

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 4

Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases

Tumors

Being Chapter XIV of This Series by Dr. E. E. Tucker, of New York City.

TUMORS are not isolated phenomena. The natural laws of which they are an expression are the same natural laws which show themselves in physiology and pathology and in every phenomenon of life, and moreover, every phenomenon of life doubtless shows in tumors.

The study of this subject seems to divide itself into three lines. First the general tendency to continuous growth which is always present in living tissue. Second, a specific stimulus to growth which is found in practically every case of tumors. Third, the local irritation which is the local or incidental cause of the growth.

The first of these is the biological cause. Everything that is alive tends to fill the earth, sea and sky with more of its kind. This continuous growth is restrained in the body only by specialization of tissue. When tissue is specialized for one thing, it of course loses to that degree, or rather it to that degree holds in suspense, all other qualities. Tissue in the body, which is to all intents and purposes perfectly specialized, has therefore perfectly suspended this tendency to unlimited growth. And here is a biological principle to which I wish to call your attention as being one of the chief factors in evolution, namely, that all things tend to complete their *specialization* before they tend to *reproduction*.

Next to the biological energy is the biochemical energy, which is the same biological energy transformed by its passing through some of the specialized organs of the body. Naturally most cases of unbalance take effect partly through the biochemical mechanism, which is the stronger of the two because tissue energy tends to specialization.

The third of these factors is local irritation. The local irritation has the same effect from one angle that the biological or biochemical stimulation has from the opposite angle. It lowers tissue resistance and tends to proliferation of cells.

Now I said that there were no isolated phenomena in nature nor, of course, in tumors which were natural products. We shall show a beautiful illustration of this here. We shall show that the first of these forces, the biological force, acts in tumors exactly as it does in the growing body. The second of these, the biochemical factors, acts in tumor growths exactly as it does in the infective diseases. The third, the local irritant, behaves in tumors exactly like the whole process in a wound or the regeneration of tissue.

Let us take up the first of them and show this. Some time ago I presented a theory of tumors (Boston, Mass., January, 1911), based upon the biological law that all life is in quantity inexhaustible. The life energy which during childhood causes the growth of the body, which during mature life is used in reproduc-

tion, does not cease to accumulate during old age, even when the mechanism of the body has become so stiff that its elimination is impossible. At this time it becomes a danger, a two-fold danger. Its non-elimination leads to new growth and to auto-intoxication, at the same time that the tissue, stiffening, loses its perfect specialization. What happens then



Dr. Otis F. Akin, of Portland, Ore., Who Has Just Returned from a Sojourn in Europe.

is very simply that this growth energy tends to cause further growth. It fastens itself upon the tissues in the body which are

most rapidly growing. Accordingly we find in the first place that tumors seldom occur until after forty or forty-five years, and in the second place that they tend to occur in those tissues which normally proliferate most rapidly. Having begun to cause growth there, they actually specialize this tissue for the function of limiting this growth energy, and become a safety valve to the body. The resemblance of this action to the normal function of growth lies in the tendency to form embryonic tissue, to endow it with the power of independent growth, and to develop the power of functional absorption.

This, however, brings up a physiological law which I think I am describing to you for the first time. If any one can show me a discussion of this principle elsewhere, where I can read it, I should be glad to have him do so. This principle might be called the principle of *functional absorption*. Every tissue tends to specialize for some function, and then to do all of that work—to absorb it away from the rest of the body. It is on the whole very simple. It is most clearly seen in the action of the nerves. The stimulus is applied to the skin, this stimulus passes up the spinal cord to the brain, and down again to about the same spot from which it came. Why did it travel this long route instead of traveling across the infinitely smaller distance from the skin directly to the muscle? Loeb has shown that in the absence of the nervous system, the stimulus will pass directly into the muscular tissue. What then does the nervous system do? It absorbs this stimulus. It is more sensitive than the cells of the skin, and robs them entirely of it, so that instead of the skin growing in proportion to the stimulus it received, the growth takes place in the nervous system or brain, and there the equilibrium between the external and internal conditions is brought about. But there are two sets of nerves terminating in the skin, in fact there are three, perhaps more. There are the sensory nerves,

(Continued on page 2.)

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the motor nerves, and the vasomotor nerves. Of these three the sensory nerves are more sensitive, and they therefore absorb all the stimulus away from the other two, as well as from the skin. They carry it to the spinal centers. There the end of each nerve is in contact with numerous other sets of nerves, motor nerves, vasomotor nerves, other sensory nerves. Why does it not cross over to the motor nerves and cause much more directly the spasmodic action which removes the stimulus? It does if the stimulus be too severe, but otherwise it is always absorbed by the higher sensory nerves, which are still more sensitive than the ones in contact with the skin, and absorb all of its stimulus away from the first nerve, except perhaps just enough to keep the first nerve alive. And by successive relays of sensory nerves, each one more sensitive than the one below, each therefore absorbing it away from the one below, the stimulus is carried finally to the highest center, where it is adjusted to the equilibrium of the body as a whole; then by cumulative action it obtains enough strength to be reflected into the motor paths and produce action.

I use the word absorption—we are not sure that the action is a true absorption, but it is just as though it were an absorption, and we will continue to use this word until the laboratories have supplied us with a proper equivalent.

Take another instance, that of the breath. The blood in the lung has a greater affinity for oxygen than for carbon, so the oxygen is absorbed in the blood of the lung. But at the other end of the blood tree, the lymph has a greater affinity for oxygen than has the blood and draws it out, returning carbon dioxide. Then the cytoplasm has a greater affinity than the lymph, and the nucleus a stronger affinity than the cytoplasm; so the oxygen goes from one to the other in proportion to this affinity, each drawing it from the others.

In pathology and in medicine we have many instances of an absorptive power, not only different in degree, but specific, which of course means different in degree for particular substances. We find, for instance, that if sulphuretted hydrogen be absorbed from intestinal putrefaction, it is found altogether in the nervous system, and nowhere else in the body. The science of medicine is replete with such instances, and in fact different drugs have specific effect largely on account of this fact. Furthermore, as anyone could see at a glance, the organs of internal secretion would be unable to exist as such if they did not have this particular power. The same thing is true indeed of the liver and all of the organs of the body. Indeed this principle must necessarily be at the basis of the whole process of specialization. Perfect specialization could never occur without it, and no specialization could go very far without it. And this is exactly what the tumor does. It becomes the organ for eliminating this growth energy—it absorbs all of the growth energy from the body, it specializes itself for that purpose. In this it acts just as organs in the growing foetus do. The most rapidly growing tissue always seems to have the greatest affinity for the energy and the material of the body. For instance, the foetus will grow even to the starvation of the mother's body. We are ready to understand now why tumors grow at the expense of the body and produce that withered condition and cachexia that their hosts show. Thus we see that the biological energy acts in tumors just as it acts in functional growth.

The second of the factors in tumor growth is the biochemical energy, the specialized energy of the body. This original biological energy when thrown back upon the body is thrown directly back upon the organs of internal secretion, the organs of chemical balance, the auto-protective mechanism of Sajous.

It is the business of these organs to do something with it. They are the protection between the body and this explosive force.

Sajous seems to hold that the source of these enzymes, the spermin and the ovarin, is in the adrenal body. But I am forced to differ with Dr. Sajous to this extent, that I think the source of the proliferative enzymes found in the genital organs is the same as that of all other enzymes of whatever nature; namely, that they come from all of the cells in the body. Dr. Still says that "Every cell has a vote in a drop of saliva, a tear, or anything else." Each cell contributes its mite to all of these internal secretions, its mite being that part of the vital equilibrium for which it is not specialized, and which is held in its case in complete suspense. But through this power of functional absorption, the different specialized organs attract to themselves all of that particular function for which they were specialized, and take it away from all the other cells of the body. When, however, there is an excess of one kind or another then the tissue most nearly related to that particular kind will take it up and tend to grow until it is equal to the burden thrown upon it.

Thus when this growth energy has been thrown upon the organs of internal secretion, it is handled by them more or less, and thrown back upon the body in a specialized form, but still in excess; and it tends to cause either excited function of some organ with the results thereof (which may be indeed inhibition from overstimulation or else growth of some particular kind of tissue, or both).

There is a great deal of evidence of the specific nature in these tumor growths and of the specific stimulus that leads to them. I want to quote Leo Loeb of Philadelphia, from the *New York Medical Journal* of July 24, 1909. "If under ordinary conditions you make incisions into the uterus of the guinea pig the usual wound healing takes place without any noteworthy tissue proliferation accompanying it. If, however, the incisions are made during the first nine days after the rupture of a follicle, each cut, or almost each cut, leads to the formation of a tumorlike deciduoma."

The internal secretions from the ovary itself are to some degree specific, as is shown here, but there is no isolated fact in nature, and as Loeb himself says, "Organs which are sensitized, as by some specific enzyme, may take on a growth of this kind from a simple trauma." And any organ may be so sensitized by an excess of its own specific stimulus.

E. E. Tyzzer in the *Boston Medical Journal* (I have not the date) says "The demonstration of the presence of substances which prepare tissue for growth on subsequent injury or stimulation is of great importance." Evidence of specific character is evident also in the metastases of tumors. Adami states that melanotic tumors are especially liable to form new growths specifically in the liver. Tumors of the thyroid are peculiarly liable to form secondary growths in bone. Recklinghaus says prostatic, mammary and thyroid cancer produce metastases in bone. Menatier and Handford note the liability to muscular new growths from a primary lung cancer.

E. F. Bashford states that metastasis from mammary cancer is liable to take place in the lung, that new growths of the peritoneum will find their way into the intestine. Numerous other authors referred to specific tendencies of this kind. In this respect the tumor cells behave just as germ cells from an infected spot.

The importance of the internal secretions is indicated by this fact. The same thing is attested by the experience of numerous investigators in connection with infective diseases. I will quote Dr. W. B. Coley, *American Journal of Medical Science*, March, 1906. He presents 51 cases of inoperable sarcoma successfully

(Continued on page 6.)

Dr. Otis F. Akin Enthusiastic About European Experience

Dr. Otis F. Akin has resumed practice at Portland, Ore., after an absence of nearly a year. Most of this time was spent in European surgical clinics. Dr. Akin took the regular courses offered in the Vienna hospitals and is enthusiastic over the work in pathology and diagnosis. The abundance and variety of bone and joint work in the Lorenz clinic with opportunities for personal diagnostic and operative training are invaluable to the bone surgeon. One sees here almost exclusive practice of the manipulative and osteoclastic art in the correction of flat and clubbed feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, etc. Many congenital hips are reduced here but Dr. Adkin thinks the results not so good as those of Calot or Paci, who was probably the real originator of the so-called bloodless reposition of the hip.

Lorenz warmly champions ambulatory treatment in plaster for congenital hip, hip-joint disease, Pott's disease, and even fracture of the neck of the femur. In tuberculosis Lorenz considers a firm ankylosis the ideal result, deformity to be later corrected by osteotomy or epiphyseal separation over the wedge.

Calot is also an able exponent of manual adjustment of gross lesions and his reduction of congenital dislocation of the hips displays the work of a master. Seven cases were reduced at one afternoon clinic, one girl being twelve years of age and another fourteen, both of these having had a month's preliminary treatment by heavy weight extension. Calot's claim of 100 per cent cures seems extravagant in view of the pathology. His plaster work is unexcelled.

Some time was spent by Dr. Adkin in the hospitals of Paris, London, and Liverpool. Robert Jones of Liverpool impressed him as the premier operating orthopedist, the technique of his tendon transplantations, operations on the knee and for spastic paraplegias entitling him to just fame. Fibrous adhesions following joint sprains and fractures are broken up by Jones without anesthesia in the manner in vogue among the English "bone setters."

The ideas of Lane of London on auto-intoxication are more interesting to osteopaths than his open treatment of fractures. Lane is a disciple of Metchnikoff in ascribing to intestinal stasis the most of human ills. Lane insists that tuberculosis, arthritis deformans, gastric and duodenal ulcer and gall stones are all due to intestinal stasis and that the proper remedy lies in laparotomy and implantation of the ileum into the upper part of the rectum thereby short-circuiting the colon and insuring prompt elimination.

Dr. Akin attended the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America at Philadelphia and visited the surgical clinics of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and the Mayos at Rochester, Minn., and also addressed osteopathic meetings at Boston, Portland, Me., Toledo and Spokane. He was accompanied by his wife, Dr. Mabel Akin, who met him in New York in October.

In the future Dr. Akin will devote his time to surgery, general and orthopedic, gynecology and obstetrics. Dr. Mabel Akin will continue to specialize in diseases of women and children.

The Right Path.

BY GUY OLIVER.

Some the path occult are treading,
Hoping thus good health to win;
Some, deluded, blind, are heading
Down the path of medi-sin.

There's a straight path that's not narrow,
Where all may escape the wrath;
That is where I wheel my barrow—
Down the flow'r-lined osteo-path!

400 People Attend Open Meeting of Maryland Osteopaths at Baltimore

THE Maryland and Baltimore City Osteopathic Association held a convention in Baltimore on February 17th at the Emerson Hotel. The convention was opened at 3 o'clock. Dr. H. Alfred Leonard presided. Mayor James H. Preston delivered an address of welcome. Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York City spoke on auto-intoxication. He was followed by Dr. O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia, whose subject was Visualized Osteopathic Mechanics. The meeting was open to the public, its object being to enlighten the people of Baltimore and Maryland upon the subject of osteopathy. Fully 400 were present and the committee feel that the meeting served its purpose from an educational standpoint.

A banquet was held at the Emerson Hotel at 7:30. Dr. Harrison McMains was toastmaster. Several solos were rendered by Mrs. Ethel Thompson and recitations were rendered by Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart. Those who spoke in response to toasts were: Hon. J. Barry Mahool, Dr. Henry A. McMains, Mr. George H. Gist, Hon. George H. Shibley, Dr. O. J. Snyder, Mr. W. H. Barse, Mr. Edwin C. Quarles, Dr. Charles Hazzard and Mr. Lawrence J. McCormick. During the evening a set of resolutions were sent from the Maryland Osteopathic Society to the diners who were assembled in banquet in honor of the famous surgeon, J. M. T. Finney, M. D., expressing their appreciation of his value and of the great good he would do for Baltimore in the future years by his philanthropy. A message of love and affection were wired to the "Old Doctor" at Kirksville. There were about 100 present at the banquet. Among the practitioners present from out of the state were: Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Dr. Charles Hazzard, Dr. Chloe C. Riley, Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, Dr. Earle S. Willard, Dr. Alice N. Willard, Dr. Harry M. Vastine, Dr. Charles H. Nicholls, Dr. T. J. Howerton, Dr. Ross, Dr. Richard Wanless, Dr. H. S. Beckler, Dr. Wendlestadt, and Dr. Bright.—Howard M. Houck, D. O., Secretary, Baltimore Osteopathic Society.

Insurance Companies Boost Owen Bill

THE medical department of the Postal Life Insurance Company is sending out health bulletins to its policy holders, in which it includes the following foot-note printed in red ink:

"Write your Representative and Senator to vote for the Owen Bill for a consolidation of Federal health-activities. This Bill WILL NOT interfere with personal liberty, but simply bring about a more rapid dissemination of information regarding disease-prevention. Citizens are entitled to as much protection as cattle."

Commenting on this Dr. W. C. Armstrong, of Ingram, Pa., says: "If all the insurance companies are doing this kind of work in support of the Owen bill it may have quite an influence on Congress and the scheme should be exposed at once. I sent a copy of the circular to the "League for Medical Freedom" and also wrote a letter to the Postal Life telling them what I thought of such action on their part, and that if they continued send out such literature I should feel more like discontinuing my policy than trying to influence any one to take out insurance with them.

Unsatisfactory Experience with Missouri State Life.

Every little while we see the statement popping up in osteopathic publications that "the Missouri State Life Insurance Company of St. Louis is friendly to Osteopaths."

I was influenced by such a statement to decide to take out insurance with them and in response to my request for examination by an osteopath, received the following: "We are very sorry to advise you that the by-laws of the company will not permit you to be examined by an osteopathic physician. This is, of course,

EQUAL TO TWO HUMAN ASSISTANTS!

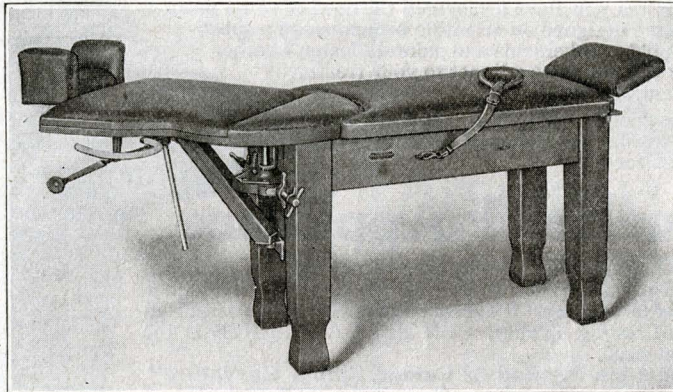
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a matter which has resulted in considerable discussion among insurance companies and it seems like the profession has not been recognized for this particular work up to this date."

They then referred me to two M. D.'s who they said were located in my town, according to their records. Both were dead and I presume their names were found in some medical directory.

It seems to me that it is time that osteopathic publications stopped giving this company undeserved favorable mention.—H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatchee, Wash.

Woodman Circle Accepts Woodmen of the World Declines.

I notice in the February number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN there is considerable talk about life insurance, and the request by many osteopaths that we turn our business and that of our friends to those companies employing osteopaths as examiners. In December I was asked to become examiner for the Woodman Circle, an auxiliary of the Woodmen of the World, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. I explained that I would do the work, if the company would accept my work, and while I did not know about that particular company, I knew there were a good many that would not accept osteopaths as examiners. The secretary wrote the head physician, who answered that they regarded osteopaths as physicians and I was duly elected and installed in the local lodge, and have made several examinations, all of which have gone through without any questions. It is rather an expensive fraternal order, but I took a small policy, not thinking it wise to turn down the offer after all we have said about desiring recognition. They have a good many members here and pleasant times in their meetings and I consider them a solid company and worthy of the support of those who want fraternal insurance.—Dr. Carolyn Barker, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Work Wasted for Woodmen.

The Woodmen of the World, headquarters in the W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb., have refused to accept osteopathic examiners. I was appointed camp physician a few weeks ago for a camp to be started here, made nearly a dozen examinations and then had the examination reports returned to the state organizer, and a letter to me informing me that the rules of the order will not permit the appointing of an osteopath camp physician. I might add here that the Improved Order of Heptasophs DO accept us as examiners.—Joseph Ferguson, D. O., Middletown, N. Y.

Ninth International Red Cross Conference

THE American Red Cross desires again to invite attention to the exhibition in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross conference, which will be held in Washington, D. C., from May 7th to May 17th.

The exhibition will be divided into two sec-

tions, which will be styled Marie Feodorovna and general. The former is a prize competition, with prizes aggregating 18,000 rubles, or approximately \$9,000, divided into nine prizes, one of 6,000 rubles, approximately \$3,000; two of 3,000 rubles each, and six of 1,000 rubles each.

The subjects of this competition are as follows:

1. A scheme for the removal of wounded from the battlefield with the minimum number of stretcher bearers.
2. Portable (surgeon's) washstands, for use in the field.
3. The best method of packing dressings for use at first aid and dressing stations.
4. Wheeled stretchers.
5. Transport of stretchers on mule back.
6. Easily folding portable stretchers.
7. Transport of the wounded between warships and hospital ships, and the coast.
8. The best method of heating railway cars by a system independent of steam from the locomotive.
9. The best model of portable Roentgen apparatus, permitting utilization of X-rays on the battlefield and at first aid stations.

The maximum prize will be awarded to the best exhibit, irrespective of the subject, and so on.

The general exhibit is again divided into two parts; the first will be an exhibition by the various Red Cross associations of the world. The second will be devoted to exhibits by individuals or business houses of any articles having to do with the amelioration of the sufferings of sick and wounded in war, which are not covered by the Marie Feodorovna prize competition for the year. While the American Red Cross will be glad to have any articles pertaining to medical and surgical practice in the field, it is especially anxious to secure a full exhibit relating to preventive measures in campaign. Such articles will be classified as follows:

1. Apparatus for furnishing good water in the field.
2. Field apparatus for the disposal of wastes.
3. Shelter such as portable huts, tents and the like, for hospital purposes.
4. Transport apparatus (to prevent the

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suffering of sick and wounded) exclusive of such apparatus as specified for the Marie Feodorovna prize competition.

As with the Marie Feodorovna prize competition, for this country only articles having the approval of the central committee of the American Red Cross will be accepted.

Diplomas will be awarded for exhibits in this section of the exhibition as approved and recommended by the jury.

Further information may be obtained from the chairman, exhibition committee, American Red Cross, Washington D. C.

It is perhaps to apparatus having to do with prevention of disease in armies that the energies of Americans have been specially directed since the Spanish-American War. Therefore, the last mentioned section of the exhibition should make an appeal to them.

Few D. O.'s Get License in Washington State

By Roberta Wimer Ford, D. O., Seattle, Wash.

THE Composite Medical Board of Washington was organized and did its first work July, 1909. It is composed of seven M. D.'s and two D. O.'s, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor and they serve three years. The osteopaths of the state have had no voice concerning the appointments.

The following is a copy of the report of this board to date. Submitted by Dr. W. T. Thomas, member of the board: July, 1909, 333 applications by registration, 25 of this number M. D.'s, all refused; 171 D. O.'s from recognized schools received certificates; 137 of all names refused, 82 of these appealed to the King County Court; most of all of the cases were carried to the Supreme Court of the state; 8 M. D.'s won out, 29 D. O.'s won out; 36 of all other names won out; 64 who applied for registration lost out, either in court or by lack of appeal.

July, 1909, examined 5 D. O.'s, 3 passed; 107 M. D.'s, 75 passed.

January, 1910, examined 4 D. O.'s, 2 passed; 104 M. D.'s, 80 passed; 2 D. O.'s failing in 1 and 2 exams.—same ones.

July, 1910, examined 5 D. O.'s, 4 passed; 101 M. D.'s, 74 passed.

January, 1911, examined 1 D. O., 1 passed, the one who failed July exam.; 74 M. D.'s, 50 passed.

July, 1911, examined 5 D. O.'s, 1 passed; 80 M. D.'s, 52 passed.

January, 1912, examined 2 D. O.'s, 1 passed; 47 M. D.'s, 14 passed.

Five M. D.'s licenses have been revoked.

Of the five osteopathic applicants before the Medical Board July, 1911, one was granted a license. Two of those not receiving licenses were dissatisfied and started an investigation. In Washington all medical examination papers are held as public records—open to inspection for twelve months. The two dissatisfied osteopaths were told each had failed in two subjects but the board refused until mandamus by the courts to permit them or their attorneys to see these papers or procure copies of them.

Being thoroughly convinced that the board's dealings were questionable, these two men, D. O.'s, brought suit against the Composite Examining Board, hoping to induce the court to reverse the board's decision and compel the board to issue them licenses.

Not until after the suit was filed in the Superior Court of Pierce County, Washington, did the board permit the appellants to see their papers or have them copied. These papers were submitted to twenty-two of the foremost practicing physicians of Seattle and Tacoma, who were not acquainted with the appellants, each without exception giving a passing grade ranging from 73 to 85 per cent.

The board also submitted the papers to a number of medical doctors and found two who graded one of the appellants a little below 60 (the passing grade) in one subject.

Three members of the board expressed the opinion that both appellants had passed in every subject and should be licensed. Several members of the board favored settling the matter and not permitting it to come to trial.

One appellant was licensed before it came to trial and several members favored licensing both but two members were determined to fight to the last ditch, to establish a precedent in the state. The case was postponed from time to time and was finally called, lasting from November 27th to December 2d.

The judge ruled to grant each side five witnesses, three of these for the contesting D. O.

were among the most prominent M. D.'s of the state, two from Seattle and one from Tacoma, and without exception, every M. D. approached concerning it, declared the board's low markings an outrage.

The case in hand hinged upon the value of the paper in one subject which all of the twenty-two doctors had graded above 75 per cent and the board member who had this subject regraded, giving a passing grade, but on the witness stand reconsidered and graded 45 per cent, while the other members graded it 35 and 45 per cent respectively.

The trial varied from being interesting and exciting to prosy at times, was technical and long drawn out.

The board confessed they had not had the applicants' names and numbers sealed, as the law demands and as they had always done previously; that they had interjected a number of things into the examination that the law did not require; that they had arbitrarily decided the general average must be 75 per cent, the law requiring 60 in each subject.

When all the evidence was submitted, the court held that in his opinion there should be no appeal from a state board's decision and that it was a poor law that permitted it. That he knew nothing of medicine and was wholly unqualified to pass upon the merits of papers written upon medical subjects. That any man or group of men acting as a board might make mistakes but he did not believe it was the court's duty to correct these mistakes, therefore he would sustain the board's decision.

The appellant's attorney immediately appealed to the Supreme Court, but before the case was called the board gave the mid-winter examination in Spokane and the plaintiff thinking to save a great expenditure of time and money, wrote the examination a second time and was granted a license.

Many things in the trial brought out the fact that an osteopathic applicant before a Composite Board is facing a hard proposition, unless the osteopathic members are shrewd, alert, active, well up on the underhanded methods of the great A. M. A. trust and possessed of sufficient backbone to fight it. Washington has had but three D. O.'s on the board thus far.

When this board was first organized as the report shows, a fair percentage of D. O.'s taking the examination passed. In August, 1910, the original osteopathic member of the board resigned, his place being filled by a D. O. who has never, so far as records show, attended an osteopathic meeting of the County, State, or National Association and has never been known to affiliate with fellow osteopathic practitioners. He was not endorsed by the osteopaths, individually nor collectively, and his appointment came because of his affinity M. D.'s and their strong endorsement of him to the Governor. Since his incumbency, as the appended report shows—regardless of how many D. O.'s wrote the examination or their high standing or good grades, never more than one has been licensed at one time.

What We Don't Know About Vaccination.

1. Source of the disease—or its germ.
2. What is the result in any case.
3. Who can be safely vaccinated.
4. Who will die from its effects.
5. How to make it safe and harmless.
6. What proportion of cases prove fatal.
7. That it ever prevented smallpox.
8. Who is and who is not liable to smallpox.
9. How many who die of smallpox have been vaccinated—the facts are suppressed.
10. How to get a safe, pure, virus.
11. Whether even a so-called virus could be used without serious risks.
12. How often it should be done to protect.
13. How long its influence for good (?) or evil lasts.
14. How to decide when to repeat it—whether as often as it will take, or in two, five, or seven years.
15. How far it would have done away with smallpox unaided by sanitation.
16. What legal or moral right there is "to do evil that good may come."
17. Why law should coerce acceptance of a medical superstition if not a religious dogma.—From *Life*, New York, March 7.

Dr. "Bill" Smith Fund Started for Benefit of His Son and Mrs. Smith

AT the suggestion of Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., of Chicago, we are pleased to open the columns of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for subscriptions to a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Smith and Cuthbert Smith. Dr. Fisher has contributed \$5.00, Mrs. Fisher, Sr., \$1.00, and The Osteopathic Publishing Company \$5.00. We hope and anticipate that many will feel it a privilege to contribute to this fund and we shall be glad to receive all donations and forward same to Mrs. Smith after publishing them in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. It would be a very worthy thing if the profession could provide a fund of several hundred dollars, but whatever amount is raised we know it will be a welcome assistance and fully appreciated, as Mrs. Smith said in her letter that all Dr. Smith was able to leave to herself and Cuthbert was his love.

Contributions to Dr. "Bill" Smith Fund
 Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., Chicago.....\$5.00
 Mrs. Fisher, Sr., Chicago..... 1.00
 The Osteopathic Publishing Co., Chicago.... 5.00

American National Assurance Company Secures \$100,000 Support From Osteopaths. Many Well Known Practitioners Endorse The Enterprise.

IT is now fully assured that the osteopathic profession is going to have one insurance company in the field, properly founded and ably conducted, which will give preference to osteopathic examiners in preference to medical examiners and which will become known in the insurance world as the Osteopathic Insurance Company.

Events have progressed so far in the organization of this company that it is now fully assured that the National American Assurance Company will be duly organized in the course of three months. It will in all likelihood be a fully equipped institution at the time of the Detroit meeting of the A. O. A.

Temporary offices are at 809 Merchants Laclede building, St. Louis.

Osteopaths to the number of more than a hundred have subscribed to the stock of this organization embracing a lot of our most prominent practitioners and educators from coast to coast.

The American National Assurance Company has been organized by Mr. William Parsons who has in the past ninety days travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific visiting all the prominent practitioners in the cities covered. He has already secured more than \$110,000 of osteopathic money for the enterprise which is paid in in the form of cash or notes. The company is to be organized, we understand, for \$500,000 paid in capital and \$500,000 of surplus. Dr. Chas. E. Still, of Kirksville, who is secretary of the organization committee, very early became interested in the enterprise, endorsed it as the thing the profession had long waited for and is now very active in helping Mr. Parsons and the other promoters and officers of the company to crystallize the movement into a full fledged going life insurance company. Dr. Harry M. Still has acted as temporary recipient of funds. The old doctor, too, is much interested and wants to see the Osteopathic Life Insurance Company made a big success.

Under the terms of organization the money paid in is not to be turned over to the company until the full amount required is subscribed and in hand. We are told by Mr. Parsons that the preliminaries have all been attended to and

that some very prominent men are going to be the active officers of the company—men with undoubted ability and integrity in the insurance world. So this all looks very good to the profession, indeed.

The editor has become a subscriber to the stock of the new company along with the other osteopathic boosters and hopes that the company will mature its plans fully and make the deal a successful company from the start and prove a credit to the profession.

The osteopathic profession is receiving a preference in subscribing to this stock and it is desired to have as many osteopaths become stockholders as possible. Subscriptions of any amount from \$100 up to \$5,000 are accepted. Certain financial interests stand back of the proposition who will be glad to get all the stock that is left unsubscribed after the osteopathic profession has been satisfied. So we are told the whole proposition could be closed up in a day if it were desired to do so. But the ambition of Mr. Parsons, the organizer of the company is to have the stock as widely scattered through the osteopathic profession as possible.

Elbert Hubbard on Osteopathy

THE leading feature in the June issue of the *Fra* will be an article by Elbert Hubbard on "The Success of Osteopathy." This article is written in Hubbard's sparkling style and will make a most excellent piece of campaign literature. It is a much better article than his "Little Journey to Kirksville," which appeared some time ago.

Mr. Hubbard is thoroughly conversant with osteopathic philosophy and no well-known writer is better qualified than he to produce a readable and true exposition of the science.

It is hoped that a great number of this issue will be circulated by the profession. The price is 20 cents per copy prepaid. They will be mailed out at this price if a mailing list is provided. It is requested that all orders be sent to *Dr. Percy H. Woodall*, Chairman Bureau of Publicity, First National Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Perkins Thinks Massachusetts Has Best Law


HAVING read the article on legislative affairs in Massachusetts, which appeared in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, I feel that it is no more than right that the profession throughout the country should be further enlightened as to the exact legislative situation in Massachusetts and given a few facts pertaining to the bill mentioned in that article.

This article is practically a reprint of the last letter sent out by the chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. As a letter, it sounds good, but to those who are intimate with the legislative affairs of Massachusetts, it means nothing. The bill is supposed to be (and the statement is made in this article) without any reference to a special class of physicians, and to bear therefore the stamp of fairness. However, as a matter of fact, being introduced by the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society stamps it as class legislation, and the chairman admitted, before the legislative committee at the State House, Boston, that it would specially benefit the osteopaths.

This bill was not supported unanimously by the members of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society; in fact, a majority of those present at the meeting voted against placing this bill before the coming legislature. The votes which were sent through the mail and were in favor of it were by those who knew only one side of the question. This piece of legislation is, at the present time, unnecessary.

We have, as registered physicians, in this state,

Glyco Thymoline



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the privilege of visiting any of the clinics at the large hospitals. Harvard Medical School gives special classes on all where the work on those subjects may be taken up by the osteopath who is a registered physician as well as by the M. D. who is a registered physician.

The state of Massachusetts has today the best law governing the practice of medicine that exists in the United States and with one slight change in the law I feel that it would be the law for all states who have a law to work for. The osteopaths of Massachusetts who are registered under out law have the same privileges as the M. D.'s, and when I say the same privileges, I mean in every respect. He is allowed to sign birth and death certificates and use any therapeutic measures whatever that he sees fit. He is not barred from obstetrical cases, from the use of the hypodermics, from the use of any drugs or from the use of any instruments whatever, and his examination when taken includes questions on all those subjects. He is, however, held by the law as to his proficiency in the use of these different therapeutic measures as regards malpractice.

It seems to me, therefore, rather the wrong method to take to gain admission to the hospitals here by placing a bill before the legislature which would tend to force the hospitals to take all osteopaths when there was really no department under the head of osteopathy. In regard to insane hospitals and institutions outside of the city of Boston, will say that the parents or relatives of the person who is confined in the institution may apply to the authorities of that institution for the privilege of having that patient treated by an osteopath and that privilege will be granted. The majority of the hospitals in the small cities and towns allow the osteopaths the same privileges as the M. D.'s. I feel that this may possibly better explain the true legislative condition which exists in Massachusetts.—*George E. Perkins, D. O.*

A Short Story.

"What seems to be the matter with him?" asked the doctor, approaching the bedside of the man, who lay swathed in bandages.
 "He found the gas leak," briefly explained the nurse.—*Tit-Bits.*



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

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

The Dawn of the Health Age—By Benjamin Moore, M. C., D. Sc., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

"Why so often is it left to the doctor to pronounce a death sentence? Why is the doctor looked upon as a person only to be called in to exorcise disease? Would it not be a change for the better if we could get to look upon him as the minister of health rather than of disease, and evolved a corresponding system?"

The way the doctor intends to accomplish this, is by a public health service "worthy of the name to embrace all the medical practitioners in the country with the government pay.

This means, of course, all of the physicians in Great Britain, but we see a similar ambition on the part of our brothers of the medical profession in our own country. "Until we have our properly organized national medical service, this hideous sacrifice of at least 90,000 children every year is going on, and is bound to continue. When we get our service it can be stopped."

The children are not the only ones to cease dying when Dr. Moore's health service is an accomplished fact. No more deaths from tuberculosis, no more deaths from scarlet fever, or venereal diseases, or any infection. Old age would be the only thing in those days that would ravage our population and decimate our numbers.

The question is, whether in those days there will be any more slums! "Aften ten years of such a system, nine-tenths of the diseases, and almost an equal proportion of the destitution will be found no longer, but the benefit will be felt from palace to hovel if, indeed, the hovel still exists."

Nor is this the least of the benefits that the doctor would confer on the human race. He is firmly of the opinion that one-half of the present birth rate will be quite sufficient.

To accomplish all this, "we must form our highly organized and equipped army of health, and must give them plenary powers by legislation." Instead of waiting for the disease to come to the doctor, the doctor is to go and ferret out the disease, examine all persons, big and little—with plenary powers.

Many parts of this book consists of a most rabid denunciation of the medical profession in general and health boards, and other such organizations in particular. "It is developed on wrong and inadequate lines of tinkering the individual for fees. The present system," he says, "is turning doctor's practices into fraudulently conducted business concerns." And yet it is this system and this group of men that Dr. Moore would have organized into a nation of wide service. "We require a cosmos evolved out of the chaos and driven by one motive power, managed by one overseeing intelligence." (human!)

We wonder if the motive which lies behind this volume could after all be found in the numerous references into the "none too magnificent livings" of the doctors! The poorer they grow, the higher their ambition. A spectacle of what has been done by the trusts in other lines is too much for even scientific minds. Even the doctor must live.

This volume, this epic of ambition, would be the joke of the century, if it were not perhaps serious. The question is, is it not really serious? Did this gentleman not really think such a meas-

ure as they proposed would be feasible? We have had evidence in this country already that the idea has taken firm root, in the mind of our medical brethren, and is being pushed by them for all it is worth. Doubtless the doctors think that those who have been "swallowing the miracles of Lourdis" and others who have been swallowing their own concoctions for so many centuries could certainly be prevailed upon to swallow this?

Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.

Truths, Talks with a Boy Concerning Himself. By Dr. E. B. Lowry. Forbes & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, 50 Cents.

Confidences, Talks with a Young Girl Concerning Herself. By Dr. E. B. Lowry. Forbes & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, 50 Cents.

Herself, Talks with Women Concerning Themselves. By Dr. E. B. Lowry. Forbes & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.00.

Thousands of copies of these three books should be sold to members of the osteopathic profession. It is seldom that we can review books with so much pleasure. The subject is a difficult and delicate one, and if not rightly handled, much harm as well as good can come from it. The right combination of frankness and delicacy, truth of nature, and lack of sentimentality, is to be found in these three books of Dr. Lowry's.

In the first of these books, "Truths," Dick's uncle takes him through the woods, the frog-pond, the chicken-yard and the domestic circle and unfolds gradually the truth and the beauty of nature's methods. Then he takes him through the mechanism of the body and the venders of fake advice, discusses standards of efficiency and the experiences of men. In the second volume, "Confidences," the little girl is introduced first to the cradle of the flowers, the nest of the birds, then the human baby's nest. The author pictures beautifully the care that must be taken thereof, and the dangers thereto. The third volume is a more detailed and expanded discussion of the problems of woman's life.

Every parent should take the burden of this labor of love on himself or herself, but should have these books to suggest the best methods therefor, and in time to hand to the young generations. Physicians, who meet these problems more frequently than any other persons, will have special cause to be grateful to Dr. Lowry for his beautiful presentation.

Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases

(Continued from page 2.)

treated with the germs of erysipelas and bacillus prodigiosus which produced a temporary and in some cases a permanent disappearance.

Although some of the osteopaths in Boston who have been somewhat closely associated with this work, have learned to be very suspicious of its value as of its safety, yet there is a certain amount of scientific evidence of value in the facts as reported.

The importance of internal secretions is still further attested by instances referred to by Loeb, in which certain amido derivatives of the aromatic group are able to call forth infiltrative growths. So also the dietary errors referred to by numerous others; and among osteopaths may be mentioned Dr. H. T. Crawford of Boston, and A. P. Firth of Newark, who believes that there is an alimentary factor. Diet is known to have a strong influence on these organs.

Now when the tumor has once started, it behaves very much like the infective diseases. It is held, and I believe by the best thinkers now, that there is no such thing as an essentially pathogenic germ, but that any germ may become pathogenic. Let us picture how an

epidemic originates. Some individual has, for some reason, become suddenly weakened in his vital resistance to germs. Some one or more germs lying in his throat or in his skin begin to multiply. They may do no more than this in the first individual. From him they are transmitted to perhaps a dozen others with slightly increased strength. If in that second dozen they find some one who is weak, they multiply again and still further increase their strength. Thus they go on from one to another until they become strong enough to attack even those who are normal, as in an epidemic of smallpox or measles, or in those who are nearly normal, as in the case of other infections. This war is constantly going on.

The same thing exactly is true in our bodies. All cells still retain in a latent form the capacity to multiply without limit. Tiny transient tumors are continually forming and disappearing. If one breaks away from nature's restraint, it can form a tumor. So also from a tumor are continuously being cast off free cells; these are devoured by the tissue where they lodge, just as germs are, unless that tissue be specifically weak, when they may grow. Adami describes how the vigor of growth increases with each successive metastasis; and he presents cases where all the different stages are shown to be present in the same body. (*Principles of Pathology*, Vol. I, Page 677). He further describes the behavior of these secondary growths as being exactly like the secondary infections from some local abscess in that the secondary growth will occur in what he calls *tissue of election*, as already described. He also calls attention to the experiments of Sir Almroth Wright, in which it is shown that the resistance to cancer cells fluctuates exactly as does the resistance to germs. That is to say there is an opsonic index for cancer. He further shows that the resistance to infection strengthens the resistance to cancer, and it might be stated that just as we are constantly at war with germs, so are we constantly at war with tendency to overgrowth of tissue.

Our cue here then is to study the internal secretions since they are undoubtedly the organs concerned in infection and immunity, as well as the genital organs, which when normal should render innocuous the biological excess. The osteopathic lesion is undeniably a factor. At Worcester after an address on this subject many reports were made by osteopaths, of tumors that have been apparently cured by osteopathic means.

The osteopathic physician with his superior methods of examining the body can detect evidence of strain to different organs which are invisible to those not so trained. If in all cases of tumors, observations were carefully made to find out, if possible, just where the source of the chemical unbalance was to be found, as for instance, the genital organs or the organs of internal secretion, or perhaps the digestive organs, and if those observations were collected, it is not improbable that a single decade would see a solution of this, at present, most hopeless problem before the world.

The third factor in the growth of tumors I said was local irritation. I have asserted that all actual changes in the tissue were parts of this tissue repair process. That, although there were some other symptoms, they were secondary changes which were due to the local exaggeration of this process in different organs, or to the effects of these changes according to the physiology of the part effected. Nor have I ever discovered any processes in the body which could not be included under one of these heads. The formation of tumors can be included as an exaggeration of the proliferative stage. (This is not to claim that the explanation is proven the true one; but it is certainly a possible and a logical one.)

This tissue repair process is briefly as fol-

lows: Every disease passes through these stages and in this order; there is first a sensory disturbance, then there is a motor disturbance, then there is a congestive disturbance, and coming on with this congestive disturbance there is a rapid proliferation of the resident tissue cells. That item is the one that interests us. This merges into a catarrhal condition, with oedema. From this point the process goes on to the formation of fibrin appearing first as phlegm, and later as membrane. During this, the rapid proliferation is delayed. The process may even go further, and result in death, from shock of the local cells.

As the disease subsides, it again passes in reverse order, through these same changes. When the irritation is not removed, and the disease subsides through compensation, all the congestive features are apt to disappear, and to drive the process back as far as the failure of function, or even the stage below it, which is slight congestion with the rapid proliferation of the local tissue cells. If it is held at this point, it is apt to fluctuate between a functional stimulus marked by spasm, and a congestive stimulus marked by rapid proliferation. Here we have the ideal condition for tumor formation; strong functional stimulation, which would tend to strong growth, but bordering on the abnormal; mixed with rapid growth of new tissue, granulation or embryonic in character, as in the process of repair.

Now this I believe to be the true etiology of most tumors, taken with the proliferative enzyme. In the first place the majority of them grow from an irritant or along the edges of a cicatrix. In the second, they have a catarrhal basis. In the third place they correspond with the tissue repair process, in that this feature is exaggerated in all these organs in which rapid proliferation normally occurs. That is, organs that normally grow rapidly are more likely to exaggerate this feature and to form tumors. In the fourth place, in examining the pathology of the different tumors, we find there decided evidence that they are a repair process; that the formations correspond with the formations of the growth or regeneration in that kind of tissue. Nature has not made a new process. And finally, almost every tumor is mixed with fibrous tissue, which is certainly a product of inflammation. And there are a good many other items bearing out this opinion. I regard the matter as important for the simple reason that if it can be demonstrated, it brings tumors well within the range of available methods of treatment, osteopathic and otherwise. It at least increases our hope of being able to master them. We must remember that it is tissue of low vitality, inclined to break down easily. We have merely to check its further formation, and its tendency to disappear of its own accord will be worth a great deal.

Osteopathic stimulation must be specific or it is wasted. To perfect this technique requires experience with many cases of cancers and other tumors. To learn where constant lesions are to be found if there are such, to learn if possible what particular organs of internal secretion are at fault in the different classes of tumors, and to learn what abuses of functions of these organs or of the local tissue are most constantly at fault, must be the object of our search.

The science of Therapeutics begins with osteopathy. The prognosis must always be bad where the methods of cure are used experimentally, or where the diseased organs are removed. Osteopathy must inherit the world. And it should endeavor to stamp its whole future with the truly scientific method of accumulating statistics.

Such marvelous results have been accomplished in the past by its very simple means, that hope cannot but be strong, that it will find solution for this greatest of problems.

Directory of Officers of State Associations

WE want to make this directory a permanent feature and we shall appreciate the assistance of the various officers and of all our readers in keeping it accurate and up-to-date.

American Osteopathic Association: President, James L. Holloway, Dallas; vice-president, Edythe F. Ashmore, Detroit; vice-president, H. M. Vastine, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Harry L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.; assistant secretary, Geo. T. Monroe, Silver Springs, N. Y.; treasurer, M. F. Hulet, Columbus, Ohio.

Alberta Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary; vice-president, Dr. Frank C. Ghostley, Edmonton; secretary-treasurer, Dr. N. L. Sage, Calgary; assistant secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. E. Walker, Calgary.

Arkansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. A. Laughlin, of Bentonville; vice-president, Dr. Jeannette Miller, of Siloam Springs; secretary-treasurer, Dr. M. W. Higginbotham, of Little Rock.

California Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. L. Haight, Los Angeles; first vice-president, Dr. Martha Barmby, Berkeley; second vice-president, Dr. Ella Ferguson; secretary, Dr. E. E. York, San Francisco; treasurer, Dr. Lester R. Daniels, Sacramento.

Colorado Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. G. W. Perrin, Denver; first vice-president, Dr. U. S. G. Bowersox, Longmont; second vice-president, Dr. Cara Richards, Denver; secretary, Dr. J. Alvin Stewart, Denver; treasurer, Dr. F. A. Luedicke, Denver.

Florida Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. R. Moseley, St. Augustine; vice-president, Dr. Ida Ellis Bush, Jacksonville; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. Adelyn Ellis, St. Petersburg.

Georgia Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. Muir Turner, Savannah; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Bowdoin, Atlanta; secretary, Dr. G. M. Phillips, Atlanta; assistant secretary, Dr. James Gorin, Savannah.

Idaho Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Earl D. Jones, Pocatello; first vice-president, Dr. W. M. Hatfield, of Moscow; second vice-president, Dr. Frank P. Smith, of Caldwell; secretary, Dr. Walter S. Kingsbury, of Boise; treasurer, Dr. H. D. Morris, of Boise.

Illinois Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Emery Ennis; vice-president, Dr. John Lucas; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler.

Indiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Thomasson, Terre Haute; vice-president, Dr. Lydia M. Copper, Warsaw; secretary, Dr. W. C. Montague, Evansville; treasurer, Dr. C. V. Fulham, Frankfort.

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Kansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina; vice-president, Dr. E. B. Waters, Wichita; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa.

Kentucky Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Thomas Gilbert, Paducah; vice-president, Dr. J. M. Coffman, Owensboro; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, Paris.

Louisiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Paul W. Gaddes, Shreveport; vice-president, Dr. H. Wesley Mackie, New Orleans; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Henry Tete, New Orleans.

Maryland Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Henry McMains, Baltimore; vice-president, Dr. Isabel Eiler, Cumberland; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Harry D. Hurlock, Baltimore.

Massachusetts Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, Boston; vice-president, Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, Somerville; secretary, Dr. Ellie L. Rogers, Boston; treasurer, Dr. Geo. E. Perkins, Wellesley Hills.

Maine Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. Clare Brown, Waterville; vice-president, Dr. Genoa A. Sanborn, Skowhegan; secretary, Dr. Mayme K. Tuttle, Portland; treasurer, Dr. Geo. M. Whibley, Portland.

Montana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. E. Dover, of Glendive; vice-president, Dr. M. C. Craft, of Deer Lodge; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. C. Dawes, of Bozeman.

Minnesota Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Arthur D. Becker, Preston; vice-president, Dr. Leona Woollen, St. Paul; second vice-president, Dr. W. O. Flory, Minneapolis; secretary, Dr. F. E. Jorris, Minneapolis; treasurer, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Minneapolis.

Michigan Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. William H. Jones, Adrian; vice-president, Dr. C. A. Bennett, Detroit; treasurer, Dr. James C. Simons, Manistee; secretary, Dr. Rebecca Mayers, Detroit; chairman Executive Committee, Dr. T. Sellards, Detroit; chairman Legislative Committee, Dr. T. L. Herroder, Detroit.

Missouri Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. F. Englehart, St. Louis; first vice-president, Dr. J. B. Cole, Columbia; second vice-president, Dr. Malvin Slaughter, Webb City; secretary, Dr. Arlowyne Orr, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. Lou Tway Noland, Springfield.

Nebraska Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. M. Ireland, Kearney; vice-president, Dr. Wm. F. Wurth, Fairbury; treasurer, Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury; secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha.

New Jersey Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, Orange; vice-president, Dr. E. F. Miner, Rutherford; secretary, Dr. F. Myrell Plummer, Orange; treasurer, Dr. R. L. Colburn, Newark.

New Mexico Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. Walter Mayes, Magdalena; vice-president, Dr. Annette Beckwith, Raton; secretary, Dr. M. Ione Hulett, Alamogordo; treasurer, Dr. Leonard Tabor, Silver City.

New York State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Clinton D. Berry, of Rochester; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Proctor, of Buffalo; secretary, Dr. Grant E. Phillips, of Schenectady; treasurer, Dr. Ralph Wallace, of Brockport.

North Carolina Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro; vice-president, Dr. A. R. Lincoln, Durham; secretary-treasurer, Dr. M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount.

Ohio Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. C. Sorenson, Toledo; vice-president, Dr. O. Z. Prescott, Lorain; secretary, Dr. E. H. Cosner, Dayton; treasurer, Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool.

Oklahoma Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. F. Nay, Phoenix; vice-president, Dr. Johnson, Ardmore; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Elmore, Elk City.

Ontario Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. R. B. Henderson, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. S. Bach, Toronto; secretary, Dr. E. D. Heist, Berlin; assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt.

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Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. M. Vastine, 109 Locust street, Harrisburg; vice-president, Dr. C. W. McCurdy, 322 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. E. M. Downing, Rupp Building, York; treasurer, Dr. H. A. Leonard, 404 Mint Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island Osteopathic Society.—President, Dr. W. B. Shepard, of Providence; vice-president, Dr. H. M. Hutchins, of Providence, and secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. W. Wetmore, of Pawtucket.

South Carolina Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. E. Scott, Greenville; vice-president, Dr. W. K. Hale, Spartanburg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Mary Lyles Sims, Columbia.

South Dakota Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker.

Tennessee Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. C. Ray, of Nashville; first vice-president, Dr. H. Viehe, of Memphis; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, of Nashville; assistant secretary, Dr. Alice Lynch, of Winchester.

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Editorial

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

VOL. XXI. APRIL, 1912. No. 4.

NOT A SUGGESTION ABOUT IMPROVING "OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH" IS EVER LOST.

I wonder if those who make suggestions to the editor about how to improve *Osteopathic Health* realize how much their help is valued.

Not a word of criticism, of advice or suggestion as to new features or new angles of presenting ideas is ever lost! Not any least effort on the part of any osteopathic practitioner or teacher to help the editor is ever wasted! Not the least line or word of counsel is ever disregarded!

If you have been kind enough to write me at any time in the past two or three years—even a brief sentence or two about how you think our field literature could be improved, be assured, good friend, your words on this subject have been carefully copied by typewriter and are reprinted in the editorial archives, duly filed, under the subject discussed, where Dr. Bunting may have the benefit of re-reading and pondering over the ideas you advance when that subject is next up for editorial treatment.

This symposium of views of our practitioners on this all-absorbing and highly important question of how best to educate the laity is not kept down town in the heart of Chicago, either, where the hum of industry, the shriek of whistles, the clanging of bells and the momentary innumerable demands and diversions of the day's business schedule make studious thought impossible.

The editor's sanctum is at home—thirty miles out in the country. In an academic grove of white birches, noble oaks, and bleak cedars, on a tall bluff over-topping Lake Michigan, with the sunny slope of a wild, dank, wooded ravine as its southern and western boundary—alone and free, almost, from the sight of human beings or the sound of human voices, the sanctum of "O. H." and "The O. P." is established. Nothing harsher than the lapping of the waves, the song of the brook, the sighing waves, and the joy of the birds is heard in this editorial "work room."

When there is editorial work to do the editor does not rise as usual with the sun as it bursts out of the glorious lake, in order to hasten to his work, "in the terrible town," but instead, close to the throbbing heart of nature, in fellowship with the trees and birds and murmuring brook that sings as it runs to meet the inland sea, the editor spreads out his files on one or another subject and holds an "editorial clinic" with his subscribers, friends, advisers, and his sternest critics—yes, particularly his sternest critics. There our joint problems of professional life and duty are threshed over and worked out to conclusions amid an environment that ought to make a poet out of a wooden man, even!

Into this conference and clinic which consumes one or two undivided days each week, I invite you, Doctor.

Will you come?

Write me one of your best ideas. Tell me how you think I can improve our literature so as to make it appeal better, and still better, to the uninformed and disinterested millions. Even if your suggestion does not seem to you to have been duly regarded—or to have produced any change, please do not be impatient or get discouraged. Keep up your interest and helpfulness. Remember you are duly "filed" on every subject you discuss with me, and when that topic is up for treatment and professional policy is in the making, you are duly heard and considered.

Of course, with a multitude of views and suggestions it is not possible to act upon all of them, or use all of them; and sometimes the editor cannot agree with a proposal outlined; but in the aggregate they all help and are appreciated, I assure you.

I am much indebted to those friends who regularly or spasmodically send me their experiences, clippings, tips of helpful things they have read, news, quotations, suggestions, etc., relating either to the field of *O. H.* or *The O. P.* Please keep it up.

The purpose of this editorial is to assure such friends as may feel that their effort is not appreciated that their help is very much appreciated, and that not a suggestion is ever lost which comes to the osteopathic editorial sanctum—the lyric in the woods on the bluffs of old Lake Michigan.

"In Hog Signo Vinces?" Says the Medical Apologist

SOME of the proponents of a national board of "health" state the case thus:

"A farmer has a sick hog. He sends to the Department of Agriculture, and the government at once sends him an expert—a hog doctor—to attend to the hog.

"A poor woman has a sick child. She appeals to the government, but the government has no department which will, or can, do anything for her suffering baby.

"Shameful! We need a department of medicine (or call it 'health') to protect our babies as we protect our hogs."

Now this is an alluring argument. I admit its appeal, and I should dearly love to believe in it, for the protection of childhood is a tender point in all rightly constituted minds, and if a "paternal government" really were *paternal*—or, better still, *maternal*—there might be something in the argument.

But, as a matter of fact, a government is not a God, beneficent and omniscient, as some people seem to think. It is man-administered and is no better than you and I make it, by constant attention to the making.

Once we let go of it and leave it to some public official to make it for us, we are pretty certain to suffer, and we always let go of it when it becomes *departmental* government.

It is so easy to shirk every question, every personal and public responsibility, and say:

"O, let your Uncle Samuel take care of it!" One would think that Uncle Samuel really existed as a kindly old gentleman, without passions or prejudices, without self-interests, or self-seeking associates—just a lovely, lonely relative longing to do us good.

This conception is all very well for poetic, artistic or oratorical purposes, but we are practical men and women, and we have had too many "uncles" anxious to "do us" good, and so we refuse to put ourselves or our children in hock to any uncle.

"But shall our hogs have protection and our children none?" piteously pleads the Medical Apologist.

It depends upon what you mean by "protection," but if you mean the governmental control of children with the same authority over them that government has, or can have, over hogs (as your argument indicates) I answer: "Protect our hogs, but spare our children."

You who are impressed by the hog argument, suppose you follow it to its logical conclusion.

If cholera breaks out among your hogs, the government can step in and kill them. That's part of the hog protection game. Or, if the governmental killing of hogs with cholera be unusual, certainly the killing of other diseased animals is not. If your horse has glanders, if your cow has tuberculosis, the government knocks them on the head to protect other horses, other cattle. Well and good, perhaps, but does that strike you as a practical plan to apply to children? Would you like to have your children killed off by a government official for their "protection," should they become diseased?

Don't say this is absurd. Of course it is absurd to a mind which *refuses* the hog argument, but if you *accept* the hog argument, it is the logical deduction and just a little more absurd than your original hog argument, because carried further in order that you cannot escape seeing its absurdity.

Then when your little hogs—I beg pardon, I mean your children—become older, you may have expert advice from the government as to how to breed them, how to marry them, how to cross them so as to get better children—or hogs—than have been produced thus far. Perhaps your children are white and your hogs are Poland Blacks, while your neighbor's children are black and his hogs are Chester Whites. Along comes a government expert, perhaps, and advises you that you can obtain hogs and children better able to resist certain diseases if you cross your children and your hogs with your neighbors. What would you do to the expert? Hold on! You wouldn't do any such thing because the government wouldn't advise you about children as it does about hogs, and now that it gives you advice about human offspring along the same lines it advises about hog offspring, you ought to accept it gratefully. Stand by the hog argument and accept its logical deduction!

Heaven forbid that I should resurrect the race question in this controversy, or add one finger-weight to race prejudice. But, while I utterly abhor miscegenation, I am not prepared to say—(is anyone prepared to say?)—that a mixture of race bloods *might* not produce a physically superior, a better disease-resistant race. At least, it is easily conceivable that some government expert might eventually work out some such theory in his laboratory, and if children are to be considered as hogs, he would be thoroughly justified in improving the breed by exercising such departmental authority as he would possess.

The answer to the hog argument is obvious. It consists of four words:

Children are not hogs.—Edmund Vance Cooke, in *Medical Freedom*

"When in doubt remove the appendix."—A Chicago physician.

Or when you need the money.—*Chicago Tribune*.

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.

New Office of Drs. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore, at Portland Oregon Very Conveniently Arranged and Most Attractive and Artistic in Appearance and Decoration

I AM pleased to respond to your request for a description and pictures of our new office. We have received letters asking for a drawing of the office and in order that readers may have an intelligent idea of the arrangement I submit herewith the floor

plan. We do not claim any marked originality, but we have endeavored to co-ordinate ideas regarding ideal offices which we have gathered in our travels and in studying over the matter. While Mrs. Moore's individuality is apparent in many of the details, we have merely carried out our purpose to have an office complete and attractive in every way, which would be a credit to osteopathy, a satisfaction to ourselves, and a comfort to our patients. Having unlimited confidence in the future of osteopathy, we did not hesitate to lease sufficient space to meet our requirements in the years to come. We have about 1100 square feet, which was originally divided into three two-room suites 13x27½ feet. The rooms were re-arranged so that we have seven rooms and a

private hall, and were planned with a view to securing the maximum of convenience. The building is a Class A twelve-story structure, which was built one year ago. All floors are concrete, and the woodwork is mahogany, while the walls are ivory tinted. The floor is painted an excellent dust color, and all floor coverings are Oriental rugs which harmonize in color plan with the different rooms. Meier & Frank Company's interior decorator assisted in our selection of draperies and a number of the rugs.

All furniture is solid mahogany except in the operating room and laboratory, which are furnished in white enamel. The desks, bookcases, wardrobes, etc., are all on sanitary bases, which adds to the cleanliness of



Laboratory

Reception Room

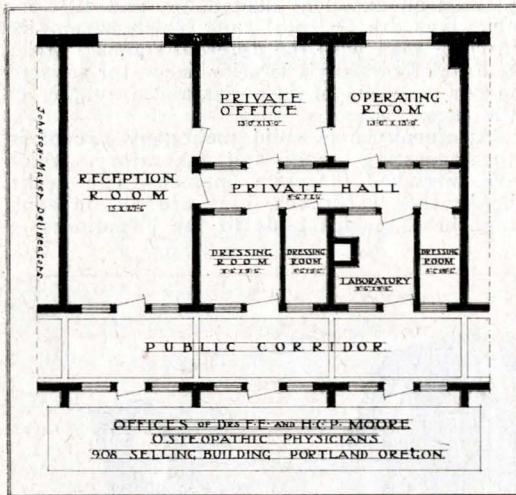
Private Hall

Operating Room

Blue Dressing Room

Private Office

the office. The reception room and the private office are furnished with strictly office furniture, including arm chairs, but no rockers. We avoided the regular furniture houses where only household furniture is sold, and found just what we desired at the J. K. Gill Company, a book and stationery store carrying an extensive line of office furniture. Desks and tables were manufactured by the National Desk Company, while the chairs were made by the Milwaukee Chair Company. All the furniture is on straight lines. The center table is a directors' table, 6 feet by 3 feet. The stenographer's desk for office attendant and the patients' writing table are also in the reception room. This room is 13 by 27½ feet. Doors lead from reception room to the private hall, and also to the private office; thus the rest of the office is entirely cut off



Plan of Offices of Drs. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore.

from the reception room, permitting us to carry on our work without interruption. The private office, 13 feet square, is also used for a consultation room. Here we have our library, journals and correspondence. Next is the operating room, also 13 feet square, which I find sufficiently roomy. Here I examine and treat all patients. It is sanitary in appearance, the furniture consisting of a white Root treating table, which I expect to replace with a McManis Twentieth Century treating table; a white enamel glass shelved table, two white chairs, two white stools and a white foot-bench. One rug under the table is the only floor covering. All rooms open into the private hall, which is 4½ feet wide. On the opposite side from private office and operating room are three dressing rooms and the laboratory. The dressing room plan which we employed we first observed in the office of a New York City practitioner, although we carried it out more in accordance with the arrangement of Dr. Dain L. Tasker's office at Los Angeles, which we visited on our way home. Dressing rooms have several advantages over additional treating rooms, as they provide greater privacy, and if desired, require less floor space; while the operating room is completely equipped both for examination and treatment and has the appearance of a treating room, instead of suggesting a bedroom, as none of the clothes of the patient and no dressing table or toilet articles are in the operating room.

Two dressing rooms are 9½x4½; the third dressing room and the laboratory are 9½x8½. Each dressing room is furnished with dressing table, one chair, a costumer and couch, with washable printed linen covers. The toilet articles are ivory, monogrammed in the color of the room. Mrs. Moore's color scheme includes one room in coral pink, one in French blue, and one in yellow. Sundour is used for

draping the doors, transoms and side lights, as also in the private office. The laboratory is Mrs. Moore's work room, and is all in white. Here we also have a wardrobs for our private use. The dressing rooms, laboratory and private hall are all brilliantly lighted with electricity. At the end of the hall is a cabinet containing pigeonholes 6 inches square by 12 inches deep, which was made to hold gowns for each patient. We furnish all gowns and have them made suitable to osteopathic practice. All picture framing is in old gold or mahogany. A few pictures decorate the walls of reception room, while all diplomas, certificates, etc., are in private office and laboratory. No wall decorations elsewhere.

Our efforts to have a complete office have been inspired by the desire to make the beautiful city of Portland our future home, where we hope to build up a substantial practice. It was our purpose to have the office look strictly like an office and not resemble a parlor, so while we made an effort to have everything rich and in good taste, we avoided all but plain, substantial business appearance.—F. E. Moore, D. O., 908 Selling Building, Portland, Ore.

Osteopathic Charts

We wish that publishers of osteopathic anatomical and physiological charts would send us a brief description, together with half tones or zincs of small size suitable for publication in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. We want to run in this department an illustration of each osteopathic chart published, together with description, and we want to make it a complete review of everything obtainable along this line. We prefer to have cuts not more than 2½ inches wide. If such cuts are not available, send us a larger one and we will have reduced cut made, charging you only the actual cost of the work.

Opportunities for Osteopaths

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

Opportunity for Osteopaths.

There is a good opportunity for some well-qualified osteopath to get hold of a nice practice at Gouverneur, N. Y., for a very small consideration. Dr. N. C. Hawes, who has been practicing there for about ten years, has been considering making a change in location for some months past, and he has decided that he wants to get away by August 1st. Dr. Hawes is willing to take \$300 for the practice, payable \$100 down, and the balance on easy terms. He says that in buying his office a man will have all he needs and will not have to spend a penny for anything else. Some of our young graduates who are looking for a good place to get a start should investigate this opportunity.

Testing Him Thoroughly.

They tell the following story of a New York physician, now a leading member of his profession, who, as an interne in a Chicago hospital years ago, held his own with a crowd of rather gay friends.

One morning the interne awoke to find that he had sadly overslept. Half dazed, he put on his clothes and made his way to the hospital. The first patient was a big Irishman.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the sleepy doctor, as he stifled a yawn and took the patient by the hand to examine his pulse.

"It's me lungs, doc," said the man. "They're in a bad way. I can't get me breath at all."

"Your pulse is normal; but let me examine the lung action a moment," replied the doctor, kneeling beside the cot and laying his head on the Irishman's chest.

"Now talk a bit," he continued, closing his eyes and listening attentively for sounds of pulmonary congestion.

"What shall I say?"

"Oh, say anything. Count one, two, three, and so on, that way," murmured the interne drowsily.

"Wan, two, three, four, five, six," began the patient.

When the young doctor, with a start, opened his eyes the Celt was continuing, huskily: "Tin hundred and sixty-nine, tin hundred and sixvinty, tin hundred and sixvinty-wan."—New York Herald.

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Missouri Northwestern Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. P. Walker, St. Joseph; vice-president, Dr. Geo. Moffet, Kansas City; second vice-president, Dr. Anna Holme Hurst, St. Joseph; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Zudie P. Purdon, Kansas City.

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Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society: President, L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; vice-president, Dr. J. P. Snare, Modesto; secretary, Dr. A. T. Seymour, Stockton; treasurer, Dr. Carrie Slater, Marysville.

Southern Kansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. M. J. Beets, Wellington; vice-president, Dr. J. O. Strothers, Winfield; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. M. McCoy, Wichita.

Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. R. F. Weeks, Owatonna; vice-president, Dr. Arthur Taylor, Northfield; secretary, Dr. D. B. Catlin, Mankato; asst. secretary, Dr. H. A. Rehfeld, Fairmont; treasurer, Dr. E. E. Long, Albert Lea.

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Wisconsin Association News Column

Address all communications to this column to Dr. E. J. Elton, Secretary, 306 Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Association will be held at Green Bay Wednesday and Thursday, June 5 and 6, 1912.

The headquarters of the convention will be at the Beaumont Hotel, although the meetings will be held elsewhere. The hotel rates are \$2.50 per day up, American plan. Engage your room in advance.

Let this informal announcement be an invitation to every osteopathic physician in the state to be present at and take part in the deliberations of the convention. Several new practitioners have located within our borders and we desire them to feel a cordial welcome to this meeting whether members of the association or not.

Last year we "pooled" car fares to the satisfaction of all, and it proved to be so generally acknowledged as a fair way to expect a large attendance that it was decided to do so again this year. This means that every one, no matter how near or how far they come, will pay the same amount of railroad fare in attending the Green Bay convention. Every practitioner should therefore be present, unless hindered by some unforeseen thing.

Dr. D. W. Roberts, professor of osteopathic technique at Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Ia., will address the convention and will be present for at least one whole day. A case of congenital hip will be presented to the convention. This case was operated upon last fall, a patient of Dr. Olds, at Green Bay. The second cast will be removed in a short time.

The executive board met in Milwaukee March 23 to plan the details of the above meeting. The Milwaukee society entertained the members of the executive board at supper at Espenhain's Grill. The meeting was an informal social one, and was enjoyed by the wives of some of the Milwaukee doctors as

well. Dr. E. C. Bond, president of the Milwaukee District Society, very appropriately welcomed the members of the board, stating that it was the desire of those located in Milwaukee to assist them in their plans for making the 1912 meeting a successful one.

The complete program of the Green Bay meeting will be mailed about May 1, and we trust all will plan to be present. The month of June is an ideal time for a convention, and the local osteopaths of Green Bay are expecting to give the visiting doctors an unusually good time, with especial emphasis on the "second day."

Physicians Err in Sticking to Ventral Aspect Diagnosis

By Dr. Frank Payne Millard, Toronto, Canada.

THE text book question is of prime importance to osteopathy. At the present, no medical book on diagnosis or symptoms is complete in any respect, from this fact that, however skillful the physician of the "regular" school, his examination is based on an examination of the ventral aspect of the human anatomy, almost totally disregarding dorsal lesions and irregularities; and as the cerebrospinal system depends upon its stability through perfect integrity of the tissues in this dorsal region, and as all viscerosensory reflexes are referred to the spinal tract for connection, and as the various vasomotor centers emanate from, and are connected with, the spinal cord area, I say, unhesitatingly, *no diagnosis can be correct unless the spinal area is taken into consideration in every instance.* Osteopathy will continue as a science as long as the basic principle of structural integrity is intact, and as long as osteopathic physicians as a body continue to be well posted men, and delve into research work, and become master mechanics of the human anatomy.

"Well," said Dr. Fell, arising from the bedside, "the old man will recover."
The nurse's face expressed a degree of consternation. "His nephew is waiting outside," she said. "Will you break it to him as gently as possible, or shall I?"

In D.O. Land

Northwest Missouri Meeting.

The Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association held its quarterly meeting April 11th at Kansas City. The members listened to an address by Dr. H. DeLamater, assistant city health commissioner, on the subject, "The Public Health."

Maryland Meeting.

The seventh semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Osteopathic Association will be held April 20th at Baltimore. There will be an address by Dr. Earl S. Willard, of Philadelphia, and clinics by Dr. J. W. Boyles and Dr. John W. Jones.

Discuss Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. Frederick W. Gottschalk entertained the members of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts at his home in Brookline, March 23d, and presented a case of infantile paralysis and one of anterior poliomyelitis. Both were interesting cases.

San Francisco Bay Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the San Francisco Bay Osteopathic Association was held February 10th at the St. Francis Hotel. The feature of the meeting was a lecture by Dr. Otis Akin, of Portland, Oregon. In the evening a dinner was served at the Hotel Stewart.

Boston Meeting for March.

"Blood Diseases" was the subject of Dr. Robert H. Nichols at the March meeting of Boston Osteopathic Society. The talk was interspersed with an exhibition of slides, which were shown under the microscope to the members. Dr. William S. Shaffer gave a talk on "Eye Diseases," which included Glaucoma, Iritis and Conjunctivitis.

Detroit Society Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Detroit Osteopathic Society, held February 12th at the Hotel Pontchartrain, officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. George Ford; vice-president, Dr. Walter W. Stewart; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Rebecca Mayer; executive committee, Dr. M. W. Hutchinson, Dr. Charles Bennett and Dr. Dorothy Sellards.

Toronto Meeting.

The second meeting of the Toronto Osteopathic Association was held February 24th in the offices of Dr. Kerr. Dr. Harriet Cryslar, Dr. F. P. Millard, and Dr. Hubert Pocock, were elected as a Board of Directors. Dr. Millard gave an illustrated talk on the Vaso-motor system which was much appreciated. Dr. Pocock gave a paper on the treatment of Vaso-motor conditions.—*Frederic Schilling, D. O., Secretary.*

Gulf State Meeting.

The Gulf State Osteopathic Association held its annual convention at Gulfport, Miss., February 22. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Grace Bullas, of Gulfport; vice-president, Dr. J. Marshall Phillips, of Hattiesburg; secretary, Dr. P. H. Woodall, of Birmingham; treasurer, Dr. E. M. Sasville, of Montgomery. The convention was well attended and a program was enjoyed. The next annual meeting will be held at Birmingham, Alabama.

New Mexico Osteopaths Organize.

The New Mexico Osteopathic Society was organized March 11th, at Santa Fe. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Walter Mayes, Magdalena; vice-president, Dr. Annette Beckwith, Raton; secretary, Dr. M. Ione Hulett, Alamogordo; treasurer, Dr. Leonard Tabor, Silver City. An executive committee consisting of Drs. C. H. Conner, Albuquerque, C. L. Parsons, Roswell, and Chas. A. Wheelon, Santa Fe, was appointed with authority to act in legislative matters.

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Texas to Hold Annual Meeting.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association will be held at Fort Worth, April 26th and 27th. A good program has been prepared, with a number of the best known men in the state taking part, and Dr. George M. Laughlin, of the A. S. O. Hospital, will conduct Orthopedic Clinics on both days of the convention. Judging from the program as announced, the osteopaths of Texas are going to have a mighty profitable and interesting time.

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A FEW COMMENTS

I have just received copy of *Osteopathic Health* for April, and I think it is the finest yet. I consider it the dandiest pamphlet I have ever seen gotten out for osteopathy. It's just the thing. Please send me an extra 150 copies.—*Dr. L. B. Coggins, Higginsville, Mo., March 29th.*

Osteopathic Health for April is an especially good number.—*Dr. G. A. Aupperle, Sutherland, Iowa, April 4th.*

The April number of *Osteopathic Health* is certainly a dandy magazine. Please send me 300 copies.—*Dr. Frederick A. Piper, San Antonio, Texas, March 29th.*

The April number of *Osteopathic Health* is an excellent edition. Please send me 25 extra copies.—*Dr. Mary H. Conner, Chicago, Ill., April 3d.*

The April number of *Osteopathic Health* is fine. Kindly send us fifty additional copies.—*Drs. Albert J. and Cora Bell Molyneux, Jersey Heights, N. J., March 30th.*

The April number of *Osteopathic Health* is one of the best I have received in the past year.—*Dr. B. B. Everson, Toulon, Ill., April 2d.*

The April number of *Osteopathic Health* is the best woman's number I have ever seen. Please send me 150 copies as soon as possible.—*Dr. May Redfield, Rapid City, S. D., April 3d.*

Make my order for April magazines 500 copies.—*Dr. Matthew T. Mayes, Springfield, Mass., March 30th.*

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Big Convention at Kirksville May 24 and 25.

The Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association will meet in joint session May 24 and 25 at Kirksville.

Time will be divided each day between the two associations.

An excellent program has been provided.

All osteopaths are invited, whether a member of the association or not.

We expect 500 in attendance.—*W. F. Englehart, J. O., President M. O. A.; E. M. Browne, D. O., President M. V. O. A.*

Montana State Board Appointments.

On April 3rd Governor Edwin L. Norris, of Montana, appointed Dr. C. W. Mahaffay of Helena to succeed Dr. L. K. Cramb, of Butte, and Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, to succeed himself as members of the Montana State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. These appointments were made in accordance with the recommendations of the osteopaths of the state. Dr. L. K. Cramb did not desire reappointment. The board is organized as follows: President, Dr. C. W. Mahaffay, Helena; secretary, Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; treasurer, Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman.

Iota Tau Sigma Reunion.

A reunion of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity will be held at Detroit during the "Convention Week." It is planned to make this the largest and most enjoyable gathering of Iota Tau Sigma men ever held. To use the words of the committee in charge, "It will be an old-fashioned rousing fraternity reunion"—with a splendid banquet as a special feature. Plans for other features are in course of preparation and it is promised that the memory of this reunion will live long in the minds of every Iota Tau Sigma man attending.—*Thomas H. Nicholl, D. O., Secretary, Alumni Association.*

Denver Meeting.

The Denver Osteopathic Association held its monthly meeting April 6th at 625 Empire Building, Mabel C. Payne, president, presiding. After hearing the reports of the various committees, the paper of the evening was read by Dr. R. R. Daniels, subject, "Feeding in Disease." Dr. Daniels handled his subject intelligently and interested the members, which showed in the general discussion that followed. Almost every member was present. The matter of forming a bureau of Denver osteopathic physicians for the purpose of popular education was discussed.—*Elizabeth C. Bass, D. O., Secty.*

Osteopaths Will Occupy Offices in Fine New Building.

A modern office structure to be known as the Goddard building is to be erected at the southwest corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, Chicago. Five floors have been signed up for osteopath's offices. Many of Chicago's old time practitioners will move into this building when it is ready, which will be May 1, 1913. Among those who have secured offices are Dr. Alfred Wheelock Young, Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan, Dr. Jessie R. McDougall, and Dr. Fred W. Gage. The Goddard building is in the same block as the famous old hotel, the Palmer House, one of the most convenient locations in the downtown district.

Philadelphia Meeting.

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting in the Colonnade Hotel, March 28, with the president, Dr. William S. Nicholl, in the chair. Dr. Chas. J. Muttart clearly, concisely and in a very interesting manner discussed the subject, "The Differential Diagnosis of Lesions of Upper and Lower Motor Neurons." Dr. Birdsall F. Johnson by his paper and the food he had had prepared for us to test showed that he had devoted much time to the consideration of "What Is Food." There was a good attendance of the members of the society to listen to the discussion of several important business matters which were presented.—*Mary G. Couch, D. O., Secretary.*

The Gozle Nipper.

The *Gozle Nipper* is a national paper for the Iota Tau Sigma, published at Kirksville, Mo. The second number has just reached us and certainly the fraternity ought to be highly pleased with this official magazine. It is gotten up in good style, printed on fine quality paper and bound in a distinctive cover. It is well edited and contains a very creditable number of local items from the various chapters. The boys who have been working on this proposition deserve to be congratulated, and if the fraternity, active and alumni, get behind it as they should, the *Gozle Nipper* has good prospects of becoming an influential magazine. We bespeak for the *Gozle Nipper* the encouragement it deserves and wish it long life and much usefulness.

Indiana Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association will be held in Indianapolis May 4th. The members of the program committee believe they have a very good program to offer the profession, covering subjects which are of interest to all. The committee is

especially fortunate in securing Dr. C. W. Proctor of Buffalo, N. Y., who will discuss the Internal Secretions and their value as an anti-toxic agent in the treatment of acute diseases. Dr. Proctor is one of the best chemists in the profession and is well qualified to speak on this subject. The longer we are in practice the more we come in contact with acute diseases, and it is well for us to know our own resources, that are found in the human body, at such times, in order that our work may be intelligent and efficient.—*W. C. Montague, D. O., Secretary.*

Northwest Missouri Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association was held at the Robidoux Hotel, St. Joseph, January 11th, with an excellent attendance considering the extreme weather. An interesting programme was carried out, consisting of several good papers and clinical demonstrations. At 6 P. M. the members and guests had dinner in the banquet room, with Mayor A. P. Clayton and Mrs. Clayton as guests of honor. The St. Joseph osteopaths are to be congratulated on their hospitality and success of the meeting. After dinner Dr. J. Deason, of the A. S. O., gave a very interesting and instructive paper on the "Study of Bony Lesions." The next meeting will be held in Kansas City, Kupper Hotel, April 11th. All northwestern osteopaths make an effort to be present; we want a full attendance. Remember the time, place and meeting.—*Zudie P. Purdom, D. O., Secretary.*

More Discrimination.

About ten days ago a gentleman came into my office asking me if I would put my name down as a charter member for a chapter of The Woodmen of the World in Ridgefield, and also if I would act as a medical examiner for the new chapter. I told him I was perfectly willing to do what I could to help them organize and would be glad to take out a policy providing the general association would accept a D. O.'s certificate. The man left, saying he would write to the head chair and let me know the result. He called a few days later and showed me a telegram in answer to his letter with the one word "No" in it. The Masons, Odd Fellows, The Loyal Protective Insurance Company, who handle the insurance side of the Odd Fellows Association, and several others have accepted examining certificates for me many times. Wishing you all success with "The O. P." and "O. H.," I remain—*Henry Carson, Jr., D. O., Ridgefield, Conn.*

Kansas Annual Meeting.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Kansas Osteopathic Association was held in the Commercial Club rooms at Topeka April 5th and 6th with the largest attendance in the history of the association. An interesting program was carried out. Dr. Conner, of Kansas City, gave us a good talk on Meningitis and Infantile Paralysis, giving us some new pointers. Dr. G. A. Still was with us and the way he conducted the question box would convince any one that he could answer questions. The consideration of Dr. Pellette's case took up considerable time. The association voted to stand by the doctor, and with the aid of the A. O. A. furnish what assistance that is necessary. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. E. Gibbons, of Concordia; vice-president, Dr. W. M. Koons, Herington; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa; assistant secretary, Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton; trustee for three years, Dr. S. Temple, Topeka. Hutchinson will be the next meeting place.

Illinois Osteopaths Plan Big Convention.

The regular annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association will be held at Peoria, June 15th. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Jefferson, a fine new hotel that is the best of its kind in the city. Great efforts are being made to have the program especially good, and Dr. George Still, of Kirksville, has been secured for an address. Dr. George Still's ability as an osteopathic surgeon and as a speaker is well known, and those who take time off to go and hear him will be well repaid. The convention will wind up with a first class banquet. There are many good reasons why Illinois osteopaths should get together in a rousing meeting, and it is hoped that every osteopath in the state, whether a member of the association or not, will make it a point to be in attendance at this Peoria meeting. Subjects of importance to the welfare of the profession in the state will be discussed. This is an opportunity for Illinois osteopaths to get new enthusiasm and new ideas, as well as to meet old friends, and take an active part in the progress of the profession in the state. By all means, arrange to attend.

Table Company Changes Names.

Dr. Chester W. Albright, manager of Albright's Revolving Leaf Table Company, with offices in the new Hearst building, Madison and Market streets, Chicago, wishes to announce that the name of the company is changed to Chester W. Albright Company, and hereafter the company will be manufacturers, jobbers and importers of "everything osteopathic."

Dr. Albright for almost two years has been devoting his sole and undivided attention to the needs of the osteopathic profession along these lines. Before May 1st the new company expects to publish an unique and original osteopathic catalog-ette of special supplies for osteopaths.

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Plans Made for Big Convention at Kirksville.

May 24th and 25th is the date selected for the joint meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association at "Pap" Still's Home of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Have you made all arrangements to attend this grand home-coming of all Pap's boys and girls? If not, get busy and make those arrangements at once. Let us give Dr. Still an ovation equal to that of his 80th birthday when the National Association met with him. We can do this now. We may not have the opportunity to do so again. You need two days' vacation. Besides, the program committee has prepared an osteopathic feast worthy of a national meeting. The faculty of the A. S. O. has generously offered assistance and accommodations that assure success in every way. Do not neglect this opportunity to be present to pay a fitting tribute to the profession that has made you, and to its founder, Dr. A. T. Still. Remember the dates. Friday and Saturday, May 24th and 25th. All osteopathic physicians and their friends welcome and wanted, whether you are a member of any osteopathic society or not.—*E. M. Browne, D. O., President M. V. O. A.*

For the New England Meeting.

Progress is being made in rounding up arrangements for our next annual convention, to be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, May 24 and 25. Everything points to a grand success. The co-operation of every member is only wanted to make this the best meeting in the history of the organization. Every detail will be car-

ried out to the letter and it is hoped that a esprit de corps will exist at this convention and that every member will feel at home. A reception committee of live wires will look after the wants of the members and make it a point that our members become better acquainted with each other. We expect a large attendance outside of New England and it is hoped by the officers that every member of the association will make an effort to be present.

Among the good things to be offered at this Osteopathic feast we might mention the following at this time: Dr. Mark Shrum of Lynn, "Typhoid Fever"; Dr. Willard D. Emery of Manchester, "Something Further on the Subject of Auto-toxemia"; Dr. Norman D. Mattison, President of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, "Flat Feet"; Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, Ex-president of the New York State Osteopathic Society, "Pelvic Lesions"; Dr. C. Edward Farnum of Newport, "Neurasthenia"; Dr. Lottie C. Barbee of Springfield, "Cervical Lesions"; Dr. Ward C. Bryant of Greenfield, "Children's Diseases"; Dr. A. B. Clark, New York City, "Arthritis"; Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Philadelphia, "Nerves"; Dr. Eugene C. Link, Stamford, Conn., "Gynecology"; Dr. H. I. Russell, Buffalo, Schlerosis." More will be announced later. Yours for a successful meeting.—*Eva G. Reid, D. O., Secretary.*

Iowa Seventh District Meeting.

The Seventh District Osteopathic Association of Iowa held its regular quarterly meeting at the home of Dr. C. F. Spring and Dr. Kathryn Ridgway, in Des Moines, March 16. Over thirty members of the association and a number of students from Des Moines Still College attended the afternoon and evening sessions. The afternoon program consisted of: Invocation, Rev. E. C. Fintel; "Amenorrhoea," Dr. Bertha M. Gates, Ames; "Enzymes," Prof. D. S. Jackman, Des Moines; "Discussion of Bowel Conditions," Dr. D. E. McAlpin, Boone; "The Osteopathic Concept," Dr. C. E. Thompson, Des Moines. Officers elected were: President, Dr. D. W. Roberts, of Des Moines; vice-president, Dr. Nina Wilson-Dewey, of Des Moines; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Bertha M. Gates, of Ames. At the evening session a Round Table on Pneumonia was substituted for the proposed debate on "The Present Osteopathic Law in Iowa," and the following resolutions were passed as the sentiment of the association:

"Be it Resolved, By the Seventh District Osteopathic Association, in regular session assembled, that
"Whereas, The A. O. A., in its association assembled at Chicago, passed strong resolutions condemning any procedures or efforts that would be a hindrance to the passage of laws providing for separate examining boards, and

"Whereas, The Iowa Osteopathic Association, the authentic State Organization of Osteopathic Practitioners, has at every vote taken gone on record by a large majority favoring a separate board; and

"Whereas, In a signed statement, only seventeen in the state are said to be opposed to a separate board; and

"Whereas, A discussion would only engender strife in and magnify unduly the very small number opposing the many; be it therefore

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting this debate would have been inimical to the best interests of the profession; and be it further

"Resolved, That we commend the substituting in its place something more profitable and advantageous for the advancement of the profession in general and of this district in particular."—*Bertha M. Gates, D. O., Secretary.*

Washington State Convention.

The twelfth annual convention of the Washington State Osteopathic Association was held at Spokane, April 5th and 6th. Dr. Otis F. Akin, of Portland, Oregon, gave a demonstration on a new method of treating spinal curvature. An interesting case was brought to the convention by Dr. Ina F. Rupert. The patient was a girl of thirteen who had been affected with infantile paralysis in June, 1910, and was completely paralyzed in July. Dr. Rupert took the case in August, and after twenty-four treatments the child was able to take some steps, and is now able to walk without cane or crutch. Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford, of Seattle, gave a paper on osteopathic influences in dentistry. A banquet was served at which forty were present, Dr. T. C. Morris, of Spokane, acting as toastmaster. Officers elected were: President, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; vice-president, Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford, Seattle; second vice-president, Dr. F. P. Teter, Davenport; treasurer, Dr. Frank Holmes, Spokane; secretary, W. T. Thomas, Tacoma.

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Boil moss with water, strain, boric acid and glycerine, and enough water through strainer to make one quart. When cold, add the perfume and stir in with glass rod. The consistency can be regulated by the amount of water used, but it should not be so thick that it will not pour.

This makes a nice, aseptic lubricant for instruments or fingers, which is not difficult to remove, as is oil or vaseline. To cleanse the hands after an examination, I use tincture green soap, which I purchase by the quart, and of which I keep a small supply in a sprinkle-top bottle on my lavatory shelf.—Dr. F. I. Furry, Cheyenne, Wyo.



"Facts and Fallacies Regarding Osteopathy" Well Presented

YOU will find delight in the May issue of *Osteopathic Health* because it voices in "Facts and Fallacies Regarding Osteopathy" just the thought you have so often presented to your friends, patients and inquirers to set them right on matters osteopathic.

You know the round of errors and misconceptions popularly held—*things that aren't true*—that one hears so frequently uttered about osteopathy. These are practically all gathered up in a bundle and answered, one at a time, in this admirable article.

You could not name a subject or its treatment that would not be more timely and admirable just now than what is contained in this article "Facts and Fallacies Regarding Osteopathy."

"Rheumatism" comes in for a good article in this issue.

What osteopathy may be expected to do in "Heart Diseases" is well presented.

An article makes it plain how "Hay Fever" often gets relief by our treatment and advises sufferers to begin treatment early in the year.

It is explained that osteopathy is economical, and why, in a separate story.

This is such a valuable statement of osteopathic truths—our claims moderately presented—that you ought not to miss the good it will do distributed in your territory.

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S. L. TAYLOR, Pres.
D. S. JACKMAN, Sec.

It gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of the March and April issue of *Osteopathic Health*. I thought that March was most excellent, but I found that April did not lag behind in a single line. The wording was virile, the facts secure, and easily understood, and every subject touched upon seemed clear and plain. Indeed, it seemed to me that it would be impossible for any one to produce matter more calculated to help the osteopathic propaganda movement.

I ought to say, perhaps, that the reason why I have not used more of *Osteopathic Health* lies solely in the fact that Blackman Sanitarium even now has more business than it can comfortably handle. We are very much pressed for time, as it is, and unquestionably the continued use of your matter would give us more than we could possibly do.

However, I appreciate the fact that you have kept me on your mailing list; and, to show you that we are, at the very least, quite cognizant of your efforts in behalf of osteopathy, I herewith place my order for 300 copies of your April issue.

Trusting that you will feel my appreciation and realize my faith in the "forward movement."—C. J. Blackman, D. O., Bluffton, Ind., April 12th.

Kindly send me another 100 copies of the April number of *Osteopathic Health*. I think it is an exceptionally good one.—Dr. J. H. Deeks, Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 13th.

Please send us 100 copies of the April issue of *Osteopathic Health*. It is an unusually fine number, and just what we have wanted for some time.—Drs. Johnson & Wilson, Grand Junction, Colo., April 12th.

The April number of *Osteopathic Health* is a splendid number and is just what I have been wanting.—Dr. Fred E. Keefer, Fitzgerald, Ga., April 4th.

Please send me at once, 200 copies of the April issue of *Osteopathic Health*. It is the cap sheaf of them all.—Dr. J. J. Schmidt, Tulsa, Okla., April 6th.

Please send me 50 copies of the April issue of *Osteopathic Health*. I consider it the best thing you have put out on woman's ills.—Dr. Walter S. Smith, Marlin, Texas, April 3d.

I have found *Osteopathic Health* of great service in educating the people concerning osteopathy and in helping me to build up my practice.—Dr. Edward Ellison, Lebanon, Ore., March 16th.

Kindly discontinue our monthly shipments of *Osteopathic Health* until further notice. The extra work that the magazines brought, together with the strenuous winter, has about "done us up" and we will take a short rest. We will be pleased to resume our order when we return.—Drs. Daugherty & Mantel, Bloomington, Ill., April 10th.

The only objection I have to the February number of *Osteopathic Health* is that it increased my practice so much that I am about broken down physically in attending to it.—Dr. W. J. Seaman, Huntington, W. Va., April 1st.

The April issue of *Osteopathic Health* is a very fine edition indeed. Please send me 100 copies.—*Dr. D. C. Westfall*, Cochocton, Ohio, April 8th.

I certainly like the covers on *Osteopathic Health*, but not better than the contents.—*Dr. Lester A. McMaster*, Homer, Ill., March 30th.

Enclosed please find remittance to cover February and March *Osteopathic Health*. The magazines have already brought enough business to pay for their cost, and also for the stamps for mailing them.—*Dr. Burt R. White*, Lawrence, Kan., March 20th.

Kindly send me 200 extra copies of the April issue of *Osteopathic Health*. It is good material, and just what I need.—*Dr. B. R. Sprague*, Hemet, Cal., April 4th.

Mutual Understanding Has Been Increased.

That a man was able to withstand well meant criticism and not let it sour him I have always considered indicative of strength of character. After the full and free discussion in the last "O. P." I am sure we all understand one another better and that good will come of it. The April number of "O. H." is a dandy.—*Ernest C. Bond*, D. O., Milwaukee, Wis., April 5th.

Six New Patients from One Distribution.

Our last distribution of *Osteopathic Health* brought us six new patients, one of which has paid us over a hundred dollars and is practically cured.—*Dr. G. F. Lathrop*, South Haven, Michigan, February 15th.

A Chance for a Big Saving

You are, doubtless, sending *Osteopathic Health* regularly to a number of people each month. If you will send us a list of persons who are to get the magazines *each month for twelve months* we will do the addressing and delivering to post office *without charge*. The cost of the magazines and postage must be paid in advance.

The schedule is as follows:

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- 50 annual subscriptions..... 25.00
- 100 annual subscriptions..... 50.00

These prices cover all costs, including magazines, postage, and addressing. Addresses will be changed, or names removed and new ones substituted without charge, provided that such changes do not exceed five in any one month. By this plan you save express charges, and also our regular charge for addressing envelopes and affixing stamps.

More Good Words About the Brass Door Plate

The brass door plate came duly to hand. I consider it a dandy. Thank you.—*Dr. Chas. C. Smith*, King Hill, Idaho, January 25th.

Many thanks for door plate and desk clock. They are fine.—*Dr. F. C. Curtis*, Mt. Vernon, Ill., January 25th.

I received the door plate sent by you Christmas and certainly appreciate the gift very much. It is all that it was represented to be.—*Dr. E. L. Schmid*, Frederick, Md., January 25th.

Your door plate Christmas gift is certainly very nice. I thank you for having such a happy thought for your fellow practitioners. I appreciate this very much.—*Dr. Pauline R. Mantle*, Springfield, Ill., January 16th.

The various issues of *Osteopathic Health* are certainly O. K. and our door plate is beautiful.—*Dr. Harriet Sears*, Ontario, Ore., January 16th.

I want to thank you for the very beautiful brass plate. It was a happy thought, and I am sure it is much appreciated by all. Trusting the New Year holds much good and great happiness for you.—*Dr. Mary C. Moomaw*, New York City, January 18th.

Many thanks for the door plate. It is very neat and pretty.—*Dr. Janet N. Penrose*, Philadelphia, Pa., January 31st.

I received my brass door plate. It is a dandy. Many thanks.—*Dr. Homer E. Sowers*, Sharon, Pa., February 8th.

The door plate received, and I like it very much indeed. Please accept my thanks.—*Dr. Ella D. Coltram*, Manhattan, Kan., January 30th.

I received my door plate, and I want to tell you it is a beauty. Thank you very much.—*Dr. Josephine De France*, St. Louis, Mo.

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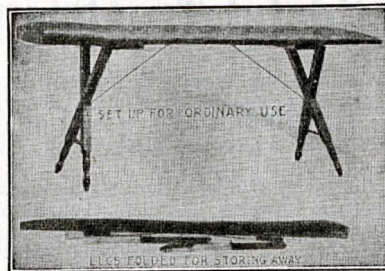
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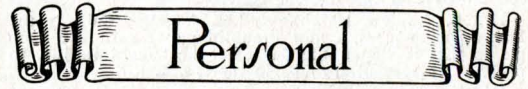


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"The O. P." Clock Gives Satisfaction.

I received the pretty clock all O. K. Thank you! Would not take \$2.00 for it.—*Dr. G. A. Aupperle*, Sutherland, Iowa, January 10th.



Dr. C. G. Sieberg, of Marinette, Wis., who has sold his practice at that place and at Menominee, Mich., to Drs. Bell & Settle, is preparing for a trip to Europe. He will visit London and Paris, and attend the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, where he will also visit relatives. Later he will be at Waldemarsvik, Sweden. He expects to stay in Sweden at least a year, and may possibly settle down and practice there.

We are in receipt of a postal card from Dr. M. C. Hurd, from Duluth, Minn., showing a picture of a very vigorous stork, and announcing the birth on March 24th of John Joseph Hurd, a strong ten-pound osteopathic boy, doing well.

Dr. Alice Willard, of Norfolk, Va., has been spending a three weeks' visit with her son, Dr. Earl S. Willard, of Philadelphia.

After a hard winter's work which was partly induced by the regular use of *Osteopathic Health*, Drs. Daugherty & Mantel, of Bloomington, Ill., are taking a short vacation.

Dr. Claude M. Bancroft, of Penn Yan, N. Y., has purchased the practice of Dr. J. P. Burlingham at Canandaigua, N. Y., and will hereafter make his residence at Canandaigua. He will practice in Canandaigua Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and in Penn Yan Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dr. Frederick J. Harlan, of Flint, Mich., has removed from The Dryden to the Flint P. Smith building, where he has nicely arranged offices in rooms 608 and 609.

Dr. G. H. Buffum, of Sheridan, Wyo., has removed from the Barr block to more commodious offices in room 708, Masonic Temple.

Dr. Nellie M. Fisher, of Wausau, Wis., has purchased the practice of Dr. Whitehead, of that place.

Dr. Henry Tete, of New Orleans, La., has been appointed by Governor Sanders as a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

Dr. Edward Albright, of 267 West Seventy-ninth street, New York City, has opened an office at 1002-1004 Marbridge building, 47 West Thirty-fourth street. He still continues his office at West Seventy-ninth street, practicing there on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and at the Marbridge building on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dr. R. W. Walton, of Breyman block, Salem, Ore., and Dr. B. H. White, of 505-506 U. S. National Bank building of the same city, have consolidated their practice and formed a partnership, under the firm name of Drs. White & Walton. Their offices will be at rooms 505-506 U. S. National Bank building.

Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan, of Chicago while out walking with his dog, February 11th, had the misfortune to lose his balance on a slippery spot and fell and subluxated his right shoulder. However, on getting up he proceeded to set it again like a good osteopath should, and he only lost two days' time from work, and has collected \$150.00 accident money for partial disability, as his arm is still somewhat stiff.

Dr. J. O. Schwentker, of Albuquerque, N. M., who has been away on a three months' vacation for the improvement of his health, has returned to practice, and reopened his office in the N. T. Armijo building.

Dr. Margie D. Simmons, formerly of 259 Graham avenue, Paterson, N. J., will change her address May 1st to 647 E. 26th street.

Dr. Ella Edwards, formerly of Oberlin, Kan., has removed to Norton, Kan.

Dr. M. E. Corbin has sold his practice at Boise City, Idaho, to Dr. J. H. Bodle, and has located at Great Falls, Mont., where he opened his offices April 1st.

Dr. G. G. Redfield, and Dr. D. May Redfield, of Rapid City, S. D., have moved into fine offices in the New Elks building. They report that they are highly satisfied with their new location, and that practice is very fine.

Dr. J. J. Kaufman, of Buckhannon, W. Va., has changed his office address from the Mullins building to suite 421-422 People's Bank building, where he has had the rooms especially arranged for him.

Dr. John A. MacDonald of Boston is now making his outside calls in a handsome new Ford runabout machine.

Dr. G. F. Lathrop, of South Haven, Mich., with his wife and son, are spending a vacation trip in the West. Dr. M. E. Bachman of Des Moines, is taking care of the practice.

The birthday of Dr. Benjamin Smyth occurred on March 28th, and he received a birthday present in the form of a ten-pound son, Karlus Benjamin Smyth. He says he is going to be an osteopath like his pa.

Dr. Clyde K. Bonham, of Seattle, Wash., has removed his office from 1314 43d street to 4332 14th avenue, N. E.

The Osteopathic Physician

Dr. R. L. Robie, of Belvidere, Illinois, made a flying trip to New York City, March 26th.

Dr. Marion L. Burns, of Los Angeles, Cal., has removed her office from 175 N. Spring street, to Rooms 215-16-17 O. T. Johnson building, where she has a very convenient and commodious suite.

Dr. L. Ludlow Haight, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the happy possessor of a new Franklin motor car. He complains that it rained the day after he bought it, just to make it unpleasant for him to try it out.

Dr. Edward N. Hansen and Dr. Cora C Hansen, of Pittsburgh, Pa., announce the opening of an office at 1007 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. The new office will be open all the year, and will be in charge of Dr. Cora C. Hansen associated with her brother, Dr. Theo. P. Berger, of 2686 Broadway, New York City, from April 1st to October 1st. The balance of the year Dr. Berger will be in full charge. Dr. Edward N. Hansen will conduct the Pittsburgh practice alone during the summer, Dr. Cora C. Hansen returning about October 1st and remaining for the winter. Dr. Berger will not give up his New York practice, but will run down to Atlantic City two or three days each week during the winter and spring, and Dr. Edward N. Hansen will spend a good deal of his time there during the months of July and August.

Location and Removal

Dr. H. Rainidge, from 716½ Main street, Keokuk, Iowa, to 110 Jefferson street, Washington, Mo.

Dr. J. S. Logue, from Germantown, Pa., to Atlantic City, N. J.

Dr. J. D. Glover, 116 23d street, Colorado Springs, to 535 Majestic building, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Annie P. Thompson-Handy, from Yates Hotel, to the Olivia, Joplin, Mo.

Dr. May Foster, from Interstate building, Bristol, Tenn., to Saragoza 27, Monterey, Mexico.

Dr. J. H. Bodle, from Moscow, to Boise City, Idaho.

Dr. M. E. Corbin, from Boise City, Idaho, to Great Falls, Mont.

Dr. J. J. Kaufman, from Mullins building, to 422 Peoples Bank building, Buchannon, W. Va.

Dr. C. M. Bancroft, from Cornwall block, Penn Yan, to Finley block, Canadaigua, New York.

Dr. Mary E. Burns, from 175 N. Spring street, to 215 O. T. Johnson building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Drs. F. J. and Phoebe Harlan, from 200 Dryden building, to 608-609 Flint P. Smith building, Flint, Mich.

Dr. May Redfield, from Humphrey block to Elks building, Rapid City, S. D.

Dr. Florence O. Schaepe, from Bon Ami, La., to over Holman's Abstract Company, Huntsville, Mo.

Dr. Geo. R. Westgate, at 803 Waldheim building, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. G. R. Witham, at Brookings, S. D.

Dr. R. M. Wolf, at Webb City, Mo.

Dr. C. D. Sawtelle, at King City, Mo.

Dr. Chas. A. Rose, at Humboldt, Tenn.

Dr. Annie R. Murphy, at 6433 Engleside avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. M. L. P. MacDonald, at Erlsmere, Greenock, Scotland.

Dr. W. K. Jacobs, at Freeport, Ill.

Dr. T. V. Anderson, at Galt, Ont., Canada.

Dr. W. R. Archer, at 140 S. 13th street, Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. J. L. Searin, at 214 4th street, Danville, Ky.

Dr. James E. Marsh, at 420 Boyleston street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. W. J. Koeling, at Hutchinson, Kan.

Dr. Henry R. Cowgill, at Hutchinson, Kan.

Dr. John W. Brashear, at Hutchinson, Kan.

Dr. Mitchell Miller, at 5969 Easton avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Olga Beaver, at Old Bank building, Waupaca, Wis.

Dr. G. P. Smith, at Masonic Temple, Clarksville, Tenn.

Dr. G. Harry Buffum, at Masonic Temple, Sheridan, Wyo.

Dr. W. R. Archer, at 140 S. 13th street, Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. T. V. Anderson, at Galt, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. L. G. Feilder, at Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Wellington K. Jacobs, at Freeport, Ill.

Dr. M. L. P. MacDonald, at Erlsmere, Greenock, Scotland.

Dr. Annie R. Murphy, at 6433 Engleside avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Osteopathic Health

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- Osteopathy is Not Rough.
- Some Think Patients are Treated Nude.
- How Patients Dress for Treatment.
- Folly of Setting Limitations.
- Many People Think it is "Good for Only One Thing."
- Patients Sometimes Go Astray.
- Osteopathy Often Stops Pain Promptly.
- Thought it was a Substitute for Exercise.
- "Adjustment"—That's All.
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Born

To Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hurd, of Duluth, Minn., March 24th, a ten-pound boy, John Joseph.

To Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smyth, of Yankton, S. D., March 28th, a ten-pound son, Karlos Benjamin.

Died

Martha Massey Jones, wife of Dr. E. F. Jones, of Macon, Ga., March 23d, at Macon, following an illness of several months.

Mrs. J. B. Wyland, of Chariton, Iowa, mother of Dr. S. I. Wyland, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and Dr. Dora McAfee, of Chariton, April 2d.

Want Ads

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Convention Dates

Baltimore, Maryland, April 20th, seventh semi-annual meeting of the Baltimore Osteopathic Association.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 26th and 27th, annual convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association. Headquarters, Westbrook Hotel.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 4th, semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association.

Sacramento, May 16, 17, 18, regular meeting of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California.

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

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

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

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

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

No More Cheap Stuff.

A. F. Milke, formerly with the Amuse Theater at Madison, has purchased the Grand Theater in this city, and has closed it for repairs. The theater will be remodeled inside and repainted throughout, and when repairs are made, Mr. Milke will reopen it as a 5-cent theater, giving three clean reels for that price, and will discontinue cheap vaudeville.—*Platteville (Wis.) Witness.*