better read than heard they will institute something really interesting.

It also may open their eyes to the fact that it doesn't require an Atlantic City in the vacation season to attract a crowd to a convention, nor does it require any side amusements whatever.

The convention itself must furnish the main attraction in order to bring out the real workers.

Fortunately for our own profession the A. O. A. has usually furnished some real attractive demonstrations aside from their routine business and it is to be noted at those meetings where the most real demonstrations were given there was the best attendance.

And, you doubtless remember the first meeting of the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association. Here again the same point was demonstrated. Let us, therefore, continue in our programs to take guidance from these very obvious facts, if the object of the meeting is really to get the workers together and not just a mask for wire pulling.

As to the surgical convention itself there was less of the sensational and more of the real solid work than at any meeting of any sort anywhere that I have ever attended. The committee seemed to have made special effort to keep down sensationalism and sensationalists.

case the same collection of liniments, iodine, etc., had been used on a complete bony ankylosis of the knee and then an osteopath had worked on it for eleven weeks.

The interesting point was that the man discussing the case and the whole crowd could see that their medical brethren in their treatment of both cases had been just as grossly careless and ignorant in their diagnosis and in one case equally and in the other case more ridiculous in their treatment than the osteopath and, therefore, when the osteopathic treatment was mentioned not a countenance was illuminated with a smile, which would naturally be the case had the clinician not been fair enough to bring out all the details of the previous treatment and diagnosis instead of emphasizing only the osteopathic.

AS A RULE THE BIGGER THE MAN IS THE LESS TIME HE HAS TO BE ROASTING THE OSTEOPATHS AND THE MORE HE IS ABLE TO RECOGNIZE THAT IN THE GENERAL MEDICAL PROFESSION IGNORANCE HAS NOT BEEN ENTIRELY ELIMINATED, THAT AN IGNORANT REGULAR IS JUST AS DANGEROUS AS AN IGNORANT IRREGULAR.

Another technical point we notice was that the use of plaster paris was on the increase in treating fractures, dislocations and other conditions requiring support. In many ways it is replacing all the other forms of support and this is due to the better knowledge of how to use it and how to make the bandages.

Another thing that impressed me and would impress anyone who had been following the general professional literature was the fact that very little was said or done in the way of using antitoxins. One would gather from the general talks and the actual treatment in particular that they were not in the general demand or use that some of the literature would have us believe. Indeed there were some pronounced views expressed against them, at least in particular conditions.

Probably as big a thing as came home to me as an osteopathic surgeon, or rather as a surgeon who really uses osteopathy on his patients as well as on his letter heads was the fact that the best surgeon in America and that means the best one in the world, stated that as yet he had found no way of diminishing the number of cases of post-operative pneumonia and yet I, while not nearly as good a surgeon HAVE OPERATED ON SEVERAL THOUSAND PATIENTS WITHOUT A SINGLE DEATH FROM POST-OPERATIVE PNEUMONIA AND WITH ONLY

ONE CASE EVER DEVELOPING THE COMPLICATION AND THAT CASE. I reported at the Chicago meeting of the A. O. A. and commented on the success of the very simple osteopathic treatment I have given to these patients, in preventing this trouble.

Since that time there has been no other case and in all my records before and after there are only three cases of pleurisy and treatment relieved these so early that it was a question if it might not have been just an intercostal neuritis at least in two. None had effusion and none had the fever of a well-established pleurisy. One had plain auscultatory symptoms.

At one time I had several cases of post-operative nephritis, not all at once of course, but more cases than I thought I ought to have in a year considering that they had a careful preliminary urinalysis and good anesthetists. I am sure that my present method of HAVING ALL CASES TREATED WHETHER THEY SHOW SYMPTONS OR NOT OF ONCOMING COMPLICATIONS HAS PRACTICALLY PLACED THESE CASES ALSO UNDER CONTROL.

I don't make these statements on a dozen cases nor a hundred cases, but on several thousand including field cases and hospital cases.

Fifty years from now I believe that every surgical case in the country will receive post-operative osteopathic treatment and, if they should, the change wouldn't be one-tenth as radical as the changes in the past fifty years.

A few paragraphs back I stated that the best surgeon in America meant the best one in the world and I think anyone, who has visited the best American clinics and the best foreign clinics, will fully agree with me and not only that, but, if he were to pick the fifty best, at least forty would be American; two or three from Upsala, two from England, one from Switzerland, one from Germany and two from Vienna.

Last fall, sixty doctors composing a party that had travelled through the European clinics made the statement that the Europeans would do a great deal better coming over here to study than we would going over there.

It is noticeable that this was the first time that a group of men under any similar circumstances came right out and told the truth. Heretofore they usually did like the suckers at the side shows—pre-

tended that they had seen something wonderful and tried to get others to go.

When I returned from Europe I made the statement that I would "plead guilty" to having visited the foreign clinics but "wouldn't brag about it." Of course one can learn something anywhere, but the home products are the best in this instance at least.

As far as I attended or heard of, at this recent very interesting convention of surgeons, there was no article read or speech made in which time was wasted knocking any other school or method of practice.

They were there for business and went on the plan of Elbert Hubbard's motto, "You can't saw wood with a hammer."

BOOK REVIEWS

The Principles and Practice of Medical Hydrology.—Being the Science of Treatment by Waters and Baths. By R. Fortescue Fox, M. D. (Lond.); F. R. Met. Soc. Late Hyde Lecturer on Hydrology, Royal Society of Medicine. London: University of London Press Published for the University of London Press, Ltd. by Hodder & Stoughton and Henry Frowde. Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York. 1913. Price \$2.00

In the author's preface he says: "After a long period in the extreme of unbelief, the pendulum of opinion is now everywhere moving toward belief in the value of physical agencies in medical treatment." His aim has been to discuss and describe the various actions both of Waters and Baths upon the body with sufficient detail to enable practitioners to apply the methods of treatment.

The first section of the book treats of the physiology of bathing; the second, with pure hydrotherapy, the third, with the action and uses of Mineral Springs; the fourth, indications for hydrological treatment in different chronic ailments and diseases. This is a valuable book. Every osteopath would do well to become well acquainted with it. We unhesitatingly recommend it to our readers.

Dysenteries, Their Differentiation And Treatment.—By Leonard Rogers, M. D., F. R. C. P., B. S., F. R. C. S., C. I. E., I. M. S. Physician to the Isolation Ward (cholera and dysentery) Medical College Hospital and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta. Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York. 1913. Price \$3.75.

This book contains 336 pages, is divided into 13 chapters, has 10 plates several of which are colored, two temperature charts, and three diagrams at the end of the work. The writer takes advantage of the progress made in the differentiation of dysenteries during the last ten years and makes use of his experience at Calcutta in investigating dysentery to the extent that he points out more particularly the two great classes of amoebic and bacillary dysentery in their pathological and clinical aspects. Particular attention is called to the method of treatment. The author claims that hypodermic injections of the soluble salts of emetine are a specific for amoebic dysentery and therefore the necessity of recognizing this type. In the present Edition an article on amoebic abscess of the liver is included and will not appear again in "Fever in the Tropics." A chapter on spruce is also included. The book is well printed, well edited, and will make a valuable addition to one's library.

Three Plays.—By Brieux; member of the French Academy, with preface by Bernard Shaw. English Version by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, St. John Hankin and John Pollock. Brentano's, New York. 1913. Price \$1.50.

This book contains three plays:

1. Maternity. Translated by Mrs. Bernard Shaw.
2. The Three Daughters of M. Dupont. Translated by St. John Hankin.
3. Damaged Goods. Translated by John Pollock.

The play Maternity (New Version) Translated by John Pollock.

Each play deals with the social conditions of the time, They deal with subjects usually ignored but Brieux has handled them in such a way as to teach a great lesson which is bound to do great good. "Three Plays" is running in its Seventh Edition and deserves an even greater sale.

PERSONALS

Returns from Vacation. Dr. H. J. Sanford and family, of San Diego, Calif., have returned from a two months vacation in the East. Dr. Sanford attended the funeral of his brother H. W. Sanford of Orson, Pa. From Pennsylvania they went to Meriden, Ct., where they visited Mrs. Sanford's parents. While there Dr. Sanford received a telegram calling him to Bloomfield, N. J. to attend the funeral of his cousin, Dr. Ed. Underwood.

Student Called Home. Mr. B. D. Turman was called home on November 20th on account of the death of his father-in-law, Dr. H. W. Coffman.

Called at Journal Office While in Kirksville. Dr. Arthur Van Winkle made the Journal Office a very pleasant call on December 10th, he having brought a patient to the hospital. Dr. Van Winkle reports an excellent practice and good prices; he tells us that his success is due in large measure, to the fact that after locating at Phillipsburg he turned all of his surplus money, as fast as it came in, into high class, clean, judicious advertising, which has brought him excellent results. The Editor and Dr. Van Winkle enjoyed their visit together very much, because of the fact that they were class-mates. The Doctor said that he really was homesick to get back to Kirksville. Doctor Van Winkle maintains a free clinic on Friday afternoon for the school children.

Correction. In last month's issue of the Journal, we stated that Dr. Winifred DeWolf was located at 716 Cass Ave. This is Dr. DeWolf's residence address—she is still associated with Dr. Hubert Bernard, 504 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit, Mich. We take pleasure in making this correction.

Changed Location. Drs. S. J. and Nellie Hassell have just opened up new offices at Yoakum, Texas, having moved there from Uvalde, Texas.

Takes New Practice. Dr. E. W. Patterson, of Louisville, Ky., has taken charge of the practice of Dr. W. C. McManama who is quite sick.

Passed South Carolina Board. Dr. Joanna Barnes who passed the South Carolina Board in June, has located at Greenwood, S. C. where she has a very good practice. Dr. Barnes has rooms in the Grier Park Bldg.

Osteopathy Loses Staunch Supporter. On November 23rd Dr. K. W. Coffman died at his home in Owensboro, Ky., of cancer of the stomach. He graduated at the A. S. O. in June 1899, and located in Owensboro, Ky., and had built up a large practice. He was zealous in the cause of Osteopathy and it was largely through his efforts that favorable legislation was enacted in Kentucky. For ten years he was a member of the State Board. Through him quite a number have taken up the profession of Osteopathy. As a tribute of respect the College and all the schools in the home town closed during the funeral.

Announces Removal of Offices. Dr. Emma Purnell announces the removal of her offices from the second floor to Suite 324-26 Woolworth Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

Announces Marriage. Mrs. John P. Vogel announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence Salome to Dr. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, Tuesday, Nov. 20th, at Oak Harbor, Ohio. Will be at home after January 1st at No. 2354 Warren St., Toledo, Ohio.

Made Journal Office a Pleasant Call. While in Kirksville on business, Dr. J. R. Gilmour made the Journal Office a very pleasant call. He has changed locations from Hobart, Okla. to Mt. Ayr., Ia.

Student Called Home. Mr. Floyd H. Atkinson was obliged to discontinue his school work at the A. S. O. and had to return home on account of the illness of his father. Mr. Atkinson was in the freshman class.

Announcement of Marriage. William Everett Beckner and Elma Righter Harbert married at Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif. At home after November 25th. 316 North Normal Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Visited Journal Office. While in Kirksville on business, Dr. S. B. Williams of Salisbury, Mo., paid the Journal Office a very pleasant call.

Reports A Large Practice. Drs. J. E. Clark and E. H. Blue who have been associated in practice for a short time at Greenville, Tex., reports that owing to their practice becoming so large, it has been necessary for Dr. Clark to take charge of the practice at Greenville while Dr. Blue has gone to take charge of the practice at Terrell, Tex.

Osteopath Dies. Dr. Roger Enos Chase died at his home in Tacoma, Wash. Nov. 9th, of Myocarditis. Dr. Chase was a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy and Post Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy; a man of exceptional ability and character above reproach; was widely known and much loved and respected. Dr. Chase was fifty-eight years old, and until the month before his death had never been sick for a day. He is survived by his widow and one son, Roger E. Chase, Jr.

Gives Address. Dr. J. R. Klippelt at present associated with Dr. Corkwell, Newark, O., recently gave an interesting address before the ladies' Social Union. He spoke on "The Mountain Regions of Kentucky and Virginia."

Mrs. Arthur Ward Kitchell Injured. On November 1st, Mrs. Kitchell received a severe fall. As a result on November 5th during her confine-

ment it was necessary to use forceps in the delivery. This led to severe laceration. Although she was in a critical condition at the time, we are glad to report that she is now much improved.

State Board Appointment. Recently Dr. J. L. Walker of Sunnyside, Wash. was appointed by Governor Ernest Lister as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners; the appointment to take effect immediately. Dr. Walker graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in June 1911. It will be remembered that the Medical Examiners of Washington refused to grant Dr. Walker a license to practise until he had instituted suit against them to compel them to do so, after which they granted the license without permitting the matter to come to trial.

Has Re-entered Practice. Dr. Orion S. Miller announces the opening of his new office, Suite 603 Century Bldg., St. Louis Mo.

Addresses Association. Dr. Chas. C. Teall of Fulton, N. Y., former president of the A. O. A., said before the New York State Osteopathic Society on November 15th, when discussing medical inspection of school children: "It should include, if done at all, an inspection of the spine by competent authority who could detect the small beginnings of deformity. Children are liable to many mishaps which may seem trivial at the time yet are fraught with great danger in later life. Slight falls have been known to bring on spinal curvature and Pott's disease. I have never seen a case of infantile paralysis that did not have a history of injury immediately preceding."

Man Visits Osteopath; Must Pay Doctor \$72. The omission of M. E. Marston, an employe of Montgomery Bros., jewelers, to say why he visited the office of Dr. Will Annie Breden a number of times, resulted in judgment for \$72 and costs being given to the latter yesterday by Justice Young.

Dr. Breden testified that Mr. Marston called at her office thirty-six times and received osteopathic treatments. He did not pay her, she said.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune.

Locates With Dr. Yost. Dr. Yost who has recently returned from the sea-coast announces that she has formed a partnership with Dr. S. Aletha Herrold.

Dr. Herrold, who recently graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, has had charge of the practice since August first. Dr. Yost takes pleasure in presenting Dr. Herrold to her many friends and patients.—The Daily (Ill.) Union.

Calls at Office. Dr. D. W. Starbuck made the Journal office a pleasant call.

Located in Toledo. Dr. E. H. Pheils has established a fine new office which occupies Suits 512-513 2nd National Bank Building, Toledo, O.

Sells Practice. Dr. A. C. Greenlee, of Corry, Pa., who is taking a rest for an indefinite period has sold his practice to Dr. Treichler, of Logan, Kans.

Announcement. Dr. G. A. Gamble, who is located in the McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, announces that in order to meet the demands of his increasing practice, he has secured the assistance of Dr. A. L. Vincent, who recently graduated from the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. They now have a suite of rooms well fitted up, and a new Albright Revolving leaf table has been added to the equipment.

Changed Location for the Winter. Dr. J. C. Herman has been located at 20 Valucia Ave., Daytona, Fla. since November 3rd and will remain there during the winter.

Announces Opening of New Office. Dr. R. L. Tandy has just opened a fine new office in the Sanders Bldg., W. Side Square, Grant City, Mo.

Pays Journal Office Pleasant Call. Dr. Wm. Stryker, of Newton, Ia. paid the Journal office a very pleasant call on November 5th. Dr. Stryker brought to the hospital a patient suffering with appendiceal adhesions following an acute attack five years ago. Dr. Stryker has been located in Newton for a year and a half and reports an excellent practice.

Dissolved Partnership. Dr. Lawrence Clagette McCoy announces the dissolution of his partnership with Dr. M. L. Richardson and the continuance of his practice at his present location at 208-9-10 Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg., Norfolk, Va., to take effect after Nov. 1st, 1913.

License Granted. Dr. Millie Burk has been granted a license to practise Osteopathy in the state of Arizona. Dr. Burk is practising in Linneus, Mo. for the present on account of her mother's health.

Opened New Office. Dr. Grace Parker, formerly of El Paso, Tex., has been located in her new office since October 1st, at 314 Central St., Pocatello, Idaho.

Dr. Potter Entertains Missouri Relatives. Dr. Minnie Potter has been entertaining her uncle and aunt, George Williams and wife of Kirksville, Mo.

Change of Location. Dr. J. D. Edwards who has been located at Desoto, Mo., is now located at 753 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Edwards'

practice will be limited to eye, ear, nose and throat. His office is up to date in equipment and fitted for any surgical interference relative to this specialty.

The Buffalo, New York, Times Contains Write-Up of Osteopathy. The Sunday Buffalo, New York, Times of October 18th, which contains 84 pages, contained a three-page write-up of the subject of Osteopathy. Articles by eminent practitioners and pictures of Dr. A. T. Still and of the A. T. Still Research Institute in Chicago, are among the interesting features of the write-up. A copy of the Times was sent to the Journal office and among the many excellent subjects treated, one in particular appealed to us "Osteopathic Physicians are Men of Science and Education."

Dr. Ford Elected. Dr. A. B. Ford was chosen president of the King County Osteopathic Association at a meeting held in the Pioneer Building October 24. Dr. L. M. Hart was elected vice-president; Dr. Hattie Slaughter, secretary; Dr. Nellie Evans, treasurer, and Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, corresponding secretary. Reports of the recent national convention were read by Dr. W. Waldo, Dr. Arthur Cunningham and Dr. A. B. Ford, who were delegates from the local organization.—Seattle (Wash.) Times.

Dr. Ford graduated from the A. S. O. in 1911.

Osteopath Successful in Obstetrical Work. Dr. M. E. O'Bryan of Columbia, Tenn., is the proud father of a ten pound boy whose name is Charles William. Dr. O'Bryan is doing considerable obstetrical work and has had excellent success. He says that all osteopaths should do more obstetrical work.

Dr. E. V. Woodruff Locates in Bedford, Indiana. Dr. Woodruff has resided in Biloxi, Miss. for the last three years where he has practised his profession of Osteopathic physician. He is now located in Bedford, Indiana. Mrs. Woodruff and children will remain in Biloxi until spring.

Dr. Fred Taylor Changes Offices. Dr. Fred Taylor of Paris, Mo., has moved his offices to the Pelsue Building where he will meet his friends and patients.

Attends Association. Dr. M. P. Browning of Malcomb, Ill. attended the District Osteopathic Association at Galesburg, Ill. on October 23. He presided at the meeting.

Osteopath Elected by Medical Board. Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh of San Francisco on October 14, was elected president of the newly created board of medical examiners in California.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE

Osteopath Fined. Dr. A. W. Tindall, an osteopath at Hartford City, was fined October 24 for practising without a license. The case will be carried to the higher courts. His defense was that he did not practise medicine and therefore did not need a license. On the face of it, it looks as though the old "castor oil remedy" will have to be licensed to do business.—Goshen (Ind.) News-Times.

Osteopaths Ask Place on State Board of Health. Michigan osteopaths will petition for representation on the state board of health. The suggestion was made by Dr. R. E. McGavock, president of the Michigan State Osteopathic association, in the fifteenth annual convention in the Hotel Cadillac, Wednesday morning, and was unanimously indorsed by the delegates.

Among other things, Dr. McGavock in his address advocated greater interest in the general public health, such as the physical examination of school children for the purpose of correcting physical deficiencies; careful study of eugenics in modified form, and the publication of osteopathic truths resulting from important discoveries recently made in the osteopathic experimental research institution in Chicago.

Osteopath In Charge of Health Offices. Oregon City, September 12.—Clackamas County has the unique distinction of being one of the first in the United States to have an osteopath at the head of its health forces. Dr. J. A. Van Brakle was appointed yesterday afternoon by County Judge H. S. Anderson to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. J. W. Norris

Attacks Iowa Health Board. Frank G. Pierce, secretary of the Iowa League of Municipalities, appeared before the state board of health November 26 to protest against the present policy of the board requiring semi-annual city water analyses to be made by the state chemist, C. N. Kinney, at a cost of \$10 each when the state university laboratory is prepared and willing to make the analyses free of charge.

There is a provision in the law requiring each city to have semi-annual analyses of its water supply made. The practice of the board has been to require the water samples sent to Professor Kinney, appointed by the board, and he has analyzed them at a charge of \$10 for each test. Now the university, in its extension work for the prevention of epidemics, is offering to make the examinations free.

Attacks Rule of Board.

"I understand that the state board has a rule whereby these bacteriological examinations of public water supplies will be made where an epidemic of typhoid fever breaks out. This is certainly a foolish rule, and directly opposed to all the best thought in sanitary matters, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Municipal officials are

not particularly grateful to the state board for locating the cause of a typhoid epidemic after many of their citizens have died, but if you would make a rule to guard the public against these epidemics, we would then feel that you were accomplishing something for the cities and towns."

Says Probe Waste of Time.

Dr. Ralph E. Heilman, chief of the bureau of social welfare in the extension department at the state university, will be wasting his time if he opens an extensive inquiry to determine the number and cause of baby death in Iowa. This is the stand taken by Dr. G. H. Sumner, secretary of the board of health, who says that the announcement that there will be such an investigation is a reflection upon the work of his department. He declares the board of health has been doing this work for three years. It has records of the exact number of deaths and has found that the cause is improper nursing.

Illegal Practice of Osteopathy. The Board of Censors of the New York State Osteopathic Society held a conference with Mr. Carmody, Attorney General, at Albany on November 14th to discuss the best course to pursue to stop evils resulting from unqualified persons practising in New York.

Eliminate Politics. Dr. Harvey Wiley says that every death caused by a preventable disease is either a suicide or the community is a murderer. All health boards affirm the same.

In May this year a conservation of health congress was held in Reed College. Dr. George F. Rheinhart, professor of hygiene of the University of California, declared that it is possible to eliminate disease almost absolutely from the human race by a proper understanding of the conditions under which disease is produced and transmitted and by an intelligent enactment and administration of public health laws. He asserted that well informed, progressive physicians are the prime essential to a condition of best welfare in the community. He further asserts that politics retards work. We have not yet divorced public health from politics in this country. We too frequently find the public health officer in a position which he is wholly unfitted to fill and to which he attained only through some political move. He says public health administration should be under civil service and the man who is given the task of administering the public health laws should be thoroughly trained in the business which he is to pursue, for after all, the conservation of the life and health of our people is the first thing that should be considered at all times.

ASSOCIATIONS

Eastern Michigan Osteopathic Association. The Meeting was held at the office of Dr. F. J. Harlan on Thursday, Nov. 13th. Banquet was held in the evening at the hotel Dresden.

Ozark Osteopathic Association. The regular monthly meeting of the association was held November 19 in the office of Dr. B. L. Dunnington of Springfield, Mo. The association decided to send osteopathic literature to the public libraries of Drury College and the Springfield State Normal School. The next meeting will be held at the office of Dr. I. L. James in the Woodruff Bldg.

Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association. The association held its regular quarterly session Saturday, Nov. 23. A committee was named to call upon the trustees of the Deaconess Hospital which institution it is alleged, has refused to admit persons for treatment by osteopaths.

The Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Association. The association held its meeting at the offices of Dr. J. P. Snare on Saturday, Dec. 6th.

The Fox River Valley Osteopathic Association. A profitable and enjoyable meeting was held at the office of Dr. Gage of Oshkosh, Wisc. Following adjournment the members had dinner at the Athearn Hotel.

Dayton District Osteopathic Society. On December 4th the meeting was called to order at the "Beckel" of Dayton. The practitioners were entertained at 6:00 o'clock dinner, the hosts being Drs. O. G. Stout, E. H. Cosner, B. A. Greathouse and W. A. Gravett of Dayton.

Convention of the Third Iowa Health District. The tenth annual convention was held at Keokuk, Iowa on October 30. A very good meeting is reported.

—F. C. CARD, D. O., Secretary.

King County Osteopathic Association, Washington. Dr. Waldo was the host to the November meeting of the King County Osteopathic Association, which was well attended. Dr. Nelle Evans presented a most excellent paper on Pott's Disease. Drs. J. T. Slaughter and A. B. Ford debated this important question—one contending that the treatment should be without casts, the other favoring casts; a spirited discussion on the subject followed.

Annual election occurring, the following officers were chosen: president, Dr. A. B. Ford; vice-president, Dr. L. N. Hart; secretary, Dr. Hattie Slaughter; treasurer, Dr. Nellie Evans; correspondence secretary, Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford.—ROBERTA WIMER-FORD, D. O. Secy.

Dayton District Osteopathic Society. The Dayton District Osteopathic Society held its November meeting with Dr. O. G. Stout, 505 Conover Bldg. Dr. H. M. Dill of Lebanon, O. discussed "Physical Diagnosis." Dr. Stout gave a demonstration in "Technique." Attendance was good.

W. A. GRAVETT, D. O., Secy.

Annual Meeting of the British Osteopathic Society. The third annual meeting of the British Osteopathic Society was held at the Hotel Russell, London, on Saturday, September 27th., 1913. Dr. Franklin Hudson, the President, in his address, gave an interesting account of his visit to the recent Convention at Kirksville. The following papers were read:—

"Psycho-Analysis".....Dr. Caroline L. Paine, Los Angeles, Cal.

"Muscular Contractures"Dr. Elmer T. Pheils, Birmingham.

"Clinical Experiences at Los Angeles".....Dr. Barbara A. Mackinnon,
Los Angeles, Cal.

"What will help the Osteopath in his work?"....Dr. W. J. E. Dillabough,
London.

Dr. Hudson gave a demonstration of technique as seen by him at the A. O. A. Convention. A case of epilepsy was presented by Dr. Jay Dunham, of Belfast. Besides Drs. Paine and Mackinnon, of Los Angeles, Dr. Louise O. Unger, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Drs. Ira S. and Elizabeth B. Frame, of Philadelphia, were present and addressed the meeting.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Dr. Jay Dunham; Belfast; vice-president, Dr. Georgiana G. Watson, London; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. H. Barker, Liverpool.

It was decided to hold a special meeting in London on the Saturday of Easter week, 1914.—E. H. BARKER, D. O. Secy.

Ozark (Mo.) Osteopathic Association. Osteopathic physicians of Greene county have effected the organization of members of the fraternity under the name of the Ozark Osteopathic Association. At a recent meeting in Springfield, Mo., at the office of Dr. T. M. King in the Woodruff building, officers were elected as follows: Dr. T. M. King, president; Dr. G. E. Covey, vice-president; Dr. Lou Tway Noland, secretary; Dr. B. L. Dunington, treasurer. The following physicians were present: T. M. King, G. E. Covey, Lou Tway Noland, B. L. Dunington, G. L. Noland, I. J. James and W. B. Dyke.

The next meeting will be held at the office of Drs. Noland in the Baker block.

New York Osteopathic Society. The meeting was held November 14 and 15. The following program was given:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

2:00 Dr. Frank C. Farmer, Chicago College of Osteopathy
"Physical Diagnosis, with Clinic."

2:45 Dr. Walter A. Merkley, Brooklyn
"Osteopathy in Acute Practice, with Technique."

3:45 Dr. L. van H. Gerdine, American School of Osteopathy
"Diagnosis of Mental Diseases, with Clinic."

4:30 Sections in Technique (Demonstrators:)

Demonstrators:

"Cervical"Dr. William Craig, Ogdensburg.

"Dorsal and Ribs"Dr. Walter W. Steele, Buffalo

"Lumbar"Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester.

"Pelvic"Dr. John A. De Tienne, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY EVENING.

7:30 Dr. Sidney A. Ellis, Boston

"My African Hunt, Illustrated."

9:00 Business Meeting.

10:30 Social Hour.

SATURDAY MORNING.

9:00 Dr. L. van H. Gerdine

"Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases, with Clinic."

9:45 Dr. John Deason, Director, A. T. Still Research Institute, Chicago.

"The Practical Value of Osteopathic Research."

10:45 Dr. Charles C. Teall, Fulton

"The Menace of the Imitator."

11:05 Sections in Technique

Demonstrators:

"Cervical".....Dr. Ralph C. Wallace, Brockport

"Dorsal and Ribs"Dr. Ralph H. Williams, Rochester

"Lumbar"Dr. Mary E. S. McDowell, Troy

"Pelvic"Dr. Lewis J. Bingham, Ithaca

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

2:00 Rex R. Reeder, Ph. D., Hastings-on-Hudson

"Motivation and Health, or How We Keep 250 Children Well."

3:00 Dr. Charles C. Teall....."Osteopathy and the Child"

3:15 Dr. Frank C. Farmer....."Physical Diagnosis, with Clinic."

4:00 Sections in Technique

Demonstrators:

"Preventative Technique ..Dr. Schuyler C. Matthews, New York

"Dorsal and Ribs"Dr. Hugh L. Russell, Buffalo

"Lumbar"Dr. Carl D. Clapp, Utica

"Pelvic"Dr. Irene Bissonette, Buffalo

—DR. L. MASON BEEMAN, D. O., Chairman Program Committee.

Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association. The regular meeting of the Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association was held at the Cotes House, Kansas City, Missouri, October 9, 1913. An interesting program was carried out; Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, Mo. was present at the evening

session, and gave an interesting talk on the new Sanatorium at Macou, Missouri. A great deal of enthusiasm was shown. The new officers of the Association elected, Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola, Kansas, president, Dr. Wm. H. Beets, St. Joseph, Missouri, vice-president, and Zudie P. Purdom, Kansas City, Missouri, secretary and treasurer.—ZUDIE P. PURDOM, D. O., Secy.

Western New York Osteopathic Association. The W. N. Y. O. A. held its first meeting at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, on Saturday evening, October 11. Dr. C. H. Turner Hulett of Cleveland, O., was the speaker of the occasion, his subject being "The Lesion in Development." Dr. Robert T. Cook of Buffalo delivered a talk upon "Technique of Bedside Haemanalysis" with lantern illustrations. Dr. W. W. Steele gave a demonstration of "Technique." The meeting was well attended.

The speaker at the meeting November 12 will be Dr. L. van H. Gerding who will lecture upon "Diagnosis and Treatment of Common Lung Diseases."—H. W. LEARNER, D. O., President.

Seventh District Osteopathic Association of Iowa. The Seventh District Osteopathic Association of Iowa held its semi-annual meeting in Des Moines October 30th. A large attendance of between fifty and sixty showed keen interest in the following program:—

- "Industrial Diseases,"Dr. A. V. Mattern.
- "Near Surgery"Dr. A. E. Dewey.
- "The Technique of the Upper Spine"Dr. H. M. Ireland.
- "The Osteopath's Attitude towards the Counterfeits of Osteopathy" Dr. J. W. Macklin
- "The Mental Element in Therapeutics"Dr. Wm. Stryker.
- "Parasympathetics"Dr. C. W. Johnson.

Between the afternoon and evening sessions a pleasant social hour was spent at a Banquet served at the Y. M. C. A. Building.

The next meeting will be held in Des Moines in the spring.

—BERTHA M. GATES, Secy.

Maryland Osteopathic Association. The M. O. A. held its annual meeting in Baltimore October 18 in the Director's Room of the Fidelity Trust Co., Fidelity Building through the courtesy of former Governor Walfield of Maryland.

The following were elected to membership in the Association: Hedley V. Carter, J. R. Northern, C. H. Croxton, Louis D. Shuman.

An osteopathic bill was adopted which will be presented to the legislature in January.

The following officers were elected: president, Alfred M. Smith, Hagers-town; vice-president, Eleanor R. Dashiell, Annapolis; secretary-treasurer, Harry C. Osborn, Baltimore.

Dr. Arthur M. Flash of Philadelphia College addressed the convention.

Dr. Croxton spoke on "Echoes of A. O. A."—HARRY C. OSBORN, D. O., Secretary.



Fighting Pneumonia to a Successful "Finish"

demands the utmost strategy of the doctor; the unremitting care of the nurse; and a prompt, liberal systematic use of

Antiphlogistine

TRADE MARK

Without forgetting, for a moment, the bacterial, or "first" cause of Pneumonia—the present condition which we must combat, is deep seated congestion, impeded circulation of the blood, and rapid development of inflammatory exudate and tissue debris—adding bacterial poison to mechanical obstruction

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Antiphlogistine is prescribed by Physicians and supplied by Druggists all over the world.

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A Normal Bodily Condition

May be maintained by proper nutrition and tone; a long convalescence can be shortened, and anemia and emaciation prevented by

BOVININE

Which contains the vital elements of nutrition and nerve tone, as indicated by the full, normal physiological standard, namely

PROTEINS
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Write for Sample, also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors.

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New York City

King County, Washington, Osteopathic Association. Drs. Potter and Richart were hosts to the King County Osteopathic Association October 22, when the yearly programs were begun with a large attendance.

Interesting reports were given by Drs. Wm. Waldo, Arthur Cunningham and A. B. Ford, delegates to the recent National Convention.

Southwestern Osteopathic Association. The association will hold its regular meeting December 29 and 30, 1913, at Wichita, Kansas. An elaborate program has been arranged. Leading osteopathic physicians from different parts of the United States will be present. We congratulate the officers of the association upon the elegant program gotten out.

Rochester District Osteopathic Society. The annual meeting of the Rochester District Osteopathic Society was held at the Rochester Club, November 8, 1913. Dinner preceded the meeting following which Dr. Ralph H. Williams read a paper "Treatment of Flat-foot and Kindred Disorders" and Dr. C. M. Bancroft gave a demonstration of the use of adhesive dressings in the correction of disorders of the foot and ankle. Officers elected for the coming year were: president, Dr. F. A. Crofoot, Lyons; N. Y., vice-president, Dr. R. E. Breitenstein, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. M. Bancroft, Canandaigua, N. Y.; and directors, Drs. A. D. Heist, C. D. Berry, and R. C. Wallace.—C. M. BANCRAFT, D. O., Secy.

ADDITIONAL PERSONALS

Van Brakle Wins First Legal Point. November 21.—The first step in the battle through the courts between Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, county health officer, and the Clackamas County Medical society broke Friday when Judge J. U. Campbell sustained the motion of the defendant and struck out certain sections of the complaint.

The defense had filed a motion which was argued before the court. It asked that the paragraph and section contending that Dr. Van Brakle was "for other reasons" disqualified from holding office be eliminated from the complaint. During the argument, counsel also asked that the words "as contemplated by law" be stricken out, which was granted.

The latter expression related to the license held by the health officer and which the plaintiff claimed was not the one contemplated by the statutes.—Oregon City Enterprise.

Van Brakle Aids West Linn Folk. Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, County Health Officer of Clackamas County, Ore., has been secured by the council of the new town of West Linn to aid their charter committee in forming their code of laws along the lines of public sanitation and health.

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(CURES) CONSTIPATION

Vieno Bran is the outer coating of the white Winter wheat thoroughly cleansed and rescourced.

WHAT IT CONTAINS

Vieno Bran is combined with another one of Nature's best and purest foods. Together they form a soft natural intestinal broom.

Vieno bran possesses valuable, curative and nourishing qualities. It is rich in mineral salts, iron, protein and phosphates, and harmonizes chemically with all other foods. It contains absolutely no extract, no drugs, or chemicals.

WHAT IT WILL DO

It establishes natural peristaltic action of both the stomach and intestines. It moves things on in the natural way, therefore aids in the digestion and assimilation of other foods. It will remove causes of indigestion, fermentation and constipation and when these things have been removed or cured, such disorders as intestinal gas sluggish liver and autointoxication will disappear.

When the bowels have become regular the quantity of Vieno Bran may be gradually diminished and after a time omitted altogether if desired.

In every box there are 20 Health Rules and Recipes for the preparation and administering of Vieno Bran for all stages of constipation, fermentation, etc.

SOME COMPARISONS

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The bowels act upon medicine and cast it out because it is an offense to Nature.

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New York.

Dr. B. Kendrick Smith Writes Editor of Boston Post. Sir:—As the Post stands for justice in this community, the American Osteopathic Association expects the editor will be glad to publish this correction of an unintentional injustice in this morning's report of the unfortunate tragedy in Reading, Mass.

Your reporter refers to the victim as an "osteopath," and the word "osteopathy" appears conspicuously several times. The records of the State Board of Medicine show that this statement is incorrect. On the contrary, he was the author of a pamphlet attacking osteopathy. The laws of this State are very strict regarding the regulation of the practice of osteopathy and provide that one cannot enter upon that practice without passing all the examinations before the medical board and thereby becoming a registered physician.

The unfortunate Reading man was neither a physician nor an osteopath. We feel sure that the Post does not wish to let its readers infer that a masseur can practise osteopathy in this State any more than he can practise medicine. Respectfully, R. KENDRICK SMITH, Boston, Oct. 13.

Osteopath Wins Suit. Dr. J. A. Overton of Tuskola, Ill., won the suit against him charging him with violating the limits of his diploma by setting bones and practising other branches from which he was debarred. Judge Philbrick declared that the state had no cause for action and that the jury should bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Notes From Oregon

Drs. Elizabeth E. Smith and Katherine S. Myers were guests at the luncheon given by the Woman's Press Club of Portland, Oregon, complimentary to Mrs. Edna Lynn Simms of Knoxville, Tennessee, special writer on Eugenics for the Woman's Home Companion. Dr. Smith and Dr. Myers each told briefly of their work as examiners of babies for the Eugenic department of the Portland Congress of Mothers' Clubs. The Court House has given rooms for this department and every Wednesday the work is conducted.

Recently a child of six months old who had never worn clothes and pronounced perfect by the mother was brought to the Congress of Mothers' Clubs for examination. Dr. Smith and Myers who made the physical examination are reported in the Portland Oregonian as follows:

"Dr. Elizabeth E. Smith, who made the physical test, said that the baby had been urged to stand and was beginning to get bowlegged, also that she noticed adenoids and a lack of proportion in the measurements. Dr. Smith advised the mother so that she would be able to correct the bowed legs and some other slight defects."

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"Dr. Katherine Myers, who also assisted, declared that the child had bowed legs, needed a slight operation, and had rales in the chest. She said that the mother is not a scientific physical culturist."

The baby's total score was ninety-two.

Dr. Katherine Myers, Kathryn Rueter, and Elizabeth E. Smith of Portland were judges in the better babies contest held in connection with the Washington County Fair at Forest Grove, Oregon.

Dr. Caryl T. Smith, enroute to his home in Aberdeen, Washington, after special work in this country and abroad, was the guest of several Portland, Oregon, osteopathic physicians recently.

The Portland Osteopathic Association held its monthly meeting in the Lecture rooms of the New Library, October 18th, 1913. Dr. Gertrude L. Gates was the speaker of the evening and gave from experience, work with the 8th, 9th, and 10th dorsals, and the innominates, demonstrating her methods of correction.

Drs. A. M. McNicol of Dalles, Oregon, and D. D. Young of McMinnville, Oregon, each brought a case to Dr. Otis F. Akin for an Abbott jacket.

Removals

Drs. Francis A. Graffis, T. J. Graffis and R. S. Graffis, have moved from the Northwest Building to 405 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.

Dr. E. B. Haslop has moved from the Mohawk Building, to 459 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.

Dr. H. F. Leonard has moved from the Mohawk Building to 757 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.

—H. C. P. MOORE, Editor, Oregon Osteopathic Association.

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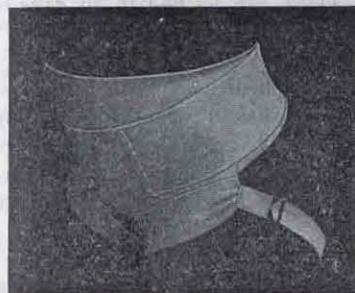
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MARRIED

Dr. Elma Harbert to Mr. W. E. Beckner at Glenwood Mission Inn., Riverside, Calif., November 25.

BORN

To Dr. and Mrs. Jos. M. Smith, Lincoln, Nebr., November 23, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward Kitchell, of Newark, N. J., November 5, a son.

DIED

Dr. Roger Enus Chase, in Tacoma, Wash., November 9th.

Dr. K. W. Coffman, Owensboro, Ky., November 23rd.

Dr. Alice Shephard Kelly, St. Paul, Minn., December 5th.

Dr. Edward Underwood, Meriden, Ct., October 22nd.

Dr. H. W. Sanford, Orson, Pa.

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 Dandy, Helen Agnes, from Ft. Morgan, Colo., to 2810 Araphoe, Denver, Colo.
 DeWolf, Winifred, to 504 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 Downey, E. C., from Erie, Kans. to Chanute, Kans.
 Gaylord, W. A. Kenton, O. to St. Marys, O.
 Gilmour, J. R., from Hobart, Okla. to Mt. Ayr, Ia.
 Griffin, Caroline I., from New London, Ct., to 3734 So. Hope St. Los Angeles, Calif.
 Gripe, Otto H., from Robertson-Blackman Sanitorium, to 414 Grand Theater Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 Hassell, S. J., from Uvalde, Tex. to Yoakum, Tex.
 Jensen, Mrs. Ada Swain, from Marengo, Ia. to Raymondville, Tex.
 Lee, Minnie R., from Bedford, Pa., to 207-9 Power Bldg., Helena, Mont.
 Link, E. C., from 339 Atlantic St. to 87 Broad St. Stamford, Ct.
 Miller, Orion, S., to Suite 603 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 Perrett, Mary E. from Vermillion, S. D., to 44 The Crebor, Tacoma, Wash.
 Purnell, Emma, to 324-26 Woolworth Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.
 Quintal, Julius A., from Laramie, Wyo., to 520 14th St., Denver, Colo.
 Smith, W. V., from Harper, Kans., to Rich Hill, Mo.
 Tarr, A. J., from Mineral Wells, Tex., to Dallas, Tex. Wilson Bldg.
 Thorsen, Marie, from 818 to 504 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Woodruff, E. V., from Biloxi, Miss., to Franklin, Ind.
 E. W. Patterson from Dawson Springs, Ky., to 516 Equitable Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 Dr. Emma Hook Price to room 9, Whiteside Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.
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