

The Osteopathic Physician

May 1912

Vol. 21, No. 5

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The Osteopathic Physician

Diagnosis From the Iris

By William L. Grubb, D. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THIS method of diagnosing diseased conditions of the human organism is doubtless new to most of those who shall honor this with a reading. Its use in this country has been very limited, but in Europe it is used more extensively and has been for the past forty years or more. Its modern discoverer lived in Budapest, Hungary. It is claimed on good authority that it was known and used many centuries ago by "the Brahmins and the monks of Thibet."

It, like so many beneficent agents, has suffered a great deal in the hands of its so-called friends. The clever faker discovered its importance and reliability, and then began, as is his natural bent, to make extravagant claims for it, in order to reduce it to a basis in keeping with his selfish nature, and thereby gratify his love of money, which, as a matter of fact, brought it into more or less disrepute with a large number of physicians. Fakery and graft seem to be inherent in the nature of a large number of people, and as a result there is nothing of vital importance to mankind but what has suffered in this way. Osteopathy, for instance, has had its experience with the faker and grafter, and the end does not appear yet. There are hundreds, even thousands, of this type throughout the country who are claiming either directly or indirectly to be osteopaths, and to give scientific osteopathic treatment. There may be some in our own ranks.

Another fact that we have to meet and deal with at every turn, and which stands out with equal prominence, is the ultra-conservatism and conventionalism of the dominant schools of medicine which, among other things, debar them from entering new fields of research. I believe that most of the record and epoch making discoveries in medicine have been made by those who were considered unorthodox, and the dominant school or schools have always endeavored to deal with such in strict accordance with the spirit of bigotry and intolerance. Dr. Still, who discovered osteopathy, is an example which illustrates the point under consideration.

There is no phase of medicine of more importance than correct diagnosing. Yet how many physicians with the older methods of diagnosing make out a correct diagnosis? It is true that the trained osteopath may make out a correct anatomical diagnosis in a large number of cases, but how about those conditions where the framework of the body appears to be all right? Can he tell the condition of the mucous membranes of the body and the extent of their involvement with scientific exactness? Every physician knows how comforting it is to be able to make out a correct diagnosis. The confidence on the part of the physician inspires the patient next to a positive cure. This you well know. Diagnosis from the Iris, together with the strictly osteopathic method, will enable you definitely and positively to diagnose forty-nine cases out of fifty in the same confident manner, and he able to do this in ninety per cent of them without asking the patient a single question. This method is perfectly reliable. It is an exact science of diagnosis. I have tested it in hundreds of cases and know whereof I speak. It tells the health and disease story of

the patient far better than he can tell it himself, provided you can read the signboards which Nature has erected in the Iris for your guidance. These signs will not mislead you; you may, however, misread them.

In order to refresh your memory a little as to the extensive anatomical connection of the eye with other organs and parts of the body through the nervous system, I shall quote from Piersol's Anatomy, viz.: "(1) With the optic tract, directly and indirectly from the lateral geniculate body, by way of the superior brachium." "(2)



A Padadda Picture

This "padadda" picture of Arthur Wilson Dewey, son of Dr. Arthur Everts Dewey and Dr. Nina Wilson Dewey, was forwarded to us by Dr. Dewey. He says that the one who tells the first story never stands any chance of excelling, perhaps because the natural tendency to excel prompts the next one to put up a bigger story. Be that as it may, the Doctor assures us that this little fellow is sure some thoroughbred osteopath if parentage and environment have any influence. His father and mother are in active practice, and at the time of his birth, there were six osteopaths present, so if we admit the little fellow's right to be considered an osteopath, it would make seven present in all. At the time of the taking of the portrait, the boy was three months old.

With the cerebral cortex of the occipital lobe by way of the superior brachium and the optic radiations." "(3) With the posterior sensory columns of the spinal cord, indirectly by the median fillet." "(4) With the cochlear nuclei by way of the lateral fillet, thus establishing a path for audito-visual reflexes." "(5) With the nuclei of the third, fourth and sixth cranial nerves, contracting the eye muscles, especially the oculomotor, by way of the longitudinal fasciculus." "(6) With the lower levels of the brain-stem and the spinal cord by way of the tecto-bulbar and

tecto-spinal tracts." "The evidence seems to point to a specific center in the medulla as is the case with the vaso-motor center and in part that is a part of the same center." Dr. Louisa Burns in Vol. II, "Osteopathic Sciences," states that "The tecto-spinal tract extends through the length of the cord. Its fibers are axons of cells in the colliculi; and it terminates with the pyramidal fibers. It is supposed to be concerned in the maintenance of the muscular tone, and certainly transmit impulses functional in the co-ordination of these reflex movements associated with sight." The above quotation indicates plainly the descending connection with all of the lower levels both in the cranium and through the length of the spinal cord. I quote again from the same author, viz.: "The median fillet which is a continuance of the cord columns of Burdach and Goll sends a part of its fibers to the colliculi, thus establishing sensory connection with the visual nervous mechanism." This quotation establishes the sensory connection with the eye through the length of the spinal cord. It would seem that the anterior quadrigeminal bodies, the external geniculate bodies and the pulvinar are to the eye and its extensive nervous connection as so many ganglia. Morat says that the anterior quadrigeminal body "is purely reflex, and it throws back the impulses it has received on to the intraocular or periocular muscles." The external geniculate body "is a center for reflexes of instinctive order, by which emotions are revealed (movements of the eyes and the face, mimicry expressive of the emotional sensations received by the eye)." The pulvinar "unlike the two others, instead of bringing back the retinal impulses directly to the motor paths, on the contrary, involves them still more deeply in the brain, and by the optic radiations conveys them to the cerebral cortex, where they give rise to distinct sensations, to the formation of an image, and finally to the idea preserved in a state of remembrance before being revealed by the motor act." The same author, under the heading "Associated Movements," says: "Thus we find that there is a reflex of direction, a reflex of convergence, a reflex of illumination, a reflex of accommodation, and to these may be added reflexes of protection." It would seem that under these five headings—direction, convergence, illumination, accommodation and protection—all of the vital functions of the organism are correlated through the eye alone. Every organ of the body is thus brought into close functional relation. If it were otherwise, as a matter of fact, the organism would not be a correlated whole. According to the great law of POLARITY, which is the fundamental law of nature underlying all phenomena, whether physiological or psychological and whether upon the plane of the mineral, vegetable, the animal or the human—the retina and the optic nerve constitute the receiving pole, while the Iris, with the elements which enter into its formation through "the center in the medulla" and the general vaso-motor center, constitutes the positive pole. The center in "the medulla" is associated with all of the other vital centers located here, and, of course, are closely correlated in so far as functional activity is concerned. So every change which may take place in the organism affects all other centers with which it may be associated. Some of the advanced students of the school of physical science have demonstrated that matter is in a state of vibration, and all of the changes in color or appearance is due to the change in

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vibration. This, in my judgment, is the reason that we find color changes in the Iris corresponding to the organ involved. With the foregoing facts duly considered, it would seem to give us a pretty sure foundation upon which to base this wonderful science of DIAGNOSIS FROM THE IRIS.

Diagnosis from the Iris has been pretty thoroughly corroborated by conditions which have been found in animals. The chameleon, for instance, changes its color on occasion, and is able to do this any number of times. It has been demonstrated that its ability to make these changes is through the eye. This claim has been corroborated by the fact that when it loses its eyes it also loses the power to change its color. It then assumes a "smutty gray color" which it keeps as long as it lives. Dr. H. W. Anderschou states that in Norway the hare in the winter season changes from a brownish color to white. He has been able to corroborate this. A hunter killed a hare one-half of whose body was white and the other a brownish color, which is the summer color of the hare. He made an examination of its eyes and found that the eye corresponded to the white side was normal, while the other eye was out. Other examples could be given, but this will suffice for the present at least.

The iris can be classified as blue, brown and mixed. There are, however, several shadings of each class. The azure blue eye is the normal, and is taken as the basis for diagnostic purposes. You have, no doubt, observed that practically all children when they are born have blue eyes. Those who are born with brown or mixed irises can be accounted for by examining the eyes of the parents, which will show evidences of suppressed scabies, other suppressed skin diseases, or inherited incurables. This fact alone is sufficient to give this method a superiority over the older methods of diagnosis.

After years of clinical and experimental investigation and demonstration it has been definitely settled, that there is a particular part or area of the iris for each organ of the body. With a little study one can very easily demonstrate to his own satisfaction the truthfulness of this method. One can, if he desires, first make out his osteopathic diagnosis by the strict osteopathic method, and then corroborate it by the iris method. The beginner can do this in a large number of cases. The expert can definitely locate, by this method, subluxated vertebrae and innominate lesions.

The right iris corresponds to the right half of the body, and the left iris to the left half. When an organ is diseased or damaged there will appear in the iris "a mark" or sign which corresponds exactly to the place allotted to such organ or part. If it is an organ in the right half of the body the sign will appear in the right iris, or, if it is an organ in the left half of the body the sign will appear in the left iris. "There is, meanwhile, a circumstance of great interest in relation to these 'marks' and 'symptoms of disease' in the iris. When an organ is diseased and the patient is treated with poisonous, indigestible remedies which are contrary to nature, these marks in the iris which signifies the disease never completely disappear, even though the person concerned is apparently healed."

"A blue-eyed, well and strong person is treated for a month with increasing doses of sulphuric acidulated quinine, the first day with 1/2 gram of quinine in the customary solution; then it is raised gradually to 3 grams a day. If yellow has not been introduced into the eyes of the examined person, and has not, within six months after the finish of the cure, changed their color into greenish hue, I will retract the whole of the "Diagnosis from the eye." Further, another experiment: A blue-eyed, strong person is for six weeks treated as follows: The throat is rubbed every evening with iodine water, after which a wet compress is worn around the throat for the night. This is continued until the skin peels off. Then iodine pills are given for two weeks—15 pills a day—then again iodine water and compress—then iodine pills for a fortnight. If, six months after

the finish of the cure, yellowish red specks do not show in the eye, I will retract the whole of "Diagnosis from the Eye." Further, if anybody who, in accordance with the minute examinations of several physicians, has consumption, for instance, of the left lung, and has not similar marks in the eye in that place in the Iris, which I shall have indicated as the place of the lung in the iris, then I will retract the whole of the "Diagnosis from the Eye." (H. W. Anderschou, M. D., London and Norway.) I have myself demonstrated these colors and marks in the Iris in hundreds of cases.

The iris diagnostician can with certainty locate drug poisons that have been taken into the system, and all such poisons, according to this method, indicate a chronic or semi-chronic condition in the organ or parts where found. As mentioned before, everything in nature, as far as we know, is in a state of vibration. A change in the structure of an organ, or, if there is a foreign substance in it, the vibrations will be changed as a matter of fact, and such changes in vibration of the particular organ or tissue will show up in the iris in the part corresponding to the organ or tissue involved. For example: Mercury when taken in large quantities, if the system does not eliminate it at once, produces a grayish white discoloration in the iris. If it has only been taken in smaller quantities it will appear in the iris in the area corresponding to the brain; but if it has been taken in large quantities it appears in the outer third of the iris as a grayish white crescent or ring.

Quinine produces a yellowish coloration in the iris in the area corresponding to the stomach, bowels or brain. If it has been taken in large quantities the whole iris will have a yellowish appearance.

Iodine produces a red or reddish brown points varying in size from a mere speck to the size of a small pea in any part of the iris.

Arsenic produces white spots similar to snow flakes in the outer third of the iris.

Scabies appear in the form of red or reddish brown spots or points in any part of the iris the outlines of which are very sharp. Iodine blends with the surrounding parts while the outlines of scabies are sharply drawn.

Strychnine, lead, morphine, cocaine, creosote, turpentine, etc., also leave their signs of discolorations in the various organs of the body.

Vaccination, anti-toxin and tuberculin leave their destructive evidences in the blood and organs of the body, and such evidences and defects as a result of their use can be definitely diagnosed by the well qualified iris diagnostician.

I know of no other system that will bring out these important points. This is one of the strongest arraignments of indiscriminate drugging I have ever found. One can by the use of this method unearth conditions of vast importance to both patient and physician which would otherwise remain a secret and complicate the prognosis and the treatment.

The iris diagnostician can with certainty tell the condition of the mucous membranes of the body, whether such are in an acute or chronic state, and how far the pathological condition has progressed. By the use of other methods one can usually make only a guess as to the condition of the mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines. If there has been a loss of tissue in any part or organ of the body such will be indicated in the iris, and in the particular part for the organ thus involved. There are rings in the iris which anyone can see on examination known as cramp or nerve rings, which indicate (1) an over-wrought nervous system, (2) an impending crisis, (3) neurasthenia, and (4) real cramp rings which appear in the area designated for the uterus, ovaries, etc. There are other nervous conditions, particularly of the brain, which can be reliably diagnosed by this method. The relations between the skin and the mucous membranes can be traced by this method. There are many pathological conditions that can be definitely diagnosed long before they can by other methods that are in active use today.

Diagnosis from the iris, in a word, is an exact science capable of a scientific demonstration by anyone who will put it to a fair test. While an assertion of this character is liable to invite the odium of the "quack" and many other more or less uncomplimentary epithets and criticisms, may I ask, in the spirit of fairness, that you put it to a fair and impartial test before you pass judgment on it, then, if it does not "make good," I shall with pleasure retract the whole of it.
(To be Continued.)

M. O. A. and M. V. O. A. Convention

The Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association will hold their joint convention at Kirksville May 24 and 25. The program as announced is as follows:

MORNING SESSION, MAY 24.

"Address," Dr. W. F. Englehart, President M. O. A., St. Louis, Mo.; "Requirements and Necessities for Doing Minor Surgery Work," Dr. George Still, Kirksville, Mo.; "Quarantine, Public Sanitation and Hygiene," Dr. M. S. Slaughter, Webb City, Mo.; "The Cervical Region—a clinic and open parliament on diseases connected therewith," Dr. Minnie Schaub, St. Louis, Mo.; "Some of Our Failures and Why. A Confessional, in Which All Are Expected to Contribute at Least One Case," Conducted by Dr. J. W. Hofsess, Kansas City, Mo.

M. V. O. A. SESSION.

"Address," Dr. E. M. Browne, President, Galesburg, Ill.; "The Country D. O.'s Practice, and How He Handles It," Dr. J. A. Overton, Tuscola, Ill.; "The Faucial Lymphatic Ring," Dr. Frank C. Farmer, Chicago, Ill.; "Abdominal Region—A Clinic and Open Parliament," Conducted by Dr. A. T. Hunt, Omaha, Neb.; "Pelvic Region—A Clinic, with Discussion," conducted by Dr. Lola D. Taylor, Des Moines, Iowa; "Demonstration on Innominate," Dr. Pauline Mantle, Springfield, Ill.; "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," Dr. J. N. Waggoner, Kirksville, Mo.; "Infectious Diseases—What We Are Doing With Them," by Everybody.

NIGHT SESSION.

"A Reunion with the 'Old Doctor' and Each Other," various speakers; "Vivisection Researches on Metabolism, and How It Has Benefited the D. O.," Dr. John D. Deason, Kirksville, Mo.

MORNING SESSION, MAY 25.

"Pro and Contra Indications in the Use of Ergot, Forceps and Obstetrical Anesthesia," Dr. F. L. Bigsby, Kirksville, Mo.; "Discussion, Same Subject," Dr. George Conley, Kansas City, Mo.

Surgical Demonstrations (mostly minor cases) at A. S. O. Hospital.

"What the City Requires of Its D. O.'s and How They Are Measuring Up," Dr. W. D. Dobson, St. Louis; "Spinal Cord Paralysis Differentiated From Brain Paralysis and the Treatment for Each," Dr. L. Van H. Gardine, Kirksville, Mo.; "Technique on Any Region Called for by the Convention, with Plenty of Discussion," Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.

"On the Firing Line, case questioning by any one, directed to the president, he to call from the audience some one each time to reply. A chance to solve your 'nutty problems.'"

Illinois Convention

THE third annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association will be held at Peoria, June 15th. The program as arranged so far is announced as follows: "Address of Welcome," Hon. E. N. Woodruff, mayor of Peoria; "Address," Dr. Emery Ennis; "The Scope of Osteopathy in the Surgical Field," Dr. Geo. A. Still; Clinics, Dr. Geo. A. Still; "How to Secure Proper Legislation," Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan; "The Research Institute," Dr. H. H. Fryette; "Quiz Box," Dr. Geo. A. Still. Headquarters, Hotel Jefferson.

New England Convention

The program for the New England Osteopathic Association convention at Boston, May 24th and 25th, is announced as follows:

May 24th.

"Welcome Address," Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston.

"Cervical Lesions," Dr. Lottie C. Barbee, Springfield, Mass.

"Osteopathy and Its Relation to Children," Dr. Ward C. Bryant, Greenfield, Mass.

"Something Further on the Subject of Auto-toxemia," Dr. Willard D. Emery, Manchester, N. H.

"Osteopathic Diagnosis and Practical Bone Setting," Dr. Francis A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Ind.

"The Innominate," Dr. Louis B. Triplett, Springfield, Mass.

"Typhoid Fever," Dr. Mark Shrum, Lynn, Mass.

"Arthritis," Dr. A. B. Clarke, New York, N. Y.

Symposium, Nervous Diseases—"General Survey and Clinic," Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Some Individual Ideas on Neurasthenia," Dr. C. Edward Farnum, Newport, R. I.; "Physical Examination," Dr. C. Roy Clemens, Boston, Mass.

"The Prostate," Dr. Hardy W. Carlisle, Pater-son, N. J.

"Flat-foot," Dr. Norman D. Matison, New York, N. Y.

"Brachial Neuritis," Dr. Norman B. Atty, Springfield, Mass.

The Osteopathic Management of Gynecology Cases—"General Survey," Dr. Lallah Morgan, Providence, R. I.; "Osseous Lesions," Dr. Eugene C. Link, Stamford, Conn.; "Bi-manual Manipulation," Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, New York, N. Y.

Banquet Speakers—His Excellency, Eugene N. Foss, governor of Massachusetts; Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston; Hon. M. J. Murray, judge of the Municipal Court, Boston; Representative John F. Meaney, of Blackstone, member of the Massachusetts Legislature; Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, manager Woman's Dept. Equitable Life Assurance Society; Edwin Mulready, probation commissioner; Congressman William F. Murray.

Hotel Rates for Detroit Convention

THE room tariff of the Hotel Ponchartrain—our headquarters for the coming convention—is as follows: One room with tub bath for one person, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day; one room with tub bath for two persons, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day; one room with shower bath for one person, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day; one room with shower bath for two persons, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day; one room with running hot and cold water and toilet for one person, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day; one room with running hot and cold water and toilet for two persons, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day; one room with running hot and cold water for one person, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day; One room with running hot and cold water for two persons, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day; two connecting rooms with bath for two persons, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per day; two connecting rooms with bath for four persons, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00 and \$16.00 per day; suites of parlor, bedroom and bath for one or two persons, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 per day. (If desired, additional bedrooms may be rented connecting with these suites.) When asking for reservations, please state the number of persons, date and hour of arrival. The hotel is conducted on the European plan only.—Chas. A. Bennett, D. O., Chairman, Halls and Exhibits.

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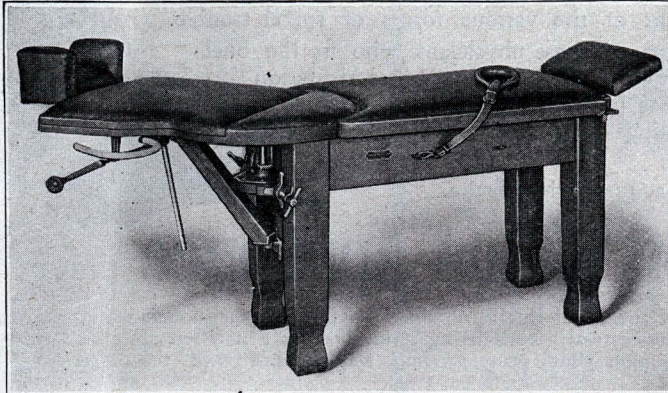
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Dr. "Bill" Smith Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS to the "Bill" Smith Fund are coming in, but not as fast as we would like to have them as we hope to see this fund grow to several hundred dollars during the next two months. Why not make this fund stand as a worthy memorial of the appreciation of the profession for the great services rendered to the cause of osteopathy by Dr. Smith.

Contributions to Dr. "Bill" Smith Fund.

Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., Chicago.....	\$5.00
Mrs. Fisher, Sr., Chicago.....	1.00
The O. P. Co., Chicago.....	5.00
Dr. Chas. M. La Rue, Lancaster, Ohio.....	2.00
Dr. Roy Burnard, Chicago.....	5.00
Dr. R. C. Dugan, Marion, Ohio.....	5.00

Enclosed please find check for \$5.00 for the "Bill" Smith Fund. We all know Dr. Smith did very much for osteopathy in the early days and I think we should show our appreciation by supporting this fund.—R. C. Dugan, D. O., Marion, Ohio.

**Seeking Legislation in the Shadow
of a University—A Review of the
Efforts of Ontario Osteopaths
to Secure Recognition**

FOR years osteopaths in Ontario have been working along the line of least resistance, hoping that the opportune time might come when we could assert our rights and demand legislation. A year ago now we attempted the introduction of a bill to legalize the practice of osteopathy and the government turned it down, but it seemed as if the year 1912 was to be the eventful year in our history from the fact that the Medical Council voluntarily introduced a bill in the form of an amendment to the regular medical bill, asking that the osteopaths be granted the rights and privileges of practicing their science in the Province of Ontario. Everything seemed to run smoothly, and we were assured by our friends in the Parliament as well as members of the committee that everything was most satisfactory and, in fact, after several conferences with the Medical Council we agreed before the committee that the bill as introduced in the House, and referred back to the committee, was just and proper. After its second reading, the bill was returned to the

House for final reading, when it was objected to by the chiropractors, Christian scientists, fitters of trusses, etc., as interfering with the liberty of British subjects. The chiropractors stated that they "wished to be left alone," as they were not practicing osteopathy, but when the committee asked them regarding their method of treating it was plainly noted that it was fake osteopathy. The night before the committee meeting we wired to Des Moines to determine for sure whether they had legislation in their own state, and we produced the telegram stating they had not, before the committee.

Next came the Christian Scientists, who quoted Scripture and stated that the legislature had no right to prevent any intelligent man, if he so wished, to engage anyone to cure him "by prayer or other means," and the chairman of the committee made the suggestion that they be allowed to practice, but "without remuneration." This was strongly objected to by the Christian scientists.

We were making splendid progress. Dr. G. B. Littlejohn, of Chicago, having made a speech, presenting the osteopathic situation in the United States, and being a British subject to the extent of having graduated from medical schools in the "home-land," made a good impression on the committee as he compared the practice of medicine with the practice of osteopathy.

Little did we dream that any further objection would arise, or that the university phase of the subject should loom up as it did when the president of the university asked that the "bill be not rushed through." As it stood the person qualifying only in osteopathy would be able to set himself up as a general "medical practitioner." He suggested that a "careful study of just what osteopathy was should be made, and what the effect of such a measure would be upon the medical faculty of the university." We were terror stricken, as we appreciated the fact that we were seeking legislation within the shadow of one of the greatest universities on the American continent and that the pride of the university had been touched, and that the Medical Council had not consulted properly with the university in which a medical course is given. The com-

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mittee acquiesced and laid the matter over for another year, stating that the bill would be "retroactive." In short, the bill calls for the registration, without examination, of osteopaths who are graduates of a college having at present, at least, a three-year course, starting with January, 1912, and henceforth examination in subjects under Medical Council, excepting osteopathic therapeutics, which will be taken under a member of our own, to be appointed in the Council.

Just the attitude we will assume for the coming year we have not yet decided, but we are determined that we will have a just law or no law at all. The sweeping victory in Alberta had great weight before the committee, and if it had not been for the retarding influence of the university we would have had a legislative enactment on the books today.

Detroit Convention Arrangement Committee:

Arrangement:

Henry B. Sullivan, Chairman.
Rebecca B. Mayers, Sec'y-Treas.

Clinics:

Theodore L. Herroder, Chairman.

Press:

Dr. Herbert Bernard, Chairman.

Hall and Exhibits:

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An Osteopathic Colony—Plan of Joint Owners of Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium for the Mutual Benefit of Those Interested Along the Lines of Recreation and Professional Investigation.

ALL who have been interested in the pioneer work of establishing osteopathic therapeutics have been rewarded by seeing osteopathic graduates stand shoulder to shoulder in the examination of students from all schools of medicine and the result of this standing has demonstrated to the physician of today that the field of mechanical therapeutics as represented by the osteopathic profession has a permanent place in the therapeutic world.

However, it has been surprisingly apparent to most of us that as yet the public does not regard the osteopath as a physician in the common acceptance of the word. Thus, many of us have had as the explanation of a patient's non-appearance for a few days the statement that some acute malady had developed and they had to stop treatments for a while and go to see their physician. This fact alone has led some osteopathic practitioners to sacrifice the time from their profession and stand the financial loss in order to secure the title "M. D." in the hope of thereby overcoming the public opinion relative to their practice. We fear they will be disappointed in this expectation, as we have often times—in fact innumerable times—had the same experience, notwithstanding that we happen to have an M. D. degree.

The question before the profession is, how can we cope with this existing condition? It has been our conviction for many years that the only way to solve this problem is to establish institutions strictly osteopathic in nature and demonstrate to the public that we are equipped to take care of all cases handled by physicians of any school. This decision led us to the establishment of what is known

as Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium. Our original idea was to allow it to grow normally as a private institution, giving such time to it as our office practice would permit. In our association with other members of the profession it became apparent that the institution was capable of greater things, and the result was a joint ownership of the sanitarium by a sufficient number in the profession to justify it as a success professionally and financially, but it is of course at the service of every osteopath.

The growth of the institution under the joint ownership has demonstrated two things. The first is that for the sake of the profession we should increase the joint ownership. As it stands today, it is on a satisfactory basis, but to enlarge its scope professionally, and especially to enlarge its field of usefulness from the personal standpoint of those in the profession by combining with the Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium idea that of an osteopathic colony, the plan is as follows: The board of directors has secured an option on adjoining land to the institution, which has a lake frontage of practically fourteen hundred feet, including very desirable shore line on one of the most beautiful lakes in Wisconsin's celebrated lake region. The present plan is to divide this frontage into suitable lots whereby two osteopathic physicians who are accustomed to working together can so arrange their plans that one can secure a vacation, so absolutely necessary to the osteopathic physician, while the other cares for his work, he or she returning the compliment so that each may enjoy the same privilege, and it is estimated that the cottage can be sub-let when not in actual use by either of the owners, so as to pay a reasonable interest on the whole investment.

The absolutely mutual advantage of this plan will be shown to any one communicating with us relative to the same. Each purchaser will be given the option of retaining the stock in the sanitarium as an investment or using the same as cash in the purchase of one of these very desirable lots. The present equipment of Green Gables will be ample to take care of those in cottages adjoining the property if they choose to take their meals in the sanitarium dining-room. A plan is already on foot whereby a small tent city can accommodate an Interstate osteopathic meeting here during the summer, where all of us may enjoy a restful outing at this beautiful spot together with the privilege of conferring professionally relative to important data which a clinic of twenty-five to thirty patients right on the ground could furnish examples. These patients would represent various phases of the original research which can only take place in such an institution. If interested write Dr. W. D. McNary, 314 Matthews Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Big Line of Exhibits to be Shown at Detroit

THE A. O. A. holds its sixteenth annual meeting in Detroit from July 29th to August 2d inclusive. The coming convention will be a record breaker in every feature, including attendance. The exhibits will be of the highest class, everything pointing to one of the most successful years for our exhibitors.

Have you anything of interest that you wish to introduce among the osteopathic profession? If your product has merit and you are interested in the success of same, why not exhibit it at the coming convention? Once you decide to do this, you are assured of a successful market at the meeting, where you will come in personal contact with hundreds of osteopaths.

I will be pleased to co-operate with you in this matter. Do not let this opportunity slip from you. We have some very desirable exhibit space left. Write to me, asking for blueprint chart, showing the relative position of the exhibit space to the convention hall.—Charles A. Bennett, D. O., Chairman, Hall and exhibits.

Let us Record in Text-Books Our Advanced Interpretations of Osteopathic Principles.

By Earle S. Willard, D. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

IN reading Dr. De Tienne's discussion of my paper, "Reasons for Urging Academic Revision of the Principles of Osteopathy," I am glad to find that he is heartily in favor of the acceptance of the major proposition for which I am contending. And had the doctor carefully noted all the statements therein set forth, he would doubtless not appear, as he does throughout his discussion, in the position of disagreeing with me upon certain secondary matters.

For instance, near the beginning of the second paragraph in the context of the paper, when speaking of pressure upon a spinal nerve, I specifically state that it is "a condition that obviously will be followed by serious consequences." Again, in a quotation cited which appeared in the March, 1909, A. O. A. Journal, I made this statement, "To be sure every one knows that at times an articular defect itself brings deleterious pressure upon spinal nerves and mechanically impedes blood flow." Now this is certainly put directly and plainly, and nowhere in my paper do I advocate eradicating this particular etiological view from our literature. And yet—Dr. De Tienne makes the following comment: "I am not in favor of revision that will exclude the conception that 'Pressure on the nerve endangers functional activities' and 'obstruction to a blood vessel impedes the circulation of the obstructed vessels.'" Thus he makes the mistake of opposing me in a contention that I have never made.

By a careful reading of the context of my paper, it is plainly to be seen that I am not attempting to expound the philosophy of the osteopathic lesion, although the doctor seems to think that I am. On the contrary, from first to last, my aim is merely to point out that tremendous advances have been made in our conception or interpretation of fundamental matters without a proportionate advance taking place in the literature that should record these changes. As he himself states, these advanced teachings were matters of common acceptance when he was a "fledgling in college." As the Research Institute announced two years ago, they are views that have stood the test of six years' laboratory investigation. And as the majority of our profession will attest, they are principles that constantly guide us in our practice. And yet, they are matters that today receive but slight consideration in accredited expositions of osteopathy as well as in our text-books on principles and practice. And after all, it is solely from the latter that the "generations yet unborn," which he speaks of, will learn of osteopathy. Thus, the supreme question for each of us today is this, "Are we to let the advances we have made die with this generation?"

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Response to Address of Dr. E. S. Willard, on "The Need for Revision of Osteopathic Principles"

By E. E. Tucker, D. O., New York City.

DR. WILLARD makes me think of one of Kipling's characters in "Captain Courageous," the captain who could always find the cod, and who explained his success by saying that when he wanted to find where the cod had gone he thought as a cod. This is no reflection on Dr. Willard's intelligence. The way in which he resembles the sea captain is in this—that he attempts to think as the osteopathic profession, to think its thoughts for it. There are, in his address, two points that strike me as being of greatest importance, the first is the actual revision which he discussed, and the second is the means for carrying this revision into effect throughout the minds of the profession.

The word revision strikes me as being perhaps too strong a word. We are hardly yet revising, we are still devising. The thing that he would revise had hardly risen to the dignity of an osteopathic principle, but is merely a current, or perhaps even a first effort at explanation of what osteopathy found. Although this was never given scientific dignity, at least so I think, yet it was nevertheless used as an explanation, and there is undoubtedly an evil here that should be remedied. Supposing this idea (if it be erroneous) and other erroneous ideas, gained currency, then we have no way to stop them. It is true that we are no worse than the rest of the world in that regard, but if Dr. Willard can show us a way to be better than the rest of the world, how to keep our profession up-to-date, to keep the mass of it up to the leaders of it, it would certainly be an admirable thing.

Before, however, we revise a principle, we want to be able to revise it right, and before we establish such a thing as censorship we want to be very sure that we have the final revelation in the matters which are to be censored. The question is, can we state a final truth in this or in any other matter? Can we safely establish a final authority in human and fallible men? Take, for instance, this very principle, the effect of an osteopathic lesion. We have already seen how two or three of the speakers tonight have differed on that point, and I happen to know there are others who have still further ideas. Is it safe to censor them? I myself have ideas that differ somewhat from Dr. Willard's ideas, and since that is one of the points that he brought up I will discuss them.


In some cases seen recently by me it has appeared that when a lesion is first produced there is first of all an over-stimulation of the very organ that later on becomes diseased. In other words, the first effect of a lesion appears to be stimulation; the organ appears avid of work, and overdoes itself and soon falls a victim of abuse just exactly as any other over-worked organ will fall a victim of abuse. In other words, the mechanical lesion leads to stimulation which finally becomes irritation and the organ becomes diseased in simple obedience to perfectly well-known physiological laws. If this idea be generally accepted then we have a broadening of physiology and pathology until they meet.

Now, as to the source of this irritation. Its presence is undeniable. Whatever else we have or do not have we certainly have irritation. It

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does not matter what causes the irritation, whether pressure or stretching or banking up of blood, or squeezing out of blood, or contracture, or whether sprain or strain or bad diet, or weakening of abdominal walls or mental lesion, whatever one may believe in—it does not matter a particle what is the source of irritation, the irritation is the *factor that travels*.

Nor does it matter a particle what tissue be irritated, whether ligament, membrane, artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic, or whether muscle or skin. In whatever tissue the irritation be produced it is in all cases absorbed by the sensory nerves in that part and in that way, in fact in that way *only*, can it travel away from the point where it is produced. That is the business of the sensory nerves, to absorb stimulants and to carry them to the spinal ganglia. There is no other way that it can travel from the lesion to any other point.

Here their behavior has been pretty thoroughly mapped out according to physiological laws. All stimulation tends to spread as broadly through the nervous system as possible, so that the whole body and all of the functions thereof may adjust themselves to it. But when the stimulation becomes irritation, then the nerves rebel. The highest nerve centres being the most sensitive are the first to rebel. We have first an overstimulation of the philosophy in the attempt to adjust itself to the disease, but this overstimulation becomes irritation and philosophy becomes pessimism; or even bad temper; or may even become a worse motive. If the irritation becomes severe enough, all the higher centres as a whole rebel and the effect is pain—the pain being, of course, felt in the higher centres as a last stage before their rebellion withdraws them from co-ordination with those below. After the withdrawal the condition then becomes a spasmodic one, the overflow of irritation taking place through the spinal centres. A little later as the reflex shortens itself further for the same cause, and flows through the vaso-motor nerves, the condition becomes one of congestion, followed by all the stages of inflammation. The organ into which this overflow of irritation will go depends upon what nerves have least resisting power.

Disease is wholly a matter of the efficiency

of an organ. But the efficiency of an organ has reference not to itself—it does not work for itself—but to the rest of the body. An organ, except as it be merely a piece of meat, cannot be considered apart from this nervous mechanism, and the efficiency of the organ as such depends chiefly upon the integrity of its nerve mechanism. The causes of insufficiency are to be found there. Any irritation affecting a part of the system in which these nerves lie will to some degree interfere with the efficiency of the organ. Among causes of irritation, osteopathic lesions rank as something more than 50 per cent. Abuse of function ranks next.

But we may broaden our view in the matter to include other things besides osteopathic lesions as sources of irritation; as, those who put specially made shoes on your feet, remove strain and irritation therein, and cure disease; and to include those who put trusses and belts upon the abdomen to remove strain and irritation and thereby cure disease; and to include those who put glasses upon the eyes, remove strain and irritation there and cure diseases; and include also those who by the use of water or other means to produce heat and cold, exercise the vaso-motor system, open up the congested or the unduly contracted capillaries, remove deadlocks and irritations and so cure diseases, and so on endlessly through all parts of the body and through every function therein.

In short, if we reform the osteopathic principles, or even attempt to formulate them authoritatively, we ought to be very careful that it is to be done right. We cannot put the authority of the profession behind a thing not scientifically proven. We run grave risk of allowing someone to foist his pet theories on us. On the other hand, an authoritative censor would be apt to nip in the bud many a thing that should be tried out.

The next point that Dr. Willard brings up seems to be that osteopathic ideas spread too rapidly through medical and other healing bodies, and too slowly through the osteopathic profession itself. And that false, erroneous and harmful ideas gain or are likely to gain currency; and that there should be some official body to see to it.

The question is one for the scientific organizations of the profession. The schooling of a professional man should never cease. He should tell what he knows and learn what the other fellow has found out, all his life. That is one of the marks of the profession. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a more perfect organization. If we could have a body for doing such work it would mean that while we already have the best organized body of scientific men in the world, we would then become the model for scientific organizations for all future generations.

There are two things to be considered. The first is the dangers to be avoided. Science is not a static thing, but is a growing thing. Only the dead languages are fixed and static and in so far as science has written itself in the dead languages it has lost all the vitality and growing energy of the people, particularly the American people where popular education is such a feature. Organizations always tend to conservatism, they always have and they always will. An organization with any negative functions might become a very serious handicap, might attempt to do for the new ideas and new minds the very thing that the medical profession is attempting to do for us. For instance, had such a college formulated the principle that Dr. Willard wishes to change, that change would have been much more difficult. We don't want any dead language or principle around us.

It is not a question of fairness, it is a question of psychology. Authority is never prone

to go back on itself. Authority is naturally and emphatically conservative.

The second thing is what is to be done.

There are three sources for our ideas.

First is the laboratory work.

Second is the statistical work gathered from the experience of the whole profession.

Third is individual genius.

The first of these the profession already has. It has its research institute with its laboratory. As to the second, it already has its beginnings of a statistical bureau which is trying to get the profession in the habit of keeping case reports and answering its letters. As to the last, it also has magazines and societies which depend entirely upon its individual genius for their programs and their progress. The question, then, which Dr. Willard brings up, if we may be allowed to magnify it to its highest possible scope, is one of an organization for making effective the ideas thus brought up, an organization which shall first select and then present these ideas in such a way that no member of the profession can escape considering them.

In the heads of the research institute we have already just such an academic head, and those of you who have read its last report will recognize the fact that it has tried the only means in its power to bring about the general acceptance of this very revision that Dr. Willard urges. The question then is one of a broader board covering all of the sources of ideas, and with more perfect powers for bringing these ideas home to the profession.

I may also say that we have already in existence a publicity bureau whose business should be to see to it that the credit for the osteopathic discoveries shall be given where it belongs, and that such ideas as are of general public interest shall be published.

These bodies are all independent. Perhaps the organization of them into a college to work together under one head might be a thing of great advantage to us. As to the authoritative text-books, I believe in books and in plenty of them; but I believe in books as marking progress only, never as final. The purpose of each book should be to make possible a better one. I may say in conclusion that Dr. Willard's prospectus seems to offer a most thorough review of conditions in the spine which become sources of irritation and causes of disease.

Opportunities for Osteopaths

IN this column we want to list towns that present opportunities for good osteopathic practice. If you know of any town, or towns, in your state that needs an osteopath or that can support more practitioners, tell us about it. State briefly something of the circumstances and conditions such as size, character and attitude of the people.

There is a good opportunity for some well-qualified osteopath (man preferred) at Ponca City, Okla., population 3,000 to 3,500. Osteopathy is well established. I have been in continuous practice here five years, and have the very best class of patients, have held up the price, and get as much as any osteopath in Oklahoma for my work. This is a mighty good field, and any osteopath looking for an opening should investigate. I intend changing my location, and will make the very best terms for the right man; no use to take time writing about this location unless you mean business. I wish to figure with a man who can make good in practice with any doctor of any and all schools of medicine.—*Dr. A. K. S. Calvert, Ponca City, Okla.*

Data on Spinal Meningitis Desired

We should be very glad to have brief data from those who have successfully treated cases of Spinal Meningitis. We should like to know the number of cases treated in the profession and the percentage of cases resulting favorably after treatment. Short stories on this topic would be acceptable for *Osteopathic Health*.

BOOK OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY

We are able to offer at prices far below the original cost, a complete medical reference library consisting of:

- 30 Volumes, "Lippincott's Clinics."
- 8 " " "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," by Albert H. Buck, of New York.
- 5 " " "Appletons Medical Library, namely:
 - (a) "Diseases of the Intestines"—Boas.
 - (b) "Practical Dietetics"—Thompson.
 - (c) "Diagnostics of Internal Medicine"—Butler
 - (d) "Tillman's Text Book of Surgery"—Tilton.
 - (e) "Albert's Surgical Diagnosis"—Frank.
- "A Treatise on Massage," by Graham.
- "Pain"—Its Causation and Diagnostic Significance in Internal Diseases—Rudolph Schmidt.
- 2 Volumes "Diseases of the Organs of Respiration"—Samuel West.
- 4 " " "Medical Jurisprudence Forensic Medicine and Toxicology"—Withaus & Becker.
- "Medical Library on Anatomy"—Leidy.
- "Manual of Practical Anatomy"—Cunningham.
- "Oppenheim's Diseases of the Nervous System"—Mayer.
- "The Eye and Nervous System"—Posey & Spiller.
- "Lippincott's Medical Dictionary," Illustrated.
- "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women"—Crossen.
- "Post Mortem Pathology"—Cattell.
- "The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain"—Byron Robinson.
- "Analysis of the Urine"—Hofmann & Ultzmann.
- "Quiz Compend, Anatomy"—Dr. Potter.
- "Studies in the Osteopathic Sciences"—Basic Principles—Louisa Burns.
- "The Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy"—A. T. Still.
- "Osteopathy Complete"—Barber.
- "Principles of Osteopathy"—Hazzard.
- "Philosophy of Osteopathy"—Andrew T. Still.

The library is being sold because of the death of its former owner, and the widow wishes to raise money quickly. It will be sold either in its entirety, or in separate volumes. If taken complete, this splendid library—which cost originally over \$700.00—will be sold for \$95.00, f. o. b., point of shipment. If you are a book buyer, here is a chance for a good investment. We are open to offers for sets or individual volumes in event that the library is not sold complete.

The Osteopath Publishing Co.
215 South Market Street
Chicago

Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

Conducted by Herbert Bernard, D. O., Fine Arts Building, Detroit, Mich.

Will some one please crack the following:

First Nut—Why does the right innominate rotate forward and downward more often than the left?

Second Nut—Why is an impaction between the tenth and eleventh dorsal so common?

Third Nut—Why does the axis rotate posteriorly on the right side in relation to the third cervical which points the spinal process of the axis to the left more frequently than in the opposite direction?

Many cracks from many sources will be appreciated.—Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Illinois.

In answer to Dr. Fryette's first question, Why does the right innominate rotate forward and downward more often than the left? I will say that I was not aware that this was so. In fact, I have never noticed this lesion as occurring more often on one side than the other. I rather think that this lesion has occurred as often in the left innominate as in the right, at least I have so found it in my practice. The second question, "Why is an impaction between the tenth and eleventh dorsal so common"? Because this is the weakest part of the dorsal spine. We must consider the fact that the tenth, eleventh and twelfth dorsal vertebrae each have but one articular facet for the head of the rib. Therefore there is no head of the rib with its interarticular ligament between the ninth and tenth, and tenth and eleventh vertebrae, which will easily allow the tenth vertebrae to go posterior on its articular facets. This is coupled with the fact that the eleventh rib has but very little anterior support, which allows the eleventh vertebrae to go anterior. The two vertebrae (tenth and eleventh dorsal) being displaced thus is the only way an impacted lesion can be formed.

Dr. Fryette's third question is one that has often bothered me. I have noticed the frequency of the axis rotating posteriorly on the right side more often than on the left, and am utterly unable to account for it. So far as I know, or can find out, the cervical spine has an equally distributed tissue support for each vertebrae. I would like to hear from some of the family on this question, which is, indeed, a "hard nut to crack."

M. D.'s Keep Up Persecution of Dr. Pellette

AS a great many of the profession are interested in knowing how I came out in my case which was to be tried this April term of court, I will give some details.

The case came up in court this week, and my lawyers, Sam Jones of Lyons, Kans., and Charles Williams of Hutchinson, Kans., soon convinced the court that they had no case against me, and the judge decided to throw it out of court. However, the state asked for more time (the case has been hanging fire since last year) and while the judge said he was convinced that they had no grounds for a case, yet he would give them sixty days to bring in evidence, and thirty days more for our side to answer. Then if they can convince the court that they have sufficient grounds for a case, it will be tried next September. If they cannot do this, the judge said the case would be dismissed—thus making a ruling that osteopaths in the state of Kansas cannot be tried for murder or manslaughter in any form, unless it be proved that they intentionally and voluntarily committed such crime, without trying to cure the patient. It isn't probable that the case will ever go to trial now, but if it does, it won't be till next September term of court. In the meantime the county attorney has told us he will next have me arrested for practicing surgery—this crime or misdemeanor being committed when I cut the umbilical cord in child-birth cases; and if he does this also will have to be fought out in next September term of court.

As those who have kept in touch with the case know, I have been arrested on one fool trumped-up charge after another since last August, and have beat them

badly on every one that came to trial, but they don't seem to know when they are "beat." There have been nine different complaints against me since August, and I have been arrested on five of them, and three of them have never come to trial on account of there being no grounds for a case, and two cases came up for trial, in which I won out gloriously, using only their own witnesses.

The last case was for manslaughter. I had an obstetric patient last October, in which, after I had safely delivered the baby, I found an adhered placenta, and on account of previous persecutions and warnings of the county attorney, I sent for the only M. D. in town who seemed to be friendly to me, and he came. After he had performed an operation for removal of the adhered placenta, the woman died—apparently from heart failure and shock. Every one seemed to be satisfied that we had done all that could have been done

partly of "old-timers" who resent anything new, and partly of new comers who are the off-scourings of the earth. We only have allopaths here, and some of them are so old fashioned and ignorant and withal so rotten, morally, that they would do anything in their power to run osteopathy out, and with an absolutely corrupt county attorney to work with, they have been able to make me lots of trouble and expense. The big majority of business men and merchants and people of the town are in sympathy with me and will hardly stand much more of this foolishness.

The last cause that partially helped this along could probably be ascribed to "militant osteopathy." Now I believe in "militant osteopathy" all right enough, but as a friend remarked, "while it will help boost osteopathy, yet it is — on the osteopath, in a country like this." The enmity of these M. D.'s is partly on account of my wonderful success out here, and partly can be traced to "militant osteopathy"—being independent of the "medics" in treating my cases—and refusing to treat in conjunction with drug-giving, as a great many osteopaths do; and in proclaiming to each patient, who was inclined to want to take drugs along with treatment, or who asked my opinion about certain drugs for certain diseases, etc, that DRUGS CANNOT CURE DISEASE, and WHY they couldn't cure disease; and in denouncing certain drugs as *poisonous and dangerous*. All this has enraged the "medics" who were giving these drugs right along, in the good old fashioned allopathic way.

But in spite of all I have gone through I still believe in "militant osteopathy," and if I had it to do over again, and had to come out here to no-man's-land" again, I would practice "militant osteopathy" using, of course, all the policy I could, and always being agreeable and pleasant and kindly, and not abusive nor belligerent to any one. Some of my friends accused me of "being over-enthusiastic," but one must be for the greatest success. I don't believe in being half-hearted in anything that is worth while. If people are going to be educated up to osteopathy and away from drugs, they must be taught the uselessness and harmfulness of drugs.—Eugene F. Pellette, D. O., Liberal, Kans.

A Later Letter.

The latest development in my case is that while the other case was dismissed by the judge for lack of evidence, they have now come up with an amendment filed in court, making an entirely new charge against me of murder in the third degree, and the county attorney says he will have me rearrested this month for murder in the third degree. The people of Liberal are very indignant over the matter, but it seems there is no way to stop the county attorney from such malignant persecution.—Eugene F. Pellette, D. O., Liberal, Kans., May 3d.



Kyoto, Japan
mch 9 1912

Dr. Teall in His Jinrikisha.

Dr. Teall in the Orient.

The following characteristic message explains itself:

"He was a right good Injun,
Within the reservation fence,
He garnered in the wampun
And did not wander hence.
Until there came a restless day—
He started on a run;
And now he's 'East of Suez.'

With all its joyous fun cataloged by R. Kipling in his justly celebrated history, not to mention typhoon and monsoon; the revolutionist, and insurrecto; bubonic plague and small pox; harri-karri, Jiu Jitsu and the Gaisha."—Father Teall, Manila, March 21st.

under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the same M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, immediately "got busy," and just two months after the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial.

Now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up

A Chance for the Wise Man.

Six hundred assorted magazines imprinted with card and delivered for \$10.50. Build up practice in the summer and it will increase many times in the winter. Seeds of information sowed now will bring a harvest of patients in the fall. Let the magazines work for you while you are resting or "vacating" and there will be plenty of work waiting for you when you are ready to take hold again. See page 14.

Everything Ready for Big Boston Meeting

PROGRESS is being made in rounding up arrangements for our next annual convention to be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, May 24th and 25th. Everything points to a grand success. The co-operation of every member is only wanted to make this the best meeting in the history of the organization. Every detail will be carried out to the letter and it is hoped that a *esprit de corps* will exist at this convention and that every member will feel at home. A reception committee of live wires will look after the wants of the members and make it a point that our members become better acquainted with each other. We expect a large attendance outside of New England and it is hoped by the officers that every member of the association will make an effort to be present. Among the good things to be offered at this osteopathic feast we might mention the following at this time: Dr. Mark Shrum, of Lynn, "Typhoid Fever"; Dr. Willard D. Emery, of Manchester, "Something Further on the Subject of Auto-Toxemia"; Dr. Norman D. Mattison, president of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, "Flat Feet"; Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, ex-president of the New York State Osteopathic Society, "Pelvic Lesions"; Dr. C. Edward Farnum, of Newport, "Neurasthenia"; Dr. Lottie C. Barbee, of Springfield, "Cervical Lesions"; Dr. Ward C. Bryant, of Greenfield, "Children's Diseases."—Eva G. Reid, D. O., Secty.

A Patient's Definition.

In reply to a friendly demand:

"What's an osteopath?"

Faith! he is grand.

He will make you well quick,

Even though you're quite sick,

But his methods are not slight of hand.

—U. B. Kochsperger,
Patient at McNary Bros.' Sanitarium.

The Osteopathic Physician

The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

Published on the 15th of Every Month by

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
215 SOUTH MARKET STREET
Chicago, Ill.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B. M. D. D. O.
Editor and Manager

Ralph Arnold, Assistant Manager

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Entered as second-class matter April 7th, 1903, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3d, 1879.

Editorial

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

VOL. XXI. MAY, 1912. No. 5.

DR. WILEY AND OSTEOPATHY.

At a hearing in Washington, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, April 24, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly of the Bureau of Chemistry, or "Pure Food Department," characterized osteopathy as a "pure fraud." He is quoted as saying:

"I don't believe in the creed of osteopathy. It has no school; it has no scientific basis; it is a pure fraud," said Dr. Wiley. "They sometimes succeed, but are successful because they don't stick to their creed. The idea about the displacement of the cervical vertebrae is absurd. If you will excuse me, it is the vertebrae of the osteopath that is out of position, not the vertebrae of the patient of the osteopath."

The newspapers seized on this sensational testimony and it appeared in special dispatches with big headings such as "Osteopathy Pure Fraud, Says Wiley," "Osteopathy Assailed," etc. Coming from a man who has been regarded as an expert and a champion of fair play and honesty, many people have undoubtedly given these remarks of Dr. Wiley's serious thought, and even those who have been benefited by osteopathy and thus proven its worth have possibly felt some misgivings as to the soundness of their faith.

We regret exceedingly that such remarks have come from Dr. Wiley. We have always regarded him as progressive and broadminded as well as courageous and firm in conviction. This wild outbreak against osteopathy shows him to be, after all, deep dyed in allopathic prejudice and ignorance. It is another instance that proves conclusively how impossible it is for the average man of allopathic persuasion and training to regard the cure of disease from any point of view other than that of drugs and chemicals. Unfortunate as are these remarks of Dr. Wiley, we believe they will react in favor of rather than against osteopathy. They will cause personal investigation to be made, and the lay mind, being at least open to proof and conviction can be shown by actual demonstrations that osteopathy is capable of producing satisfactory results, where drugs absolutely fail. Words however wild and vindictive, cannot avail against facts, and, dear as is the old drug fetich to the public, health is dearer still and drugs will be discarded and osteopathy accepted just as soon as they realize and know that it is more effective in preserving

health. Posterity will record that Dr. Wiley made one of the big mistakes of his career when he went on record that "osteopathy is a pure fraud."

COLORADO OSTEOPATHS SCORE AGAIN.

Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, has appointed Dr. Jeannette Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. The allopaths say she is not eligible to serve and the appointment will be contested. This, of course, was to be expected, but whether or not Dr. Bolles is permitted to serve, this appointment marks another step forward to the proper recognition of osteopathy in Colorado. A good fight has been made for an independent board and we understand it will be continued, but when the measure before the last State Legislature failed of passage by a narrow margin, the Governor stated that the osteopaths should at least be represented on the State Medical Board. The resignation of Dr. Van Meter from the Board gave him an opportunity to put his suggestion into effect by appointing Dr. Bolles. We hope the Colorado osteopaths will go right ahead with their fight for an independent examining board, and it seems to us that the confidence in the profession expressed by Governor Shafroth in his appointment of Dr. Bolles will do much to increase public support and influence favorable action on the part of the Legislature.

The appointment speaks well for Dr. Bolles' prestige and reputation and we congratulate her on the honor she has won.

UNFAIR TO OSTEOPATHY.

One form of injustice arising from such medical laws as exists in Illinois, which class osteopaths with "other drugless healers," is shown in the reports issued by the Illinois State Board of Health in regard to the number of persons taking the various examinations with the percentages who passed and failed to pass. The report says that of 179 osteopaths and other drugless healers who appeared for examination only 61 were successful. Newspapers throughout the state and country have displayed headlines such as "Osteopaths Make Poor Showing," etc., it being assumed apparently that the majority of the 179 applicants were osteopaths. Newspaper comments on this report of the Illinois State Board have been so numerous as to arouse the suspicion that some special effort had been made to call attention to the matter. At any rate, the fact remains that the failure of all sorts of irregular practitioners to pass the examination has been used in such a way as to cast reflection on the educational qualifications of real osteopaths. The truth of the matter is that where given a fair show osteopaths make exceptionally good records in examinations.

THE RESEARCH FUND.

The board of trustees of The A. T. Still Research Institute are pushing their work vigorously, and with good success. Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, of Cleveland, who has been unselfishly devoting an immense amount of energy to the proposition, estimates that possibly four thousand members of the profession will contribute \$1.00 a month under the special proposition proposed some time ago. The regular monthly income together with the special "building" fund the Chicago D. O.'s hope to raise would make it possible for the institute to have a home of its own and be on running basis next winter. If each individual will do his or her part and keep alive to present the institute idea to more prosperous patients, whenever opportunity arises, The A. T. Still Research Institute can be made a grand success and a vital, active, agency for the advancement of osteopathy. The plan to develop the institute to its fullest capacity for good is so intrinsically worth while and laudable and means

so much for the dignity and prestige of osteopathy that it should inspire real enthusiasm and hearty co-operation in each and every member of the profession. A good example has been set by those having the matter in charge and we hope to hear a fine report of progress at the Detroit meeting.

NATIONAL HEALTH BUREAU STILL A LIVE ISSUE.

The smaller newspapers of the country are running many items about the proposed National Health Bureau, most of them praising the plan highly and setting forth numerous plausible reasons why it would be a great forward step in the matter of health conservation. These articles for the most part bear the earmarks of having been inspired by literature from the same publicity bureau. The people of the country are being very carefully informed that the amended Owen bill, "In an endeavor to quiet the fears of certain schools of healing the bill provides that 'the health service shall not interfere with any of the functions belonging exclusively to the states, nor permit any one to enter the premises of private persons without permission of the owner or occupant, and shall have no power to regulate the practice of medicine or the practice of healing, or to interfere with the right of the citizen to employ the practitioner of his choice or to make any discrimination in favor of or against any school of medicine or healing.'" All of this goes to show that untiring effort is being made to pacify public sentiment against this kind of legislation. Of course, "there's a reason," and the public, we believe, is "getting wise" to what is the real reason back of all this so-called *altruistic* agitation. Some of the reasons why the Federal government should not undertake this kind of legislation are well stated in a circular of the National League for Medical Freedom:

"The Government should not sanction the dissemination of information prepared and distributed by one school of medicine. It promotes discord, because theories of one school will be disputed or rejected by other schools, which are just as apt to be correct in their theories as the school giving out the information through its representative head of the Government Bureau. There is no necessity for the preparation of ingenious health bulletins for the purpose of obtaining publicity in the public press of alleged preventable disease measures. The people want facts, not theories. The Federal Government should not give out any information to the people as to medical theories. It is history that medical opinions are reversed and revised every few years, and even months. State medicine is as bad as State religion. The Federal Government has no right to compel the belief in medicine in which a citizen does not believe, any more than it has to force the belief in any religion which he does not accept."

The allopathic school, which would unquestionably control the bureau, has not been able to establish itself as an exact science entitling it to leadership and public confidence, but on the contrary is in a state of confusion from conflicting theories. On the other hand it has given abundant proof by its abuse of powers already conferred, that it would be arbitrary and bigoted in its attitude toward other schools of healing and be as a mill stone on the neck of independent thought and progress in therapeutics. The cause of real conservation of public health will be best preserved and protected by the defeat of the Owens bill and all similar measures.

DETROIT OSTEOPATHIC CONVENTION BULLETIN.

The initial number of *The Detroit Osteopathic Convention Bulletin* has made its appearance and is a credit to the energetic chairman of the Information Committee, Dr. Geo. Burt F. Clarke. It is full of timely news and information about what is being prepared for us at Detroit, as well as notices of dates assigned for various auxiliary meetings and reunions. The business manager of the *Bulletin* has evidently been very busy as he has lined up quite a little advertising, which is something not easy to get for a special pamphlet of this kind.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF PRACTICE.

The purely business side of practice is too often almost entirely neglected and seldom gets the attention it deserves. The average doctor becomes so engrossed in the study of his science and its practical application that he overlooks many details that would tend to better success, financially, and greater enjoyment in his work. On this page we want to discuss such things as the keeping of case records and accounts; office equipments and furnishings; arrangements of offices and treating rooms; conveniences for callers and patients, etc. We shall welcome suggestions from doctors as to the methods they have found satisfactory, and also information from manufacturers of physicians' furniture and equipment. Anything that will make an office more attractive in appearance, or more convenient; or any system or method by which business efficiency may be increased will be germane and acceptable.

A Successful Method of Taking Care of Treatment Gowns

In regard to ideas on office equipment, I am going to give you two which I am using: First, my sense of the eternal fitness of things precludes the idea of a lot of treatment gowns of all styles, colors and previous condition of servitude strung up on hooks about my office or dressing room. I had two dozen boxes made at the box manufacturers $3\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 19$ inches, i. e., the size of an ordinary shirt box. They were covered with what is known as cartridge paper, cloth bound edges, and cost me \$4.25 for the two dozen. Each woman patient is allotted a box and requested to bring her own gown, hair brush and comb, etc., as she desires, and these things are kept, of course, for her individual use. I have half a dozen of my own for occasional or new patients, or those Bohemian natures who are willing to wear any old gown or use a public comb and brush. The boxes are labeled on the front with adhesive labels and each patient is given her box as she enters the dressing room. They are kept on a shelf in a neat array. The arrangement is highly appreciated and I have had many satisfactory comments on it. Before I got these boxes made I used empty shirt boxes of uniform size obtained at the haberdasher's; but they are likely to be soiled and are not strongly made.

A simple system of keeping a combined history and account card:

I shall have to show a sample card which will explain itself. Each card carries its account for six months, when, if the account continues, a second card is attached to the

original by a common O. K. paper fastener.

These cards are filed in an ordinary card index box such as are sold by all stationers. I should prefer a card which would carry a full year's account, but have not found a box of sufficient size to accommodate such. The history side of card is intentionally left blank

to accommodate variations in the length of space under the heads of history, diagnosis, examination, treatment, etc. This having a brief history on the opposite side of the account, I find very convenient. The daily professional work is charged in a common date book from day to day and posted on the card

JOHN SMITH—123 Broad St.—Ae. 50—Jan. 15, '11.
Slipped and fell on sidewalk five days ago.
Has had severe pain in left hip extending to knee.
Walks with difficulty.

EXAM.—Left innom.—post.

4 and 5 lumbar ant.

TREAT.—Reduction of lesions—Hot water bag to lumbar region—Rest.

"History" side of Dr. Saunier's Record Card.

1911	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
JULY					5	2	2																											9.00
AUG.																																		9.00
SEPT.																																		
OCT.																																		
NOV.																																		
DEC.																																		

"Account" Side of Dr. Saunier's Record Card.

at night. These blanks cost me \$1.50 for 500, and are the best I have ever had.—Dr. A. J. C. Saunier, Los Angeles, Calif.

Convention Dates

Send your advance notices and have them listed in this department. Please use separate sheet of paper.

Detroit, Mich., July 29th to August 2d, annual convention of American Osteopathic Association, headquarters, Hotel Ponchartrain.

Kirksville, Mo., May 24th and 25th, annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association. Joint meeting with the Missouri Osteopathic Association.

Kirksville, Missouri, May 24th and 25th, annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Osteopathic Association.

Boston, Massachusetts, May 24th and 25th, eighth annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association. Headquarters, Hotel Vendome.

Green Bay, Wisconsin, June 5th and 6th, annual meeting of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association. Headquarters, Beaumont Hotel.

Peoria, Illinois, June 15th, annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic Association. Headquarters, Hotel Jefferson.



Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for Ye Book Reviewer's sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply got to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

"The True Significance of the Times is Reflected in Its Books."

Practical Surgery—By B. Roswell Hubbard, M. D.—The Segnogram Press, Publishers, Los Angeles, Cal.

This work comes to us from Dr. Hubbard, formerly of the faculty of Eclectic Medical School of Los Angeles.

It emphasizes the practical in surgery, the emergency operation that may chance at any time into the office of any practitioner. These it handles in such a way as to give the most information in the shortest time. It is highly recommended by Prof. Shaw of the Los Angeles School of Osteopathy, and we are happy to second his recommendation of this as an efficient work which compares well with other volumes in its field, well filled though it is.

"Surgery from the osteopathic point of view is essentially conservative, so far as major or radical operations are concerned. It is conservative in two ways. First in the more thorough efforts to avoid it, and second in the belief that when necessary it should be practiced only by the most expert, and under the best possible circumstances. There is a certain amount of surgery, however, that cannot be avoided, and for which the average practitioner must be responsible. This is the ground that Dr. Hubbard's volume more effectively covers. Dr. Hubbard, it is learned, has accepted the position as Professor of Surgery in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. We shall with considerable interest watch for such changes, as his experience with Osteopathy may lead him to make in his work."

Home Hygiene and Prevention of Disease. By Norman E. Ditman. Duffield & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.

If the true prevention of disease be knowledge of disease, then this book is well named. It desires to promote a better understanding of disease conditions. The statement by the author, in the preface, to the effect that the first aid to the sick is often as important as first aid to the injured, alone justifies the book. This is, of course, from a medical man's point of view. From the osteopathic point of view the advice given must be regarded almost as dangerous as it is helpful. The author, for instance, describes a treatment for consumption, using quinine hydrochlorate, nux vomica, atropine sulphate, codeine, pure creosote, etc. For other affections he suggests some similar prescriptions, as, for instance, for dysmenorrhea he suggests chloroform, morphine, etc. The advice as to diet, sanitation and habits is excellent. The advice as to medicine is—Medical advice.

On the whole, however, the osteopathic profession will profit by every increase in knowledge of the body, or of sanitation, or of medicines. Half of this knowledge will lead to an appreciation of osteopathy and half of it will lead to condemnation of things which are not osteopathic.

The book covers everything from good plumbing and sewage disposal to insanity, from tight lacing to typhoid, and no layman can read it without adding things of much value to his store of knowledge.

Wisconsin Association News Column

Last Call for the Green Bay Meeting
Wednesday-Thursday, June 5th, 6th

Osteopathic Technique—Clinics
Dr. D. W. ROBERTS
Des Moines Still College

The Osteopathic Needs in the Surgical Field

The Importance of a Proper Technique and Correct Interpretations of Urinary Findings

Obstetrics and Gynecology
No Banquet, But a Boat Ride on the Bay
Pooling of Car Fares
All Osteopaths Welcome

Short Suggestions For Newspaper Publicity

WE will show under this head short newspaper announcements that come to our attention and that we consider creditable and also articles suggested for such use.

Osteopathy is a science of curing disease without the use of drugs in any form. Its methods are distinctly different from those of any other therapeutic science and have nothing in common with massage or other mechanical methods. The rubbing and patting of massage is not osteopathy. However, there are self-styled osteopaths who, in their ignorance of the principles, perhaps use massage and other very unscientific manipulations and methods. Osteopathy results depend entirely upon the intelligent, scientific application of thoroughly established principles, by manipulations.

If someone, through ignorance or design, has told you that osteopathy is massage or has otherwise misrepresented it, come and see me. I will take great pleasure in explaining its methods.

Used by Dr. Charles D. Finley, Atlantic, Iowa.

Chance for the Man Whose Pocketbook Is Slim.

Six hundred assorted magazines imprinted with card and delivered, \$10.50. If your pocketbook is thin, here is your chance to stir things up and get the where-with-all to make it fat. We never offered better magazines at a bargain price. Just what you want to get business and now is the time when practice needs stimulating. If you want more practice, don't procrastinate or hesitate, send your money today and "get in" on this offer before it is too late. See page 14.

Some Correspondence with Dr. Wiley

Offers to Furnish Dr. Wiley With Data.

In regard to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's opinion of osteopathy, it would be easy to reconcile this expression with the rank and file of the "Regulars," but somehow I have always thought Dr. Wiley could not stoop to such depths of smallness. In spite of the great work he has done this is almost enough to make a fair-minded person lose faith in his honesty and squareness. It shows without doubt that he is not lacking in prejudice and bias. I felt justified in writing him as follows: Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I want to say that my opinion of you has always been of the highest and I am sorry you have given me occasion to consider you narrow and bigoted as are most members of your school. You perhaps think you know what you are saying when you brand osteopathy as a "pure fraud," etc., etc. I always supposed you were somewhat different from the usual run of allopaths—that you were open to conviction and reserved your opinion until you were as certain as a person possibly could be of your position.

I want to inform you that not only has osteopathy been proven sound and truthful by clinical evidence, but by laboratory experiments as well. If you care to enlighten yourself in this matter I will be glad to supply you with the literature.

I realize you have done a great work and that you are still fighting in the interests of a great cause and think it unfortunate that any of your energies should be diverted into discrediting osteopathy—a science that is in perfect harmony with all that is just and right.

Trusting it may prove "a word to the wise," etc., I am fraternally,—Geo. W. Reid, D. O., Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Wiley's Reply.

Dear Dr. Reid:—I have no quarrel with those who believe in any system of healing. I do not believe in any system of medicine which is founded upon any theory except this, namely, to use every known means to ascertain the true cause of a disease, and then every known remedy to combat it. The remark I made to which you refer was due to a question asked me by a member of the committee of Congress, before which I was speaking.

He asked me what I thought of that theory of disease which traces every disease to a pressure produced on the spinal cord by a displacement of vertebrae. I responded that I regarded such a theory as fraudulent, and all practice based upon such theory as fraudulent, and I further said that if that was osteopathy, then osteopathy was a fraud.

I have no doubt from what little I know of osteopathy, which I believe is a system of massage, that its practice is highly beneficial in many cases, and as a physician I thoroughly believe in massage as a remedial agent in many diseases. I am sorry that so-called physicians deify a theory, just as so many so-called Christians deify a creed.

If you have any literature respecting the fundamental theory of osteopathy which you can give me, and which is acknowledged by the school as being binding, I should be very glad to look it over. I am, respectfully, H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., May 2.

Dr. Reid Gives Some Needed Information.

Dear Dr. Wiley:—Your courteous letter of May second duly received. I am sorry you cannot better justify your scathing denunciation of Osteopathy, for this has put you in a bad light with a host of your admirers, including myself. I did not suppose you would venture an opinion on any subject until you were qualified by information to do so. I had always considered you an out and out, fearless advocate of the truth, actuated only by the highest and purest motives. How are we to know whether you are speaking from knowledge or from prejudice or bias in the future? If you had been conversant with Osteopathic teaching you could have informed that member of the Committee of Congress that Osteopathy does not trace "every disease to a pressure produced on the spinal cord by a displacement of vertebrae" and thereby acquitted yourself in a more becoming manner.

From your letter I judge your platform is "to use every known means to ascertain the true cause of a disease, and then every known remedy to combat it." Why then do you ignore and even try to defame the good name of Osteopathy—a science which has met with public approval because of its superior merit in relieving, curing and preventing human ills?

If deifying a theory or creed is having some bed-rock principle or foundation on which to stand I am pleased to say I belong to that class of so-called physicians of which you speak. History teaches that physicians and Christians as well, who do not have some bed-rock principle, theory or creed, for an anchor, lack stability. They are susceptible subjects for almost every bad or fancy that comes along.

While maintaining that a fundamental theory, principle or creed is needed by physicians and Christians alike, I nevertheless believe in having one that is all-inclusive—one that will not stand in the way of my using "every known means to ascertain the true cause of a disease, and then every known remedy to combat it."

Osteopathy, as I interpret it, measures up to this standard. While mechanical or anatomical adjustment of the human body is the distinctive feature of Osteopathic therapeutics it nevertheless does not constitute all. Adjustment is the keynote of our therapeutics. Thus mental adjustment, dietetic adjustment and even chemical adjustment come within the scope of Osteopathy.

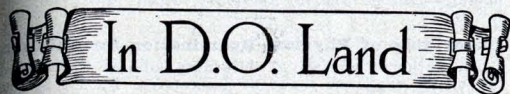
It is not surprising that some minds should confound Osteopathy with massage since our greatest achievements have been along the line of mechanical adjustment of the body, accomplished by the use of our hands. To minds that are biased or that do not look beneath the surface of things the two, of course, appear the same.

I will be pleased to send you literature explanatory of Osteopathy, but bear in mind that there is nothing "binding" on any of us. We are free to approve or disapprove of anything said or done by any member of our profession, whether his station be high or low.

Trusting you will pardon this intrusion on your valuable time, I remain, Very truly yours, *Geo. W. Reid, D. O.*, May 13th.

Self-Incriminating.

A remarkably honest Chicago doctor sent in a certificate of death the other day with his name signed in the space reserved for "Cause of death."



Idaho Osteopathic Examinations.

The Idaho State Board of Osteopathy will hold the next examination in Boise on June 27 and 28.—*E. E. Houseman, D. O., Secy. I. S. B. O.*

District of Columbia Bill Gets Favorable Report.

The bill for the regulation of the practice of osteopathy in the District of Columbia has been given a favorable report by the committee having the matter in charge.

Class Reunions at Detroit Convention.

Tuesday evening, July 30th, has been set aside for class reunions at the A. O. A. Detroit Convention. Old members of A. S. O. class of 1907 are requested to be present for a jolly reunion.—*Dr. K. T. Vyoberg, Secretary Class '07.*

Invitation to Osteopaths Visiting Portland.

Dr. F. E. Moore and Mrs. Moore, of 908 Selling building, Portland, Ore., extend a cordial invitation to osteopathic physicians visiting Portland during the Elks Convention, the first part of July, to make their offices their headquarters, or to have mail forwarded in their care.

Proceedings Against Unregistered Practitioner.

At the instance of Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, prosecution has been commenced against Alice J. Palos, operating an office in Philadelphia, on the charge of practicing osteopathy without being registered as required by the law. She has been held for trial in \$300 bail.

"Life" Tells Truth About Osteopathy and the M. D.'s.

Every D. O. should have a copy of "Life" for May 16th. It contains an excellent article showing that the M. D.'s hate osteopathy most because it has proved its merit, and is winning patients from the old drug superstition. Interest your friends and patients in reading this article. It is on page 1018 of the issue dated May 16th.

New Surgery Professor for Los Angeles College.

Dr. B. Roswell Hubbard, M. D., formerly of the Los Angeles Eclectic College, has accepted the chair of surgery at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. Dr. Hubbard says the surgery class numbers about seventy-five, and all bright students. Dr. Hubbard is the author of *Practical Surgery*, reviewed in another part of this issue.

King County, Seattle, Meeting.

The King County Osteopathic Association (Seattle) met in regular session with Dr. F. J. Feidler in April. The attendance was good. Unanimously the association went on record as opposing the Owens bill. Dr. James T. Slaughter presented a book review and Roberta Wimer Ford read a paper, "Osteopathic Influences on Dentition."

Dr. Poole Gives Demonstration of Technique.

Dr. I. Chester Poole, of Fall River, was the chief speaker at the April meeting of the A. T. Still Association of Massachusetts held April 27th at the office of Dr. Sidney A. Ellis in Boston. A case of hemiplegia was presented and Dr. Poole outlined his methods of diagnosis and treatment. Dr. Poole gave an excellent demonstration in technique.

Littlejohn College Will Carry Case to Higher Courts.

Having received an adverse decision in its fight to compel the Illinois State Board of Health to issue regular certificates to graduates of the college, the Littlejohn College of Osteopathy, Chicago, will carry the case to the Supreme Court. The verdict as rendered does not interfere with graduates of the Littlejohn College from practicing osteopathy in Illinois as heretofore.

ESSENTIAL BLOOD ELEMENTS

Which all convalescents lack, have been found by thousands of the leading physicians for their patients in

BOVININE

BOVININE supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Opsonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

BOVININE is not only a *perfect nutritive* tonic in itself, but being rich in **elementary iron** and all essential elements necessary for complete cell reconstruction and nutrition, it re-establishes completely normal metabolism, thus assuring a quick recovery from all wasting diseases.

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

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75 West Houston St., New York City

Miami Valley Meeting.

Dr. J. E. Hoskins, of Piqua, addressed the Miami Valley Osteopathic Society of Dayton, Ohio, at its regular meeting, May 2.

His subject was "The Sympathetic Nervous System; Its Relation to Osteopathic Technique."

The attendance was large and the subject handled in a very able manner. *W. A. Gravett, D. O., Sec'y.*

Maryland Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Osteopathic Association was held in Baltimore on April 20th with President Dr. Henry McMains in the chair. After order of business, Dr. Earl S. Willard of Philadelphia delivered a talk on inherent weakness and developed deformity of every man's spine. The meeting was followed by a good feast at Hotel Howard.—*H. D. Hurlock, D. O., Secretary.*

Southwest Michigan Meeting.

The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held a meeting in Kalamazoo April 6th with Drs. Phillips and Phillips. The program was most interesting and well prepared. Program: "Goitre—Osteopathy vs. Surgery," Dr. R. C. Virgil, Three Rivers; "Serum-therapy," Dr. Mary S. Howells, Coldwater; "Lesions, and Their Relation to Diseases of Liver," Dr. C. A. Williams, Coldwater.—*Frances Platt, D. O., Secretary.*

Dr. Wiley Criticized.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society at Philadelphia, April 25th, the statement of Dr. H. W. Wiley before the House Interstate Committee at Washington, D. C., that "osteopathy is a pure fraud," was denounced, and resolutions of protest were passed. Dr. Charles W. McCurdy spoke at length on the subject, and the resolutions were drafted by Dr. Earle S. Willard, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur and Charles J. Muttart.

Detroit Convention Hotel Accommodations.

In order to assure yourself of desirable hotel accommodation, make your reservations early. The convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Ponchartrian. Rooms may be had at this hotel from two dollars a day up. Make your reservation with the hotel management direct.

There are many good hotels in Detroit, where accommodations may be had more reasonable. It matters not where you decide to stay, "make your reservations now."

Boston April Meeting.

One of the best meetings ever held in Boston was that held by the Boston Osteopathic Society Saturday, April 27th. Dr. Eugene C. Link, of Stamford, Conn., and for a number of years on the treatment staff of the A. T. Still Infirmary, Kirksville, Mo., was the speaker. Technique was the subject. The doctor showed his method of finding lesions and how to correct them. A number of clinics were shown. After the meeting Dr. Link was entertained at lunch at the Boston Art Club by several members.

Kansas State Meeting.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Kansas Osteopathic Association was held at Topeka, April 5th and 6th. Legislation came in for an address by Dr. Hulett, of Topeka, and was followed by a general discussion. The case of Dr. Pellette was also considered. Some of the

addresses on the program were: "Is Osler Drifting Away from Medicine Toward Osteopathy," by Dr. F. M. Godfred, of Holton; "Demonstration," by Dr. Conner, of Kansas City; "The Present Day Osteopathic Belief and Education," by Dr. George Still, of Kirksville.

Miami Valley Meeting.

The Miami Valley Osteopathic Society of Dayton, Ohio, held its regular monthly meeting April 4 at the office of Dr. E. W. Sackett, Springfield. Dr. C. C. Hazard, of Washington C. H., was the speaker of the evening, his subject being "Minor Surgery." Two cases of hip dislocations were presented as clinics. The program, which was exceptionally good, was arranged by Drs. Minear and Sackett of Springfield, the society being their guests on this occasion. We had an unusually large attendance.—*W. A. Gravett, D. O., Secretary.*

Old Time Practitioner Passes On.

Dr. Julia C. Clarke, one of the early practitioners in Boston, died of pneumonia, April 14th, after a brief illness. She was 68 years old and graduated in the class of 1899, Boston Institute of Osteopathy. Dr. Clarke was a woman of fine attainments, loyal to the science of osteopathy, and one of its most enthusiastic workers. She was a member of the A. O. A., the New England Osteopathic Association, Massachusetts State Society and the Boston Osteopathic Society. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Boston Osteopathic Society, held April 16th, a resolution of respect and appreciation was passed.

Seventh District Iowa Meeting.

The Iowa Seventh District Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at Des Moines, March 16th. The programme included the following: "Amenorrhoea," Dr. Bertha Gates, Ames; "Enzymes," Dr. D. S. Jackman, Des Moines; Discussion of Bowel Conditions, Dr. D. E. McAlpin, Boone; Lesions and Technique, Dr. T. F. Weir, Winterset; the Osteopathic Concept, Dr. E. C. Thompson, Des Moines. A resolution favoring the establishment of an independent examining board in Iowa was passed. Dr. D. W. Roberts, of Des Moines, was elected president, and Dr. Bertha Gates, of Ames, was elected secretary and treasurer.

Western Pennsylvania Meeting.

The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held its regular semi-annual meeting and banquet at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, April 20th. A large attendance from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio were present and interesting addresses and demonstrations were given by Dr. Wm. Rohacek, of Greensburg, Dr. Bashline, of Grove City, and Dr. Dinsmore, of Pittsburgh. About seventy-five were present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Noyes Gaylord, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Dr. L. S. Irwin, of Washington, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Mary Compton, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Dr. Silas Dinsmore, Pittsburgh.—*Mary Compton, D. O., Secretary.*

Second District Iowa Meeting.

The Second District Iowa Osteopathic Association held their semi-annual convention April 25th at Cedar Rapids. The programme was devoted to the throat and consisted of "Cervical Region," Dr. Margaret Hawk; "Differential Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Throat," Dr. Frank B. DeGroot, and clinics by Dr. U. M. Hib-

The Osteopathic Physician

bets. Dr. E. H. Beaven entertained the visitors at a dinner at the Montrose Hotel. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Fred Stewart, Clinton; vice-president, Dr. E. H. Beaven, Cedar Rapids; secretary, Dr. A. M. Leffingwell, Muscatine; treasurer, Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, Vinton. Trustee Iowa Osteopathic Association, Dr. J. R. Johnson, Clinton.

Science Circle Clinics at Detroit Convention.

Special clinics will be held for all Science Circle members who attend the A. O. A. Every D. O. belonging to a Science Circle is invited to attend. Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Detroit, has procured one of Detroit's best hospitals and there will be plenty of clinics; both radical as well as conservative operations will be performed, by surgeons who are specialists in their line. There are a large number of Science Circles in the different states and this will be a grand "get-together," which will be held at a time when it will not interfere with the regular program. Let every Science Circle member be present at the A. O. A. as well as at the clinics.—*Dr. Arthur Taylor, D. O., Supreme Leader.*

Washington State Meeting.

The Washington Osteopathic Association held its regular annual meeting April 5th and 6th at Spokane. The attendance was small, but the program as carried out was very good. The Spokane osteopaths treated the visitors very handsomely in the way of entertainment. Dr. Otis E. Akin, of Portland, added greatly to the interest and value of the program. Officers elected were: President, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; first vice-president, Dr. R. Wimer-Ford, Seattle; second vice-president, Dr. F. B. Teter, Davenport; treasurer, Dr. Frank Holmes, Spokane; secretary, Dr. W. T. Thomas, Tacoma. Board of trustees to act with officers, Dr. J. M. Pugh, Everett; Dr. G. F. Burdette, Centralia.—*W. T. Thomas, D. O., Secretary.*

Osteopaths of Duluth Organize.

March 2d was a red letter day for the osteopaths in Duluth. By a called meeting the osteopaths of the city convened and proceeded to organize "for the mutual benefit of the individual and the advancement of osteopathy in Duluth, northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan." Dr. Merceen C. Hurd was elected president; Dr. Lillian Moffat, vice-president; Dr. Clara J. Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer. Dr. Richard W. Bowden was appointed by the president to draft a constitution and by-laws. The "Northwestern Osteopathic Association" was the name chosen.

Plans are being perfected for the advancement of our science in this portion of our country and we are preparing to welcome more well qualified osteopaths to northern cities. Meetings will be held on the first Saturday night of each month.—*Clara J. Hutchinson, D. O., Secretary.*

Indiana State Meeting.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association was held at the Dennison Hotel, Indianapolis, May 4th. Programme, in part, was as follows: "Physical Exercise as a Means of Correcting Lesions," Dr. A. M. Oswalt, Auburn; "Skin Diseases, (a) Eczema, (b) Erysipelas," Dr. J. A. Chapman, LaGrange; "Osteopathic Treatment for Children," Dr. Ella McNicoll, Frankford; "Technique, Theory and Demonstration," Dr. J. E. Baker, Brazil; "Osteopathy and Treatment of Catarrh Enteritis," Dr. C. A. Rector, Indianapolis; "Osteopathic Pathology and Treatment of the Bowels," Dr. W. C. Stevens, Westfield; "Etiology and Treatment of Constipation," Dr. Kate Williams, Indianapolis; "Etiology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer," Dr. E. A. Carlson, Peru; "The Value of Internal Secretions of the Ductless and Other Glands of the Body as an Anti-Toxine Treatment for Pathogenic Bacteria," Dr. W. C. Proctor, Buffalo, New York.

Louisiana State Board Meeting.

A meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Osteopathic Examination was held April 30th at New Orleans. Dr. Paul W. Geddes was elected president; Dr. Henry Tete was elected secretary to succeed Dr. Geddes, who was formerly secretary, and Dr. J. Roussel was elected to fill the position of treasurer which Dr. McKeehan resigned owing to his growing interests and professional duties. Routine business was transacted and preparatory steps were taken to encourage the settlement of a large number of the June graduating classes of the various osteopathic colleges. It was decided to put before the colleges in pamphlet form the wonderful resources, opportunities and climate of Louisiana. The secretaryship was transferred to the city of New Orleans, as a majority of the board is resident there, and it will facilitate the transaction of business.

Examinations will be held in October, unless a large number of applicants justifies a meeting earlier.

Merely a Matter of Allopathic Opinion.

Your favor of March 23d, addressed to the W. O. W., has been referred to me for reply. In your letter you ask why it is that the W. O. W. refuses to accept osteopathic physicians as examiners whereas the Woodmen Circle accepts them.

Although the Woodmen's Circle is regarded as an auxiliary of the W. O. W., it is an entirely separate institution, officered and controlled by a separate set of officers, who determine the policy of their respective organizations. There is no conflict between the organizations whatever, and if there is any difference in the policy pursued by the different organizations in respect to any particular matter it is simply due to the personal opinion and judgment of the respective officers.

For Sale—Practice located in suburbs of Pittsburgh, Pa., ten minutes from center of Pittsburgh. Practice netted last year \$5,280.00 cash. Reason for selling given to buyer. Address A. B. C., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

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We are not waging any war on osteopathic physicians, as we recognize their right to pursue their profession. We are able, however, to defend our position whenever called on to do so in regard to our refusal to recognize them as medical examiners.—*A. D. Cloyd, Sovereign Physician.*

American Travelers Is Fair in Attitude.

Dr. Edgar S. Comstock, of Chicago, gives us the following experience: "Some time ago my oldest brother was taken sick and I attended him. After he recovered he sent his claim in to the American Travelers Association of Indianapolis, a health insurance company, and after I had filled out the claim certificate the company paid the claim in a very few days, making no objection to the fact that he had been attended by an osteopath. On April 2d another brother wrote to the secretary of the company asking what stand the American Travelers took regarding osteopathic physicians, and I am giving below a copy of the secretary's reply. 'I am just in receipt of your favor of the 2d instant and will say in reply that we recognize osteopathic doctors, but those only who are licensed to practice. I appreciate the fact that the osteopathic treatment is much better than medicine in a great many cases and we pay claims frequently where the claimant has been attended by an osteopathic doctor.—*Hal E. Sheets, Secretary, April 13th.*'"

Importance of Physical Examination for Children.

An authority on spinal deformity advises the use of the spinal appliance made at Jamestown, N. Y., by the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company, in all cases of weak or deflected spine, and suggests to all osteopaths the importance of proper support and special exercises and the advising of parents of their duty in consulting the family physician in regard to the physical condition of children at least twice a year. Physicians should instruct teachers to see that the desks and chairs of their pupils fit the individual, as a desk too high or too low is a fruitful source of lateral curvative in the growing child. The eyes should be tested occasionally, as astigmatism causes the child to tilt the head in writing or reading, thus producing deformity. No satisfactory progress in study can be expected if the student is suffering physically, and teachers should be educated in all sanitary and preventive measures necessary to recognize unsanitary conditions and incipient physical deformities to the end that those under their care be mentally and physically benefited by their instruction.

Short Suggestion for Newspaper Publicity.

The fundamental osteopathic idea is that the body is a complete institution made by the Creator with ample facilities for remedying its own ills as long as its structure remains unchanged. Sit with your legs crossed for a half hour. The pressure upon the nerves and blood vessels which results causes the feet to go asleep. Pressure is crowding the structures. The feet are forced into a state of incipient ill health. Pressure is the sole cause; and all of us know enough to change position. You perhaps do not see how definite disease can be similar to the case of your foot when it is "asleep." Every part of the body, be it remembered, is under the absolute control of nerves and blood vessels—of nerves alone, in fact, for the caliber of blood vessels is governed by nerves too. Nerves thus control, directly and indirectly, every organ of the body; and it must be obvious that any pressure upon them will cause an evil condition, just as it did when your foot went "asleep." The questions which remain are "How can such pressure occur?" and "How can it be relieved?"—*Used by Dr. D. L. Evans, Stuart, Ia.*

Short Suggestions For Newspaper Publicity.

It is now pretty well known among intelligent people that sarsaparilla and such things frequently taken to "enrich" or "purify" the blood absolutely impoverish and corrupt it and are literally poisons to the body. There is no such thing in fact as "blood medicines." Osteopathic manipulations, which restore the human body to normal form and functioning, supplemented with good food, normal exercise and hygienic living, are the only known way to make a good, wholesome blood supply and secure its proper circulation.

The osteopathic way back to health is to examine the human machine carefully, to find out what exaggerates or depresses vital processes, to define the nerve irritation and determine whether it is local or reflex, and then to lift the pressure, remove the lesion, wherever and whatever that proves to be. The commonest form of disorder comes from disturbance of the mechanical relations between tissues—displacement, contraction, congestion, etc., which the osteopath proceeds to remove in his characteristic way. This done, and the body put right as to structure and function, and there will be no need of "blood medicines."—*Used by Dr. Chas. D. Ray, Le Mars, Ia.*

"Are You Going to Attend the A. O. A. Texas Convention.

The twelfth annual convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association was held at Forth Worth, April 26 and 27. There was a good attendance and the programme was excellent. Cerebro-spinal meningitis came in for a discussion, and it was the opinion that osteopathy was the only logical cure for this disease. Automobile rides over the city were a feature of the entertainment and there was a very enjoyable banquet at the Hotel Westbrook. Houston was selected as the place of meeting for 1913. Officers elected were: President, Dr. S. L. Scothorn, Dallas; vice-president, Dr. Belle P. Lowery, Ennis; second vice-president, Dr. George A. Wells,

Greenville; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. B. Mason, Temple, and directors, Dr. Charlotte Strum, of San Antonio; Dr. Mary Peck, of San Antonio, and Dr. J. S. Crawford, of Denton. Dr. George Laughlin, of Kirksville, gave a number of lectures and clinics, and Dr. C. O. Hook conducted surgical clinics at the hospital. Regular papers on the programme were: "Chorea From an Osteopathic Standpoint," Dr. A. D. Ray, Cleburne; "Mobility of the Joint," Dr. D. L. Davis, Waco; "Differential Diagnosis," Dr. J. S. Crawford, Denton; "Making the Prognosis," Dr. R. P. Coulter, Weatherford; "Neuritis," Dr. W. S. Smith, Marlin; "Pediatric Points," Dr. Charlotte Strum, San Antonio; "The General Practitioner and Appendicitis," Dr. G. A. Wells, Greenville; "Some Diagnostic Points," Dr. A. J. Tarr, Mineral Wells; "Progress in Legislation," Dr. Paul M. Peck, San Antonio; "The Science of Osteopathy and Its Progress," Dr. S. L. Scothorn, Dallas.

Northwest Missouri Meeting.

The Northwestern Missouri Osteopathic Association held its regular quarterly meeting at the Coates House, in Kansas City, Mo., on April 11th, with about sixty present. The afternoon session was devoted to the carrying out of an interesting program and the business of the association. The first paper was on "Enuresis," by Dr. T. E. Purdom, of Kansas City. Dr. R. E. Hamilton was unable to be present to give his paper on "Relation of Osteopathy to Public Medicine." The time was taken up by a general discussion of Adenoids and Meningitis. Reports were read from Oklahoma City and Dallas, showing that out of twenty cases of Meningitis treated by osteopaths, only two deaths occurred. At six-thirty p. m. about seventy-five assembled in the banquet room for a dinner. Dr. F. P. Walker, of St. Joseph, was toastmaster. Addresses were made by the Reverend L. J. Marshall, pastor of the Wabash Avenue Christian Church; Dr. H. Delamater, assistant City Health Commissioner, and Dr. E. M. Purdue. In his address Dr. Delamater said:

"At its inauguration medical inspection of the schools was opposed by a large number of people, but now I think that it has universally found favor. A child with physical defects is sent home and not allowed to return until cured, nor are any of the members of the child's family allowed to attend school."

Dr. Purdue discussed "Typhoid Carriers." The meeting adjourned to meet in Kansas City on the second Thursday in October, suspending their July meeting on account of the State and National associations, which are held in July and August.—Zudie P. Purdom, D. O., Secretary.

A Spinal Curvature Appliance Approved by Osteopathic Physicians.

Various devices in the form of braces have been introduced to assist in overcoming spinal curvature and other spinal malformations. Many of these have been cumbersome and heavy, so much so as to defeat the object for which they were being used, and many a person has been allowed to go through life with a deformity that might have been overcome if the right appliances had been used. In this connection we wish to call attention to the "Sheldon Spinal Appliance" advertised on another page. This appliance is never painful, for the pressure is so evenly distributed that all irritation and soreness is prevented. The muscles are allowed free action, thus preventing atrophy by disuse. It yields only so much and at such places as is necessary to ease and comfort, and yet sustains and strengthens the weak parts so gradually to restore them to normal formation and development. The average weight of the Sheldon appliance is only 16 ounces. It is durable, capable of easy, accurate adjustment, and is not noticeable under the clothing. Every Sheldon appliance is made to conform exactly to individual measurements. Such devices as heavy plaster casts and other crude and painful appliances can now be done away with. The use of the Sheldon appliance is much less expensive and is a far more humane and effective treatment, for it conforms to all the natural curvatures of the body, giving an even and continuous support to all the weak points of the deformed spine.

It is endorsed by some of the highest authorities and has been thoroughly tested and proved to meet fully the needs of a great variety of conditions, having been successfully used in over 16,000 cases. The Philo Burt Company, Jamestown, N. Y., will gladly send a book of information about spinal troubles and best method of cure.

Homeopaths in Iowa Feel the Grip of the Trust

Apropos your aggressive methods of writing for the advancement of osteopathy, I have been much interested and believe that you are on the right track in using militant methods as long as you keep within the artistic method of expression of the facts, for the facts are much too revolting to be aired without some perfumery.

The homeopaths here in Iowa are beginning to realize what is being done to them. Their chair of surgery at the State University has been combined with the chair of surgery of the allopaths. At their state convention, the homeopaths appointed a committee to act as ambassadors to the governor to ask him to intercede for them with the Board of Education and to further acquaint him with the facts of the issue between the homeopaths and the State Board of Education. They subscribed a large defense fund to fight the action of the Board of Education so that their chair of surgery might be continued. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the president of the University and the Board of Education in strong terms, following a discussion in which it was alleged that the Medical trust was responsible for the

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action of the board in consolidating the three chairs of surgery, of the homeopathic college of medicine with the similar chairs in the allopathic college.

The homeopaths of Iowa are now realizing with regret their mistake in accepting membership on a composite board with the allopaths instead of maintaining an independent board of their own and managing their own affairs.

We osteopaths can well take a lesson from their experience and fight the composite board idea to the last ditch so that at least our fight will be in the open where we shall have plenty of room to use our weapons when the fight becomes hottest, instead of being crowded into a corner where we are unable to assert ourselves. We must "hang together", or else be persecuted separately.—Arthur E. Dewey, D. O., Des Moines, Iowa, May 8th.

Notes from Georgia.

Dr. Frank F. Jones, of Macon, has recently been bereaved in the death of his wife. She had not been well for many months past and recently took a turn for the worse and passed away, leaving a child two years of age and a husband to mourn her loss.

The medical schools down in Atlanta will graduate six osteopaths with the M. D. degree in the next few days. These schools give the osteopaths the same recognition that our schools accord the M. D.'s. We require the M. D. to attend one-half of our course. These schools recognize the osteopathic diploma and give us two years off their requirements, allowing us to enter the junior year. There are two schools in Atlanta that give us this recognition, one of them being an eclectic school and the other a regular school, the Southern College of Medicine and Surgery. The professors that I have talked with tell me that osteopaths are the best qualified students they have in school. Any osteopath thinking of taking a medical course can save a year's work by coming to Atlanta to one of these schools. The osteopaths taking an M. D. degree from Atlanta schools this year are: Dr. J. R. Barge, Atlanta; Dr. R. D. Glasscock, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. A. R. Tucker, Durham, N. C.; Dr. E. L. Harris, Marietta, Ga.; Dr. J. M. Coffman, Owensboro, Ky.; Dr. A. L. Dykes, Bristol, Tenn.

A number of inquiries have been received about our osteopathic law in Georgia. An applicant must have a literary qualification equivalent to a diploma from a high school. The license permits him to practice major surgery, our law being the only osteopathic law requiring this so far as I know. We have an independent osteopathic board which will meet the first Tuesday in July to hold its regular annual examination. We need to make another step here in Georgia to get complete recognition due us and that is to get access to the hospitals on the same basis as other physicians. One or two have accorded us this, but we shall not be satisfied until we have the same standing as the other schools.—M. C. Hardin, D. O., Atlanta, Ga.

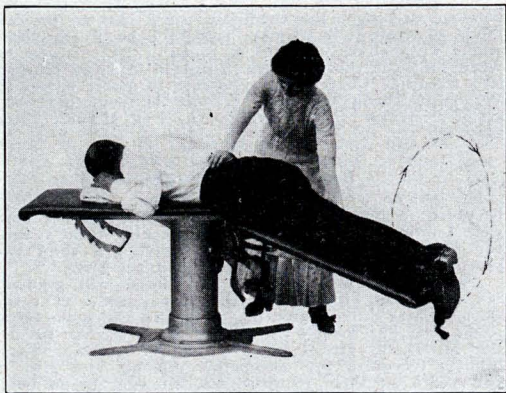
New Members for Des Moines Still College.

Dr. S. L. Taylor, president of Des Moines Still College, has announced that the membership of the college had been increased by the addition of fifty-six members of the profession in various parts of the country. They are as follows:

- Dr. L. V. Andrews, Algona; Dr. J. C. Armstrong, Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. G. A. Aupperle, Sutherland; Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington; Dr. E. Beaven, Cedar Falls; Dr. M. E. Bachman, Des Moines; Dr. J. H. Bennett, Oskaloosa; Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; Dr. J. C. Calhoun, Jackson, Minn.; Dr. D. B. Catlin, Mankato, Minn.; Dr. J. C. Chrestenson, Keokuk; Dr. M. L. Cleveland, Wayne, Neb.; Dr. Carrie Collier, Clarinda; Dr. Roy F. DeSart, Mason City; Dr. A. E. Dewey, Des Moines; Dr. E. C. Dymond, Des Moines; Dr. R. S. Dysart, Webster City; Dr. R. O. Dunn, Creighton, Neb.; Dr. C. O. Edgington, Toledo, Iowa; Dr. G. G. Elliott, Toronto, Can.; Dr. Bruce E. Fisher, Ida Grove; Dr. George A. Ford, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Bertha M. Gates, Ames; Dr. G. G. Graham, Centerville; Dr. Loren Green, Sac City; Dr. Walter Guthridge, Spokane, Wash.; Dr. Eleanor Stuart Harvey, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. C. C. Harvison, Des Moines; Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Berlin, Ontario, Can.; Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell; Dr. Shelley E. Higgins, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Elmer G. Hornbeck, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Dr. Lewis E. Ijams, Marshall, Minn.; Dr. F. C. Jones, Sunnyside, Wash.; Dr. T. T. Jones, Wayne, Neb.; Dr. E. E. Long, Albert Lea, Minn.; Dr. F. B. McTigue, Charles City; Dr. A. V. Matters, Des Moines; Dr. J. W. Macklin, Anita; Dr. Earl A. Nelson, Phoenixville, Pa.; J. W. Macklin, Anita; Dr. E. M. Olds, Green Bay, Wis. Dr. W. C. Parfitt, Sunnyside, Wash.; Dr. U. S. Parrish, Storm Lake; Dr. G. C. Redfield, Rapid City, S. D.; Dr. Florence T. Rusk, Ionia, Mich.; Dr. W. B. Shepard, Providence, R. I.; Dr. J. C. Simons, Manistee, Mich.; Dr. R. C. Strom, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Dr. C. F. Spring, Des Moines; Dr. A. F. Steffen, Worthington, Minn.; Dr. E. E. Steffen, Beatrice, Neb.; Dr. Arthur Taylor, Stillwater, Minn.; Dr. B. E. Washburn, Iowa City; Dr. George F. Wagoner, Creston.

The former membership of the college comprised only seven, as follows: Dr. S. L. Taylor, president; Dr. C. W. Johnson, dean; Dr. D. W. Roberts, treasurer; Dr. D. S. Jackman, treasurer; Dr. H. A. Mack; Dr. Charles Rinley, Atlantic, and Dr. J. G. Connelley, Lake City. The membership will hold its annual meeting on May 24 and elect trustees, who will in turn elect the college officers for the ensuing year. It is considered probable that the present officers will be re-elected, as the year has been one of prosperity under the present management. The semi-annual commencement of the college is scheduled for May 29, the commencement address to be delivered by Representative F. S. Shankland.

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June Osteopathic Health a "Special Sense" Number

THE June number of *Osteopathic Health* is devoted largely to articles on the special senses. The lead story is "How Osteopathy Cures Many Eye Troubles," followed by "Why Osteopathy Is Good for Deafness and Auricular Ills," and then an article on nose troubles entitled: "A Word of Warning Against Nose Tinkering." In "Osteopathy Has Notable Success with Throat Troubles," attention is called to the special success of osteopathy in throat troubles, and to the fact that many professional singers and speakers now avail themselves of osteopathic treatment regularly as a safeguard.

This number will undoubtedly prove valuable in helping to build up practice in these special classes of cases. The public is not at all familiar with osteopathy's scope in this direction, but diseases of the special senses are something that the osteopath can usually handle with a very gratifying degree of success.

This number presents a splendid opportunity to do some effective educational work and to build up some very desirable special practice. The articles are all written in entertaining style, and presenting as they do a phase of osteopathy that has been but slightly emphasized of late, they will appeal to the prospective patient with particular force and interest. This is just what is needed for summer distribution when something out of the ordinary is needed to direct and hold attention to reading matter of any kind.

The June number also contains a good article on the treatment of piles; a short article on "Some Forms of Goitre Cured," and a fine illustration of the osteopathic idea as applied to liver treatment.

A striking instance of the success of osteopathic treatment for tumor of the breast is

related, and there are a few timely words on constipation.

The issue appears in a new pretty art cover design, and undoubtedly presents a really exceptional piece of osteopathic literature for summer distribution. Only a limited edition has been printed, and those who wish to make use of it must place their orders promptly.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.,
215 South Market St., Chicago.

Door Plates Give Satisfaction

I received today the brass door plate, which appears to me a very nice piece of work. I can assure you that I appreciate it very much, and desire to express my thanks for it.—Dr. W. E. Smith, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, May 3d.

* * *

I have received the brass "Osteopath" door plate, and I wish to thank you for it. It is very appropriate and useful, and could be used to good advantage in any osteopath's office.—Dr. M. K. Cockrell, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25th.

* * *

Door plate received. Please accept my hearty thanks. It is very artistic, and I admire it very much.—Dr. F. E. Avery, Erie, Pa., May 1st.

* * *

I want to thank you for the "Osteopath" door plate received a few days ago. It is very neat and attractive, as well as practical.—Dr. R. J. Dunbar, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7th.

Special "Limited" Summer Sale

FOR a limited time, we offer a limited supply of magazines, limited to one special assortment, at a remarkably low price:

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 - 200 April, 1912
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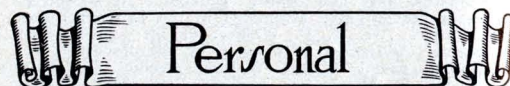
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Drs. Charles and Edith DeJardin have removed their offices from Toronto to Suite 23, Frances Block, Fort William, Canada, and also have a branch office at Benger Block, Fort Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. C. C. Wright, of Charleroi, Pa., has changed his office address from 513 McKean Building to 514 Tallowfield avenue.

Dr. A. C. McDaniel, of Oakland, Cal., has removed his offices from 909 to 313-314 Union Savings Bank Building.

Dr. Margaret Rogers, of Champaign, Ill., has been ill with mumps and a complication of ailments, but she is now able to be back at her office.

Dr. Florence Roades, formerly of Richmond, Ind., and sister-in-law of Dr. E. E. Townsend, of that city, had a very narrow escape from fire at Kirksville, where she is taking a post-graduate course. Her books and clothing were destroyed. The fire started on the morning of April 29 and spread so rapidly that Dr. Roades had difficulty in making her escape.

Dr. M. E. Thomas, son of Dr. W. T. Thomas and Dr. Bertha L. Thomas, is now associated with them in their offices, 814-815-816 Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Alice N. Willard, of Norfolk, Va., is spending a month at Old Point Comfort, but she visits Norfolk nearly every day.

Dr. A. J. Weber, formerly of Waukegan, Ill., but now of Freeport, has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but we understand he is now convalescent.

Dr. A. J. Barnett, of Rogers, Ark., reports that they have had an epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. He says that he got his share of the fever cases and was very successful, only two out of ten cases were sick as long as twenty-one days, and no deaths or serious complications occurred in the cases he treated. He is also getting obstetrical practice, and from March 9 to March 16 had three cases, all of which were quite normal and without complications, and the babies are doing well.

A branch of the Wisconsin Humane Society was organized at Fond du Lac last month, and Dr. E. J. Breitzman was elected president.

Dr. Charles M. LaRue, of Lancaster, Ohio, is the fortunate possessor of a fine 1912 Overland Roadster which he says he is using to good advantage in his practice.

Dr. Mary E. Morgan has changed her address from Gustine to Paso Robles, California, where she will probably spend the summer. It is one of the finest health resorts in California.

Dr. W. E. Smith, formerly registrar of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, has decided to locate at Winnipeg, Canada. He already has a temporary office at 710 Somerset block. Osteopathic practice in Winnipeg is developing in good shape.

Dr. O. O. Snedeker, who some time ago sold his practice at Latrobe, Pa., to Dr. H. L. Oglesby with the intention of locating in Detroit, Michigan, has only recently been able to secure an office in that city. He found when he went to Detroit, that it was almost impossible to secure an office in the best buildings in the city, for the reason that when the owners learned that he was an osteopath, they refused to rent him an office, the reason being that the medical men have taken the attitude that if an osteopath was permitted in a building they would move out. Dr. Snedeker also found trouble pertaining to renting a residence. When the owners learned that he wished to display a sign showing that he was an osteopathic physician, they objected. Finally, however, Dr. Snedeker was able to secure the offices of Drs. Hutchinson & Hutchinson, at 92 Broadway, suite 408 in the Broadway Central building. Drs. Hutchinson are going to Los Angeles, California, where they expect to locate, and Dr. Snedeker has purchased their office, furniture and practice.

Dr. F. E. Dayton, of Chicago, has removed his office from 3327 Jackson boulevard to 3259 W. Madison street, near Spaulding. He has very pleasant offices at his new location.

Dr. J. Clinton Howell, formerly of Vineland, New Jersey has disposed of his practice at that place, and has located at Orlando, Florida. He went to Florida for a rest, and was so well pleased with the climate and the city of Orlando, that he decided to make it his permanent home. Dr. Cora B. Weed-Marx, of Lakewood, New Jersey, has taken over the Vineland practice.

Dr. Emilie L. Greene, of 1312 Lunt avenue, Chicago, is taking a western trip, visiting Seattle, Portland and Southern California. She will return via Colorado, about June 27th. She left Chicago April 27th, and intended to visit friends at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Great Falls, Montana, on her way out.

We have received an announcement of the graduating class of the Southern College of Medicine and Surgery, of Atlanta, Georgia, showing the names as graduates, of Dr. A. R. Tucker, of Durham, North Carolina, and Dr. H. W. Glascock, of Raleigh, North Carolina. The graduating announcement is very tastefully gotten up, printed on rough bond stock, and bound in a parchment cover with gold inscription, tied with a silk cord. We are not informed as to where Dr. A. R. Tucker and Dr. H. W. Glascock will practice in the future, but we expect them to continue to give a good account of themselves as osteopaths.

Dr. Margie D. Simmons, of Paterson, New Jersey, has changed her office from 259 Graham avenue, to 647 E. 26th street, where she has fitted up a convenient office.

Dr. Cora B. Weed-Marx has severed her connection with Dr. St. George Fechtig, at Lakewood, New Jersey, and has purchased the practice of Dr. J. Clinton Howell, at Vineland, New Jersey.

Dr. Alfred W. Rogers, of Boston, is making his outside calls in a Hudson touring car.

Drs. John J. Howard, Frederick W. Gottschalk and George W. Goode of Boston attended the April meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York at the Astor House April 20th.

Dr. C. Roy Clemens, of Boston, has resumed practice after a long illness. The doctor passed the later winter in Florida.

Dr. Carrie E. Rand, of Boston, was operated on for appendicitis at the Commonwealth Hospital recently and is now convalescing.

Dr. Sidney A. Ellis of Boston will leave in June for a hunting trip into the wilds of Africa. The Doctor intends to emulate "Teddy R." in his hunt for big game. Dr. Ellis is one of the best marksmen in New England and his home and office are adorned with a number of trophies of his skill as a sharp-shooter.

Dr. Otis Akin, of Portland, Ore., attended the Washington State convention in Spokane April 5th and 6th, and did some excellent work in demonstrating methods of correcting scoliosis.

Drs. Walter Ford and Wimer Ford, being somewhat partial to the family name, have a nice new car bearing the same. They are planning a number of excursion trips in it this summer.

Dr. Melville Marx, husband of Dr. Cora B. Weed-Marx, is now completing his course in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and will graduate this June. After getting his diploma, he will be associated with his wife in Vineland.

Wm. Gravett, the venerable father of Drs. H. H. Gravett of Piqua, O., and W. A. Gravett of Dayton, O., passed away at his home in Grayville, Ill., Friday, April 26, aged eighty-six years. He came to this country from Sussex, England, at an early age and was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Southern Illinois.

At a meeting of *The Open Forum*, one of the organizations of Wenatchee, Washington, March 25th, Dr. H. F. Morse addressed the society on the subject, "Shall Sex Hygiene be Taught in the Public Schools?" The address was very carefully prepared and pointed out causes, extent and destructiveness of the social evil. The subject was thoroughly discussed after the lecture.

Dr. J. A. Malone, formerly of Victoria, Texas, has removed to Houston, Texas, and is associated with Dr. W. B. Lynd, at 410 Temple building.

Dr. K. T. Vyverberg, of Lafayette, Indiana, received a nice little notice in the *Lafayette Times* April 28th, concerning a Lorenz operation performed with the assistance of Dr. Thos. P. Huffman, on Margaret Jennings, a little girl, age four. The operation was successful, and there is every expectation that the final outcome will be satisfactory.

Dr. John H. Murray, of Trenton, N. J., was one of those who welcomed President Taft when he visited the city April 27th. The *Trenton State Gazette* for April 29th shows a large half-tone on its front page, showing Dr. Murray in the act of shaking hands with the president.

At a public meeting of the Colorado Branch of the National League for Medical Freedom, held at the Woman's Club building, Denver, April 21st, Dr. John T. Bass was one of the speakers, his subject being "Object of the League."

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, has announced the appointment of Dr. R. E. McGavock, of Saginaw, as a member of the State Board of osteopathic examination and registration.

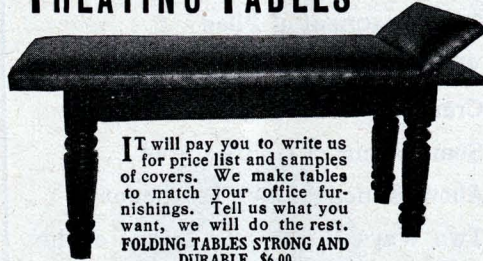
Dr. C. A. Lane, recently of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has given up active practice of osteopathy on account of health conditions, and we notice by a newspaper item that he has purchased a grocery business at Bethany, Mo.

Governor Sanders, of Louisiana, has appointed Dr. Jules G. Roussel as a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

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This is a good cash business in a nice Kansas town of 1,800 people, where Osteopathy is well established. The rates for treatment are \$1.50 at the office, and \$2.00 for calls, and \$2.00 plus seventy-five cents per mile for country drives. This is recommended as a splendid opportunity for a good woman osteopath, but there is no reason why a man cannot enjoy full support and a nice substantial practice. Full explanation in regard to the practice and the town and the reasons for selling will be given on request. **Address A. J. K., care The O. P. Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.**

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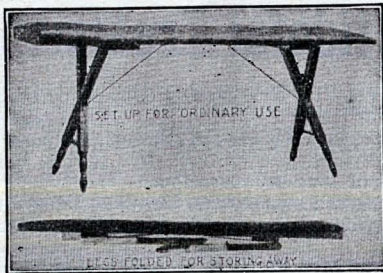
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Dr. Ella X. Quinn, of St. Augustine, Florida, closed her office last January to take some needed rest and enjoy out-door life. Dr. Quinn took a trip through South Florida, and then returned to her plantation near St. Augustine, where she is getting many valuable and interesting experiences with plant life, birds, and animals that take kindly to osteopathic treatment. Dr. Quinn is treating a few patients at their residences, but most of her time is devoted to out-door life, which is benefiting her greatly. She had strawberries in February, and she says her chickens and ducks are manufacturing eggs "to beat the band." Dr. Quinn expects to re-open her St. Augustine office next November.

Dr. Edward Albright, of New York City, recently furnished two articles on osteopathy for the *New York Call*. Dr. W. J. Robinson, who is very rabid against osteopathy, immediately took occasion to write a lively letter to the *New York Call*, roasting osteopathy, and asking for replies to numerous questions which he propounded. Dr. Albright came back at him and pointed out that questions of such nature should be threshed out in a technical publication, and offered to have it taken up in "The O. P." or the *A. O. A. Journal*.

Dr. E. D. Warren, of Joplin, Missouri, is getting some favorable newspaper publicity for osteopathy on account of his successful treatment of Dexter Loomis, a young man, 22 years old, who was accidentally shot some two years ago. The ball entered just below the shoulder and lodged in the back between the shoulder blades. He fell and damaged some bones at the base of the spine. He received no attention for the fall at the time, the efforts of the physicians being centered on locating the bullet and doctoring the wound. Instead of getting better, the patient grew steadily worse and developed paralysis. The case was a very pitiful one, and doctor after doctor was called in, but no relief was secured, and the case grew steadily worse. Finally Dr. Warren was called, and after an examination he became convinced that the bullet itself had become encysted and was harmless, but the trouble was caused by the damage at the base of the spine. He commenced treatment, and almost immediately the patient's condition underwent a radical change, and the first afternoon he was able to sit up. The case is progressing favorably, and because of the attention it has attracted in the city for the last two years, it has brought osteopathy into creditable prominence.

Dr. H. H. Trimble, of Moultrie, Georgia, sends the following notice which explains itself: "Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lewis, of Moultrie, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bulford Claire, to Dr. Hassie Hollman Trimble, of Moultrie, the marriage to take place at their home on June 5th."

Mr. Lee Riker, age 60, father of Dr. Minna Riker Boyer, of Peoria, Illinois, died at his residence in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, April 6th from cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Riker was rendered speechless by the stroke, which occurred March 25th, and remained in that condition during the two weeks of his illness, though he regained consciousness within two or three days after the first attack.

Dr. Walter S. Grow, of Farmersburg, Indiana, has just returned from a trip to South America on which he was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Lottie S. Grow, and his daughter, Miss Bernardine. They sailed from New York and stopped at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos, in Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentine Republic; Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad; and Bridgetown, Island of Barbadoes. They returned by way of New York, and had a very enjoyable trip.

Location and Removal

Drs. Charles and Edith DeJardin, From Toronto, to Suite 23, Frances Block, Fort William, Ontario Canada, Centro, Cal.

Dr. Clyde L. Bonham, from 1314 E. 43d street to 4332 14th avenue, N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. D. J. Hunt, from 736 E. Lincoln avenue to Morse Babcock building, Ionia, Mich.

Dr. Peter F. Kani, from Boston Store building to 120 S. 16th street, Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Margie Simmons, from 259 Graham avenue to 647 E. 26th street, Paterson, N. J.

Dr. A. Van Winkle, from Page building to East Side Square, Phillipsburg, Kans.

Dr. Myrtle A. Cramer, from R. F. D. No. 3 to 924 Story building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Aice Whipple, from Lawrence Johnson building to Box 521, Galva, Ill.

Dr. Ella Edwards, from Oberlin to Norton, Kans.

Dr. A. J. Weber, from 215 Madison street, Waukegan, to French building, Freeport, Ill.

Dr. Irving Colby, from Harris building to Mohican Hotel, New London, Conn.

Dr. Homer Woodruff, from First San Francisco street, No. 7, Mexico City, D. F., Mexico, to Suite 504 National Bank building, Long Beach, Cal.

Dr. Josephine Armstrong, at 14 Homes building, Kansas City, Kans.

Dr. A. Howard Young, at 201 Hamilton building, Portland, Ore.

Dr. Ray L. Park, at Haas Office building, Neosha, Mo.

Dr. E. C. Braun, at Oswego, Kans.

Dr. Frederick A. Webster, at 1002 Marbridge building, corner Broadway and 34th street, New York City.

Dr. Gertrude Farquharson, at 704 Schweiter building, Wichita, Kans.

Dr. M. R. Kitson, at 709 Main street, Osage, Iowa.

Dr. Lucy Cushman, at 3060 E. 4th street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. Marie L. Reinhardt, at 671 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
 Dr. Jessie M. Crane, at 1017 4th street, Norfolk, Neb.
 Dr. Geo. B. Powell, at Box 133, Clearfield, Pa.
 Dr. J. J. Kaufman, from Mullins building to 421-422 People's Bank building, Buckhannon, W. Va.
 Dr. Chas. N. Maxey, from 403 Northern Bank building to 619-21 Leary building, Seattle, Wash.
 Dr. L. N. Pennock, from Stamford to Sweetwater, Texas.
 Dr. Nellie M. Cramer, from Deardorff building, Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kans.
 Dr. Agnes Frazer, from 208 Broadway, Methuen, to 16 Aron street, Lawrence, Mass.
 Dr. Ada Louise Edling, from Shukert building, Kansas City, Mo., to 29 Crownshield road, Brookline, Mass.
 Dr. L. M. Robinson, from 3505 E. Ninth street to 1133 Prospect street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. Walter V. Goodfellow, from 418 Lissner building to 408 Ferguson building, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. Delphine Mayronne, from 745 Camp street to 822 Howard avenue, New Orleans, La.
 Dr. Delia Devitt, from 7 Fosk building to 1030 Nicollet street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Dr. Annie McCaslin, from 908 Center street, Wilkensburg, to 204 N. Negley avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Dr. Vernon W. Peck, from 631 Penn avenue to First National Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Dr. F. M. Thomas, from Augusta, Ga., to 103½ W. Innis street, Salisbury, N. C.
 Dr. Frank E. Dayton, from 3327 Jackson boulevard to 3259 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. L. R. Chapman, from Fredonia, Kans., to Adamson, Okla.
 Dr. Loren Green, from West Ontario, Ont., Canada, to Sac City, Iowa.
 Dr. Edward Ellison, from Astoria to Brownsville, Ore.
 Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft, from 107 N. Oak street, Watertown, S. Dak., to corner 17th street and 3d avenue, So., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Dr. Park A. Morse, from 218 E. 7th street, Michigan City, Ind., to 819 Northern Bank and Trust building, Seattle, Wash.
 Dr. J. C. Howell, from Vineland, N. J., to Orlando, Florida.
 Dr. Nellie Burk, at 601 S. Franklin street, Kirksville, Mo.
 Dr. Harry L. Oglesby, at First National Bank building, Latrobe, Pa.
 Drs. White and Walton, at 505 U. S. National Bank building, Salem, Ore.
 Dr. G. G. Elliott, at 1685 Dundas street, West Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 Dr. Cora S. Richards, at 1410 Grant street, Denver, Colo.
 Dr. George Carr Taylor, at Princeton, Ky.
 Dr. E. W. Patterson, from Perry street, Rochester, to Dawson Springs, Ky.
 Dr. F. B. Keller, from 18 to 80 Beach street, Arlington, N. J.
 Drs. Lynd & Lynd, from 430 Commercial National Bank building to 410-11 Temple building, Houston, Texas.
 Dr. R. A. Sheppard, from 350 W. Center street to Emerine block, Fostoria, Ohio.
 Dr. Wm. H. Hickman, from Perry to Pasqueth building, Mexico, Mo.
 Dr. R. E. Tilden, from 1897 E. 105th street to 1323 E. 114th street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Dr. Wm. C. Wilson, from St. Charles to Wentzville, Mo.
 Dr. Nellie Allen, from 430 Eighth street to W. B. building, Chico, Cal.
 Dr. L. S. Meyran, from Woodstock to 829 Lakeside place, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. H. C. Johnson, from 230 Wells block to 118 N. Fifth street, Quincy, Ill.
 Dr. P. E. Johnson, from Santaquin, Utah, to Gooding, Idaho.
 Dr. James W. Scallon, from 3435 Ogden avenue to 1847 S. Millard avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. V. O. Whitcomb, from The Ansonia, New York City, to General Delivery, Pasadena, Cal.
 Dr. F. C. Hill, at Harvard, Ill.
 Dr. E. B. Brooks, at 16 S. 13th avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Dr. W. E. Smith, at 710 Somerset block, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
 Dr. O. O. Snedeker, from Latrobe, Pa., to Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. C. M. Sherrill, over Mt. Carmel Trust and Savings Bank building, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
 Dr. Cora B. W. Marx, at P. O. Box 221, Vineland, N. J.
 Dr. F. P. Smith, from Caldwell Bank & Trust building to Commercial Bank building, Caldwell, Idaho.
 Dr. Virginia Crawford, from 330 Main street to 10 Library place, Danbury, Conn.
 Dr. T. J. Emley, from Broomhall building, Troy, Ohio, to 344 E. Main street, Jackson, Ohio.
 Dr. Nettie M. Hurd, from 108 Auditorium building to 1819 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. J. A. Kerr, from Meyers block, Ashland, to Wayne building, Wooster, Ohio.
 Dr. J. D. De Shazer, from First National Bank building, Durango, Colo., to 201 Neave building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Dr. Waldo Horton, from 755 to 500 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. R. J. Dunbar, from 10 N. Diamond street to 2145 Perrysville avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Dr. Elizabeth Todd, from 815 to 819 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kans.
 Dr. Peter J. Wright, from 33 to 1144 E. River street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Osteopathic Health for June Contains

- How Osteopathy Cures Many Eye Troubles
- Why Osteopathy is Good for Deafness and Auricular Ills
- A Word of Warning Against Nose Tinkering
- Osteopathy Has Notable Success With Throat Troubles
- The Treatment of Piles
- What About Neuralgia?
- Cramping of the Legs
- Some Forms of Goitre Cured
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Married

Dr. Harry Lee Hanson and Dr. Lizzie Evelyn Barr, at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 25.
 At Bluffton, Ind., at the home of the bride, Dr. M. A. Boyes, of Kirksville, Mo., to Miss Mabel Staver.
 Dr. J. C. Howell, of Orlando, Florida, to Miss Harriet Pearl Markham, of Binghamton, New York.

Born

To Drs. Wheeler and Wheeler, of Wahpeton, North Dakota, February 24th, a baby girl, Amy Adelaide.
 To Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Garrett, of Detroit, Michigan, May 2nd, a ten pound boy, Maurice Leonard Garrett.
 To Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Gardiner, of Corning, Iowa, April 22nd, an eight pound boy.
 To Dr. and Mrs. George M. McIntyre, of Kenosha, Wis., April 18th, a son.

Died

Mr. Lee Riker, father of Dr. Minna Riker Boyer, of Peoria, Illinois, at his home in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, April 6th, aged 60.
 Dr. Julia C. Clarke, of Boston, April 14th, of pneumonia after a brief illness, age 68.
 Wm. Gravett, father of Dr. H. H. Gravett, of Piqua, Ohio, and Dr. W. A. Gravett, of Dayton, Ohio, at his home in Grayville, Ill., aged 86 years.

Want Ads

TO RENT—Part time in office located in the finest building in the loop. Low rent. Address No. 308, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—Location in good city. Will buy established practice. Address D, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A fine practice and residence in a good Michigan city. Eight and one-half years' practice. Reason for selling, our work has been too great and must take a rest. Good bargain if accepted soon. Address No. 306, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Graduate male osteopath with best of references wants position as assistant or will take charge of practice. Address M. B., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—The practice and full equipment of a sanitarium for drugless treatment in one of the best cities in Iowa. Handsome building of 22 rooms in fine location. Rental extremely low. Established 11 years and enjoying a patronage of over \$15,000 per annum. Can easily be increased. Great opportunity for one or two osteopaths to make a fortune. Address X. Y. Z., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as assistant or charge practice, for June, July and August. January, 1913, graduate, A. S. O. Single man, age 28 years. Native of Kentucky. Address No. 305, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Man and wife, Kirksville graduates, practicing in Greater New York, would take practice of osteopath in vicinity of same for two days each week during the summer months. Address No. 304, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—By A. S. O. graduate, position as assistant, or to take care of practice for the summer, Colorado or the West preferred. Highest references. Address No. 301, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Practice in New York state, forty-five minutes from New York City. Population, 18,000; yearly income, \$4,000; good reason for selling. Address No. 307, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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