

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Chiropractic Unmasked—The True Character of Chiropractic, Disclosed by Its Own Literature, Shown to be Spurious in Its Claims—A Fraud on Osteopathy

By Geo. Burt F. Clarke, D. O., Detroit, Mich.

"TO Live and to Let Live" is the thought and the expression of all true, patriotic and liberty-loving Americans; and to none does this truth hold good more than it has with the osteopathic profession. The question then is, what shall be the attitude of Osteopathic physicians and organizations in relation to the attitude and claims of the various men and women who call themselves Chiropractors?

The writer has spent considerable time in the investigation and study into the merits and history of chiropractic—its uses and its abuses; and, for the better understanding of the subject, he has taken a personal course of instruction in the system. As the result of such personal investigation and the evidences presented by the comparison of authentic literature—authorized books, school announcements, personal letters from the founder (D. D. Palmer), newspaper and magazine articles and advertisements, official and private explanations in printed pamphlets, personal conversations with representative graduates from the various schools of chiropractic, I feel justified in presenting my views and conclusions to my fellow practitioners of osteopathy.

Time and space will not here permit me to give the detailed results of my investigations or to even present the "Comparative History of Osteopathy vs. Chiropractic," which I have prepared as a separate article to be published in pamphlet form. This history of the two systems—written in parallel—a most forceful and determining factor in proving the counterfeit nature of chiropractic, was written by me in the two column (parallel) form for use in legislative and court arguments; and every statement is backed up by the authority and the date of the statement.

In justice to the rank and file of the members of the osteopathic profession, it should be stated at the outset of this article that the spirit of justice, fairness and tolerance to other methods or systems of healing has been pre-eminent. As early as 1906 we find Dr. Asa Willard, in calling attention to the chiropractic propoganda, stating:

"Osteopaths have never asked for special privileges; they have never waged war against the just rights of either practitioners of other schools or of the people. When they asked for recognition, the people, through their representatives in the legislature, said that the men and women who care for our sick and afflicted CANNOT KNOW TOO MUCH, and you must show evidence that you are qualified to do so. The osteopaths replied that this was fair, and laws were passed requiring adequate school standards and examinations. The osteopaths did not try to scheme and evade these regulations. They realized that they were just to the people and conformed to a high standard of ability in their profession."

And, earlier still, the same thought is expressed

on page 58 of the *Journal of the A. S. O.*, 1897, as follows:

"In all these contests for recognition before the law in different states, osteopathy has asked for itself no exclusive privileges. The only protection it needs is that of compelling its students to spend the proper length of time in its regular schools, so they may become able and competent practitioners of the new art, and to shut out imposters. This science seeks only a fair trial and an opportunity to win its way to the front by actual merit and the favorable results it may obtain."

Dr. Ernest E. Tucker in the last January (1913) number of the *Journal of the A. O. A.* says, in discussing chiropractic:

"Our own arguments against various forms of legal and moral injustice are too recent in our own ears to be passed by without at least carefully considering them."

Therefore a brief resumé will be proper at this time as to the development and relation of chiropractic to osteopathy.

Both early and latest literature on the subject agree in fixing the date of origin of D. D. Palmer's "discovery" of chiropractic as being September, 1895, fully three years or more after the first osteopathic school had been established; and at that time Dr. Still's skill as a "bone-setter" and "drugless healer" was well known in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and even far distant states. Thousands of patients all through that part of the country profited by Dr. Still's skill in adjusting abnormalities of the spine and other parts of the human framework to relieve diseases with which they were afflicted. Many of these were treated in the early '70s and '80s and are still alive to tell the tale.

The early life and training of D. D. Palmer was not conducive to the "discovery" and the "development" of a system of healing as was the case of our esteemed founder of osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still. Prior to his becoming engaged in the healing art as a magnetic healer, D. D. Palmer had been engaged in the grocery business and in bee-raising. About 1885 he became an itinerant magnetic healer in the vicinity of What Cheer and Davenport, Iowa, at which latter place he established permanent headquarters, and for a period of ten years he apparently came in touch with many people afflicted with various ailments. At this time it is impossible to assert with any degree of certainty as to what extent his attention was directed to the work of Dr. Still; but the FACT HAS BEEN WELL ESTABLISHED that D. D. Palmer was conversant with the FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY, at the time of and since the proclaimed date of his "discovery" of chiropractic, September, 1895.

On page 213 of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, August 1897, we find the first reference to the

unscrupulous methods of the Palmer system in the following language:

The Journal was forced to copyright its contents in order to prevent the use of osteopathic literature by a lot of unprincipled fakers. There are a number of 'FAKEO-PATHS' of various denominations who have gotten into the habit of stealing osteopathic thunder and PALMING it off upon the public as applying to their various forms of treatment. There is one fake MAGNETIC HEALER in Iowa who issues a paper devoted to his alleged new system, and until recently made up his entire publication from the contents of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, changing only the name 'osteopathy' where it occurred and substituting the name of his own practice."

To substantiate the above claim, I have in my possession papers published by D. D. Palmer, prior to 1900, in which appear word for word quotations from the *Journal of Osteopathy* of two years before without any credit being given in any way, shape or manner.

D. D. Palmer had his following who naturally gave him the credit of being the discoverer of the new system of healing according to the claims made by him in his paper, "The Chiropractic." He offered to "teach the SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC. The whole business for \$500." The length of time required for giving the course of instructions of chiropractic was usually one to three weeks; and among the first persons to investigate the claims and system of "Chiropraxis," as it was first called, was one of the early students of osteopathy under Dr. Still, Dr. A. P. Davis, who, in 1897-1898, took a course of instruction from Palmer and evidently in return gave D. D. Palmer some of the adjustment methods as taught by Dr. A. T. Still. In 1899 another student of D. D. Palmer by the name of Oakley Smith became interested and later became associated with Palmer at Davenport, and later in Santa Barbara, California, where Palmer had removed from Davenport during 1901-1903. Later Smith started a rival school at Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1904) with several other chiropractors associated with him; and the question of the honesty of the claims of D. D. Palmer was raised by Messrs. Smith, Langworthy and others. It was denied that Palmer "discovered" chiropractic, as had been claimed, but that he had appropriated the idea from a crude method followed by resident Bohemians in Davenport, Cedar Rapids and other places—a method of relieving some forms of sickness by giving a direct thrust, or skillful blow, at certain points on the spine with the patient prone on the floor or a narrow bench, credited to one Dr. Epstan of Prague, Bohemia. The terms "Zada Spravit," "Napravit" or "Napravovani" were used by the Bohemians to signify "to fix," "to repair" or "to adjust" displaced bony structures of the body, according to the claims of Oakley Smith and his associates.

Many incriminating statements were made and the lie passed back and forth in the official papers of the rival schools of chiropractic. Smith endeavored to show that Palmer was a fraud, and to clinch it (without giving in to osteopathy as a prior claimant) he dug up any and all authorities and references to spinal cause of disease and of mechanical treatment of the same—anything that would anti-date Palmer, or osteopathy. Smith jumped at the chance of proving his claims by referring to the work of Dr. Ed-

ward W. Tuson, a famous English surgeon; and, quoting from that author in the August (1908) 'Journal of Modernized Chiropractic,' refers to substantially the same quotations as were used by Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, in an article printed in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN of the previous November (1907). The inspiration evidently came from a decidedly osteopathic source.

During the absence of D. D. Palmer in California, the work in Davenport was fostered and carried on by B. J. Palmer, son of the originator of chiropractic, who assumed the role of secretary, developer, and expounder of chiropractic. In 1907 we find B. J. Palmer ousting his father out of the Davenport school and running things to suit himself—his father, D. D. Palmer, going to Oklahoma and engaging in the grocery business for awhile, and then he became associated with Alva A. Gregory in the "Palmer-Gregory School of Chiropractic." Later this partnership was severed, and again we find D. D. Palmer located in the more congenial climate of southern California, where he is now teaching chiropractic in an obscure manner. Contrast this checkered career with the active, honorable and creditable association with the "Child of his brain," *Osteopathy*, by Dr. A. T. Still.

Since the starting of the Palmer School of Chiropractic, upwards forty (or more) schools of chiropractic have been started, consisting in most cases of only one or two instructors, many of whom have only the crudest knowledge of the fundamental studies so necessary to every person attempting to act in the capacity of a physician.

Since I began my investigations along the line of chiropractic, I have been astounded at the ignorance on the part of the great mass of the osteopathic profession as to the nature of chiropractic; and, further, I find but little reference to it in the various osteopathic journals and magazines. Only occasionally has an article of warning, or a notice of some prosecution mentioned appeared until recently. A few interesting and able articles have appeared, of which I will mention the following for the benefit of osteopaths who wish to study into this subject more thoroughly: Dr. Jorris, in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, October, 1905; Dr. Asa Willard, in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, February, 1906; Dr. Edythe Ashmore, in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, November, 1907; February, 1909, *Journal of the A. S. O.*, by Dr. Stanley B. Hunter; Dr. De Groot, in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, April, 1906; THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, December, 1912; *Journal of the A. O. A.*, January, 1913—editorial and article by Ernest E. Tucker; and THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, March, 1913.

In 1905-6, *decoy letters* were sent to the secretaries and other officers of various osteopathic colleges, instigated by B. J. Palmer, and the answers returned are published in the annual announcements of the Palmer School of Chiropractic to show that "Chiropractic is not Osteopathy" and that "osteopaths know nothing about chiropractic." The osteopathic writers did not know that they were being tricked into committing themselves for future references in court and jury cases, by misapplying the statements made.

From the first chiropractic publication up to the present time there has been a studious effort to keep constantly in the foreground the statement that "Chiropractic is not Osteopathy," yet investigation shows conclusively that the very foundation principles underlying osteopathy have been appropriated by chiropractors in their practice as well as in the arguments, illustrations, and applications of their literature. Statements grossly misrepresenting osteopathy are scattered broadcast in the shape of pamphlets, catalogues and orally by chiropractors; and such means are dishonest in intent and purpose by giving wrong and erroneous impressions to many whose natural inclination would otherwise be toward osteopathy.

Chiropractic is a crude form of Osteopathy (in part) and in some instances has undoubtedly produced cures and given relief sought; but

there is positive danger in many cases in which adjustments are given by the incompetent and inexperienced representatives of the cult. Gross ignorance; little or no knowledge of anatomy, physiology, body mechanics, symptomatology, diagnosis, etc., unmitigated nerve, are the *danger posts* of the chiropractic system.

Any unbiased person who is in a position to get at facts will readily detect the insidious, underhanded manner of presenting and perverting *half truths* followed by B. J. Palmer in his annual announcement and other literature of the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Garbled statements abound to such an extent that *it is positively time that we as a profession demand that such procedure be stopped.*

One osteopath told me, when I stated to him that chiropractic followers were doing inestimable damage to osteopaths by their methods of misrepresentation and plagiarism, that he had no reason to interfere with them, as he was being benefited by leaving them alone, inasmuch as he was getting quite a practice of patients injured by the chiropractors. I blush with shame to think that any physician, especially an osteopath, is willing to ride to success by his indifference to a wrong that results in producing injury and suffering whereby he may profit.

I have in my possession evidence enough to go into any court in this country and prove conclusively that chiropractors are practicing a counterfeit of osteopathy, that they are technically evading the laws in various states where they are carrying on their practice, and that the public is being imposed upon in the methods pursued by the various exponents and leaders. Literary piracy is unblushingly indulged in, and many of the practitioners are getting so bold that they are not only using osteopathic manipulations in other ways aside from spinal adjustment, but they are also using electricity and other medical adjuncts in some cases.

In the "Declaration of Osteopathy," published in the December number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN of 1910, you will see that *claims* of chiropractic are entirely covered by the prior claims of osteopathy. The "Declaration of Osteopathy" has been adopted by both the Michigan State Osteopathic Association and the Southeastern Michigan Osteopathic Associations and has been incorporated in the charter (or articles of association and incorporation) granted by the state of Michigan. It is with the knowledge of this "Declaration" or public statement of our position regarding osteopathy as an INDEPENDENT AND COMPLETE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in Michigan to back us up, that has helped us to carry on an aggressive legislative campaign which we believe will be successful in blocking the efforts of chiropractors to secure a law as proposed in a bill presented to the present Michigan legislature.

To provide for those legitimate practitioners of osteopathy who have no copies of the "Declaration of Osteopathy," arrangements have been made so that each osteopath may have a printed folder of the same by sending the full name, address and return postage to my office address.

Time and space have not permitted me to cite comparisons as to technique or theory in this paper, but I have the proofs in my possession, and I trust that what has been said in this article will arouse sufficient interest in the profession to take a united action in protesting vigorously in every way possible to the further continuance of this dangerous system of dealing with suffering humanity.

22 University Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

If you are proud to be an osteopath; if you glory in the profession and its youth and vigor, virility and strength, be on hand at Kirksville and help swell the crowd and generate enthusiasm. Let us show the world a wonderful and impressive spectacle of a united, progressive, ambitious profession, sure of its foundation and full of high courage.

Garbled Newspaper Story Reflects on Osteopathy—True Facts Explained by Dr. Martin

WITH various scare heads and variations, the following story has been "going the rounds" of the daily newspapers for some months past:

His Neck Broken Six Months Ago, He Will Recover—Dempsey Able to Walk and Chew His Food After Serious Injury Resulting from Osteopathic Massage

St. Louis, February 8th.—Edward H. Dempsey, formerly a postal clerk, of No. 5827 Julian avenue, has been living for six months with a broken neck.

Dempsey said that three years ago he was employed as a mail assorter at the post office. His work kept him in the way of a draught from a door and he developed an inflammation in the shoulder that resembled rheumatism. It seemed that it affected his spinal column. When medical treatment failed to give him relief, Dempsey went West upon the advice of his physician. He stopped off at Tucson, Arizona. A friend there advised him to consult a certain osteopath and he did so.

He seemed to improve under the treatment until one day when the osteopath was massaging his back and shoulders and pulling his head violently back and forth. "He was tugging at my head," Dempsey said, "when I felt something snap in the back of my neck. I told him I had been badly hurt, but he assured me I was just frightened. In a short while, however, my neck began to get stiff.

"After a while the osteopath got frightened himself. He sent word to my people here. They had me brought back here at once. That was in April."

Dempsey said that Dr. C. F. Vosburg, his physician, found one of the vertebrae in his neck had been broken.

Surmising that Dr. George W. Martin was the osteopath referred to, we wrote him for information so that the facts might be placed before the profession and public. Dr. Martin's letter states:

"The Osteopathic Publishing Company:—I have to hand your letter in the Dempsey affair; this is about the twentieth letter I have written in regard to this matter and I think it will be the last.

"As usual it is just a scheme of the A. M. A. to be doing something smart; that's my opinion. I think the words have been put into Dempsey's mouth by this Dr. Vosburg.

"When Dempsey came to me he was wearing a rigid steel body brace or crutch, and I found his whole spine ankylosed from coccyx to occiput, with one exception. Caries had started in three of the lower dorsal vertebrae and formed a V with an elevation of about one and one-half inches; he could not turn his head more than one-half inch in either direction, and suffering constant pain.

"He told me that Dr. Vosburg had sent him out here with hopes of getting some benefit from the climate, as he could not do anything more for him there. That neck-breaking is a myth. When he left here his neck was in better shape than when he came.

"When Dempsey left here I referred him to Dr. Hildreth of St. Louis, who treated him for some time afterward. I saw a letter that Dempsey wrote to a friend here and said: 'Dr. Hildreth is a nice man and understands his work, but I like Martin better because he was more sympathetic and seemed to take more interest.'

"Dempsey says I wrote for his friends to come and get him after I got frightened. The fact is, I treated him off and on almost a year when a friend came through from California and he asked that friend to stop off here and see him home. I met his friend while here and he thanked me profusely for what I had done for Dempsey; also thanked me time and again for all I did to help him out.

"When Dempsey asked me what I thought of his case, I said: 'It may take three years for you to get well and if you ever go to work again you will be lucky.'

"Dr. Hildreth and I have both signed sworn statements to the facts stated above and sent them to Dr. G. W. Perrin of the Denver Osteopathic Association."—G. W. Martin, D. O., March 17th, 1913.

A. O. A. at Kirksville in August. Remember, this is to be the greatest "homecoming" in the history of osteopathy. It will probably become an event of historic interest.

Chiro Education

This advertisement is appearing in many newspapers. This is the kind of preparation received by many of the men who as "chiropractors" are claiming to offer the public something "better than osteopathy."

CHIROPRACTIC DOCTORS MAKE BIG incomes; send \$25 for complete course, fifty lessons in chiropractic, including beautiful engraved diploma. National College of Chiropractic, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A National Symposium on Office Conduct—An Exchange of Experience—You are Invited to Tell What You Do and Why

REPLIES to the question, "How do you answer various questions that are asked?" have not quite fully covered the ground. Perhaps the ideas would be brought out better if the question was stated, "What questions are most frequently asked by patients and how do you answer them?"

We should like to extend the range of the discussions by receiving replies on the following questions as well as those already submitted:

New Questions

- "How do you explain the trouble in the spine?"
- "How do you explain 'the lesion'?"
- "If there is tenderness at the lesion, how do you explain the tenderness?"
- "Do you say that the muscles are contracted, or do you say that the joint is dislocated, sprained, twisted, subluxated or strained?"
- "When people are lame after treatment, do you admit that you overtreated them or do you tell that it is necessary for them to feel so, that it was to be expected?"
- "If the patient may expect to be lame and sore after treatment, do you tell them at the time of the treatment?"
- "Is it really commonly necessary to hurt people at all during treatment? By care and attention, can it not be avoided in the large majority of cases?"

Questions Suggested for Discussion:

- Do you talk to your patients?
- How do you explain osteopathy to them?
- How do you explain the lesion to them?
- How do you answer various questions that are asked?
- How about the question of encouragement and the patient's confidence in you?
- How are patients received?
- How do you handle "prospective" patients or visitors who call in quest of information before committing themselves to osteopathic treatment?
- A patient is in your treating room ready for treatment. What is your *modus operandi*?
- What do you do? How do you do it? Why do you do it?

Dr. White

Do you talk to your patients?

In my conversation with my patient I talk osteopathy as long as I can keep up his interest in it; I avoid knocking M. D.'s or D. O.'s and don't brag about my practice. I may talk other things to the patient for sake of variety, but I can talk osteopathy best, and it is more interesting to the patient. I tell the patient of other cases to illustrate his own, and sometimes to show a different case and the scope of osteopathy, for frequently I find that one thinks of osteopathic treatment as being limited to only a few diseases, so here is a fine opportunity to tell him of other cases and conditions treated successfully.

I try to make everything I say have some bearing on my patient's case because there is a danger that he may feel that the interest in his case is becoming secondary to the advertising of osteopathy, therefore I try to show that I am especially interested in his case and its relief; also to explain to him the pathological condition and how I expect to relieve it. In explaining the "how," I tell of the osteopathic theory of disease and may use illustrations of other similar cases.

I believe that the patient's confidence in me is increased by a full explanation to him of his case, and his understanding of the method of correction; his patience to wait for results in tedious cases is increased and co-operation is sure. I believe in telling the patient the why and wherefore of every part of the treatment. Of course there are exceptions to the above methods of talking to patients and there are times when "silence is golden," but when it comes to subject matter for interesting conversation, the osteopathic physician need not go far from home.

To make doubly sure of it, let us study to use good phrases, good English and the truth. I will be very much interested to hear what others have to say on the subject.—*J. Strothard White, D. O.*

Dr. Moffett

Do you talk to your patients?

Sure; can you show me a doctor who does not? But there are ways of talking to them that differ in results. Some like to be talked to while being treated, others want their treatment and be gone. It's a mistake to force conversation on the latter class, while it is required in the former class. And that talk should be something interesting to the patient; not just talk to make a noise, or you talk your patient out. I find a great many like to hear about our work, how osteopathy started, the progress being made, what is being done with certain diseases, and I always try to inform them, but I never talk them tired with shop, or my ability. I leave the latter for them to discover.

How do you explain osteopathy to them?

They generally ask questions that give a good opening, and I try to explain the principles of osteopathy in as short and impressive a manner as possible. I keep a skeleton in my office and show them by twisting spine laterally that it closes the intervertebral foramen on one side, then explain that passing through the foramen is a nerve, a vein and an artery, and if pinched, as the twist shows they would be, the cord is not nourished or drained, and the part supplied by the nerve does not receive the required nerve force. Then explain that the osteopath's work is removing such interference no matter where found in the body; that we apply that principle (but it's only one) of freeing up circulation and nerve force to the part.

Nine times out of ten they state "It seems common sense," and they have received more of an idea of what we osteopaths do in five minutes than a talk would give them in an hour. My skeleton is a better talker than I, but perhaps it's because this is Missouri.

How do you answer various questions asked?

In as plain explanatory way as possible. If it's regarding a part of the body, use skeleton, cuts in anatomy or draw a diagram of the part and explain it to them. If regarding the cure of a certain condition, I tell them what has been accomplished with similar conditions; give them as clear answers as possible. Right there I follow "Pap's" advice given when I was in school: "Always talk United States to your patients; leave out the technical terms; they won't understand them."

How about the question of encouragement and the patient's confidence in you?

I never try to overencourage patients. I give them an understanding of their condition and if it's a case of favorable prognosis, I tell them so; tell them that the best thing to do is take treatment and give them an idea of the length of time it is liable to take to make a cure (but never promise a cure); that osteopathy will do more for them than anything else, but that it is up to them to decide if they want to give it a fair trial or not. Then should I fail on their case I still have a friend for osteopathy.

Confidence. Here we have one of the most important points. You must have gained the confidence of the patients or they will not continue with you long enough to get results, and you have started a detriment to your practice and to osteopathy, for they quit short of results; say they tried osteopathy and it did them no good. I find that by the time I have answered above questions I have gained their confidence, but must add to that an interest in them at every treatment. We D. O.'s must never lose sight of the fact that our patients are human beings; they all have hearts (not the muscular force pump, but hearts), and we must not suppose they come just to leave \$2.00 with us. Many come because

they have been treated as a heartless individual with money to spend; have been humbugged; been held in a mystified atmosphere and they want to leave it. If the D. O. will cut out that mystery and humbug part and give them a plain square deal, their confidence will be with him.

How are patients received?

On an absolute level. I have always held for the respect that is due a D. O., the same that is due any other professional person; have called some down pretty hard for not showing respect due me, but I never let the degree of D. O. put me above a patient. You cannot work together if not on a level.

How do you handle "prospectives" who call for information?

I give them all information asked for that I can and in as plain a way as possible, so they can grasp it; explain anything they ask about as fully as possible, then when that is through ask if they wish to be examined; that I can tell them more definitely after an examination. If they are not examined then they will come back for it after what has been told them absorbs. But during this first interview, the D. O. must diagnose human nature and meet that. Don't show in any way that you think \$2.00 has walked in. D. O.'s should work not on a basis of how much can I make in this community, but is this community better for having me in it? "Let me live in my house by the side of the road and be a friend to man" (Foss).—*George Moffett, D. O.*

Dr. Gravett

Do You Talk to Your Patients?

Yes; but it is my intention to be as brief as is consistent with politeness, indicating by my actions that it serves the patients' best interests not to divert my thoughts and attention from what I am trying to accomplish. It is seldom I stop work to talk to a patient, unless the subject broached is associated with just what I am doing at that particular time. To be specific in word and work is my intention, at the same time, never to give the impression of being in a big hurry. Any remarks or inquires I may have to make, or any exchange of pleasantries, is done either before or after treatment is commenced. These ideas are best lived up to when a patient is comparatively new, as one becomes better acquainted they are apt to transgress more or less, sometimes detrimentally to both patient and physician. One gets far better results as a physician than as a "good fellow."

How Do You Explain Osteopathy to Them?

It is very seldom I make an extended explanation of osteopathy to a patient. So much good literature of an explanatory nature is available that unless a practitioner has plenty of time he can not afford to do so, and not many can do half so well any way. A working definition of osteopathy and then literature bearing on the particular case is supplied. I am fortunate in having a good secretary, who, by an index system, readily finds and supplies to the patient as they leave the office just exactly what I desire them to have.

How About the Patient's Confidence in You?

As a rule the less promised a patient, the more confidence they have in you—it's so different than what they have had before. I try to stay on the safe side in prognosis relying on encouragement to help later on.

How Are Patients Received?

All appointments are made by a secretary who receives the patient, registers them, takes care of gowns, and, in fact, has the patient all ready for either an examination or treatment. Very seldom I see a patient except in my professional capacity.

How Do You Handle Prospectives?

This is important. If my appointments are such that it will be possible for me to see them shortly they are kept waiting, and I see

If this were your little girl, Doctor, what would you do?



What *wouldn't* you do?

You would search unceasingly for a method of cure. You would emphatically reject all means of treatment of questionable benefit, the antiquated instruments of torture, the plaster cast, the steel and leather jackets, and other unscientific apparatus.

You would be gentle, you would be **CERTAIN** of success. You would save the child from life-long misery and disfigurement. *Exhaustive investigation* would lead you to adopt a

Sheldon Spinal Appliance

Many physicians have *found out* what the Sheldon Appliance accomplishes, and they are now using it in all their cases of spinal weakness, irritation and curvature. The judgment of these physicians has been justified by our record of treating successfully over 18,000 cases in the past ten years, a record that even the most conservative practitioner must recognize as conclusive evidence of worth.

The Sheldon Appliance provides the required support, giving a gentle, firm pressure where needed, yet permitting full respiration, normal heart action and free play of the muscles. It lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off the spine, and corrects any deflection in the vertebrae.

30-DAY GUARANTEED TRIAL

Every Sheldon Appliance is made to order according to measurements taken by the Physician, and is delivered subject to a 30-day guaranteed trial.

Let us send you our plan of co-operation and full information about the Sheldon Appliance. Address

PHILO BURT MANUFACTURING CO., 141 Fifth Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

them for a few minutes. If it is so that I cannot give them any time until several hours later, I leave my work for a moment and go into the reception room, shake hands and let them know how glad I am they came to see me, and to see how soon we can possibly take care of them. In the first interview with a prospective, it's really a matter of convincing them a D. O. is human, then it's an easy matter to arrange for an examination—that is, if you convince them that you are.—*William Allen Gravett, D. O.*

Littlejohn College Was a Non-Profit Institution

Editor OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN: Permit me to say a few words about your statement in last issue regarding the new college of osteopathy. You do not say, but what you say creates the impression that this new college represents a new principle, as this is your cue, namely "not for profit." The college that this new college succeeds, or rather continues, the Littlejohn College, formerly the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, was founded in May, 1900, on the non-profit principle and was conducted on that principle during its entire existence. No profits ever accrued to any one. I worked for eleven years as head of the institution and gave two hours a day or more to teaching and never drew a cent out of it. One-half of the equipment of the college and the hospital represents time, money and labors I spent in building up for osteopathy an institution representing absolutely the noncommercial in osteopathic education. My physical strength could not any longer stand the strain. I am glad to see the consummation of unity and harmony in the establishment you announce. For this I hoped earnestly during the passing years. If I am not there it is because, like one greater than myself, I "laid down my life" in trying to establish a foundation upon which such a college might be built; and I helped to hold the fort until the greater developments you announce were rendered possible. From the field of my rest in the far-away I shall look on with eagerness to see the prosperity of this movement for the perpetual upbuilding of osteopathy, that we all love.—*J. Martin Littlejohn, D. O.*

Dr. Atzen Makes Ardent Appeal for Research Institute Support

THE Research Institute is a fact now, a reality, in place of a hope. Your trustees and officers have done their duty along the line they have been instructed to do, by you, the profession. It is hoped that you, and the profession at large, will clearly realize that *this is your business, a means to an end, to boost your profession.* It is not a mushy sentimental move, but a hard business proposition; one that must be pushed to a successful termination, or your profession will stand before the world as a tottering, crumbling institution, too weak to survive the rush of modern business methods.

I trust that you, who, in reading this, fully realize the force of the above stated fact. There can be no turning back now; the profession stands committed to a certain business policy; the Council has acted, as though you were in earnest on this research proposition; they have engaged men to start the work in the Institute, no later than July 1st, this year. The plan outlined by the Council has committed your profession to an expenditure for the first year amounting approximately to \$80,000 for equipments, salaries of the workers, and other incidentals. This money must be raised by the trustees in order to make this movement a success. The endowment fund, now in possession of the finance committee of the Institute, cannot be disturbed; only the earnings thereof can be expended; the balance must be raised by the efforts of the profession, if this research work is to be successful.

Dear reader, kindly take this to heart; the trustees and the officers have done their duty as per instructions; the next step forward depends upon the loyalty with which the profession supports this movement. It is agreed by all clear thinking members of our profession that we must prove our theories by practical demonstrations. The Institute can do that part for us in time, and there is no other way to do it, but by means of practical demonstrations. I know that you desire the theories of our profession placed upon a solid base, where clinical demonstrations have been reinforced by practical experimental facts that are open to investigation by the world—in fact, we court this investigation as a proof of our sincerity. But we must have these

records to show to the world that our efforts are worth while, and the Institute can furnish these records, if we are willing to back up our theories with our earnings.

Let nothing dissuade you from supporting this movement, be the motive what it may. There is no duty that is as clearly defined as the present one, no sentimental thought can take the place of this practical problem, and no greater honor can be extended to the Old Doctor, than to pledge your unflinching allegiance to this practical movement for perpetuating his efforts by proving his theories by practical demonstrations. Unless this is done by our profession some other body of thinkers will step into the breach, prove certain fundamentals of our profession and claim them as their own discoveries. We must not allow this, therefore, for the good of our profession, for the justice due to the Old Doctor, and the good of yourself, we must make this additional sacrifice, and finance the Institute for the first year, after which it will be an easy matter to get outside assistance.

Pardon me if I seem insistent, but there may be those in the profession who do not clearly see the great importance of this business undertaking. To those I would appeal with all the strength of which I am capable to review this business undertaking from the personal point of view, and ask yourself this question: "What would give me the greatest prestige in the minds of my patrons?" and the answer would be: "conclusive proof that the Osteopathic theory is correct." This proof can in time be furnished by the institute.—*C. B. Atzen, D. O., Pres. A. O. A.*

"Declaration of Osteopathy" Used by Michigan Osteopathic Association

THE "Declaration of Osteopathy" written by Dr. Geo. B. F. Clarke, of Detroit, has been adopted by the Michigan Osteopathic Association as a part of its articles of incorporation. It was published in full by the association as an advertisement in the *Detroit Free Press* of Sunday, April 6th, with this introduction:

"Notice is hereby given that osteopathic physicians represented by the Michigan State Osteopathic Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, have adopted the following statement or declaration, which is a part of the articles of incorporation, and also the official statement of the Southeastern Michigan Osteopathic Association (incorporated). Osteopathy represents an independent and complete school of medical practice; and osteopathic physicians are required to register and receive a certificate from the Michigan State Board of Osteopathic Registration with full rights to sign death and birth certificates, and are subject to the provisions of the public health laws of this state."

The use of this statement proved helpful in putting through desired amendments to the state osteopathic law. Dr. Clarke says the pivotal contention of the medics was that "osteopaths are not physicians," and they fought hard to prevent the substituting of the word "physician" in the amended law where the word "practitioner" occurred in the old law. Dr. Clarke contends that by the open and public declaration of principles and claims, osteopaths in Michigan have put themselves on a basis of "constitutional rights" which legislators nor physicians of another school cannot deny.

As official statistician of the Michigan Osteopathic Association, by election, Dr. Clarke will be glad to receive items of interest to the profession from practitioners in the field, especially anything having a historical, legal, scientific or research value, chiropractic or any other systems of healing, clippings, etc. All such articles will be kept on file for the future reference of the profession.

Copies of the Declaration of Osteopathy can be gotten upon request from Dr. Clarke.

95 "ALBRIGHT" TABLES SOLD IN DECEMBER

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and it is worth every cent we ask.

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Legislative Notes From Montana

The Montana legislature has adjourned. A medical act of rather far-reaching nature failed to even get well started. It originally contained a clause exempting osteopaths from its provisions; but as said clause was very weak the following was substituted:

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing Section 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, of the revised code of the state of Montana."

Sections named include the entire osteopathic law. The bill died in committee.

It will be recalled from a former number of "The O. P." that osteopathic physicians have been barred from the Methodist hospital at Great Falls, Mont. They were barred from that institution as osteopaths evidently. Since then they have been barred from the Helena hospital because the County Medical Society entered into an agreement with the hospitals whereby only members of that society would be recognized by the hospital as staff physicians and only staff physicians could have privileges of hospitals. The passage of the bill, a copy of which is appended settles the matter for all time and prevents discrimination by the hospitals at the instigation of prejudiced individuals, or organized medical societies. Three regular physicians in the House voted for the measure, although the Speaker of the House, an M. D., was much opposed to it. In the Senate the bill was referred to the Library Committee on which there was but three members and two of them were M. D.'s. Bill was reported out for indefinite postponement but report was not accepted and instead the bill was placed on general orders, and in the closing hours after some strenuous work, the chairman of the steering committee was prevailed upon to post it up and it was passed with some slight amendments not nullifying its efficiency. Rather it seemed these were tied on in hopes that it was too late for the House to concur; but in the "wee sma' hours" it did. It was found necessary also during the session to watch several bills to see that provisions for certain appointments, for instance, insane asylum physicians, provided that appointees must be "reputable. licensed physicians of the state of Montana" rather than "reputable licensed practitioners of medicine and surgery"

for the latter provision would make osteopathic physicians practicing under a separate board act ineligible; osteopathy being declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of the medical act.—Asa Willard, D. O., Missoula, Mont.

The following is the hospital bill:

House Bill No. 273: An Act for an Act entitled: An Act to compel every person, persons, corporation or association conducting a hospital that is or hospitals that are



Dr. Riley D. Moore, of Grand Junction, Colo., as he appeared while doing special work in Alaska, for the Smithsonian Institute. He is seated on a whale skull. Behind is the scapula of a whale which serves the purpose of a trap-door over a meat cellar underneath. Dr. Moore is at present on furlough from his duties at Washington, and is practicing osteopathy at Grand Junction. He has not as yet decided whether he will be able to return to his work at the Smithsonian.

exempt from taxation to admit and care for patients of any regularly licensed physicians in the State of Montana upon the same terms and conditions as patients of any other regularly licensed physician, and prescribing the penalty for the violation thereof.

Section 1: Every person, persons, corporation or association conducting an hospital or hospitals not held for private or corporate profit or an hospital or hospitals that

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are institutions of purely public charity, that exempt themselves or are exempted from any State, County or Municipal tax by reason thereof, shall not in any manner discriminate between the patients of any regularly licensed physician by reason of the fact that said physician is not a member of the Medical Staff of said Hospital, or for any other reason, and such hospitals are hereby compelled to admit and care for the patients of any regularly licensed physician or physicians under the same terms and conditions as may be promulgated by the management of said hospital as to the patients of any other regularly licensed physician.

Section 2: Every person, persons, corporation or association found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars and shall forfeit its right of exemption from taxation.

Section 3: All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4: This act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

Collier's Weekly After Chiro College

The stench from this get-rich-quick factory has reached New York City. Surely out of self-respect and for self-protection Grand Rapids should take some action. The following appeared as an editorial in Collier's Weekly:

Mr. Arthur H. Vandenberg is the editor of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Herald*, and Mr. Russell Gore is the editor of the *Press* in the same city. Both have youth and enthusiasm, as well as ability and ideals. Can they not, between them, earn the gratitude of the rest of the country by turning the light of publicity on the diploma factory which operates in their city under the title "National College Chiropractic." The literature with which this quack institution lures the unscrupulous to prey upon the ignorant includes these sentences:

"You are welcome to finish the course in five days, or to devote two months to it if you wish.

"If you will send us the entire amount, \$25, at once, we will be very glad to send you the complete course of fifty lessons, and as soon as you have answered all the questions we will graduate you.

"The price . . . includes one of our handsome lithographed diplomas; . . . it is in appearance almost the same as the best medical college diplomas.

"A person of ordinary ability ought to be able to make at least \$100 per week in the practice, if he does advertising liberally, as it only requires a very few minutes to give the treatment, and the chiropractic doctors usually charge from \$1 to \$2 per treatment."

Grand Rapids ought to be too good a town to harbor such a predatory outfit as this. Another city which is the home of diploma factories, doing a "get-wise-quick" business, is Washington, D. C., the laws of which are passed by congress.—*Collier's*, for January 18th.

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.

Dr. Hulett Advocates Single Treating Room With Separate Dressing Rooms

I HAVE studied with considerable interest the various plans submitted for office efficiency by your publication. While noting many neat and admirable arrangements, I have also observed in most of them a lack in two particulars—economy of space and of equipment. In our larger cities particularly is space a considerable item of expense, and the equipment of numerous treating rooms with the modern tables and other apparatus necessary represents quite an investment.

I submit for the consideration of the profession "layout" as per plan shown herewith. I am giving simply the idea—the skeleton—which need not be followed in every detail. It is assuming, too, that there is but one physician in the office. When more, elaborate to suit.

In the first place, a physician can use but one treating room; therefore why duplicate? This one should be sufficiently large for all necessary equipment.

The only duplication is in the number of dressing rooms. In size they may be just large enough for a small dressing table and chair, and place to hang clothing. One or more of these rooms may be advantageously equipped with a couch.—M. F. Hulett, D. O., Columbus, Ohio.

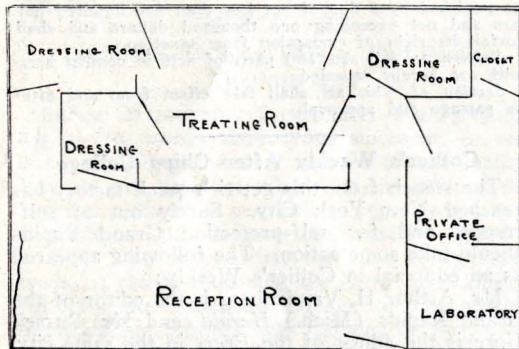
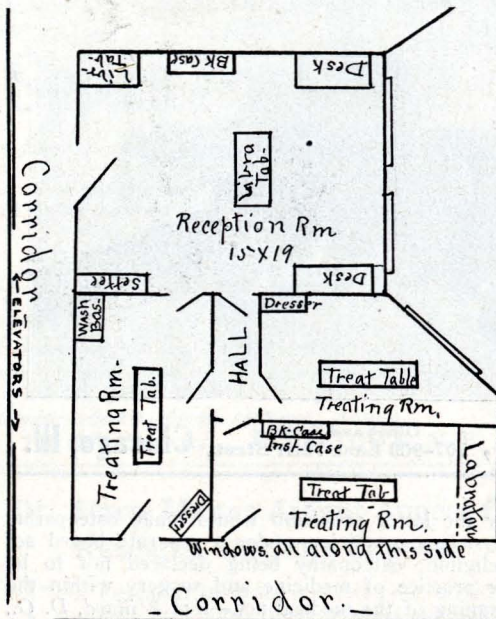


Diagram of lay-out for office suggested by Dr. M. F. Hulett, of Columbus, Ohio. Size of space recommended for a moderate practice, 24 ft. by 16 ft. Plan drawn to scale of 1/4 inch to the foot.

Popular Instruction Cards Used by Dr. G. S. Hoisington.

DR. G. S. HOISINGTON, of Pendleton, Ore., is a firm believer in popular osteopathic educational publicity work. He uses various mediums and has been a strong supporter of *Osteopathic Health*. One of his latest ideas for attracting attention and informing the public is a series of illustrated cards, each one giving a "lesson in osteopathy." We reproduce herewith two of these cards.

We should like to know how this idea appeals to the profession. Used in connection with a good field magazine such as *Osteopathic Health*, it seems to us that this plan could be used to good advantage, especially to develop a live mailing list. A line could be put on the card offering to send magazines giving further information on request.



Plan of Offices of the Drs. Thomas, Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Bumstead's Daybook Record.

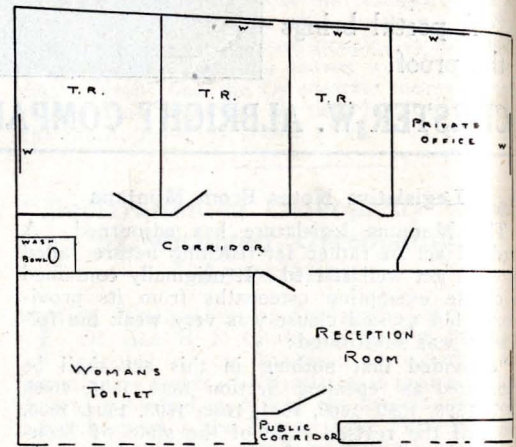
We show here, in reduced size, a copy of daybook ruling used by Dr. L. A. Bumstead, of Delaware, Ohio. In this book are recorded all his transactions, treatments, remittances, examinations, etc. By reference to this book he is able to tell the amount of business done by the day, by the week or the month. Also the cash received, each day, week, month, or year. The book makes very easy comparison of work and receipts for current period with same period of previous year. Dr. Bumstead says that this ability to quickly ascertain the condition of his business financially is a source of great satisfaction, especially when things are "growing."

DATE	NAME	Monthly Total Daily Chgs.	Charges Yearly and Daily Totals	Cash Daily Receipts Mo. Total	Cash Mo. and Yearly Totals	Previous Year's Mo. Total
Feb. 18	Amount Forward,	288 50	3 474 50	252 50	3 097 15	272 50
	Mrs. J. F. Warren	✓ 4 00				
	Miss M. Fletcher	x 2 00		2 00		
	M. Randon	✓ 2 00				
	N. Ranison			20 00		
	Mrs. Wilson, W. C.			25 00		
	S. Mann	✓ 2 00	10 00		47 00	

Reduced reproduction of page from record book of Dr. L. A. Bumstead, of Delaware, Ohio. ✓ Indicates posted in loose leaf ledger account. x Indicates cash paid when treated. # Indicates examination.

Drs. Thomas Submits Plan

Dr. W. T., Dr. M. E., and Dr. Bertha L. Thomas, of Tacoma, Washington, send us a plan of their offices, which is self-explanatory, but they neglected to send us any details as to equipment and furnishings. We are interested in receiving descriptions of color schemes used to produce artistic and tasteful effects in reception rooms. We are gratified at the interest that has been displayed in the department and trust we shall continue to receive many comments not only on lay-out of offices, but also many helpful little suggestions as to how to improve the "Business Side of Practice."

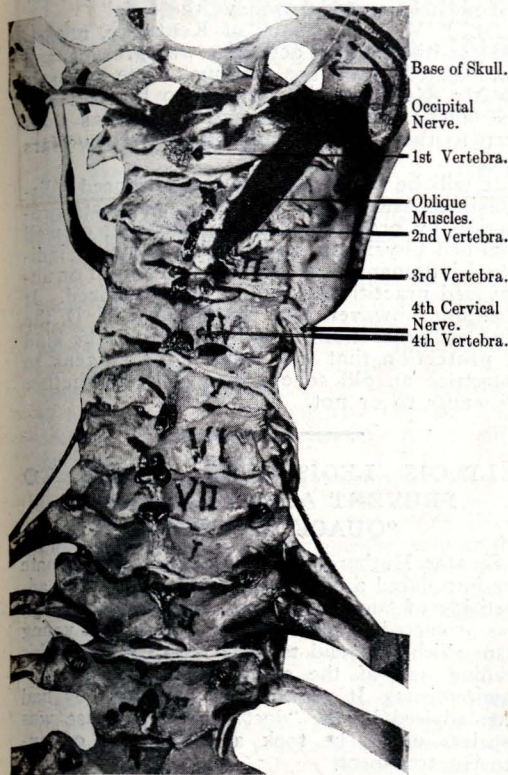


Plan of New Offices of Dr. Tate.

Dr. Edwin W. Tate, of Newark, N. J., Occupies Fine New Quarters

Dr. Tate's new offices are on the ninth floor of the Kinney building, a new structure. He has plenty of light and air, as there is a window in each room, one looking north, three looking east and two looking south. The interior partitions are of mahogany, 7 feet 6 inches high, with rough glass panels to the ceiling. The floor is composition, which is regarded as more sanitary than wood.

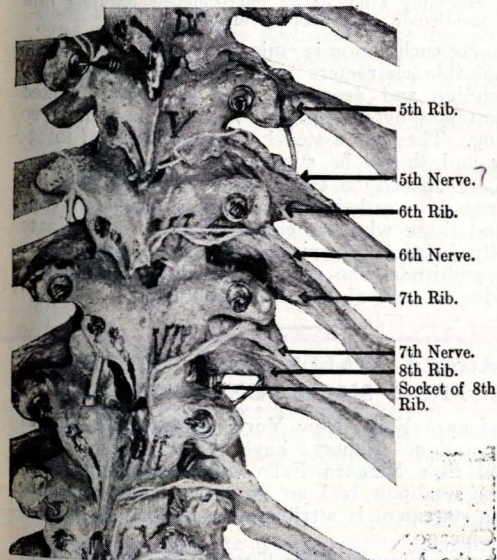
Dr. Hoisington Osteopathic "Lesson Card" Number One



Lesson in Osteopathy.

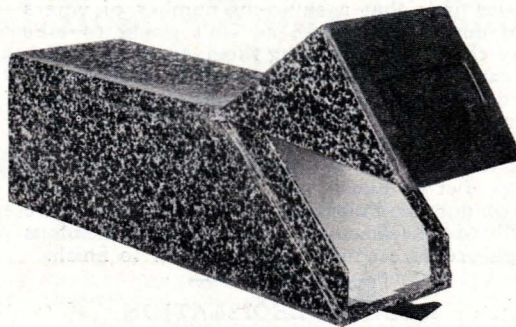
Note the second vertebra twisted to the right by contracture of the oblique muscle. Result: Pinching of the nerves at base of skull and on each side of the vertebra, causing neuralgia in these nerves (often extending up to the eye and temple); causing congestion of head (headache), eyes, ears, nose, throat (catarrh), nervousness, etc. Proper Treatment: Relax the muscle and correct the twist of the vertebra. This, and not rubbing, is Osteopathy.

Dr. Hoisington Osteopathic "Lesson Card" Number Two



Lesson in Osteopathy, No. 11.

Note lifting of heads of seventh and eighth ribs, pinching the nerves above them. Results: Neuralgia from back to front (the so-called pleurisy pain); interference with nerve branches to stomach, intestines, liver, spleen and pancreas, causing diseases common to these organs. These or similar conditions are the cause of disease in all other organs. Proper Treatment: Force the ribs to their correct position, as you would straighten a part of a sewing machine or watch. This, and not rubbing, is Osteopathy.



Albright-McDougall, Kimona Box.

Albright-McDougall Kimono Box and Cabinet.

Dr. Jesse R. McDougall, of Chicago, some years ago adopted the plan of having individual kimonos for his women patients, and thinking of ways to take care of these garments, he evolved the plan of having a box for each garment. At first he used a rather large sized box of his own construction. Later the size of the box was reduced and a place was provided in front for the name of the patient. The plan worked out most satisfactorily, as the lady patients showed a high appreciation of having an individual place to keep things needed when they came for treatment.

Dr. McDougall has permitted the Chester W. Albright Company to utilize his idea for the production of a standard kimono box and cabinet. We show herewith illustrations of the box and cabinet.

The box is 12 inches long by 4 inches high and 4 inches wide. It is made of heavy cardboard covered with a library paper and has a tape on the end to permit it to be easily withdrawn from the cabinet and a receptacle for a card on which may be shown the patient's name.

The cabinet is 2 feet 7 inches high by 2 feet long and 1 foot deep. It is constructed of quarter-sawed oak and is regularly supplied in fumed oak finish. There are four shelves and each shelf will accommodate 24 kimono boxes. The projecting sides at the end of the shelf prevent boxes from slipping off.

For shipping, the cabinet is made so that it can be "knocked down," which makes it a much less bulky package. The price of the cabinet with 24 kimono boxes is \$12.00 f. o. b. Chicago.



Albright-McDougall Kimono Box Cabinet.

WHAT I HAVE FOUND OUT

I have often seen the statement that it was not likely, or some D. O.'s discussing an osteopathic lesion say it is not possible for a bony lesion to inhibit the action of a nerve fibre, but attribute the functional disturbance of a nerve to pressure on the blood vessel supplying the cord substance, thereby cutting off the nutrient blood supply to the cell body of the neurone. Now, I will not deny the above theory as being an important factor in the pathology of an osteopathic lesion, but I wish to say that anyone giving the matter a serious thought knows you can easily inhibit a nerve anywhere along its course where it is exposed to pressure. Just last night I went to sleep with my elbow lightly touching the bed rail and woke up with the ulnar nerve from the elbow to the tips of my ring and little fingers completely numbed. Sometimes it will occur with my elbow lying on the mattress. Just cross your legs, letting the popliteal space rest on the point of the other knee just right, and the foot will go to sleep. Now, if such light pressure will affect large nerve cords, what will it do to numerous small fibres coming out of the intervertebral canal or anywhere in the body? I believe that muscular contraction will so compress a nerve that the organ supplied by the nerves so affected can (in common parlance) be put to sleep, or that it is possible to have the same effect on the viscera through a bony, ligamentous or muscular lesion that you get on the foot or hand in the above mentioned experiment, although many times I believe there is only a slight disturbance or there may be many degrees of inhibition. I am surprised that osteopaths knowing how intensely the muscles contract at times would doubt for a moment that such would not compress a nerve fibre. My ulnar nerve (funnybone) is easily affected and while writing this article I had to stop and rub my hand before I could proceed.—Dr. E. C. Downey, Chantute, Kansas.

In very stubborn cases of constipation, I found that for immediate relief, nothing equals the use of sand, round sand—the so-called sea-shore sand. Sand will invariably bring relief and that, without the habit-forming tendency that cathartics have. The sand treatment was originally introduced by Prof. Windsor of Boston, from where I procure the sand. The amount to be used is about one tablespoonful after each meal. This form of treatment may seem queer, but all I ask is that it be given a fair trial. The results obtained are surprising. *Never use sharp sand.*—Dr. Ray Moershell, Sheldon, Iowa.

U. S. Bulletin on Dr. Friedmann

"On March 8 the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the surgeon general of the public health service, caused a board of medical officers to be detailed to make a thorough investigation of Dr. Friedmann's alleged cure.

"These officers proceeded immediately to New York and arranged with Dr. Friedmann for demonstrations of his remedy upon persons suffering from tuberculosis. These demonstrations are being carried on in certain New York hospitals, through the courtesy of their respective authorities, and will be continued until sufficient information has been obtained for the forming of an opinion as to the merits of the treatment.

"Dr. Friedmann has submitted to the board a culture of the bacteria which he states are used in his method of treatment. In addition to the observation of persons under treatment by Dr. Friedmann, the board of officers will make experiments to ascertain whether this culture is, as Dr. Friedmann claims, harmless to warm blooded animals.

"Considerable time will necessarily be required to carry out these investigations. The work will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

"In the meantime the public is informed of the inadvisability in the great majority of cases of traveling long distances in the hope of receiving treatment, as those selected for demonstration purposes constitute only a small proportion of applications.

"Certain statements purporting to be expressions of the opinion of the board of officers of the public health service carrying on the investigation have appeared in newspapers. These officers have expressed no opinion and will not be in a position to do so until the work has advanced sufficiently far to warrant some conclusion in regard to Dr. Friedmann's treatment."

The Osteopathic Physician

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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. XXIII. MAY, 1913. No. 5.

ILLINOIS BILL GETS FAVORABLE REPORT

Illinois House Bill No. 229, known as the Osteopathy bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee has been reported out with the recommendation that it "do pass." Technically this means that the committee has not only considered the bill favorable, but very favorably. Amendments suggested are immaterial and rather strengthen the bill than otherwise.

A number of good friends have been found on the committee and in the House and the prospects may be regarded as bright.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee was frank enough to say that the success of the measure in the committee was largely due to the good work on the committee by osteopathic physicians. From now on the key to success is thorough and persistent work on each and every member of the House and Senate. The legislators are occupied with a multitude of duties and interests, to say nothing of the time devoted to "practical politics" and the protection of their interests in their own bailiwick. Many of them will not give any consideration whatever to the osteopathic bill unless it is forced upon their attention. Many of them who would feel really inclined toward the measure and favorable to its contentions if they read it over, will never take a look at it unless the words "Osteopathic bill" are so frequently dinned into their ears and put before their eyes by letter that they will be aroused to a realization that it is a bill of vital interest to a large number of the citizens of Illinois.

Some of the members of the state legislature have the impression that osteopaths and their friends don't amount to much when it comes to political influence. They think that the M. D.'s and their friends who oppose this measure far outnumber us. We must show them that not only are we not so badly outnumbered as they think, but that moreover, we are an exceedingly active bunch and that our friends are deadly in earnest and will deeply resent unfavorable action on this bill.

We want to appeal to the legislators, it is true, on the basis of their sense of right and justice, but we must not forget that a practical politician always has his "weather eye" open to keep in good favor with the voters.

If he finds that a sufficient number of voters are deeply interested, he isn't going to take any chances of offending them, especially when it can be shown that the measure is an honest and fair one and opposed only for prejudiced reasons.

So far, a splendid campaign has been conducted, and the results have been encouraging. Let no one in any way become disheartened nor lax in efforts. If we win at all, we will win because we keep up a tremendous high-pressure campaign from start to finish.

FOOLISH LEGISLATION

New York State has been quite excited about a piece of foolish attempted legislation. State Senate Bill No. 932, introduced February 18th, 1913 by Senator Sealey, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health, forbids the use of the word "nurse" except by a "registered nurse" who must be a hospital graduate and who must have passed a Regents' examination and have received a Regents' certificate. If any other person attempts to do nursing, he or she must be called an "attendant."

The M. D.'s themselves got quite excited about this and claimed that the state was likely to be in the hands of a nurses' trust. Trained nurses have a union price of from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars a week. It is self-evident that a large proportion of the public cannot afford such prices, and that consequently a great deal of nursing is done by people who are not registered nurses.

The term "nurse" for a person who assists a doctor in time of sickness has been used since time immemorial, and what benefit there can be to the public on insisting that they change their name to that of "attendant" is more than we can understand.

The tendency toward ill considered, irritating class legislation of this kind is all too prevalent. It should be stopped. It is somewhat amusing, however, that the drug doctors who are themselves the authors of most restrictive and arbitrary legislation pertaining to medical and health matters were so much aroused and "up in arms" against this nurse bill and so ready to call it a "trust" measure.

The drug doctors are greatly dependent on good nurses and it is easy to understand that it would be embarrassing and hurtful to their interests to have to recommend the services of a "nurse" at twenty-five or thirty-five dollars a week or else explain to the patient that they could not have a "nurse" but must be satisfied with an "attendant."

The M. D.'s are not over particular about the rights and interests of others when they want to put through some legislative measure that they think best for their interests, but if anyone "steps on their toes," the air is filled with awful noises.

MCCORMACK REVEALS THE REAL ANIMUS.

The Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners has been considering a new medical practice act which contains some sane and reasonable features.

A synopsis of this reform measure was read by A. Umbrecht, attorney for the Wisconsin board at a meeting of the American Medical Association held at Hotel La Salle, February 25th. It was stated that the purpose of the proposed measure was to put an end to the business of "quacks" and "fakirs" by making them liable for their mistakes. The bill would require that the state issue a license to any person who passed an examination in the fundamentals of chemistry, anatomy, general diagnosis and hygiene, whatever might be his or her theories concerning therapeutics. Furthermore, an *unlicensed* person would be permitted to practice healing provided it was made clear to the patient that he was *not licensed* to do so.

It is to the credit of several doctors at the meeting that they approved this feature and states that "it was not wrong in principle for anyone to attempt to relieve the sick."

Dr. J. M. McCormack of Kentucky, notorious for his political activities was present, and immediately upon the reading of the synopsis by Mr. Umbrecht he jumped to his feet and denounced the plan, characterizing it as a return to the chaotic condition of twenty years ago.

It will be observed that the proposed Wisconsin measure gives the public adequate protection by providing for the licensing of well qualified physicians and putting it up to individual judgment as to whether a licensed or unlicensed practitioner should be patronized. It does not, however, give the political M. D. the kind of "protection" he pines for, i. e., the kind of protection that will compel the citizens to patronize an old school drug doctor whether he wants to or not.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATOR WANTS TO PREVENT ADVERTISING BY "QUACK" DOCTORS

Senator Hurburgh of the Illinois State Senate has introduced a bill to prevent the notorious advertising of "quack" doctors. Senator Hurburgh was prompted to action by the suicide of a young man which was said to have been caused by his reading one of the characteristic "quack" announcements. It was claimed that the boy had been advised by the "doctor" that his case was hopeless unless he took a full course of expensive treatment.

The bill reads:

Section 1. Whoever shall advertise in any newspaper, publication, magazine, periodical, pamphlet, or by circular or form letter, or cause to be distributed any advertisement in any form whatsoever, to restore manly vigor, treat or cure lost manhood, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of the genito urinary organs, or any venereal disease, or to cure cancer or tuberculosis, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than six months, or both.

Section 2. Any owner or managing officer of any newspaper, publication, magazine, or periodical in whose paper shall be printed or published such advertisement as is described in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than six months, or both.

Some such action is eminently necessary. These despicable characters who prey upon ignorance, credulity, and depravity have too long flaunted themselves before decency and waxed rich in so doing. They are a stench to the nostrils of integrity and should be suppressed.

Care should be taken, however, that this bill is not so worded that it can be used to confound those who are endeavoring to disseminate really helpful information for the education of the multitude who so sadly need knowledge and advice on sexual life and functions.

NIAGARA FALLS NOT SUFFERING FROM SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Niagara Falls, New York, does not believe in vaccination. Reports have recently been circulated that Niagara Falls, far from being free from smallpox had an unproportionate amount. This statement is attributed to Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago.

In the *Niagara Falls Gazette*, for March 26th, Dr. J. W. Hodge, of that city, in an open letter to the editor, boldly and categorically denounces as lies all statements to the effect that Niagara Falls is suffering from a smallpox epidemic or that it has an unproportionate number of smallpox cases.

As an illustration of the loose statements that are circulated by the M. D.'s in their newspaper articles, this vigorous statement of facts by Dr. J. W. Hodge is well worth reading.

Kirksville to be Liberal Host—Wants to Show Osteopaths Biggest Time in History—Expenses Not Spared—Large Fund Already Subscribed

ENTHUSIASM is a fine thing. It kindles the blood in your veins and makes it course rapidly. And it catches like wild fire, too, that's why there's always "something doing" when enthusiasm abounds and why nothing really great is ever accomplished without it.

On this premise, we predict that the A. O. A. convention at Kirksville will be a great and glorious success, for they have certainly already developed down there all kinds of enthusiasm for the proposition. The whole town is "for it," head, heart and pocketbook. If every man, woman and child who gets to Kirksville next August does not have a good time it won't be the fault of the Kirksville citizens.

Kirksville is proud of osteopathy, as it has reason to be, and as this is likely to be the final homecoming during the life of the "Old Doctor" the school-people and towns-people want to make it one of the great events in osteopathic professional history—an occasion that will be long remembered and cherished by everyone claiming osteopathic allegiance or affiliation.

The osteopathic arrangements committee and the program committee are working hard and hand in hand with the local people and even at this early date things have so far progressed that a splendid technical program is assured—with a number of special important features—and unique and interesting social entertainment is guaranteed.

Now the question is, shall all this effort be appreciated—appropriated—utilized to the completest extent?

To get the most *out of it* we must have the biggest possible crowd. We want such a *big crowd* that we cannot really afford to have even a single "true blue" osteopath not present. But there will be some, of course, unavoidably prevented from attending. Therefore, it is all the more important that every single individual who *can* by any means get there, *do so*.

And for this one occasion, whether you have ever done so before or ever do so again, make some sacrifice, if necessary, in order to show the "Old Doctor" in his declining years the compliment of the greatest attendance ever recorded at an osteopathic convention. Whether or not you are an A. S. O. graduate makes no difference—if you claim to be an osteopath, you owe much, very much, to Andrew Taylor Still.

Some people profess to laugh at sentiment, but sentiment is one of the great moving forces of life and the person or institution without it is about half dead. Osteopaths should be proud of the sentiment that urges them to do honor to the venerable founder of the science. It will be greatly to the credit of the profession if this sentiment is given full play on this occasion and publicly acknowledged and witnessed by a "gathering together" at Kirksville in August the largest in the history of osteopathy.

It can be done just as easily as not. If each individual will say to himself or herself now "I will be there" and *stick to it*, the thing will be done. The success of the undertaking depends on the *individual*. No one can make *your* decision for you. No one can compel you—no one can blame *you*. You are free to help or retard as you see fit. You in your own heart know whether you are loyal or disloyal. Whether you have any care for the science and profession—any fine regard for high sentiment, or whether it is your own pleasure, your own convenience, your own money-making or money-saving, that counts with you.

You can go to Europe, or the mountains, or the seashore, or stay at home if you like and let the convention and osteopathic enthusiasm and sentiment "go to pot," but if you do, remember you are disloyal to that which gives you your

living and wasteful of opportunities for your own good and development. You will lose more than you gain, much as you may not realize it and much as you may want to act the miser and serve *yourself* and *your* interests only.

This is plain talk for the selfish and indifferent and the profession, unfortunately, has too many of them. Too many who are willing to let the work be done by others without giving appreciation or support. Too many who are ready to let osteopathy be advanced and pushed to the front in public attention by others without turning a hand to assist, but yet reaping the benefit in their daily practice just the same.

It is thoughtlessness oftentimes, brothers and sisters! It is lack of understanding and appreciation of conditions and needs. Let us examine ourselves and be sure we are not among the guilty, and if we are, let us "wake up" and take a new, wider, saner view of things. Loyal-hearted, enthusiastic—yes, even self-sacrificing, effort to cooperate for the benefit of the whole, *pays*—pays a big dividend to the whole and to the individual.

This is a bed rock fact that won't budge and can't be gotten around.

Its application to the present subject is this: you are wanted at Kirksville and your presence will be a big help to others, but it will mean infinitely more to *you*, personally. The determination to be loyal, the opening of mind and soul to high sentiment and fine enthusiasm cause mental and spiritual rejuvenation which alone is well worth more than the price. Then there is the joy of actual contact with those interested in a common cause. There is inspiration and knowledge to be gained from personal face to face relation and exchange of the experiences. The technical program will constitute a post-graduate course of inestimable value. And even if you differ with suggestions put forth, there is a wonderful broadening, strengthening effect from measuring your ideas and convictions with those of others. Go to the meeting with the spirit *to help and be helped* and it will yield a rich reward.

To those who have made it a habit to attend the national conventions, no word of urging to be at the Kirksville meeting is necessary. They know the value of these gatherings and they will appreciate the sentimental reasons that makes attendance this year so imperative. One thing, however, should not be forgotten, namely, the force of example. If you are going, *let it be known*. Talk convention and plans for the convention journey to every osteopath you meet. If any are luke warm "boost" hard for the convention. If you influence to go one only who was indifferent you have increased your contribution to the attendance *one hundred per cent*.

Let nothing prevent your presence except an emergency of life and death.

"Pappy" Still in Good Health and Looking Foreward to a Big Time at the Convention in August

SOME newspaper reports have stated that Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, of Kirksville, was critically ill as the result of an accident. In response to inquiry this letter was received:

Kirksville, Mo., May 10, 1913.

Dr. Harry S. Bunting: Dear Doctor:—Your letter received and in reply will say that about a month ago Daddy got a fall which dislocated his shoulder, and on account of his heart he

did not take an anesthetic, consequently the shoulder gave him a great deal of pain when it was set, but I will say he is now all right and as well as he has been for years. He is looking forward to having every osteopath meet him here at the convention in August.

I am in hopes the Chicago bunch will not only charter a car, but a train, and bring down the whole bunch.—*H. M. Still*.

We must not disappoint the "Old Doctor" in his anticipations concerning the convention. We must make it the biggest osteopathic homecoming on record. Every living osteopath should be willing to accord the "Old Doctor" the courtesy and consideration of being present at Kirksville in August no matter what personal sacrifice it may involve. It will be the last time that osteopaths will be asked to meet him in Kirksville, and in all probability it will be the last opportunity that many osteopaths will have of seeing him. If you are not in Kirksville next August, it will be something that you will live to regret.

A Fitting Reply to a Scandalous Article

A PARTICULARLY outrageous article appeared in a recent number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, extolling the good work done by the "regular" M. D.s in times of disaster such as the recent Omaha tornado and the Ohio Valley flood. The article referred disparagingly to osteopaths and physicians of other schools outside the "regular" school, and implied that they were not active in the work of relief in such catastrophes.

The article appeared in the *A. M. A. Journal*, but it was evidently made a part of the newspaper propaganda of the "political clique," as it appeared either as an editorial without reference or with an editorial introduction in numerous newspapers throughout the Mississippi Valley. Appearing as an independent editorial, it did not show up so badly of course for the medical profession, but as a direct quotation from their own official organ, its prejudiced viewpoint and its poor taste are glaring and conspicuous. In their wild anxiety to regain waning public confidence, the drug doctors are doing a lot of things that are alienating them from the esteem and confidence of the public, but nothing quite so foolish and hysterical as this has gone the rounds for some time.

Among other papers, the article appeared in the *Peoria Star*, and Dr. G. R. Boyer of that city made such a suitable reply that we print it herewith. If any editor in your community reprints this atrocious article from the *A. M. A. Journal*, send him a copy of this reply by Dr. Boyer:

Editor *Peoria Star*:—In the issue of April 9th of the *Star* you quoted extensively from an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in which the virtues of the medical practitioners are extolled in a most complimentary manner, while the practitioners of all other schools or systems of healing are held up to ridicule in a way that is peculiarly characteristic of the militant medical writer.

The Osteopathic School of Medicine came in for its full share of abuse and vituperation, at a time, too, when the known facts make the praise of the M. D. as ridiculous as is the ridicule of the D. O.

As a school and as individuals, we are glad to accord full credit to the honest and sincere members of the medical profession, and there are thousands of them, for the good and efficient work done by them at such times of public disaster as the Omaha tornado or the Dayton deluge.

The public, in general, is willing to show, and does show due appreciation for all the sacrifices and self-denials made by them and their profession under such trying circumstances, but in so doing it does not necessarily forfeit the privilege of expressing its appreciation

The Osteopathic Physician

for similar work done by the members of any other school of practice, or by any other group of individuals, whenever conditions make such concerted action necessary.

In every great calamity, that results in general distress and suffering the osteopath who is worthy of the name, will be found in the front ranks, working side by side with the M. D. and all other good citizens in the endeavor to alleviate suffering and to restore health and happiness to the afflicted community. No class of citizens, according to number, did more heroic or more praiseworthy work than the osteopaths at the great disaster of San Francisco. The same is true of them in their efforts to save lives from the perils of the flood and to bring order out of chaos and to re-establish sanitary conditions at Dayton, Ohio.

However fine the services rendered by the medical profession may be, we welcome honest comparison with that done by the osteopathic profession. They and we are striving to accomplish the same end, viz.: to help the afflicted and to relieve the suffering—only by different methods. In this work there is honor enough for all, and the high purpose of both professions is well worthy of public approbation and should be fostered and not discouraged or ridiculed.

We regret that the publicity given the extract has made a reply necessary, but we feel that we should enter a protest against the misrepresentations of some blatant medical nonentity, who has nothing else to do but to rush into print every time he has a chance for some cheap notoriety.

For physicians as a class we have no other feeling than that of profound respect. Medical physicians are no better and no worse than the rest of us. As in every class of human beings, there are good and bad men among them. They are no more nor less than human, and are actuated by the same motives, moved by the same considerations, and are subject to the same frailties and temptations as any other class of men. The true physician goes about his own business, doing the best he can, with nothing and no one to exploit, while the other class is willing to exploit his profession, his associates or the public whenever he sees a chance for the acquisition of power whereby he may give vent to his vicious and unscrupulous principles, and the innocent and well-meaning have to suffer for the sins of the gang.

The frequent and rather fulsome assurance given us by certain members of the medical profession, that their organization is looking after all the people all the time, and the ease with which they wax eloquent about the sacredness of their calling and the way they assume all the attributes of lofty altruism and philanthropy, irresistibly suggests that it would seem to be more the part of modesty and sincerity to permit someone else to pass around compliments of this kind.

Who ever heard of the members of the ministerial, the legal or the merchants' association or of the dental or newspaper societies, or the members of any other organization, drafting resolutions as to what they will do in the event of some future disaster. No other organization that we know of has ever made such a display of eternal solicitude for the welfare of the dear people.

Excellent! But what a contrast there is between the ostensible and the real motive—the flourish of hysteria—that inspires such actions. Such sham humanitarians only prostitute a noble calling and are abhorred by every right-thinking man.

The osteopathic profession does not need nor does it require any defense from an attack from such a source. It is more than willing to leave the question as to its standing to a fair-minded public, unbiased by professional bigotry.

The public in general is too familiar with the achievements of the osteopath to make any apologies necessary for his existence. It has a sincere respect for his many and marvelous cures of seemingly hopeless ills—his success in fields where other schools of medicine have failed.

As you quoted from the A. M. A. Journal, and as it appears that nothing but good can come from its pages, we may be pardoned if we indulge in the same wholesome privilege.

In the issue of November 10th, 1906, George M. Gould, M. D., says, "At present osteopathy is influencing legislatures, and ignorantly but far more successfully than many of the profession (medical) it is treating the millions of distorted or weakened and diseased backs and bodies of our people; we neglect the study of the spinal column utterly and wholly in the functional and beginning stages of lateral curvature. Osteopathy is a product of our professional neglect and bigotry."

Enough said, though it be half praise and half scandal. A fair field and no favor. Let the sick man choose his own physician, and let each one at all times do his full duty, whether he be an M. D., a D. O. or a D. F.—G. R. Boyer, D. O., Peoria, Ill.

What the Osteopaths Did in Dayton

Referring to the article in the A. M. A. Journal accusing osteopaths of a lack of response in times of public disaster, I can say it is a fact that every osteopathic physician in Dayton served on the Sanitation Committee (relief work) after the flood from nine to twelve days. None of them even went to their offices for two weeks. Every osteopath that had an automobile furnished it free for the use of the Sanitation Committee. Every osteopathic physician in the city worked side by side with M. D.'s and dentists doing the world of work there was to be done. One osteopath in particular worked heroically on a committee that made a record in employing 200 men to bury over 1,000 horses and this immense task was done in about four days.

I am sure that even the medical secretary of the Board of Health in Dayton will admit that he had willing workers among the osteopaths.

Incidentally I may say that the M. D.'s here do not fight the osteopaths much and a very good feeling prevails.—E. H. Cosner, D. O., Dayton, Ohio, April 16th.

A Splendid Demonstration of What Osteopathy Can Do for Babies

ENCLOSE a post-card picture of the patient with infantile atrophy or marasmus, about which you published a short article some months ago in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. It is self-explanatory. Am sorry I didn't get her (the infant) photographed when she was so wasted away, weight only six pounds at eight months of age. The mother and grandparents are the "delightest" people on earth. They stayed with the treatment and now they have a healthy child. We treated the child five months.

Note especially what the mother says. Think of that gain (one ounce per day) all through teething, no days of standing still, nor loss in weight even when cutting stomach and eye teeth. Most babies go a month or more without any gain at that time, you know, even if they have been in the best of health all their lives. Osteopathy is surely typified in that baby in its supremest power. We have had other babies with this same affliction that owe their lives to osteopathy—not in our opinion only, but in that of the parents as well. And none of them but had been made worse by the attempted care of some "wise guy" M. D.'s. This last was the hardest fight, though, we have ever had to save a child.—Dr. H. D. Bowers, Newberg, Ore.



Portrait of child treated by Drs. Bowers for infantile atrophy or marasmus.

The Mother Says:

"Our same little girl that osteopathy put the flesh on. Gains about one ounce per day. Where is the anti-fat nerve? She is fat enough! Nineteen months old now. This is a dear little girl that we would not have only for Drs. H. D. and Alice Bowers, D. O.'s. We all need her and all the time, to brighten up the home. If you don't believe this is Elva, come and see her."

A Short Report on the Convention of the Spondylotherapy Society Held at Chicago, Ill., November 12-14, 1912.

The wonderful so-called *new* discoveries made by Dr. A. Abrams, of California, are:

First—Pressure or percussion, stimulus of a peripheral nerve, especially between the ribs or over the spinous process of the seventh cervical, reflexly stimulates the vagus showing the heart and constricting the aorta and also the blood vessels of the thyroid gland, and claimed that by this means exophthalmic goiter was easily removed, and

Second—That over stimulation produces inhibition of the peripheral nerve, and the vagus returns to normal, therefore thirty seconds at a time was about as long as one could give the treatment. This was demonstrated upon patients by taking pulse, skiagram of aorta and measuring size of goiter before and after stimulation.

Third—That by continuous pressure or percussion on the fifth dorsal spine one produces inhibition of the constrictor nerve to the pylorus allowing dilatation of the pylorus and the emptying of the stomach (an explanation of the therapeutic and diagnostic value was made).

Fourth—That by light percussion on the seventh dorsal spine the flow of gastric secretions is increased.

Fifth—That by light tapping on the tenth dorsal spine the pancreatic secretion is increased.

Sixth—That percussion of first to fourth lumbar spines cured malaria. That quinine does not and never did cure malaria.

Seventh—Percussion of seventh cervical spine cures diabetes by increasing vagus tone (various other reflexes were demonstrated and specific centers claimed to be located).

Excerpts from Papers Read.

Dr. W. T. Baird, of El Paso, Texas, said ulcers at the openings of sublingual ducts (each side the frenum of the tongue) were always found in pertussis and by the simple method of touching them up with pure phenol the whooping cough is entirely cured inside of three days. (He explained the phenomena of the paroxysms on the theory that micro-organisms entered the ducts and irritated nerve terminals that were connected with the same segment of the cord as supplied the heart and aortic arch, causing their dilatation and pressure upon the recurrent laryngeal nerve—which supplies the larynx—and thus causing the paroxysm similar to an attack of Jacksonian Epilepsy.) He also gave a number of case reports treated by the "freezing method" on tender spots along the spine and gave technique for some and claimed marvelous cures in idiopathic neuralgia and numerous other affections.

Dr. Neiswanger, of Chicago, and Dr. A. W. Herr, of Cleveland, Ohio, elaborated upon the uses and limits of electricity, both for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes calling especial attention to the sinusoidal current and its action on involuntary muscle. Dr. Ireland, of Chillicothe, Ohio, read a paper on the possibilities of a lesion of the atlas. He gave a very good definition of a lesion as understood by the osteopaths. In fact his paper was founded on the reasoning of old and well known osteopathic principles.

Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, said "Spondylotherapy does not pretend to remove the cause of disease, conserves no forces, but acts only as a whip to the tired horse. But it saves from the osteopath and leaves us with our dignity." Health and harmony, he said, can only be maintained by a higher intelligence than the conscious intellect, by "higher intelligence," referring to the autonomic nervous system and its supervision over all of the vegetative functions of the body. (Yet we agree with Dr. Abrams that as yet little was known about the sympathetic nervous system.) He admitted that irritation of a decaying tooth may be responsible for constitutional impairment, neuropathy or even insanity. He told of stimulating respiration in a patient while under an anesthetic, by pressure on the internal sphincter of the rectum with the enthusiasm due a great and new discovery.

Earle Willard, D. O., of Philadelphia, was on the program to explain the relation of osteopathy to spondylotherapy but he did not appear. Many prominent and leading medical men were present and seemed as enthusiastic as I can imagine the early osteopaths were over the same things twenty years ago before they discovered that it was not by stimulation or inhibition they assisted nature to the normal, but by removing the cause of stimulation and inhibition.—Don C. McCowan, D. O.

In D.O. Land

Polk County (Des Moines) Iowa Meeting

A regular meeting of the Polk County Osteopathic Association was held April 11th in the offices of Dr. C. F. Spring, Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. A. E. Dewey gave a paper on venereal diseases.

Bay County, Michigan, Meeting.

The Bay County, Michigan Osteopathic Association held a bi-monthly meeting May 8th at the office of Dr. John E. Downing, Bay City. There was a clinic on infantile paralysis followed by a general discussion.

Osteopaths of Erie County, Pa., Organize

The osteopaths of Erie county, Pennsylvania, have gotten together and have formed an organization to be known as the Erie County Osteopathic Association, Dr.

F. E. Avery, president; Dr. Elizabeth J. Marshall, vice-president, and Dr. J. W. Robinson, secretary-treasurer, all of Erie.—*J. W. Robinson, D. O., Sec'y.*

Chicago A. S. O. Alumni Association

The Chicago A. S. O. Alumni Association held a regular meeting at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, April 26th. A dinner was served. The subject for the evening was "Headache," Dr. Frank C. Farmer leading the discussion.

Southeastern Michigan Meeting

A regular meeting of the Southeastern Michigan Osteopathic Association was held April 8th at Detroit. Dr. Paul C. Goodlove presented an interesting paper on "First Aid to the Injured." Dr. Harry Sullivan briefly reviewed the legislative situation in Michigan.—*Anna M. Brennan, D. O., Sec'y.*

Fox River Valley Meeting.

The Fox River Valley Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting April 17th at Marinette, Wis. Papers were read by Dr. E. W. Olds, of Marinette; Dr. H. R. Bell, of Marinette; Dr. F. A. Wright of Fond du Lac, and Dr. E. W. Pickert, of Green Bay. The next meeting will be held at Appleton.

Northwestern Ohio Meeting.

The Northwestern Ohio Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting in the W. M. C. A. building, Toledo, April 17th. Dr. Carl P. McConnell, of Chicago, was the guest of the meeting and gave an interesting talk on "Technique," which was followed by a general discussion.—*Daisy E. Washburn, D. O., Sec'y.*

Michigan Osteopathic Examinations in June

The next Michigan State Examination in Osteopathy will take place at the State Capitol Building, Lansing, June 18th, 19th, 20th, inclusive. Anyone wishing to take the examination at this time should make application to the secretary at once—*Carrie C. Classen, D. O., Secretary Michigan Board, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Missouri State Examination.

The Missouri State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will be in session in Kirksville, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th for the purpose of examining those applicants for license who desire to present themselves for the purpose of obtaining the right to practice osteopathy in Missouri.—*John A. Bell, D. O., President; J. B. Cole, D. O., Secretary.*

Dr. M. S. Slaughter Gone to Europe

Dr. M. S. Slaughter, of Webb City, Mo., who was injured when a street car struck his automobile, has gone to Europe with Dr. George Still for a two and one-half months' trip. He is improving nicely. Mrs. Slaughter and son, Melville, Jr., will remain in Webb City during the doctor's absence. Dr. O. D. Baxter has charge of his practice while he is away.

Bay County, California, Osteopathic Association

The Bay County Osteopathic Association of California held its regular bi-monthly meeting at the office of Dr. Ernest Sisson. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. Leroy Near; vice-president, Dr. H. F. Dessau; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. Bertella Ferguson. The discussion of the evening was devoted to legislative matters.—*E. Bertella Ferguson, D. O., Sec'y.*

Western Pennsylvania Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held April 19th at Pittsburgh. Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston, was the principal speaker of the evening. Officers elected were: President, Dr. O. O. Bashline, of Grove City; vice-president, Dr. Clara Morrow, of Butler; secretary, Dr. Mary Compton, of Pittsburgh; treasurer, Dr. Silas Dinsmore, of Sewickley.

Manitoba Osteopathic Association

Osteopathic physicians of Winnipeg, Canada, got together April 17th and organized an osteopathic association with officers as follows: President, Dr. Mary Cornelius; vice-president, Dr. J. Harley Deeks; secretary, Dr. G. Glenn Murphy; treasurer, Dr. J. A. McCabe. A profitable evening was spent discussing the affairs of the profession and the association.—*G. Glen Murphy, D. O., Sec'y.*

New York City Meeting

A regular meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held at Murray Hill Hotel, April 19th. Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, Missouri, gave an address on "Correct or Scientific Treatment Versus Hard, Rough or Long Treatment." Dr. Hildreth also gave a demonstration of technique. Eugene Christian, the food specialist, addressed the society on the subject, "The Hundred Percent Man—Mentally and Physically."

Osteopath as City Physician

Dr. D. W. Sperling, of Chadron, Nebraska, has been appointed city physician by the mayor, and the appointment has been confirmed by the city council. Dr. Sperling thinks that this is the first time that osteopathy has been honored by such an appointment. We are not sure of that, but there is no question but what the eligibility of osteopathic physicians to official positions is being more generally recognized. We hope to hear of more such appointments.

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Surgical Operation

Two doctors met for the first time at a reception. Both were famous, though each adopted a different system of treatment. Said the one, loftily, as he shook the other by the hand: "I am glad to meet you as a gentleman, sir, though I can't admit that you are a physician."
"And I," said the other, smiling faintly, "am glad to meet you as a physician, though I can't admit that you are a gentleman."—*Argonaut.*

Chicago Meeting
The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held May 1st at the Hotel La Salle. The paper of the evening was delivered by Dr. W. D. McNary of Milwaukee on the subject, "Osteopathy as a Cure for Neurasthenia." Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Fred Bischoff; vice-president, Dr. Agnes V. Landes; secretary, Dr. Nettie M. Hurd; treasurer, Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter.—*F. E. Dayton, D. O., Sec'y.*

Dr. Urbain's Flood Experience.
Dr. V. P. Urbain, of Hamilton, Ohio, writes us that while his home was high and dry and out of the flood, he was caught in his office in the down town section and had to stay there for three days and nights. He did not hear from his family in any way in that time, and finally made his escape at the risk of his life by crossing the river in a row boat. Dr. Urbain says that although business and professional work is in a state of chaos, he intends to stay and stick it out and start all over again. He says people of the city are showing a wonderful amount of courage and determination.

Livening Up Interest in a State Organization.
Dr. Della B. Caldwell, of Des Moines, Iowa, president of the Iowa Osteopathic Association, believes in keeping in close touch with the members of the association. She has used frequent letters for this purpose during her two years' service as president of the association. She says that while the expense has been quite an item, it has been more than balanced by the increased general interest. More than twice as many practitioners replied to her letter this year as did last year. This is unquestionably the right spirit and method and we recommend Dr. Caldwell's plan to the officials of other state organizations.

Illinois Annual Meeting
The annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic Association will be held June 7th at the Sherman House, Chicago. The meeting will be called to order at 9 a. m., at which time Dr. E. O. Hawley, of Peoria, president, will give his address. This will be followed by report of secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler. The technical program so far arranged is: "Osteopathy as I See It," Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, Chicago; "Acute Diseases," Dr. E. M. Browne, Galesburg; "Report on Special State Work," Dr. A. N. Ovens, Mason City; "Chicago College of Osteopathy," Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago; "Report of Visit to Washington, D. C., for Congress of Hygiene," Dr. Fred W. Gage, Chicago; "Theory of Osteopathic Treatment," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo. Business session. Theatre party, 8 p. m.

Dayton District Society Elects Officers
The Dayton District Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting Thursday evening, May 8th, at the office of Dr. P. A. Greathouse, Schwind Bldg., Dayton. There were present practitioners from Piqua, Springfield, Xenia, Middletown, Franklin and other neighboring towns. The meeting was given over to a discussion of the experiences of different members in the flooded districts. Plans for extending aid to practitioners who suffered most were considered. The officers elected were: President, Dr. J. E. Hoskins, Piqua; vice-president, Dr. P. A. Greathouse, Dayton; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton. The society adjourned for the summer months, the next meeting to be held the first Thursday in September.—*W. A. Gravett, D. O., Sec'y.*

Dr. George D. Burr Not a Graduate Osteopath
We are informed by Dr. H. F. Morse, of Wenatchee, and also by Dr. W. T. Thomas, of Tacoma, Washington, that George D. Burr and Alice M. Burr, of Wenatchee, whose advertising was referred to in the April number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, are not graduate osteopaths. They were refused license by the Washington State Board of Medical Examiners in July, 1909, for lack of educational qualifications, but the State Supreme Court so construed the osteopathic section of the law as to entitle them to license under the two year practice clause. It is not surprising, therefore, that these people have so little respect for or appreciation of osteopathy. Later advertisements sent to us by Dr. Morse show that they have changed the name of their institution from the Wenatchee Osteopathic Institute to the Wenatchee Health-atorium.

Osteopath Claims Discovery of New Cell Food
Dr. John S. Allison, of San Diego, California, has announced the discovery, in collaboration with Dr. Fred N. Stern, of a new compound or cell food and tissue builder. It is protected by a United States patent No. 48201. Dr. Allison says of it: "Foda contains no opiates or stimulants; it is freely absorbed through the skin where needed, but will not be taken in where the tissues are not impoverished. This gives it an added diagnostic value. It acts at the same time upon the nerve and muscle cells, building them up simultaneously. It is entirely harmless in its action, containing nothing which cannot be safely taken into the stomach. The cells refuse to take more than they can assimilate."

This report comes from a California newspaper, but we have asked Dr. Allison to give us a direct report of his discovery.

New England Notes
Dr. Kenneth Van Allen, of Boston, is studying for an M. D. degree in an Atlanta medical college.
Dr. Thomas A. Wiswall, of Boston, has opened a branch office in Concord, Mass.

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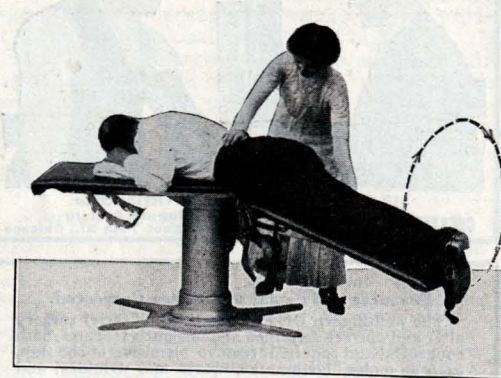
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Dr. Wilfred A. Streeter, of Glasgow, Scotland, was a visitor to Boston recently and reports practice good in the land of the Highlander.

Dr. Julia J. Chase, of Portsmouth, N. H., received many congratulations at the Providence convention of New England osteopaths for her plucky and successful fight in the Supreme court of New Hampshire.

Dr. J. O. and Dr. Blanche Sartwell, of Salem, Mass., have opened their office in Gloucester for the summer season.

It has been whispered that Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, will take a long and much needed rest after the college closes in June.—George W. Good, D. O.

Suffragette Lobbyist Includes Osteopathic Treatment in Expense Account

Dr. E. C. Crow, of Elkhart, Ind., calls our attention to the expense account submitted by Mrs. Elizabeth D. Christian, lobbyist for the Washington State Woman's Democratic Club. Mrs. Christian represented the club as lobbyist for a woman's suffrage measure and her expense is carefully itemized and is an unique document, being perhaps the first of its kind in the political history of the United States. In the statement appears an item of \$2 for osteopathic treatment. Commenting, Dr. Crow says that it shows that osteopathy has its part to play in the great movements of the day, woman suffrage included. Newspaper items referring to this expense account state that the item for osteopathic treatment is unexplained, but Dr. Crow says truly that the lobbyist undoubtedly knew what was needed and what was best for her. We concur in this view, as osteopathy is undoubtedly a great thing for those undergoing severe mental and physical strain such as in political campaigns or legislative fights.

Dr. Fryette Talks for Standardized Technic

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held April 3rd at the La Salle Hotel. The attendance was large. Dr. H. H. Fryette gave an entertaining and instructive talk on Technic. Considerable discussion followed his lecture and much interest was shown in this vital subject. Dr. Fryette believes one of our greatest needs today is a standardized technique. This does not mean that individuality should not, or cannot, be expressed in our treatment, but it does mean there is decidedly too much hit or miss treatment at the expense of clean-cut methods. Members of the association manifested great interest in the new Chicago College of Osteopathy. Everyone is actively engaged in making the new organization a marked success. All have agreed that this is the one solution of the factional differences in Illinois, and look forward to a college that will be a credit to the entire osteopathic fraternity.—F. E. Dayton, D. O., Sec'y.

News from Seattle

Drs. Ford, Wimer-Ford & Ford were hosts to the King County (Seattle) Osteopathic Association for April. The program was devoted to the demonstrations of osteopathic technique. Dr. J. T. Slaughter discussed diagnosis and correction of lesions in the cervical and dorsal regions. Dr. A. B. Ford spoke on methods of reducing lumbar and innominate lesions.

Dr. L. A. Myers, of Vancouver, B. C., and Dr. Lutie Kreigh Hayes, of Cordova, Alaska, were in attendance at the Washington State Osteopathic Convention in Tacoma,

April 4th and 5th. Sixty-five of the profession were present.

Dr. Fred E. Moore, of Portland, was a Seattle visitor early in April.

The Washington State Osteopathic Association, at its annual meeting in April, endorsed Dr. Leroy J. Walker, of Sunnyside, and Dr. Aura B. Ford, of Seattle, and asked the Governor to appoint them as members of the Washington State Board of Medical Examiners.—Wimer-Ford, D. O., Cor. Sec'y.

Dr. Caldwell's Letter to the Profession of the State.

The thought that permeated our last state meeting was that we are each personally interested in the business of building a profession. That we had outgrown our swaddling clothes, when self is the center of all things, and had reached that maturity where self receives its true comparative valuation. The question was not "How much can we make," but rather, "How can we develop along scientific lines. How can we give a better interpretation of our science to the public, through its application." These questions have persisted through the year and the big brainy men and women in our profession are working harmoniously in an effort to answer them. The enclosed program has been arranged to lay special stress on these points, and, as good talent as the nation affords will be here to assist us in solving these problems correctly. Come and get your share of what the program offers as well as help make this the largest and best convention ever held by the grand old I. O. A.—Della B. Caldwell, D. O., President, Iowa Osteopathic Association.

Iowa Annual Convention This Week.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Iowa Osteopathic Association will be held in Des Moines, May 20th and 21st. The program announced is as follows: President's address, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; "Section on Infectious and Contagious Diseases," Dr. Ella Ray Gilmore, Sioux City; "Differential Diagnosis," Dr. George Ingledue, Sioux City; "Treatment," Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee; "Sequelae," Dr. F. G. Cluett, Sioux City; "Long Treatments vs. Short Treatments," Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo.; "Atzen's Special Technique," Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha, Neb.; "Internal Secretions," Dr. C. W. Johnson, B. S., Dean Des Moines Still College; "Section on Public Health and Sanitation, Osteopathy and Public Health Measures," Dr. J. R. Johnson, Clinton; "The Liquor Traffic and Public Health," Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids; "State Regulation of Marriage on a Health Basis," Dr. A. C. Brown, Council Bluffs; "Health Regulation in the Interest of the Medical Trust," Dr. W. C. Burd, Cedar Rapids; "Quarantine and Disinfection Regulations," Dr. D. W. Roberts, Des Moines.

Oregon Osteopathic Association, Twelfth Annual Meeting

The twelfth annual meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association will be held June 13th and 14th, Hotel Multnomah, Portland. The annual Rose Festival will be during the week of June 9th to 14th and will afford rates of one and one-third fare for the round trip, which will be an inducement for the osteopathic physicians to attend the meeting and the rose show. A fine program has

been prepared and a number from Washington and Idaho will be present. Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, of Seattle, Wash., will discuss "The Osteopathic Physician, a Baby Specialist." This part of the work Dr. Ford has given especial thought and will present to the osteopathic physicians of Oregon for the first time. Dr. W. E. Waldo, of Seattle, Wash., will give a paper on "Blood Pressure." Dr. Waldo has been working up this subject for several months. Dr. G. S. Hoisington and Dr. J. A. Van Brakle will take up "Technique in the Cervical Region" and "Research in the Making" respectively. All osteopathic physicians of Oregon and nearby states are invited and urged to attend.

An Unusual Theory Concerning Cause of Diabetes.

Dr. Daisy Penneck, of Plainview, Texas, read a paper at the Texas Osteopathic Association that met in Houston April 18th and 19th, on the "Cause of Diabetes Mellitus." She was of the opinion that diabetes was caused by some form of vampirization. This position seemed to be sustained by data and clinical reports on the health and temperament of the companion of the one afflicted with diabetes. In the preparation of this paper most of the osteopaths of the State were asked for data, but few had kept case reports on this phase of the subject. All that had or were able to produce reports of the condition of health or temperament of the husband, wife or companion of the afflicted, seemed to comply with the opinion of Dr. Penneck.

She believed that there was a kind of demagnetization or neutralization of the electric force or energy of the cells of the body, probably caused by contact with another individual. The force, energy or electric spark generating the flame of combustion by which sugar was consumed in the cells, was absent. Tyson, Purdy and Osler were quoted as admitting that in some way the body cells either lacked an affinity for or ability of elaborating the sugar.

Indiana Osteopaths Have Good Meeting and Take Action on Independent Board.

The Indiana Osteopathic Association met at Hotel Washington, Indianapolis, Saturday, May 3. The attendance was especially good, and the program well selected, which was as follows: "Osteopathy in Pediatrics," Dr. K. L. Seaman, Fort Wayne; "Osteopathic Treatment of Goiter," Dr. Lida K. Stewart, Carlisle; "Abbott Method of Correcting Spinal Lesions," Dr. Allen B. Caine, Marion; "Care of the Spine After Correction of Lesions," Dr. F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer; "Treatment of Intestinal Impactions," Dr. Bert D. Coon, South Bend; "Effective Oxygenation in Osteopathic Treatment," Dr. Chas. J. Blackman, Bluffton. There was considerable discussion relative to trying to obtain an Independent Board of Registration and Examination, which finally resulted in the resolution:

That the Legislative Committee be requested to draw up a bill asking for an independent osteopathic board of registration and examination and embodying in the bill a definition of osteopathy in order to get a legal interpretation of osteopathy.

This to be prepared, printed and mailed to every osteopath in the state before next annual meeting of state association.—W. C. Montague, D. O., Sec'y.

Osteopaths Give Expert Testimony in Oregon.

An item appeared in the Portland *Journal* of April 3rd in reference to a suit against the public service corporation as follows:

"Two schools of medicine are expected to lock horns in the personal injury suit of Eva J. Wigle against the Portland Railway Light and Power Company, taken up in Circuit Judge McGinn's court. Mrs. Wigle was injured when she fell in a Russell-Shaver car and claims the fall was caused by the sudden start of the car. Dr. F. E. Moore and Dr. L. H. Holland, osteopaths, testified to the injuries she received and the company has called several allopathic practitioners. Dr. Moore produced the skeleton of a woman on which he outlined the injuries received by Mrs. Wigle. She asks for \$10,415 damages."

Referring to this, Dr. F. E. Moore writes us: "I took my Flack articulated skeleton into court and we demonstrated to the jury what a sacro-iliac subluxation is. The medical witnesses of course attempted to minimize the osteopathic diagnosis and one or two of the M. D.'s declared the joint absolutely immovable. We had several medical texts recognizing this lesion, but the court would not permit them to be introduced. Dr. Howland and I merely examined the case, while Dr. W. A. Rogers, Dr. W. O. Flack and Dr. W. H. Arnold had treated the patient."

Kansas Has a Successful Meeting

The twelfth annual meeting of the Kansas Osteopathic Association convened at Hutchinson, May 9th and 10th. It was the best attended meeting we have had. The program was good. Especially interesting addresses were: "Technique," Dr. L. von H. Gerdinge of Kirksville, Mo., "Obstetrics," Dr. George J. Conley of Kansas City, Mo., and "Rib Lesions, Results and Technique," by Dr. J. W. Hofess of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Gerdinge also gave a public lecture in the evening which was fine, but the crowd was small as the weather man would not hold off and it began to rain at 7:30 and kept it up for an hour or so. We were all pleased with the report of the legislative committee, and we are proud that our efforts were successful and that we now have an independent board of osteopathic examination and registration [that is, we will have as soon as the governor appoints them. He has in his possession the names selected by the association and no doubt the appointments will have been made by the time this is in print.] The address of welcome for the convention was made by City Attorney Walter Jones and responded to by Dr. P. W. Gibson of Winfield. The officers elected were: President, Dr. W. M. Koons, Herington; vice-president, Dr. Josephine A. Trabuss, Pittsburg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa. Trustees, Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola; C. E. Hulet, Topeka, and Dr. T. E. Childress, Osage City.—G. B. Wolf, D. O., Sec'y.

King County, Seattle, Association Has Fine Record.

Seattle has maintained a good strong, active local osteopathic organization during the past eight years, with regular monthly meetings, valuable programs and a splendid spirit prevailing. Besides that, we have a quiz club that meets every Friday night during four months of the year. We have kept our organization wholly out of the social side, with the exception of one or two card parties when wives and husbands of doctors were invited, and with informal little office chats. At our last state meeting, practically all our local members were in attendance. We have planned our progress a year in advance and given each member a copy and found that the meetings were inspiring throughout. We have more than gained in professional spirit and standing, what we have lost by declining calls and appointments, that were necessary in order to keep the hours open for the meetings. We have long since passed the experimental stage and know these meetings to be practical, valuable, successful. Seventy-five per cent of our membership is an average attendance at monthly meetings and qualifications are same as for National Association. At different times we have had an Osteopathic Woman's Club that studied obstetrics and children's diseases and a Men's Study and Quiz Club, but at no time has the King County Osteopathic Association waned or missed a meeting because of these. We have our secretary's card announcement, printed in large quantities and he fills in the special program and posts each month. Osteopaths from adjoining counties came so often that we changed our constitution to admit them to membership and we frequently have with us "shining lights" in the profession who are traveling throughout the west.—Roberta Winnie Ford, D. O., Corresponding Secretary.

Wisconsin Annual Meeting

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association will be held in Milwaukee, May 21st and 22nd. Negotiations are pending to secure Dr. Frank C. Farmer of Chicago as our "headliner" to demonstrate diagnosis and technique. An effort is being made to present an intensely practical program—a program of progressive osteopathy befitting this thoroughly progressive state. Wisconsin osteopaths believe in utilizing "home talent," and the following members will be on the program: Drs. Bond, Purdy, McIntyre, E. R. Smith, Jorris, Gage, Culbertson and Olds. Some of the subjects to be discussed are Purulent Pleurisy, Cystic Ovarian Tumor, Post-Operative Treatment of Typhoid, Eugenic, Menstrual Disorders, Obstetrics, and Osteopathic Surgery. A strong hint has been given concerning a sightseeing tour by auto. The "evening dinner at the Club" gives promise of gastronomic satisfaction. Thus will business be properly seasoned with pleasure to the mutual profit of all. Concerning Osteopathic Fraternalism Dr. J. F. Spannhurst says: "The good derived from membership in a society is what the members make it. The member

who gives time and talents to the society adds to his own efficiency. For every discussion in which the member engages, for every paper he writes, the society pays him back ten-fold. The member gives his individual effort, while the society imparts the combined wisdom and experience of all. The association stands for unity, harmony, advancement. Here ideas are exchanged, inspiration is gained, new topics are imbued, enthusiasm is begotten. It keeps the doctor 'up to date'; it makes him more liberal, less selfish, more fraternal, less jealous, more tolerant, less conceited, more skillful and still more successful." All roads lead to Milwaukee—especially on May 21st and 22nd.—L. H. Noordhoff, D. O., *Chm. Press Com.*

Maryland Joint Meeting.

The Maryland Osteopathic Association held a joint meeting with the Baltimore City Osteopathic Society on Saturday, April 26th. The afternoon meeting was held in the board of directors' room of the Fidelity building. The meeting was called to order by President Dr. Henry A. McMains. The principal business transacted was hearing and adopting the report of the legislative committee, which in brief was that a bill be prepared to be introduced at the next meeting of our state legislature, in January, 1914. The delegates to the A. O. A. convention in Kirksville, Mo., this summer are to be appointed by the president. Dr. Grace Ramsay McMains was elected chairman of a committee to arrange for Maryland's display in the Kirksville Osteopathic Parade, August 6th. After the business transactions, we enjoyed the privilege of hearing Dr. E. M. Downing, of York, Pa., on subjects pertaining to the individual practitioners' daily perplexities, and briefly the doctor related his experiences and successes with the Abbott methods. Dr. C. F. Winbigler, of Washington, D. C., gave a paper on "Psycho-Therapeutics," and he made the point clear that we all use the psychic principal to a certain degree, but that psycho-therapeutics might well be adopted by all osteopaths and made the most of, and in no wise affect our standing as lesion osteopaths. The papers of both Drs. Downing and Winbigler were greatly appreciated. The evening session was held in a banquet room of the Hotel Rennert. Dr. Henry A. McMains presided as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening were: Rev. E. B. Bagby, on "The Concern We Represent"; Dr. E. M. Downing gave a status of the legal difficulties and accomplishments in Pennsylvania; Dr. C. F. Winbigler, on "Sanitarium Advantages," and Hon. L. J. McCormick on "State Legislation." In speaking from his experience in the past with subjects pertaining to the benefit of the public, Mr. McCormick thought that we ought not to lose any time in submitting our question to the legislators in the form of a bill which will give to us legal recognition. The speakers were all quite interesting, and the meeting proved a very great benefit to all in attendance.—H. D. Hurlock, D. O., Sec.

News Notes from Oregon

Dr. Otis F. Akin, Dr. Luther H. Howland, Dr. Katherine Myers and Dr. F. E. Moore, of Portland, Ore., attended the thirteenth annual meeting of the Washington Osteopathic Association, April 4th and 5th. The Washington association moved to co-operate with the osteopathic association of Oregon in securing the American Osteopathic Convention for Portland in 1915. Oregon wants to entertain the osteopathic physicians and are at this early date working for the interest of the 1915 guests.

The Portland Osteopathic Association are having their regular monthly meetings and presenting excellent programs. At the April meeting held at Dr. R. B. Northrup's office, Dr. L. H. Howland presented an able paper on the cervicals and demonstrated the technique.

During the last month a number of the Oregon osteopathic physicians have spoken before several different gatherings. Dr. David D. Young addressed the students of McMinnville College at their weekly meeting, using for his subject "Osteopathy." Dr. Katherine Myers, of Portland, read a paper on "Social Hygiene from a Physician's Standpoint," before the Woman's Club of Forest Grove. In the afternoon of the same day she spoke to the Forest Grove High school girls on "Health." Dr. Elizabeth Lane-Howells, of Corvallis, addressed the girls of Waldo Hall, Oregon Agriculture College, Corvallis, at a recent open session, her subject being "A Little Knowledge Is Dangerous." Dr. E. B. Haslop, of Portland, was the speaker of the evening at the Montavilla Business Men's Club this month. He devoted his time to discussion and demonstration of "Diagnosis in Reference to Disease," using a Fryette spine for demonstration.

Dr. Lillian Baker, of Portland, Ore., will spend the month of May on a visit to the central states, stopping at Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City.

F. S. Myers, Esq., has been appointed postmaster of Portland, Ore., for four years at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Myers was private secretary to U. S. Senator Harry Lane and a brother of Dr. Katherine Myers of Portland.

A. P. Howells, of Corvallis, spent a day in Portland the guest of Dr. F. E. Moore.

Dr. Agnes N. Browne, of Portland, has recently been elected president of the Oregon Cat Association. Dr. Browne is a great cat fancier.

Cleveland Charter Commission Decides Against Board of Health.

There has been a very lively tussle between the right way and the "medical way" in this city during the last few weeks. At an election last fall, the people of this city expressed themselves as wishing their city to be governed in the future under a charter. A commission was elected to draft such a charter. Our distinguished mayor is one of those selected. The "tussle" has been between the medical fraternity and the mayor and a few

of his advisers. The mayor has contended that a health board was unnecessary, while Dr. Tuckerman, secretary of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, has contended that it was a necessity. The following was clipped from the morning *Plain Dealer* of March 25th:

"BATTLE TO RETAIN BOARD OF HEALTH—Doctors Argue, but Charter Commissioners Fail to Reach Decision."

"The knight errant form of government has failed," said Mayor Baker. "One by one the side issue boards have passed away and turned over their departments to officials elected by the people. The board of health is the most unpopular agency we have. Health is no more mysterious than any other branch of government. Those arguing for the board tell us that people would rather die than live, that it requires some compulsory process to separate a man from his germ. The best sanitary regulations will come from the education of the people."

The following was clipped from the same paper the morning following the appearance of the above:

"NO HEALTH BOARD BY NEW CHARTER—Body Abolished by Vote of 11 to 4 of Commission at Night Session."

"By a vote of 11 to 4 the city charter commission last night decided against a board of health under the proposed charter. E. M. Williams and Dr. J. E. Tuckerman, secretary of the Academy of Medicine, were the members of the charter commission to advocate the retention of the board of health. Prof. A. R. Hatton presented many arguments against such a board."

It is my opinion that this is a thorn in the side of the political medical doctors. They have been having everything their way in Ohio for so long that it must sting to be rebuked by our little mayor. If this part of the charter only carries at the election of acceptance the people will in a measure be out from under the dominating power of the "regulars."—P. E. Roscoe, D. O., Cleveland, Ohio.



June Osteopathic Health a Good Summer Number—Light Instructive Articles Touching Subjects of Present Popular Interest

It has been truly said that the pleasure of reading is promoted as much or more by the grace, and perspicuity of the language as by the subject matter itself.

The moral of this is: If we want people to read about osteopathy we must present our popular literature in lucid, attractive, graceful style of language. If we make our style appropriate, and pleasing, people will be led to read for the pleasure of reading, if for no other interest at first.

The June number of *Osteopathic Health* is appropriate in style and character to the season of the year. Its a "newsy" number with a lot of appeal to wide general interests. Take "The Business of Breaking Oneself Down"—good title isn't it?—arouses curiosity right at the start! Its a good, common-sense talk on a subject everybody is hearing about in these days of rush and specialization. Thousands upon thousands are anxious on this subject and want to know about measures of protection and relief. Closely related is the article "Stamp Out Nervousness by Physical Culture Plan" and you can judge the extent of popular interest when the *Associated Press* thinks it worthy of a dispatch. The article cleverly links this popular interest in physical culture right up with osteopathy and focuses attention on the important fact that many spines that are not in proper condition can be put "right" only by osteopathic manipulation and treatment. See how easily the reader is led from the more or less familiar subjects of gymnasium work and physical culture to the less understood osteopathy, and also how a fundamental truth is emphasized.

"Do You Work With Dull Tools?" suggests mechanics, does it not? It talks about the body mechanism in a rather original way, comparing the various organs of the body to tools, specially constructed for special work.

The public is hearing a good deal these days about operations for adenoids. A peculiar after effect from such an operation is reported

in "Chronic Suppurating Ears." It's a timely topic and will attract attention. Two points are made clear; first, osteopathic treatment is unusually effective for diseases of the organs of the special senses, and second, conditions needing osteopathic treatment do not "clear up" of themselves. Specific adjustment is necessary before nature can restore normal functioning.

Mothers and fathers will read with interest the story of the boy *without a voice*. How the trouble was overcome is cleverly told in "Osteopathy Restored a Lost Voice." It is just such instances as this that have awakened first interest in osteopathy with thousands of people. Let the story be known! Any person who desires to do so will be permitted to verify the facts.

Are many of your patients easily alarmed "about their kidneys"? Probably so, and no wonder considering the broadcast advertising of "kidney pills" with the familiar picture of a crippled, groaning, bent-up figure. There is a lot of common-sense advice crowded into four short paragraphs in the article "Kidney Diseases Not Associated with Lumbago." Another good, short article giving advice that needs to be constantly reiterated is "Are You Fooling Yourself About Constipation?"

A right-up-to-the-minute article of popular interest is "Medical Officer Decries the Drug Delusion." It strikes two notes of special interest. Its apropos the much heralded Friedmann tuberculosis cure, which is being discussed in every newspaper, and it vividly reveals how completely even the "drug doctors" are "going back" on the old drug system. Dr. Hurty's declaration came as a kind of bomb shell in the camp of the "drug" "stand patters" and it cannot help but make a deep impression on the public mind.

Some people would find this statement by Dr. Hurty as mentally staggering as if someone convincingly attacked the very foundation principle of their religion, but new hope and new light is offered in "Discarding Drugs Does not Leave Mankind Despairing" and it will lead many to an investigation into, and acceptance of, the common-sense, rational, philosophy of osteopathy.

To the person whose interest has been thus quickened "How the Osteopath Became the Family Doctor" will bring a further sense of satisfaction and desire for more information, because it shows that osteopathy has proven itself a complete system equally efficient in acute cases as well as for stubborn old chronic conditions.

Taking it from cover to cover, this June issue is just full of bright, entertaining, informative reading. Open it where you like you will strike something that at once presents a pressing invitation to read. Nothing sombre or heavy about it. It is a summer number for a summer month—cheerful and optimistic. Your patients and prospective patients will read it gladly if you give them a chance. We have done our part, the rest is up to you. Will you utilize a "good thing" when it is prepared for you? Will you help "Fush it along"? The edition is off the press and ready to deliver. If you don't get a sample copy you can have one for the asking.

RALPH ARNOLD,
Assistant Manager,

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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(For the Laity)

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About Special Editions for Women Should We or Not Have Frank Discussions ?

THE April issue of *Osteopathic Health*, special edition for women, has been very highly praised. It is, in our own opinion, one of the best woman's numbers we have ever produced. It is plain and common sense, and yet in literary style it is delicate, tactful, and in good taste. It stands for progressive ideas, and high ideals.

Nevertheless, there are some in the profession who have thought it was too outspoken. One man wrote us quite frankly and freely about it and at some length. He admitted the number was a good one and that everything that was said in it was true, but a portion of his letter runs something as follows:

I was a little timid about using the April number of *Osteopathic Health* as a starter for you make reference to woman's troubles and gonorrhoea. If the husband of any woman I sent this to saw it, I might be flogged at any time. The statements you make on this subject are all true, but when one is going after business, and expects the husband to pay the bill for his wife's treatment, and especially if his past errors are responsible for the wife's condition and when the article in *Osteopathic Health* may be the first time that a woman has had her eyes opened on this subject, there surely is going to be trouble in the family.

I have heard nothing but praise for the majority of the issues of your magazine, but on the April number I had heard at least a dozen physicians comment adversely on this statement that I referred to. It may be well enough for a woman to read these kind of articles in a book or magazine, but when it appears in a magazine sent to her with the imprint of her physician, the fact may be especially impressed upon her memory, and she may call the attention of her husband to the matter.

You say there is an organization that attempts to deal with the question. Well, let the proper organization publish the necessary articles. Don't let such articles come from the physician of the mother of a family to the father, the man who pays the bills.

We believe the position taken in the April number of *Osteopathic Health* is absolutely right, and the osteopathic physician who circulates it will make a dozen friends where he makes one enemy. If there is any evidence to show that we are wrong in this, we should like to know about it. However, we are publishing a magazine to advance the interests of the profession, and if in the opinion of those who wish to use the magazine, such references as appear in the April number are hurtful and embarrassing to the physician distributing them, we are open to change our policy, although our opinion as to what is the right kind of advice to give the laity in this connection may not be changed. Let us have some reports concerning expressions from the laity on the April number of *Osteopathic Health*.

Brief Comments From the Profession

I used *Osteopathic Health* to such good advantage a few years ago that I am still enjoying the benefits of that campaign and am doing all the work I can possibly attend to, in fact I really need a rest.—*Dr. Chas. A. Wolfe*, Chillicothe, Mo., May 7th.

The May number of *Osteopathic Health* reads good and is good.—*Dr. L. R. Bensen*, New Rochelle, N. Y., May 6th.

Kindly forward me 100 copies May number *Osteopathic Health*. It is an excellent one and I have not seen anything like it since I have been in practice. I have cases—an assortment of cases—to fit the contents of this number, and it is something that I have long wished for.—*Dr. Arthur Ward Kitchell*, Newark, N. J., April 30th.

Please send me 200 copies of *Osteopathic Health* for May. The April issue was a winner.—*Dr. J. Meek Wolfe*, Bristol, Va., April 29th.

There is some class to the May number of *Osteopathic Health*, to say nothing of other numbers. Please send me 75 extra copies.—*Dr. John F. Peck*, Kankakee, Ill., April 30th.

I think the April number of *Osteopathic Health*, the woman's edition, is a perfect gem of artistic beauty, and conforms to my ideas entirely.—*Dr. Sarah F. Pugh*, Fresno, Cal., April 25th.

The May number of *Osteopathic Health* is chock full of good stuff.—*Dr. Chas. H. De Jardine*, Ft. William, Ont., Canada, May 1st.

The May number of *Osteopathic Health* is too good to let pass. Enclosed please find \$4.00 for which please send me a supply.—*Dr. Herbert S. Beckler*, Staunton, Va., May 12th.

Find enclosed order for 200 copies *Osteopathic Health*, May issue. This is a number that will sure be a winner among the laity, because you take up several diseases which are in every vicinity and which the average person does not know we handle. You also not only say that we handle them successfully, but you say why we handle them so successfully, and in such a manner that a child could understand.—*Dr. R. M. Wolf*, Big Timber, Mont., May 5th.

I want to congratulate you on the artistic appearance of the April number of *Osteopathic Health*. The text, too, is all that could be desired.—*Dr. J. C. Howell*, Orlando, Florida, April 14th.

The April issue of *Osteopathic Health* was surely a "peach."—*Dr. H. Rainde*, Washington, Mo., May 7th.

Please send me 50 more copies May number *Osteopathic Health*. It is truly osteopathic all the way through.—*Dr. George Washington Moore*, Phila., Pa., May 10th.

Do You Advertise Osteopathic Health?

Do you try to make the public, outside of your friends and patients, familiar with *Osteopathic Health*? Send for our subscription letters to the laity. These letters do not solicit patients or patronage for you, but call attention to *Osteopathic Health* and *Osteopathy*. A good form of publicity, and entirely unobjectionable.

Five Hundred New Clocks to be Distributed to Subscribers for "The O. P."

WE have five hundred new clocks to be given away in connection with subscriptions for THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. It is a good time piece in a nice brass case with an appropriate legend in etched letters reading "All the Year Round, Osteopathic Health."

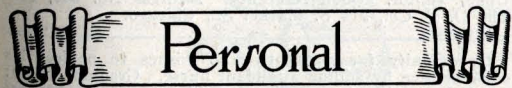
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Dr. W. O. Pool of Fairfield, Iowa, is laid up with a badly broken leg. Dr. Pool and his wife and two little sons were out driving Sunday afternoon, April 27th, and when about to return home, the horse whirled suddenly and threw the occupants out. Dr. Pool suffering a broken leg, but the others escaping with minor scratches and bruises.

Dr. C. T. Ray and Dr. Lillian Ray, formerly of Albuquerque, New Mex., and Goodland, Kan., have located at St. Francis, Kan.

Dr. S. Gertrude Crandell, Des Moines Still College 1912 graduate, has located at Pocohontas, Iowa. She has purchased property, and expects to be in her residence by June 1st.

Dr. Jessie A. Wakeham, of Chicago, has announced the removal of her office to the Dearborn building, 48 W. Division street, corner of Dearborn avenue.

Commencing Thursday, July 10th, and on each Thursday thereafter, from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m., Dr. F. J. Stewart, of Chicago, will hold a clinic for the free examination and treatment of genito-urinary diseases, syphilis and diseases of the skin, at the Chicago College of Osteopathy, 1422 West Monroe street, Chicago. Practitioners and students of osteopathy will be welcome visitors at any time, as opportunity enables them to be present.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. Kendrick Smith, D. O. Osteopath and orthopedic surgeon. Hospital accommodations for out of town cases. 19 Arlington Street, Boston.

Dr. W. F. Traugher. Physician, Surgeon and Osteopath. 317-19 Consolidated Realty Building Los Angeles.

Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh. Dr. Rose Vanderburgh 608 Elkan Gunst Building San Francisco, California

Dr. Murray Graves. Osteopathic Physician. 209 Symes Building, Denver, Colorado. Special attention given to referred cases.

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Dr. George Milton Smith. Mt. Clemens, Mich. 12 Years Practice at Present Location. Specialty, Rheumatism and Nervous Diseases.

Dr. J. David Glover Osteopathic Physician 615 American National Bank Building San Diego, California

Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan. Office established 1894. Goddard Bldg., (adjoining Palmer House,) Wabash Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago, after May 1st.

G. A. Townsend, D. O., M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Chico Hot Springs, Montana. Special attention to surgical cases.

Dr. D. C. Farmer Osteopathic Physician 802 Elkan Gunst Building San Francisco, California

Dr. W. H. Bedwell, formerly of Mankato, Minn., has changed his location to Albert Lea, Minn., having purchased the practice of Dr. Edgar F. Worsley.

Dr. Arthur H. Tuttle of Chicago has opened new offices at suite 1304 Champlain building, 8 N. State street.

Dr. Ernest S. Powell, A. S. O., 1909, and Dr. Eugene E. Raynor, A. S. O., January, 1913, are now associated in partnership with Dr. J. B. Bemis, New York Life building, St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Raynor has been in charge of the practice of Dr. Conklin, at Battle Creek, Mich., during the illness of Dr. Conklin, but will soon be at Liberty to join Drs. Bemis and Powell at St. Paul.

Dr. E. P. Ireland, formerly of Aurora, Neb., has located at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, with offices at 919 Somerset building.

The Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tennessee, in their Sunday edition for May 4th, printed a nice two column portrait of Dr. H. Viehe, of Memphis, and an announcement concerning the annual meeting of the Tennessee State Association, which was in session May 16th and 17th.

Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, of Battle Creek, Michigan, suffered a fractured rib April 26th, and just when he was ready to get to practice again, he was taken down with neuritis. His condition is improving and it is hoped that he will be able to get back into active practice in the near future.

Dr. James C. Howell, of Orlando, Florida, conducted the services at the Unitarian church April 20th, by special invitation. His subject was, "How to Live Long and Be Happy."

Dr. Warren H. Judd, formerly of Meriden, Connecticut, has located at Phoenix, Arizona, with offices at 206-207 National Bank of Arizona building, and has recently announced the holding of free clinics at the W. C. T. U. building on Thursday evening of each week. The clinic is for the benefit of people unable to pay for treatment.

Dr. Riley D. Moore, of Grand Junction, Colorado, gave a public lecture, April 11th, on "The Life and Customs of the Eskimo." Over two hundred people heard the address, and it was described as one of the most interesting lectures ever delivered in the city.

Dr. R. W. E. Newton, of Clay Center, Nebraska, April 10th addressed the Research Society of the Congregational church on the subject, "Osteopathy." At the conclusion of the address there was a spirited discussion and many questions were asked and answered.

Dr. Lizzie O. Griggs, of Harvey, Ill., has announced that she has given up her office in Wheaton and now practices in suite 906, Stewart building, 108 N. State street, Chicago, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

Dr. George H. Carpenter and Dr. Fannie E. Carpenter, of Chicago, have removed from the Trude building and are now practicing in suite 1105 Goddard building, 27 E. Monroe street.

Dr. John C. Groenewoud, of Chicago, has removed from the Trude building to suite 500 Powers building, 37 S. Wabash avenue. He will practice at this office mornings and at his residence office, 1339 E. 47th street, afternoons and evenings.

Dr. Cyrus C. Klumph, of Chicago, has announced the opening of his new offices at suite 1204 Goddard building, southwest corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue.

Dr. Wesley M. Barrett, of Reading, Pa., spent a very pleasant visit at the office of The Osteopathic Publishing Company, May 8th. He is taking a temporary rest from practice and was visiting Chicago on business.

Dr. Annette Beckwith, of Raton, New Mexico, is now located at Roswell, New Mexico.

Dr. Helen D. Valens, formerly of Tecumseh, Michigan, is now Helen D. Valens-McArthur and is located at Swift Current, Sask., Canada. She married Dr. Charles McArthur, who is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Illinois, Chicago, and who is practicing as a surgeon. Dr. McArthur tells us that this is a part of the plan of the medics to eliminate the osteopath, but she further says that although she had not intended to engage in active practice, the demand for osteopathy was found so great at Swift Current that she is deep in the work, so it seems that after all osteopathy is not suppressed so very much. We wish Dr. McArthur much success and happiness in her new field.

Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, of Wausau, Wisconsin, was recently elected president of the Ladies' Literary Club of that city, an organization of about 150 of the most prominent women of the town.

Dr. C. E. Bennett, of Pensacola, Florida, died March 20th of Bright's disease. Dr. Bennett discontinued his practice at Pensacola January 15th and went to Owensboro, Kentucky, where he hoped to rest and regain his health, but immediately after his retirement from practice his health began to fail rapidly. He had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several years and at various times it had been necessary for him to give up practice for short intervals. Mrs. Bennett is now making her home at Owensboro, Kentucky, with her mother and brother, Dr. A. S. Yewell.

Dr. Lamont H. Fisher has just completed a course in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City and has located for practice at 45 Hardenbrook avenue, Jamaica, New York.

Dr. William M. Smiley, of Albany, New York, has announced the removal of his offices from 213 State street to 136 Washington avenue.

Dr. W. E. Atkins, formerly of Bloomington, Illinois, is located at Danville, Illinois, with offices at 206 Adams building.

Reference was made in the last number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN to the connection of Dr. Joseph Ferguson with the Middletown Sanitarium of Middletown, New York. Dr. W. W. Micks of Middletown having been co-operating with the sanitarium for a number of years, a wrong impression may have been conveyed. We desire to say therefore that the Middletown Sanitarium has the services of both Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Micks, Dr. Micks being still visiting osteopathic physician for the sanitarium as he has been during the past six years.

Dr. Elmer W. Carter, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, has removed his office from the Simonds & Adams building to 82 Main street.

Dr. M. W. Bailey, of Denver, Colorado, has removed from the Temple Court building to suite 402, Mack building.

Dr. Edgar S. Comstock has removed from 202 Trude building to 1202-3 Goddard building, Chicago.

Dr. Charles O. Van Arsdale, of Chicago, has changed his office from 202 Trude building to 1202-3 Goddard building.

Dr. G. Edward Maxwell, formerly of 600 Kesner building, Chicago, is now located at 1202-3 Goddard building.

Dr. S. I. Wyland, of Santa Rosa, California, takes a great interest in thoroughbred dogs and has a number of cocker spaniels. He recently imported some Japanese spaniels and exhibited two of them at the Golden Gate Kennel show, and they won every prize for which they competed. Dr. Wyland naturally feels quite proud of them. The San Francisco Chronicle shows an illustration of little Julia Rosenberg holding Dr. Wyland's spaniels, which are known as King and Midget.

Dr. J. P. Burlingham, of Syracuse, New York, has removed from the Seitz building to suite 737-739-741 University block.

Dr. A. A. Lippincott, of Butler, Oklahoma, recently went before the Oklahoma State Board for examination and passed successfully.

Dr. W. E. Scott, of Greenville, S. C., has changed his offices from 214 S. Main street to the Wallace building, which is a new modern office structure.

Dr. John F. Peck, of Onarga, Illinois, has opened offices at 306-307 Cobb building, Kankakee, Illinois, which will hereafter be his main office. He will attend to his Onarga practice on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston, was the speaker at the annual dinner of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association at Pittsburg, April 19th, and at the session of the Connecticut Association April 26th. On April 28th he delivered a lecture before the Men's Club of the Beacon church, Brookline, Mass., on "Practical Methods of Preventing Disease."

Governor Ferris of Michigan has appointed Dr. Paul A. Shoemaker, of Grand Rapids, to membership on the Michigan State Board of Examinators in Osteopathy.

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Location and Removal

Dr. Ruth Alice Deeter, from Mechanicsburg to 132 Walnut street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. Albert Cleland, from Gary to 609 J. M. S. building, South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Arthur H. Tuttle, from 204 Trude building to 1314 Champlain building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. G. R. Davis, from Ft. Dodge to Rockwell City, Iowa.

Dr. Alice Oliphant, from Woolner building, Peoria, to box 387, Virginia, Ill.

Dr. Annette Beckwith, from Raton to box 334, Roswell, N. Mex.

Dr. J. H. Sullivan, from 504 Trude building to Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. H. H. Fryette, from 132 N. Wabash avenue to Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. P. Bashaw, from W. Palm Beach, Fla., to North East, Pa.

Dr. J. W. Bush, from 400 Schultz building, Columbus, to Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. Josephine Trabue, from Improvement to Kirkwood building, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Dr. Isabel Abild, from Wakonda to Beresford, So. Dak.

Dr. J. A. Linnell, from 303 Trude building to 37 S. Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Dr. H. J. Dorrance, from 9 Jackson building to 1110 First Nat'l Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. C. E. Bailey, from 207 1/2 W. Main street to 716 State Nat'l Bank building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Daniel B. McCauley, from 1008 Trude building to 14 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Drs. G. H. & F. Carpenter, from 405 Trude building to 1105 Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Ethel D. Roop, from 3701 E. 29th street, Kansas City, Mo., to Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. R. L. Miller, at 406 Holston Ank building, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dr. Edna MacCollum, from 15 S. Franklin street to 542 Miners Bank building, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Dr. Albert H. Acornley, from 1428 Porter street to 440 S. 60th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Clarence Leeper, from Mound City, Kansas, to Albany, Ind.

Dr. Albert Cleland, from South Bend to Gary, Ind.

Dr. Esther E. Sandus, from Van Wert, Ohio, to 2053 Augusta street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Alice Oliphant, from Virginia to Peoria, Ill.

Dr. E. E. Bayse, from 1717 St. Charles street to 419 Godchaux building, New Orleans, La.

Dr. L. R. Chapman, from Adamson to Blocker, Okla.

Dr. J. C. Gulmyer, from Williams to Teitgen block, Manitowoc, Wis.

Dr. Chas. O. Van Arsdale, from 202 Trude building to 1202 Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Harry W. Sutton, from Simcoe to 31 Market street, Stratford, Ont., Can.

Dr. Elmer W. Carter, from 50 Merrimeck street to 82 Main street, Haverhill, Mass.

Dr. Edgar S. Comstock, from 202 Trude building to 1202 Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. C. Klumph, from 1201 Trude building to 1204 Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. W. Burr Allen, from 203 Trude building to Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Fred Bischoff, from Trude building to Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Roy Bernard, from 1007 Trude building to Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Julia M. Cole, from 3806 N. 15th street to 2149 N. 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. John F. Stevenson, from Royersford to 11 Trinity place, Williamsport, Pa.

Dr. John J. Dunning, from 9 W. Union avenue, Bound Brook, N. J., to 707 John street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. A. J. Little, from 608 Realty building to 701 Commercial Bank building, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. J. L. Hively, from 37 S. Wabash avenue to 142 Mentor building, Chicago, Ill.

Drs. Bedwell & Bedwell, from Mankato to Albert Lea, Minn.

Dr. Jessie Agnes Wakeham, from 1702 LaSalle avenue to Dearborn building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Gabriel M. Sterns, from 307 Baltimore block to 407 Lowry Annex, St. Paul, Minn.

Osteopathic Health for June

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Dr. Smith's book, "Manhood: A Study of Male Vitality," shows the handiwork not only of a student, but of a practical osteopath. Aside from the exhaustive and most interesting consideration of the subject in all its phases and relations, the work has much of sound osteopathic reasoning and therapy in application to the subject that it has a substantial lasting value as a work on osteopathic principles and practice.—Dr. ASA WILLARD, Missoula, Montana.

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Dissolution of Partnership

Dr. William Hartford and Dr. C. A. McLelland, of Champaign, Illinois. Dr. Hartford continues practice at Champaign. Dr. McLelland will conduct a practice at Herron, Illinois.

Married

Dr. John Fletcher Stevenson, of Reading, Pa., and Miss Martha Burd, at Lewisburg, Pa., April 13th.

Dr. Arthur Ward Kitchell and Miss Elsa Arabella Schneider, of Newark, N. J., March 13th.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. James Corwin Howell, of Orlando, Florida, March 3rd, a boy, James Corwin, Jr.

To Dr. and Mrs. Hubert Pocock, of Toronto, Canada, a son, April 21st.

To Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Porter, of Waterville, Washington, April 27th, a boy, Milton Austin.

Died

Dr. Mary E. Pratt, of Toledo, Ohio, April 16th, of nephritis, after a lingering illness of three years.

Dr. C. E. Bennett, of Pensacola, Florida, March 20th, at Owensboro, Kentucky.

Want Ads

WANTED TO PURCHASE—First class well established practice, for cash. Address No. 365, c/o The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

GOING TO GRADUATE? \$5,000.00 a year practice to lease or sell on commission basis. Must be of good education; good dress and address, and able to furnish satisfactory evidence of trustworthiness; and, also, deliver the goods. Give full particulars. Address No. 366, c/o The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—A. S. O. graduate, June, '13, wants to take your practice during summer months. Atlas man. Address No. 371, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

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WANTED—A position as assistant for summer vacation, by a woman student in the A. S. O., Kirksville, Upper Junior. Good reference. Address No. 368, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

Opportunity for osteopath who wishes to perfect his office service by adding attendant nurse. Graduate nurse; surgical training under George Still; two years' hospital and field experience under both osteopathic and medical physicians; will co-operate with progressive osteopath. Address No. 367, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

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