

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 6

Dr. "Bill" Smith Returns as Teacher to the A. S. O.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH, alias Dr. "Bill," one of the pioneer-est of pioneer osteopaths, has been recalled to Kirksville by the American School of Osteopathy to resume his relationship as an instructor at the parent college. After seven years of absence from the birthplace of osteopathy Dr. Still's first associate in the parent college thus becomes again identified with the A. S. O. as one of its professors.

This news, which came out of Kirksville this month, will prove more interesting to a greater number of the profession than most anything else that has happened in a long while. Dr. Smith's magnetic eloquence as a lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy is well known to the thousands of students who have sat in his classes. Regardless of what may have been the merits of the unfortunate dispute which proved his undoing, nearly a decade ago, everybody will now be glad that Dr. Smith has returned to take up his early work at Kirksville.

He reached Missouri about the first of June and at once entered upon the work of getting ready for his fall classes. Mrs. Smith and Cuthbert Smith are due to reach Kirksville some time in July.

"We have received scores of letters from the field," writes Dr. Still, "expressing the great pleasure of the old graduates that Dr. Smith has returned to the A. S. O. and almost every student who attended the school while Dr. Bill Smith was here appreciated the value of his work. We have received letters from a great many of those who were opposed to him in the unfortunate dispute in which he became embroiled seven years ago, which led to his separation from the college, and practically all of these express much pleasure at his return and a lot of them say they got more good from Dr. Bill's lectures than most any other teacher in the school."

Dr. "Bill" Smith, as he is familiarly known to the whole profession, was the first man who joined Dr. Still in starting a college to teach osteopathy. He taught the first classes in anatomy. He is a talented speaker and fluent writer and those who have had the pleasure of listening to any of his stories and lectures on the early days of the infant science will recall that experience with pleasure and profit. We reproduce herewith an article on the early days of osteopathy which Dr. Smith wrote for *The Osteopathic Physician* about six years ago. It will be new to many of our newer osteopaths and a pleasant reminiscence to all the older ones.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS.

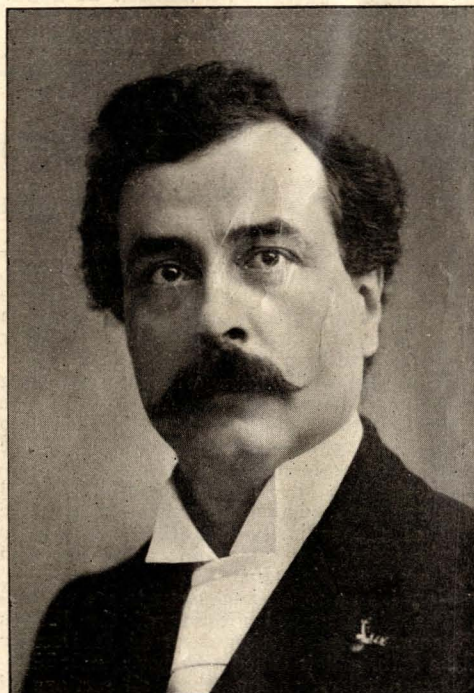
"But, damn it—he cures them!"

These were the words that first interested me in osteopathy, that led me to meet Dr. Still, and that laid the foundation for ten years of hard work in the interests of the science.

I was in Kirksville, Mo., in the month of June, 1892. In an office on the south side of the square I met Dr. McCarthy, who was bitterly expressing his feelings at the decline of medical practice in the town, stating that "an old quack had killed business." I remarked that nothing would please me more, were I in practice, than the presence of a quack; he

would make business. To that McCarthy replied in the words with which I begin this article. I told him that, in that case, if he cured the people, he was, in my opinion, no quack, but simply a man of greater experience. I backed up my opinion by going over to see the so-called quack.

I found an office in an old log cottage, which was simply filled with persons reciting to one another wonders which they had either experienced themselves or seen others experience. I remained, made an appointment for half an hour of the doctor's time that evening at the Pool hotel, and waited from that



Dr. William Smith, who was Dr. A. T. Still's First Associate in Teaching.

moment impatiently for the evening to come. At that office I had heard enough to interest me.

At the appointed hour the Old Doctor entered my room. Our conversation lasted—not half an hour, but four hours. I sat entranced; the theories he introduced were so novel, so contrary to all I had ever read or heard, that I failed to follow his reasoning. Arguments as to their impossibility were simply met with the one statement: "But it is so; there are no 'ifs' and 'ands' about it; I do what I tell you, and the people get well." At length I asked for proof and until two o'clock the next morning I was going from boarding-house to boarding-house seeing patients and getting confirmation. I was satisfied that cures were made; of that there could be no doubt. But let me interrupt myself. Before ever I saw Dr. Still I knew that McCarthy's statement that he did cure was

true, for McCarthy told me at that time that Dr. Still had cured him eight months before of asthma of long standing.

To make a long story short, we sat and talked on the stoop of Dr. Still's house till four o'clock, and when I went back to the hotel it was with the understanding that in July I would come to Kirksville to teach Anatomy to a small class and myself to learn osteopathy. What an example we have here! As Dr. Heiny Marks said to me at the City hospital in the October of that year: "Still is a philanthropist, but a fool; he could keep that knowledge to himself and his family—make himself and them all rich; but he gives it to the world. We need more men like that."

Our little class opened in September. I can shut my eyes now and see that gathering in a small back room at the tumble-down cottage. Eighteen students were there (the class subsequently had twenty-three members), and each and every one there was there not for the money there was in it, but had either been a sufferer and was cured by osteopathy or a close friend had been. Mamie Harter, Hatten, Ward (who afterwards claimed that he had been the true discoverer) and others had been cured; Mrs. Gentry and Mrs. Peters had seen children raised from crippledom to health; Bird and Hill had seen parents' lives saved, and so with all. The class was conducted in a very primitive manner. No bodies could be procured, so the skeleton and mannikin only were used. Enthusiasm reigned; harmony was perfect.

In the *Globe-Democrat* one Sunday in October appeared the first newspaper notice of osteopathy. A page article headed "A Missouri Mecca" gave a fair statement of the condition of matters at Kirksville. The reporter who came was a sensible and thinking man; he saw there only a beginning, but he was sharp enough to see that much. He could have gone away and made a funny story out of it, for there was much which would tickle the risible faculties of the unthinking. But he saw below the surface; he saw men and women in earnest. He conversed with those who had been benefited. I look upon that pioneer article as one of the greatest tributes ever paid to a great truth.

In March, 1893, I left Kirksville, and shortly afterwards went to Kansas City. The school did not meet regularly for some time, and when it did was conducted on lines somewhat similar, but slightly in advance of the elementary form which existed in the first class. In 1896 I returned to Kirksville at the request of Dr. Still and then began the true work by all of building up a truly scientific institution, which should be able to withstand all criticism. Bodies were, with great difficulty, procured for dissection, and the teaching of anatomy, to my delight, became earnest and thorough. With all branches the thoroughness was carried out. All was done in a day, but as each new branch added to the curriculum it was taught properly from the beginning. It is a curious fact, that, with the single exception of chemistry, I taught every subject in the school. I only held the subject long enough to get it in capable hands, then turned it over. The paper may seem as though it were all "but the truth is that I am proud of my work for osteopathy and the American School.

Then there were forty-six students, all eager for further information than on the subjects of anatomy and osteopathy. In 1898

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there were over 700; instead of two teachers, the faculty had a membership of eighteen; every subject taught in a medical school, save *Materia Medica*, was taught. Surely a marvelous record. But it was no marvel. In 1892 I had foreseen that as soon as the growth which would come should begin it would be rapid. At the first lecture which I delivered (the first lecture ever delivered in an osteopathic school), I had prophesied that ten years would see that frame cottage replaced by a handsome brick building; that the class of eighteen would swell to a school attendance of over five hundred and that there would be five hundred practitioners in the field. All laughed. That prophecy was fulfilled in less than five years. What has made the success of osteopathy? Honesty and loyal work, self-sacrifice and devotion to a great principle; loyalty to the truth, to man and to woman. And, let me add, that the essential source of the success of Dr. Still and osteopathy comes from the very truth of that remark of Dr. McCarthy: "Damn it, he cures them!"

I cannot go further back than 1892 of my own knowledge—back to the days in 1805, when Dr. Still and Maj. Abbott, hiding from the bushwhackers out in a corn field in Kansas, meditated and thought on these lines; to the day in 1874 when Dr. Still stumbled on his first truth; to the time in 1890, when Ward was carried to him on a stretcher at Eldorado Springs, to find out if he could be cured of his asthma. Those were before my time; but my experience in osteopathy, my knowledge of it, leads me to look for a great future for it. The seed has been sown; the soil has been tilled and tilled; the growth, so far, has been vigorous. The future lies in the hands of the men and women who are now practicing it. If they are faithful to their trust all will be well, and it is my confidence in their faith, their loyalty and their devotion, which leads me to augur a great future for the science to which the best years of my life have been devoted.—*William Smith, M. D., D. O., Kirksville, Mo.*

FAKE STORY ABOUT REFUSING DEATH CERTIFICATE.

THE Chicago newspapers created a mild sensation June 15th by printing a story to the effect that Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, member of the Chicago and Illinois Osteopathic Associations, had been refused recognition of a burial certificate issued by her for one of her patients by the City Health Commissioner Evans. It turned out to have been a tempest in a teapot.

Dr. Parenteau was shown no personal or professional discrimination or discourtesy whatsoever, we are glad to say, and Health Commissioner Evans should be exonerated by osteopaths from any criticism which might have resulted from such a newspaper story.

It seems that Dr. Parenteau issued a burial certificate for a patient who had died of acute kidney trouble when the original cause of the death had been traumatic injury, dating back to an old and severe fall. This was done at the request of the family, who did not want such a situation to prejudice the prospects of a younger brother when he came to obtain life insurance. The facts being very clear, Dr. Parenteau stated them in the certificate. The city health department reported it to the coroner's office as a case of violent death, a natural inference, although many years had elapsed since the date of the fall. The coroner was about to send out a physician attached to his staff to investigate the death, in accordance with the custom of his office, when the situation was explained to Dr. Parenteau courteously and she promptly presented a second death certificate, eliminating all reference to the fall, stating the case to have been one of acute sickness. Thereupon the health commissioner promptly accepted the death certificate.

We Are Both Working for The Same End

You, doctor, by your strict physical examinations must discover the appalling prevalence of spinal troubles and diseases. In your practice, adapted to giving efficient aid in all such cases, doubtless you have discovered the need of some practical appliance designed on scientific principles, as a substitute for the old, cumbersome and painful Plaster, Leather and Starch Jackets, as an adjunct to your treatment of spinal deformities.

We have such an appliance. We ask you to carefully consider our claims of excellence and effectiveness for

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"The SHELDON METHOD of CURVING SPINAL CURVATURE" contains a full description, fully illustrated from actual photographs, of our No. 1 Appliance, in use. Let us send you a copy of this book, and other literature bearing upon the subject of Diseases and Disorders of the Spine. We hope also to interest you in our plan of co-operation with you in reducing the enormous total of sufferers from Spinal troubles which are producing a generation of hunchbacks and cripples. Write to us.

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Illinois Harmony Is *Note a Historic Fact*

THE Illinois osteopaths in convention assembled have "made good." The great, long scar of fratricidal strife which until recently spread over this state from Waukegan to Cairo has been healed. War hatchets have been buried in the dark so deep that no man would know where to go to dig them up if he wanted to. Animositities have been forgotten; divisions have blended into harmonious policies; rival programs in the conduct of professional societies and in seeking legislation have been successfully welded into one fixed, unalterable policy—namely, the will of the majority—and the future looks bright indeed for osteopathic achievement in this great prairie state.

Now it's up to Massachusetts to get good. The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic Association occurred at Decatur June 20th, and it called together almost ninety practitioners, among whom all sections of the state were about equally well represented. The meeting was *absolutely harmonious* and there was *not one discordant note uttered*. All persons and all factions pledged themselves absolutely and unreservedly to the support of the common cause, and the result is we now expect to be heard from in this state with one of the strongest osteopathic societies in existence within the next two years.

Dr. H. H. Fryette, who so successfully guided the destiny of the State Society the past year into the haven of harmonious action, presided. The mayor welcomed the body and Dr. "Bill" Hartford responded. The constitution and by-laws were amended in numerous instances as the result of careful recommendations by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn with a view to making these instruments grammatically correct. The ten districts of the state are now to be thoroughly jingered up and organized.

Dr. R. L. Stephens, of Still College, gave a splendid address on "Osteopathic Technique" with demonstrations. Dr. Geo. R. Laughlin, of the American School, held a very interesting clinic on various cases, in-

cluding glaucoma, sciatica and benign tumor. Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn was to have made an address on "Osteopathy, a Complete and Independent System," but there was so much work to do and he was kept so busy helping to discharge the work entrusted to him that he voluntarily postponed the address until some other occasion.

One of the important features of this meeting was the report of Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, sole survivor and presentee of the state society's committee on legislation, regarding our efforts the past year and the future of our legislation in Illinois. He covered the situation very exhaustively and showed deep information upon every phase of this all-important question.

The editor of "The O. P." voiced a universal sentiment that was unanimously endorsed as regards our legislative program in Illinois in the future, saying there **MUST** be only one program hereafter, and that must be the one presented by the majority membership of the association, and that every osteopath in the state in good standing with his fellows must support this program—whatever it is determined to be—and that there must be no personal and individual programs mapped out in conflict or competition with the program of the State Society; and that any osteopath, or osteopaths, who violate this clear understanding and agreement and go counter to the will of the majority by offering any independent bills on the subject of osteopathic legislation at future sessions of legislation must and will be declared traitors to the profession and will be ostracized for all future time by their professional brethren.

This suggestion was offered because of the absolute need of presenting but one bill at future meetings of the legislature and to insure that individuals who may entertain views not harmonious with those of the majority will not jeopardize the success of the profession's labors by introducing independent measures to the confusion of the lawmakers and the aborting of our chances for

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success. No criticisms were voiced for the divided programs of the past, but it was emphasized beyond any chance for future misunderstandings or forgetfulness that the rule of the majority must be sole, absolute and exclusive in this matter for the future.

The officers elected by the Illinois Association were as follows: President, Dr. E. M. Browne, Dixon; Vice President, Dr. W. Burr Allen, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Lola L. Hayes, Moline; Trustees, Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago; Dr. Dudley Shaw, Decatur; Dr. G. R. Boyer, Peoria; Dr. S. A. Ennis, Springfield, and Dr. J. J. Schmidt, Danville. Members of the legislative committee: Dr. Fred W. Gage, Chicago; Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington, and Dr. C. N. Maxey, Springfield. Research committee: Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn and Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago.

Everybody present pledged his utmost cooperation to increase the membership of the society so that it will come to include every reputable osteopath in the state, of whom there are now about 331, and more than two-thirds of whom are already inside the organization.

Those osteopaths who have held aloof from affiliation with the society in the past on the excuse that there was no inducement to give their support to the organization when factional differences existed must now get inside the organization or plead a new reason.

This is a cordial invitation to every Illinois osteopath not in the organization to send his application at once to Secretary L. L. Hayes at Moline. Get in, Illinois osteopaths, or your professional brethren will surely pester the life out of you with cordial invitations that will not take "no" for an answer. You are wanted inside.

WHAT NEARLY HAPPENED TO ROY BERNARD.

DR. ROY BERNARD, the redoubtable, one of our well known pioneer osteopaths, was treated to a brand new sensation June 10th when Mrs. Mary Helen Kanouse, a former patient, descended upon him as he emerged from his home, 4127 Champlain avenue, Chicago, and endeavored to chastise him with a horsewhip. It seems that

Dr. Bernard, who had treated the lady for some time, advised her husband that she was crazy. The patient averred that Dr. Bernard had tried to get her husband to send her to an asylum. This was more than her womanly pride could stand and she attempted to resent it in the traditional manner that women so frequently take to defend their honor.

The newspapers of Chicago printed that the attack of Mrs. Kanouse was unavailable, however, as she had no sooner raised the weapon of vengeance high above her head than at a glance from the hypnotic eye of Dr. Roy her arm fell helpless at her side. His mental poise had conquered the feeling of revenge that stirred her breast and left her crestfallen and disappointed at her inability to accomplish an erstwhile savage purpose. It was reported that the matter would yet reach the courts.

Two physicians, Dr. L. Harrison Mettler and Dr. O. H. Krohn, passed upon the case of Mrs. Kanouse after hearing that an osteopath had questioned her sanity and promptly pronounced her sane. Of course. Why not? What else could two poor M. D.'s do after an osteopath had suggested that the woman was unbalanced? Is it to be supposed that two average medics would ever concur in an osteopathic diagnosis, especially in a case offering such a wide latitude of opinion as regards mental balance? Doubtless the learned pair believe that the very act of trying to chastise an osteopath showed a rare degree of intellectual power.

THE NEW SCOTCH WAY OF STUDYING ANATOMY—IT'S GOOD.

THE introduction of the stereoscopic method of studying anatomy which hails from Edinburgh and which is being pushed in this country by the Imperial Publishing Company of New York seems to blaze out a new "royal road to learning" for the student of anatomy. The old idea that in order to obtain knowledge it was necessary to pursue the stoniest and the thorniest paths possible is an antediluvian piece of nonsense that has been outgrown in the past decade by the introduction of modern text-books abounding in illustrations and by the perfection of models and manikins of anatomy that show more

at a glance than the eye of a student's imagination could figure out in weeks of wrestling with unimaginable looking objects or than his poor over-worked memory could master as dry catalogues of names with months of studious application.

Of all new methods of learning which have made the study of anatomy simple we would be inclined to place the "Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy" in the forefront. For one reason it is available for the isolated student. The work is compact and within purchasing reach of the school student and practitioner of medicine and is easily transported from place to place. With this work at the disposal of the student of anatomy he sees the simple structures formed in three dimensions before the eye as they actually exist in the body. The mere fact that there is an absence of the red, blue, yellow, black and gray tints of the best text-books differentiating between different tissues and that this old order is supplanted by the dull gray and brown tints of the tissues as they appear under the dissecting knife also tends to familiarize the student with anatomy as it exists in the cadaver. A text-book anatomist who begins to wield the scalpel on material for the first time is always disappointed because the nerves are not found to be bright yellow, the arteries arterial red and the veins royal blue! Without criticising that method of differentiating between tissues on paper in the least—for it is a most excellent idea—it is only fair to say that the quicker the student sees and learns a structure as it really is as to form, relationship and color the more practical will become his grip on anatomy and its related sciences.

We presume that most of our readers will know that these anatomical specimens are put in the stereoscope and viewed through powerful lenses which throw the pictures into bas-relief and which make the objects stand out as if they were viewed in models instead of on a flat picture. Little tags bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., corresponding to the names of the structures at the top of the illustration, show just what each tissue is.

A student will learn more of anatomy in our judgment by studying this picture for an hour—and meanwhile find pleasure in it—than he could by reading wordy descriptions of anatomy for a whole dismal day, and he won't contract blindness, headache, or brain fog, either.

The osteopathic profession is showing warm appreciation for this proposition and scores, if not hundreds of the foremost men in the profession, including our beloved founder, have written unqualified endorsements of the enterprise.

BE NOT DECEIVED, FELLOW OSTEOPATHS!

TO THE osteopath who has relinquished the belief of his fathers as to the efficacy of internal drug medication in the great majority of diseases there comes from time to time the urgent question, What attitude shall I take under these or those conditions? or say to those in competition using drugs as to their principle method of treating disease? One is apt to form very crude ideas in his endeavor to answer this query, especially so long as he has not had actual experience with the unlovable sort of M. D.'s.

In many cases the osteopath is misled by the assumption that justice, or a native instinct of ethics, will be exhibited by the doctors of other schools; but, alas! calm contemplation of their very human natures in the osteopath's own experience will soon dissipate this delusion.

Let no one think that there is not an analogy between the medical profession and a great trust. The two are not only theoretically related but we have facts and experience both proving that they are embodying themselves into a similar institution!

There is an inclination on the part of the medical men to get themselves together and organize after the fashion of the great trusts. They are trying to crowd out all competitors!

Little do the people at large know how actively the medical men are agitating the exclusion of all not agreeing with their particular method of treating disease—even though their great leader, Doctor Osler, in a lecture at Philadelphia the other day, said: "I shall stick to it that there are only a few great drugs worth handling, and I am not going to name them, either." He also said "There is too much drugging," and that "the doctor should work by wit and *not* by witchcraft."

The intolerance shown by the orthodox surgeons and physicians, so called, toward unordained followers of their calling is to be understood as arising from a desire to defend the public against counterpractice. Ignorant people, say they, cannot distinguish good treatment from bad, or skillful advisers from unskillful ones; hence it is needful that the choice be made for them. And then, following in this tract to delude the people, they enlarge upon the dangers to which men are exposed by an unrestricted system. No reasonable man can doubt this if he will but take note of their attitude during the time the osteopathic bill was before Congress last year.

The principles of trade—as we observe them about us every day—demand that the judgment of the consumer is a sufficient guarantee for the goodness of the commodity. A sad population of imbeciles would our doctors fill the world with. A sorry kind of people would they make for us could their plan last; but, thanks to the laws of nature and society, the only tribunal before which the respective schools of medicine is to be tried is PUBLIC OPINION!

Without dwelling upon the fact that they hide behind the good will of the people by getting them to believe that they are saving the public from a dreadful sacrifice of human life, I should like to ask the question, Why is it that the attention of the people themselves has not been drawn to this frightful amount of evil the osteopaths have done and discontinued coming to them instead of resorting to them each year in greater numbers? Osteopathy is becoming professedly popular and helpful to mankind and in a system of clean competition the people shall soon learn of the efficacy of their particular method of treating disease.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, without doubt one of the greatest thinkers and one of the most accurate, has this to say concerning the doctors of the old school: "During the last four years [writing in the year 1890] I have had occasion to consult seven medical men and six out of seven did me harm."

I challenge any one to say six out of seven osteopaths ever did them harm! The consensus of opinion and experience would be six out of seven did them good—in fact, did them more good than anything else they have ever tried.

CARL W. KETTLER, D. O.

May 15, 1907.

Changes in Journal of Osteopathy.

It is announced from Kirksville that Dr. R. Emmett Hamilton has retired from the editorial chair of the *Journal of Osteopathy* in order to devote his entire time to teaching. Dr. Franklin Fiske, who is one of the well-known men of the profession, and who has been associated with Dr. Hamilton in editing the paper the past year, succeeds him as editor and he will be assisted by Dr. Asa Walmsley. Dr. Fiske is a good fellow and an experienced newspaper man and has conducted a fine practice at Portage, Wis., for several years. Since February he has been teaching physiology and osteopathic diagnosis at the American School. We bespeak an era of continued progress for the *Journal of Osteopathy* under the new management.

Takes a Fall Out of Bony Lesion Orthodoxy.

MAY it never be said that we osteopaths have a cut-and-dried belief about health and disease which renders it useless or impossible for us to entertain ideas adverse to our professed tenets.

May it never be said that we, as a profession, do not feel keen joy and receive mental stimulation from debating points of theory with those inside or outside of our ranks who happen to hold views contrary to the general osteopathic opinion.

May the day never come when one of our own practitioners after years of conscientious study and hard application to his practice, shall fear to speak his personal mind freely because his views run counter to the views of his fellows.

I do not believe that such a day has ever existed, or ever shall exist. Yet every once in a while I get a heart-to-heart letter from some worthy osteopath, canvassing some tenet of theory that he does not feel himself orthodox upon, and which he speaks as if it would be too much to expect that an osteopathic publication would give space to. Believing still, as I did when Volume 1, Number 1, of *The O. P.* went to press seven years ago, that both sides of every important question was worth hearing, I have opened these pages now and then to some one who seemed to have a message to speak, however much his views might clash with representative osteopathic opinion. I shall do so again in this issue after quoting the following letter:

Seattle, April 7, 1907.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, D. O., Chicago:
Dear Doctor—The enclosed article, which is an adverse consideration of the "bony lesion" of the osteopath, I never expect to see in print, not only on account of its abnormal length—although I have abridged it thrice—but principally for the rank heresies which it contains. I do believe, however, that you will read the essay and, perhaps, return it to me with such comments as the nature of the offense seems to merit. I have put no head upon the article, under the assumption that when other osteopaths got hold of it they would supply the deficiency with enthusiasm.

Respectfully yours,

Lawrence M. Hart, D. O.

Dr. Hart is an A. S. O., graduate of 1898. I have read his views with much interest and feel sure that lots of our practitioners will do so, too. Instead of mailing back Dr. Hart's manuscript, I take pleasure in presenting it to the profession for whatever benefits its evident thoughtfulness and sincerity have wrought into it. He touches upon more than one point of great importance to our practice.

HOW OFTEN DO "BONY LESIONS" OCCUR?

AT BIRTH the normal human spine is straight, the various curves which it exhibits in adult life being developed with the growth of the infant. In the adult state and in the erect posture these curves are fairly constant, though they may vary widely in degree and still be within normal limits. One may present a spine in which the curves are subdued or practically inappreciable, the line from occiput to sacrum being straight, or nearly so, and yet, barring the absence of curves, no evidence of abnormality may be present. In another perfectly healthy individual one or all of the curves may be exaggerated, which, in the absence of disease, must be regarded as a peculiarity of the person and of no pathological significance.

In infancy a kyphosis or backward curve may develop as a result of defective nutrition or from such diseases as rachitis, syphilis or tuberculosis, but none would think of holding the kyphosis responsible for the disease which produced it. Tailors, shoemakers and others whose spines are abnormally curved as a result of their occupation, are as healthy as their brothers in the same trade whose spines present a normal contour. In the kyphosis of the aged, which is sometimes extreme, the chin approaching the level of the ensiform cartilage when they are "standing straight," many functional disturbances should be noted if it were possible for this deformity to cause them, and yet those due to direct pressure of the viscera themselves are usually the only ones observed.

In Pott's disease, however, there is a wide range of visceral disturbance varying with the locality of the spinal complaint. These symptoms are due to the area of inflammation about the roots of the spinal nerves; they are observed before the kyphosis become apparent, disappear with the inflammation and may be entirely wanting when the posterior angular curve has become permanent. A number of these victims of Pott's disease have consulted me and always with a desire to be rid of their deformity, making no complaint of their general health.

As with backward, so it is with forward or lateral curves, or any combination of them. Neither from my own experience nor from that of medical authors do I find any evidence that the most extreme spinal distortion in the absence of inflammation or other pathological conditions accompanying it, is responsible for symptoms distant from the spine. But while this is true of the curvatures themselves, the inflammations which sometimes accompany their production may manifest themselves as symptoms in widely different areas.

That spinal tenderness is in some way related to distant symptoms has been recognized by all osteopaths, as well as the Griffiths, Hammond, and probably other medical authors, so that complaints which might be expected to accompany irritation of different localities need not be repeated here; the cause of this tenderness, however, might be inquired into. Some will maintain that it is evidence of and is dependent upon the subluxation of one or more vertebrae. Old luxations, it will be remarked, are not tender. A displaced hip, of several years' standing may be handled with impunity. Tenderness accompanying injury is an evidence of inflammation, not of displacement, and after the inflammation has subsided displacements are not tender. If there is a history of injury among osteopathic patients it is quite universally remote rather than recent.

Spinal tenderness may be cutaneous, but it is more frequently located in the muscles of the back, the tender areas being harder and firmer than the surrounding tissue; rounded, cylindrical or fascicular in shape; rolling beneath the examining finger, sometimes conveying a sense of crepitation; occasionally felt to contract and grow harder under moderate pressure, and readily isolated by the operator without regard to the testimony of the patient. There can be no doubt that such tender spots occurring in muscle represent contractures.

What, then, is the relation between contracture and functional disturbance?

The explanation which most naturally suggests itself is that the visceral disturbance is a reflected irritation from the spinal muscles, but on account of the intricacies of the

nervous system no direct reflex circle can be traced.

Hilton has very graphically pointed out the common nerve supply of structures related in function, as, for instance, the muscles moving a joint, the joint itself and the skin surrounding it are supplied by branches of the same nerve, whose fibres must of necessity have a common center or centers closely related. As every part of the body is connected with every other part through the central nervous system, so the muscles of the back are connected with the viscera, but instead of being brought into association by branches of the same nerve they are connected by inter-communication between two entirely different systems of nerves.

An irritating impulse from the back to the abdomen would have to pass first over the posterior branch of a spinal nerve to the spinal cord, thence over the anterior branch of a spinal nerve, through one of the communicating fibres to the sympathetic, through a sympathetic spinal ganglion to a splanchnic nerve, through this to the large abdominal plexus of the sympathetic, and there selecting one of the numerous branches of distribution it would finally reach its destination and through some peculiar symptom give notice of its safe arrival. In spite of its indirectness, however, the reflex just described cannot, with our present imperfect knowledge, be called impossible, nor should any other of the numerous and easily traceable paths between the two same points be excluded from the pale of possibility, for in the absence of demonstration the course of the reflected impulse is as apt to be in one direction as another.

Thus, starting from the posterior branch of a spinal nerve, the impulse might pass through the spinal cord to the medulla, and from there over the pneumogastric to the abdomen, and this course would be more direct and also more probable than the one previously pointed out, as it involves only the cerebro-spinal system of nerves.

There are, however, other ways in which dissimilar structures may be related and more intimately associated than through their nerve connections. As Hilton again suggests, there has been a systematic disregard of structural association by reason of a common blood supply. From this viewpoint the spinal muscles and spinal cord are in rather intimate contact.

The muscles of the back and the interior of the spinal canal are supplied by the two dichotomous divisions of the same arterial branch, and this arrangement persists throughout the entire length of the column, from occiput to coccyx. The posterior branch of the intercostal artery—in the dorsal region—having but the two divisions, spinal and muscular, it follows that lessened calibre or capacity of one division will be followed by a corresponding overfullness of its companion, not through any vaso-motor action, but by the laws of hydraulics alone.

Thus, contracture of a spinal muscle, simply by the compression of such contracture, lessens the capacity of the vessel supplying and ramifying through it, so it becomes not only possible but almost inevitable that there will be a compensatory enlargement or congestion in its collateral spinal branch.

Here, then, we have a condition similar to that of the active stage of Potts disease, the difference being simply one of degree, an active congestion as compared with a destructive inflammation. In one there are symptoms of visceral disturbance plus the signs of inflammation, in the other we have the same symptoms with evidence of congestion.

In Potts' disease there can be no question that the more distant symptoms are the result of an inflammatory process in proximity to the spinal cord, the roots of the spinal nerves, the communicating branches of the sympathetic or the sympathetic ganglia

themselves. Why, then, should we hesitate to declare these same symptoms the result of an active congestion, not so severe as the inflammation, it is true, but seated directly in the cord and its meninges instead of being contiguous to it.

But, it will be objected, the ideas just expressed give no consideration to those irregularities, subluxations or displacements of vertebrae on which we are wont to depend and on which we place so much reliance. If this objection merits a reply it might only be necessary to say that if displacements which are so gross and evident as to constitute actual deformity have no resultant symptoms we should not expect too much of those deviations which are so slight that many well trained osteopaths will fail to discover them. These displacements do exist, but they can be produced and maintained only by injury with its consequent inflammation or by contracture, and as both inflammation and contracture may exist without displacement these bony lesions must of necessity lose some of their importance as a basis for treatment.

Even when these irregularities are pronounced and superficially evident they may be misleading. In less than a dozen skeletons which I have examined I have found deviations from the normal which simulate all known osteopathic lesions of the vertebrae. Therefore these irregularities have, in the absence of contracture, no significance, and it is folly to treat them, for no matter how earnest our efforts to bring them in line, they won't "stay put".

It took me years to give up this idea that disease is produced by direct pressure of the vertebrae upon the roots of the spinal nerves as they exist from their foramina, but I can draw no other conclusions from the facts. Examine a spinal column and observe that the various movements of its segments, outside of actual surgical dislocation, have very little influence upon the caliber of the intervertebral foramina. And we might draw a lesson from what we know of actual dislocation or fracture of the spine, thus: If paralysis immediately follows the injury we conclude the bone has crushed or is pressing the cord; if it is delayed for several hours we say the paralysis is due to hemorrhage, while if several days elapse before paralysis supervenes we attribute it to inflammation or its products. Now, in minor displacements the symptoms are not immediate, but may be delayed for months, or even years, and should we not conclude that they are due to a congestive process which is even more insidious than an active inflammation? It might be well also to call attention to the severe contractures of the muscles of the back in known inflammations of the cord or its meninges, as instance the opisthotonus accompanying cerebro-spinal meningitis. Instances of this kind would seem to prove the relationship between the inflammation and the abnormal muscular tone.

In experiments to prove the etiological nature of vertebral displacements in the production of disease it is necessary that all other possible etiological factors be eliminated and the displacement stand alone, for if both displacement and inflammation exist the disease may be due to either. Now the violence required to produce subluxation must of necessity produce inflammation also, and the experiments so far conducted have only proven that one of these, or possibly both, are etiological, but no experimental evidence has been produced to indicate which is of greater importance.

As it is manifestly impossible to bring about vertebral displacement without accompanying inflammation, I would suggest that the experiment be reversed, for inflammation about the vertebrae may be accomplished in many ways without regard to their position. Produce this inflammation experimentally without changing the relative positions of the vertebrae and, if there are no visceral changes

following a reasonable number of such experiments carefully conducted, the "bony lesion" theory may be considered as permanently established, with no room for doubt or controversy.

But with our present knowledge of the subject we should have no hesitancy in declaring that contractures in the muscles of the back produce a collateral congestion in the spinal cord, and this in turn produces symptoms varying widely in locality, nature and degree, and that subluxation, accompanied by inflammation or contracture, is of little or no significance. Lawrence M. Hart, D. O.

Dr. Osler Says 4 Drugs at Least are Good Dope.

"My practice at Johns Hopkins was aptly described as a mixture of hope and nux vomica."

"The pathologist has made the province of the physician one of prevention quite as much, or more, than one of cure."

"Physicians must recognize and should admit that some diseases are incurable, even at the sacrifice of their pride."

"There is no cure for pneumonia by drugs. I have little hope there ever will be."

"There are about four drugs of real value in their various forms. I shall not name them."—Statements made by Dr. William Osler yesterday before the Pathological Society at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

"He is the best physician who knows the worthlessness of the most medicines," quoted Professor William Osler, of Oxford University, England, toward the close of his lecture to the Pathological Society, yesterday, at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Later he added that his practice, while he was in general charge at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, had been aptly described as a mixture of hope and nux vomica. He resented, however, the accusation frequently made against him, of being a therapeutical nihilist. He would admit that there were four drugs of inestimable value in the practice of medicine. When he said he would decline to name them, a roar of laughter went up from the more than 200 physicians, among them 30 women, who were listening to him.

Medicine Revolutionized.

Professor Osler said the world had more to hope for from the work of this very pathological society than from medicines. Since its first meeting in the same hospital where they were now, fifty years ago, the discoveries of the pathologists had revolutionized the practice of medicine. Up to that time there had been but little advance in the practice of medicine since the days when disease was regarded as the manifestation of an evil spirit that had to be exorcised, or bad blood, that had to be released by the lancet.

Now, thanks to the pathologist whose duty it is to know the reason why for every disease, and knowing its cause, removes the cause, Dr. Osler said the province of the physician has become one of prevention quite as much, or more, than one of cure. Who would have thought only ten years ago, he asked, that malaria and yellow fever could be prevented and their cure made unnecessary? The discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis had brought no cure for that dread disease by drugs, but it had brought amelioration and sometimes cure by fresh air and diet. The cure for pneumonia by drugs was not yet known, and he had but little hope that it would ever be. But the pathologist had infinitely bettered its treatment.

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The time had arrived, he thought, when the physician should be so bold as to declare some diseases incurable and, while it was a hard thing to tell a patient that his case was a hopeless one, it frequently was the best thing to do, even at the sacrifice of the pride of the physician.

Celebrates Anniversary.

The Pathological Society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary yesterday. It assembled at the College of Physicians, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, in the morning. An extraordinary exhibit of specimens was made by members of the society from all parts of the country. Papers were read by Professor Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Professor F. G. Nory, of Ann Arbor, and Professor A. G. Taylor, of the University of California. After the morning session luncheon was served at the University Club. The Osler lecture on "The Relations of Pathology to Clinical Medicine" followed at 4 o'clock. In the evening the society had a banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Dr. Osler, who is now the regius professor of medicine at Oxford, was called there a year ago from Johns Hopkins University.—*Philadelphia North American, May 11th.*

Attention, Secretaries—A Novelty.

Retiring Secretary Wm. S. Hartford, of the Illinois Osteopathic association, was tendered a vote of compliment and thanks by the association for the extraordinary, clever and valuable work he has done by way of compiling data and records of his office for permanent preservation. He used the loose-leaf book system and typewrote everything on a heavy stock of paper as soon as records were O. K'd, so that invaluable historical archives have thus been started. On the loose-leaf system the secretary enters his temporary notes and records at the right place on fresh sheets in pencil so they can never get misplaced, lost or destroyed and then it is a simple matter to transcribe them on the typewriter for permanent records at any convenient time. This system ought to be adopted by every secretary of every osteopathic society in existence. The price of the most expensive loose-leaf record system is money well invested for every society and corporation in the profession.

The Medical Society of Kingdom Come.— Nineteenth Centennial Meeting.

President's Address: I, Hippocrates, the oldest member of our guild, do give you greeting, but am filled with fear and trembling lest ye should judge me wrongly, and take away my good repute. Of a surety my head swimmeth, and a dizziness hath taken hold upon me, yet it cometh neither from strong drink, nor from a fevered brain. Confusion hath come upon me by reason of the wonders I beheld but lately on the earth, as I did move among the mortal members of our guild.

* * * * *

Being in the spirit, in a great city, I followed a certain woman, who was sick, unto the house of a physician. In a large ante-chamber many with weak and inflamed eyes sat waiting, until each in turn should pass into an inner room to be healed. And behold, the physician came and looked upon those that waited, and I also did look through his eyes. And with great astonishment I saw but faint shadows, where before I had seen men and women. And in each shadow head I beheld two large, solid eyes, and each part thereof was greatly magnified.

I said unto the man "Where are the men and women?" And he answered "Now beholdest thou the very truth and seest that man is but a pair of eyes, with a body attached thereto for support and nourishment. Verily the eye is the grain, and the body

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but the stalk." And the woman goeth into the inner room and returneth again many times. Glasses of many kinds are placed before her eyes, and the muscles are cut on either side, but all without avail.

Again I saw her in another ante-chamber, wherein sat many other women. And I looked upon these also through the eyes of him who sitteth in the inner room, and behold I saw naught but wombs and the appurtenances thereof. And of him also I asked "Where are the women?"

And he said, "Art thou of so little depth as to judge the fruit by the shell thereof? What thou seest before thee is woman, albeit many fools do look upon the outer shell as such."

And through his ears I heard a sound like unto the dropping of ripe almonds upon the earth.

And again I asked, "What causeth the sound I hear?"

And he answereth "At this hour of the day it is our wont to spay the women of the land, and as the ovary droppeth into the pus basin, it maketh the sound of which thou speakest."

And I said "How, then, will the earth be peopled in the time to come?"

And he respected neither mine age nor my wisdom, but laughed me to scorn, called me Rip Van Winkle, asked me whence I came, and at last said, with much truth, but great irreverence, that I was not up to date. And I held my peace for fear of further gibings.

When the woman came, in her turn, he putteth a ring within her and proppeth up the womb, and against the mouth thereof he placeth cotton, which holdeth a dark and stinking medicine. This he doth for many days and then he openeth the womb and scrapeth the inmost recesses thereof. At last the woman layeth herself down upon the altar of her sex, and permitteth the surgeon

to take away her womb, and tubes, and ovaries.

And he being mindful of the sorrow they might cause in the years to come, doth take away the appendix and the gall-bladder also, and into all the vacant places doth glide the soft, accommodating gut. But he restraineth his hand and leaveth to the woman a kidney, that did swing to and fro in the belly, but he shorteneth the cord thereof, and maketh the kidney fast in the place where it properly belongeth, according to his judgment. Of a truth this was some little space apart from the place appointed for it by the Creator of all, but by much work on many bellies, this man hath attained unto great wisdom.

But the woman grew worse and went to seek help from many. One poureth water into her stomach and taketh it out again, cleansing her as one would cleanse an empty vessel. Another maketh her to lie in bed and neither think nor speak for many days. Another placeth her body in water, which containeth many bubbles, that do prickle the skin. Another shooteth into her body sparks that

Another wideneth the vent and into such hæmorrhoids as he seeth, he squirteth a burning fluid, and for a season the woman hath more comfort when she standeth than when she sitteth down.

Another looketh into her eye and speaketh sternly unto her, and she falleth into a sleep, yet one that differeth much from the nightly sleep of rest. Her body sleepeth not, but doeth the bidding of him who worketh this magic upon her, yet when he suggesteth unto her many simple, silly lies, so soundly sleepeth her judgment that she regardeth them as very truth.

Another placeth against her body a device made of metal, which hummeth continuously, and which so shaketh her that it maketh her frame to quiver, as jelly quivereth in an earthquake. She goeth even to a new sect and seeketh out one who is a healer therein. And he saith unto her that her suffering and her body, and all bodies, and all matter of all kinds are nothing but an imagination. Yet he maketh an agreement, that unto what she imagineth to be her body he will daily give what he imagineth to be a treatment even though she be afar off, and after many days she will be healed of the sickness which doth not exist. And she, not being one that readily perceiveth humor payeth him not for his wisdom. He further specifeth, that when he hath taken away from her the disease which she hath not, she shall pay unto him a certain sum of gold and silver, a form of matter, and a matter of form, that findeth favor both with believers and with unbelievers.

Then, verily, it dawneth upon me, that there be some matters in which the man seeth to it that the imagination playeth no part, and thereby he worketh to much advantage.

But the woman profiteth not from any of these things.

And once more I beheld her in an ante-chamber, smaller than any wherein I had seen her heretofore, and only one beside herself sat waiting therein. And in the inner room I saw the man whom she sought, and he looked like unto one that understandeth himself, and not as one that puffeth himself up with the vain imagination that he requireth a bigger head piece than any of his fellows. And he asked the woman many questions concerning herself, her brethren, her parents, and her parents' parents. With his ear he striveth to learn something about the parts that do lie within the chest, and with his hand he searcheth out the few parts of worth still left within the belly. At length he saith unto her, "Fear not, for of a surety thou canst be healed." And she saith unto him, "What aileth me?" He answereth, "Verily, thou hast no ailment of any moment. Thou sufferest only because of a slow and sluggish action of the gut, or as it is vulgarly

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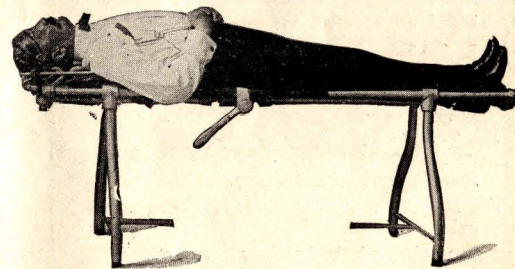
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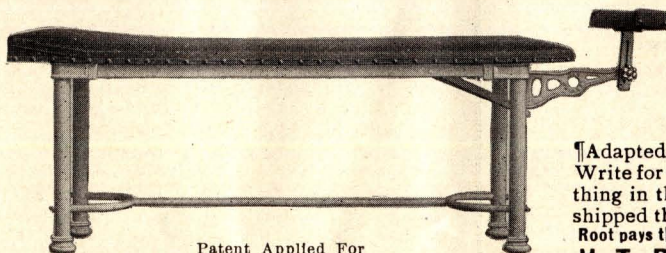
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said, thou art constipated." And she took the paper on which he had written, and paid him, and went her way. And as she passed out, she said in her heart, "Lo! this man is a fool." This she said, not from any thought that he lacked wisdom or spake falsely, but she held him in low esteem because he did find but an ordinary ailment, and did charge but an ordinary fee. Yet, because she had given up most of her substance, and all of the organs she had to spare, she did the bidding of the man and was healed. But verily I say unto you, that the woman hath more regard for him that did much and charged much, yet benefited her nothing, than she hath for him that did heal and restore her at little cost.—Dr. William Cowpe Gardner, New York Med. Journal.

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A. S. O. Cats in Job Lots.

The American School of Osteopathy announces that it will send out lots of the A. S. O. Catalogue for 1906 and 1907, from fifty to two hundred in number, to whoever wishes to receive them and will pay express charges on them.

Whoop It Up, Georgia.

The Georgia Osteopathic Association will meet in Augusta July 10th and 11th in fifth annual conclave. Dr. L. N. Turner of Savannah, President, and Dr. J. W. Bennett of Augusta are working hard to bring out a full attendance, and it is hinted that a move may be started to secure law in Georgia at the next legislature.

West Slope D. O.'s Rally.

At the annual meeting of the Western Slope Osteopathic Association, held at Grand Junction, Colorado, on the evening of June 5th, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. E. Taylor; vice president, Dr. S. Johnson; secretary, Dr. Nora E. Haviland; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Hock. A banquet followed the business session.

Dr. Farwell's Offer.

We call attention in this issue to the ad of Dr. C. W. Farwell, of Omaha, who is offering a very interesting series of brochures on Life Science at popular prices. Those of our profession interested in this matter will do well to get this series. Dr. Farwell offers to send six books on "Life Science" free to any osteopath who will send 24 cents in stamps to pay the cost of mailing.

Mass. College Alumni's 7th Meet.

The seventh annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was held at the American House, Boston, on the evening of June 8th. There were about seventy-five present and Dr. D. Wendell Coburn of Portland presided. At the dinner the speakers were Rev. Charles F. Dole and Malcolm E. Nichols. Mrs. Harry Whitaker and Dr. Earl Scammon sang.

It Was Mrs. S. H. Runyon, Not Her Husband, Who Died.

Through copying an article from an Iowa paper we made the mistake of printing the death notice of Dr. S. H. Runyon, of Creston, Iowa, last issue, whereas we should have chronicled the death of Mrs. S. H. Runyon. Dr. Margaret B. Runyon died May 15th at the Roswell Tent City and Sanitarium, Roswell, N. M., of tuberculosis. She was also a practitioner and a graduate of the A. S. O., class of '99. Dr. S. H. Runyon, husband of the deceased, is also afflicted with this malady and with his wife was a patient at the same institution under the care of Dr. C. L. Parsons. Dr. Runyon, we are glad to report,

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Doctor, have any of your patients the morphine or other drug habit? If so, have them cured and then you can build them up.

Write for particulars, stating how much they are using and how long.

D. LITTLEJOHN, M. D., D. O.,
 PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

is growing stronger steadily and promises to make a good recovery. His wife's case was too far advanced to derive any climatic benefit after going to New Mexico.

Indiana Tightens Up.

The Indiana Medics are more vigorous in their prosecution of unlicensed D. O.'s since their charter decision of May 8th. But you see the society voted to assist in taking Barnett's case to the Supreme Court and we cannot get a decision before fall. Till then twenty D. O.'s who are without a license must cease to practice.—*Fraternally, J. F. Spaunhurst.*

Dr. Louisa Burns, Authoress.

Dr. Louisa Burns, of the faculty of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, is at work on a book which she hopes to present to the profession in the near future. Dr. Burns, as professor of physiology at the second oldest college of osteopathy, and as a woman of rare scientific attainment, will produce a book that will demand universal attention by our profession, and we predict great success for her effort.

Prosperity at the Pacific.

"We are closing the year with everybody feeling well and with many inquiries regarding work for next September," writes Mr. W. J. Cook, business manager of the Pacific College of Osteopathy. "Financially, we are in better position than ever before in the history of the college. We have a bank account considerably larger than the aggregate of our debts and feel very hopeful for the future of the Pacific College. We will be represented in Norfolk by Professor Whiting."

Los Angeles College Has 12 Grads.

We acknowledge receipt of the invitation to commencement of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. The exercises were held at the Women's Club Auditorium June 13th, an address being made by Judge Curtis D. Wilbur. Rev. Wm. Horace Day delivered the doctorate sermon. There were twelve in the graduating class. "We have no regular complete three-year course at this time," wrote Col. A. B. Shaw, "not yet having been in existence for three years, but our graduating class consisted of students who had taken a portion of their course in other institutions."

A Little Legislative Tiff.

"A May session of the Illinois legislature was enlivened," said the *Springfield News*, "by an encounter between a legislator and an osteopath. Dr. Allison, a democratic member from Kankakee, hit Dr. Otto Schram, an osteopath, of Chicago, who had been here in the interests of the osteopathic bill, which had been defeated during the morning session. Dr. Allison had been an uncompromising opponent of the bill and the two men got into a discussion. It reached the notice of the session, but was suppressed before the two doctors had got warmed up for action."

Iowans Need Thermometers.

Several of the Des Moines newspapers printed a story last month to the effect that when the Iowa osteopaths met in convention at the Chamberlain Hotel the consensus of opinion expressed in discussions was to the effect that our colleges are apt to be somewhat too narrow in their teachings and that practical experience shows that the thermometer, massage and some other adjunctive usages of the other schools are needed in the sick room and that our schools should give more attention to such things. "These measures may be used," said these newspaper articles, "in the opinions of these Iowans without in any way lessening their faith in the

(Continued on page 11.)

**Massachusetts
 College of Osteopathy**
Tenth Year

Chartered by the legislature to confer the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy.

Noted for its advanced standards of education, a large faculty, individual instruction, well equipped laboratories, unlimited clinics.

The college owns control of \$40,000 hospital and sanitarium.

It operates an Obstetrical and Surgical out-patient department in a densely populated quarter of the city.

Tuition \$150 per annum, including dissection.

Classes matriculate in September of each year.

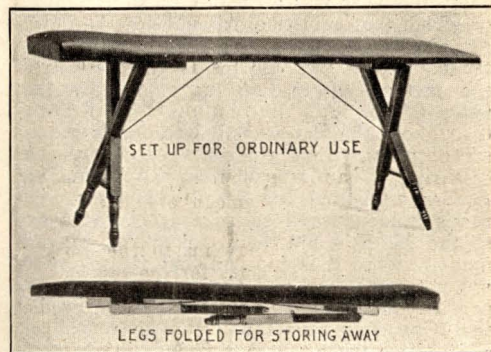
An extra Mid-year class matriculates February 1, 1907.

For catalogue, general and any desired information, address

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy
 588 Huntington Avenue
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IT'S A BACK SAVER

and obviates all awkwardness embarrassment and weariness connected with treating on low beds; folds flat to set in closet; oak turned legs, pantasote cover, perfectly strong and solid.



won't slip or turn over, weight 35 lbs. Just the thing for treating in homes or branch office. Patients often buy them. Tell them about it. Price \$7.00 and \$7.50. No money till you get the table. For full description and recommendations address **A. D. GLASCOCK, D. O., Owosso, Mich.**

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the
Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC
PUBLISHING COMPANY, 603, No. 171 Washington
Street, Chicago

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., M. D.
President and Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Entered at the Chicago Post Office as matter of the second
class.

Vol. XI. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1907. No. 6.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"Hew to the line, let chips
fall where they will!"

JUNE GRADUATES, ATTENTION!

Please send your address at your new location to us at once if you know it. If you have not selected a field please give us your forwarding address, where mail will be received for you and sent on to wherever you happen to be. If you can give us the new or temporary addresses of any of your classmates we will surely appreciate it. We can help you start your practice going if you will permit us to advise and direct your promotion efforts.

LOOKING BACK TO GOVERNOR STUART.

Now that the fight is all over it becomes only too apparent that Governor Stuart's act in vetoing the excellent osteopathic bill which should have become a law in the Keystone State this year was a case of "peanut" politics of which that gentleman should now be heartily ashamed. While Governor Stuart pretended that it was his technical objection to the method of recognizing osteopathy that swayed him, it is pretty thoroughly believed throughout the state that it was purely a matter of politics that guided his decision. Dr. Goehring in an interview in *The Pittsburg Leader* attributed the veto to Senator Penrose's influence and stated that it was a sop to the M. D.'s for their support of the administration. It is too bad that all governors are not statesmen and the above playing the part of the "peanut" politicians. We predict that Governor Stuart will live to repent his act and we trust that our friends in Pennsylvania next year will fight for an independent osteopathic board which the logic of events clearly indicates is the wisest course for them to pursue if we are to judge the situation at the present time.

THE BATTLE DEFINED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In "Medical Notes and Queries," edited by Henry W. Cattell, M. D., of Philadelphia, and published at Lancaster, Pa., there appears this comment at the end of the brief article entitled "Defeat of the Osteopaths:" "Great credit is due to the able manner in which the campaign was carried on against osteopathy by Drs. Beates, Stevens and Walker." The writer does not dilate upon his theme or explain why great credit is due the bigots of his profession, who find it necessary, not only to run their own affairs, but to try to regulate the balance of mankind and the affairs of every other school of medicine as well. We

quote this simply to put the profession of Allopathy on record in the State of Pennsylvania when they esteem it a shining merit in their leaders to go out and traduce, harass, malign and misrepresent osteopathy and cheat the will of the people from achieving society's rights every time they have the opportunity. Having learned in several bitter battles just what the M. D.'s of the grand old state of Pennsylvania are capable of doing in the way of exhibiting narrow bigotry, we hope that our valiant osteopaths will ignore them absolutely in future and disregarding any future overtures such as they will be apt to present for a "harmony program," fighting straight ahead for the creation of an independent osteopathic board of examination and registration in the State of Pennsylvania.

THAT COLUMBIA COLLEGE FAKE AGAIN.

The fake correspondence schools and diploma mills are still grinding out their grist of imposters. Here's a recent ad from *New Thought*, which ought to change its name to *New Fakes*:

How much money are you earning?
Take a correspondence course in Osteopathy and fit yourself to earn more.
Immense demand for operators. Many earn from \$50 to \$100 per week. We give a full, thorough course. Write us for particulars, inclosing stamp. In the meantime, why not take advantage of our Special Book Offers and order Davenport's Essentials of Osteopathy, \$1; Home Course in Osteopathy, \$1.
These are thoroughly practical books, giving explicit directions for treatment and manipulation of patient, taking up specific diseases, and considering their cure. Even those who never expect to use their knowledge professionally, find these books invaluable in every home which believes in druggless healing.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY,
Edgewater, Illinois.

Such frauds and abuses of public confidence ought to be shut out of all reputable papers somehow and perhaps if some of our duly constituted professional authorities took up these fake ads as frauds, with the U. S. Post Office a remedy might be evolved. Suppose the committee on Morals or Publications or somebody else who is "official" try the experiment.

ANOTHER STENCH IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Ira W. Collins, of El Paso, Texas, whom, it is well understood by everyone, is not now and never has been *en rapport* with the Texas Association, is reported to be making every effort to secure an appointment on the new state board. We are informed by a prominent Texas osteopath that Collins had his *El Paso Herald* write all the other editors of the state asking their support for Collins for this ambition, saying that this appointment would elevate a man who had shown his belief in the use of newspaper ink for professional men in advertising and that it would result in converting the sentiment of the profession at large toward that form of patronage, and thereby redound to the great advantage of all newspaper publishers everywhere.

The newspaper men of Texas and the worthy Governor Campbell of the Lone Star State need only communicate with any of the representative osteopaths of Texas or the officials of the state osteopathic organization to learn that Collins and his methods are thoroughly repudiated by the profession which he labors so hard to misrepresent and that his advancement would be a flagrant insult to the profession, no matter how gratifying it would be to the vanity of Collins himself.

It is to be hoped that Governor Campbell will appoint an osteopath to this board—as that is clearly contemplated under the new law which seeks to prevent discrimination against the schools. But in taking this step it is to be hoped that he will install an osteopath who at least has the respect and esteem of his fellow practitioners—and no one ever

flattered Collins by claiming any such thing for him.

Every profession is afflicted with renegades who violate good taste, good breeding and professional propriety every time they make a public appearance, and no governor will appoint and such professional tumor to represent any school on a public board unless he warts to do it as a purposeful insult—and we feel entirely sure that good Governor Campbell nurses no grudge against osteopathy and that he is too broad a statesman to jeopardize public interest by a bad appointment to office, even were he opposed to osteopathy.

NEW CASE REPORTS VOLUME IS SPLENDID.

Case Reports, Series Six, has made its appearance from the press of Dr. Edythe Ashmore, Valpey Building, Detroit, Mich., and it is in many respects the most satisfactory Case Report series that the profession has issued. Under the new ruling of the American Osteopathic Association, those who receive these Case Reports must either pay the small sum of 50 cents for them or else furnish two case reports to the editor for the series. This ruling, which is a very sensible one and which we believe originated in the fertile brain of our Uncle "Bill" Link, has resulted in giving Dr. Ashmore a much better batch of material to work upon than in former issues.

This number includes sections upon Specific Infectious Diseases, Constitutional Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, Head, Nose and Throat, Thoracic Viscera, Abdominal Viscera and Lumbar Region, Pelvic Viscera and Lower Limbs, Nervous and Mental Diseases and Diseases and Malalignments of Bones and Joints. The number contains forty-eight pages, with a directory of contributors of these reports, and the classifications of the lesions reported.

Volume Seven of these Case Reports is now under headway and every one in the profession who gives intelligent thought to his work is hereby called upon to render his or her co-operation to Dr. Ashmore. The aid of every one in the field is needed in this work and every one in practice needs every issue of these Case Reports that comes out. Outside of the great value of these Case Reports, it will do every individual practitioner more good to make out two careful case reports and send them to the editor than even to receive his copy of these valuable reports as fast as issued. There is nothing like beginning the habit of keeping systematic records in practice. Begin it, doctor, if you have neglected this work in the past.

We hope when Volume Seven comes out that Editor Ashmore will be able to report that she has had a great increase in the amount and quality of assistance rendered her by the profession.

DR. KETTLER'S EXPERIENCE A COMMON ONE.

We are in receipt of this heart-to-heart letter from Dr. Carl W. Kettler, of Washington, D. C., accompanying a communication, also printed, and as his letter interprets his article, we print both:

"May 16, 1907.

"Dear Doctor Bunting: I am sending you my convictions entitled 'Deductions from a Hospital Experience.' Several weeks ago I was called to attend a mental case in one of our hospitals here in Washington. The change the patient made for the better was indeed remarkable after the first two treatments. The medical men had the case four weeks without any improvement. They had the patient strapped down like a wild beast the night I went on the case. When they saw osteopathy doing the work and accomplishing what they could not after four weeks' trial they began to falsify to all inquiring friends and the

immediate family, stating that the patient was making no improvement and was in a state of complete prostration and that her bowels had been disorganized, etc.

"You can fully understand that no such statement would have been given out were I one of their own clan.

"The osteopaths must not delude themselves into the belief that fair play will be shown in the hospitals.

"Kindly have the enclosed paper published in *The O. P.* if possible. Yours very sincerely,
"CARL W. KETTLER, D. O."

MEET ME AT NORFOLK!

EVERYBODY is getting ready to meet with the American Osteopathic Association at Norfolk this August who can possibly make the journey. The association officers are working hard for a good attendance and it looks as if a fine meeting would be insured. We are indebted to Dr. Frederick E. Moore, of La Grande, Oregon, for the following information of value to those figuring on making the trip from the western coast:

SPECIAL RATES AND DATES FROM PACIFIC COAST.

The following round trip rates have been announced from the Pacific Coast and I shall endeavor to give you concise information herewith. These rates are very satisfactory and give promise that a large delegation of Western Osteopaths will attend our great National convention during the week of Aug. 26th. These meetings are actually worth to any osteopath two or three times the cost of attendance.

Consult your local agent in any Western state regarding your particular rate, as reductions take place going eastward. Write me if I can be of any assistance.

Note: Rates are quoted as far east as Chicago and other points. From there you can secure excellent excursion tickets eastward.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

To Chicago	\$72.50
To St. Louis.....	67.50
To Memphis	67.50
To New Orleans.....	67.50
To Omaha or Kansas City.....	60.00
To Minneapolis or St. Paul.....	70.00

Dates of sale: July 3-4-5 and August 8-9-10. Going transit limit: Ten days from date of sale. Final return limit: Ninety days from date of sale.

Routes: Going via any regular route, returning via same or any other regular direct route.

Circuit rate fares: From California one way through Portland, not definitely fixed but doubtless by payment of about \$13.50 extra can be chosen.

Stop-overs: Stop-overs will be allowed west of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans on going trip within ten-day limit and on return trip within ninety-day limit.

From California: From California there will also be tickets sold July 9-10-31 and August 19th to Norfolk at same rates to above points, added to fares authorized therefrom by Eastern and Southeastern lines.

FROM NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

From Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham, Victoria, Spokane, etc.

	From Portland, Seattle and common points.	From Spokane, Eastern Wash-ton and Oregon.
To Chicago.....	\$71.50	\$64.00
To St. Louis.....	67.50	60.00
To Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth	60.00	52.50
To Omaha or Kansas City ...	60.00	52.50

Dates of sale: July 3-4-5 and August 8-9-10. Going transit limit: Ten days from date of sale. Final return limit: Ninety days from date of sale.

Routes: Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route.

Circuit route fares: From North Pacific Coast common points, one way through California will be \$13.50 higher than fares authorized above via direct routes.

Stop-overs: Stop-overs will be allowed west of Chicago, St. Louis, etc., on going trip within ten days' limit and on return trip within ninety days, except no stop-overs will be allowed in California on going trip.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. MOORE, D. O.,

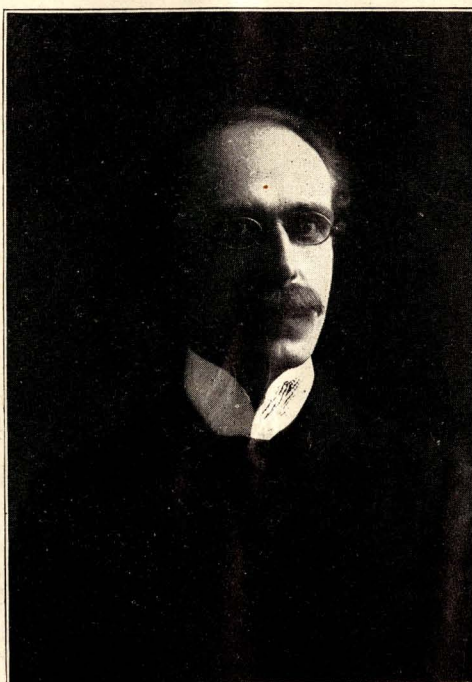
Western Representative, Transportation Committee.

Vitalo—Huzzah! Another Discoverer!

Dr. Aubrey T. Dodson, A. S. O., '98, of Spokane, Washington, who for years has called himself "the pioneer osteopath of Spokane," has broken out in page display newspaper advertising as the "Vitalo" Expert. He says he's the discoverer. He says its great. Here are some things that he says of himself:

"I Stimulate Dilatory Nerve Action; I Vivify Sluggish Blood; I Arouse Lazy Muscles." In these statements Dr. Dodson embodies the principal features included in Vitalo. While these symptoms are not necessarily serious in themselves, they lead to chronic conditions, which, if treated in the earlier stages, alleviate future suffering, prevent the oncoming of painful conditions and lift a heavy burden from the human life.

Dr. Dodson believes that the nerves, the blood and the muscles should be properly developed, carefully attended to and frequently examined, and his treatment implies all of this; in fact, the secret of Dr. Dodson's success in the application of VITALO has demonstrated that he has discovered the cause of all human ailments in these three conditions. He firm-



Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, of Chicago, who made an exhaustive report on Illinois legislative situation before the state association at Decatur.

ly believes that he can trace any chronic or functional trouble to one of these three things. This is the basis of Vitalo.

WHAT VITALO MEANS.

Although there is not now a technical definition for the word Vitalo, Dr. Dodson is firmly convinced that his method of treating functional and chronic diseases of all kinds will be so successful that the word will soon come to mean more to humanity than any medical term that has ever been invented. The most comprehensive definition of the term Vitalo is the fact that it successfully treats, relieves and permanently cures all muscular, nervous and blood diseases. Medicine can do no more. Surgery can not do as much. More than this, Vitalo works at the real root of diseases. Vitalo means prompt as well as permanent cure. The predominating feature of Vitalo as discovered by Dr. Dodson is that he uses no drugs and does not require any surgical instruments. His treatment is the most rational of any known method.

SEE DOCTOR DODSON.

Dr. Dodson has made arrangements in his apartments, suite 595, 506, 507 and 508, Jamieson block, to accommodate all who suffer. He has lengthened his office hours so as to be present in his study from 8:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening and he returns after supper at 7 o'clock, remaining until 8. Consul-

Glyco Thymoline

CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

**NASAL, THROAT
INTESTINAL
STOMACH, RECTAL
& UTERO-VAGINAL**

**KRESS & OWEN COMPANY,
210 Fulton St., New York**

tations with Dr. Dodson about Vitalo are absolutely free. Having graduated from professional schools he is able to diagnose any case quickly and prescribe treatment at once. Hundreds have called upon him in one day, received treatment and experienced great relief within an hour. He urges all who are sick, afflicted or painstricken to call for consultation, at least. If Vitalo can not help those who call, Dr. Dodson will be frank enough to say so at once, though he has yet to discover a disease to which Vitalo is not applicable. Dr. Dodson will also make appointments by telephone to call at the home of those who are not able to come to his office.

This is interspersed with testimonials of cures, one being heralded as follows:
"Dr. Dodson absolutely and permanently cured four members of one prominent Spokane family."

It is too bad that some D. O. will every now and then go over into the ranks of the patent-medicine advertisers and put up a catch-penny confidence game like that. The osteopathic profession is swift to enforce the same sort of professional ostracism that every other branch of the profession visits upon such offenders.

AMONG THE STATES.

(Continued from page 9.)

theory and practice of osteopathy." We have not had any direct report from this meeting concerning such expressions of opinions and print it on the authority of the Des Moines newspapers for what it may be worth.

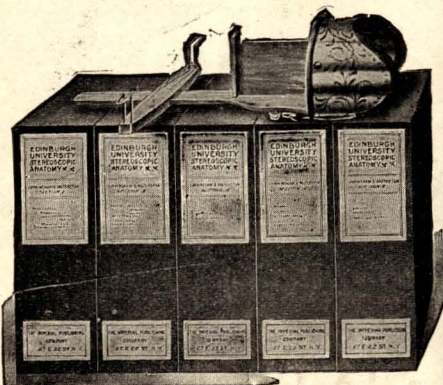
Dr. Hildreth Takes a Rest.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth announced that his resignation has been presented and accepted as physician-in-charge of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Sanitarium at St. Louis, owing to his need of taking a protracted rest. He has been succeeded by Dr. Wm. D. Dobson, formerly dean of the A. S. O., who needs no introduction to our profession. Dr. Dobson will have associated with him his son, Dr. Walter N. Dobson. Dr. Hildreth announces that he will continue to be as loyal a supporter of the institution as ever, but is compelled to take a protracted rest, after his many years of indefatigable application to duty. His mail addresses will continue to be 803 N. Garrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and

The Edinburgh University Stereoscopic Anatomy

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Contains 250 Dissections
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Are you up on your anatomy?
Can you instantly demonstrate it to
your patients?

This new method is a good one, very helpful to students and practitioners in their anatomical studies. I cordially recommend it to the osteopathic profession.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D.

Send for descriptive printed matter
and mention this journal

Imperial Publishing Co., 27 E. 22d St., New York

Webster Grove, Mo. Dr. Hildreth, of course, expects to greet his friends at Norfolk this summer.

Missouri Board "Glad Hands" Nine.

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Board of Osteopathy was held June 13th in Mexico. Members of the board present were: President, W. F. Traugher, of Mexico; secretary, C. E. Boxx, of Cameron; treasurer, A. L. McKenzie, of Kansas City, and J. H. Crenshaw, of St. Louis. The papers of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, were graded. There were nine applicants for license to practice. Special examinations will be held in St. Louis and Kansas City on July 1. The board authorized the secretary to make a list of all the practitioners in the state in order to ascertain what persons are practicing illegally.

K. C. Women D. O.'s Meet.

The Women's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., held their last meeting for the year Tuesday evening, June 4th. The program for the evening was a paper by Dr. Mada Oliver, subject "Ribs," followed by a general discussion and clinic. The association will begin its next year's work Tuesday evening, Sept. 3d. A very interesting and practical program has been arranged for the year and the members are looking forward to accomplishing some good work. A very cordial invitation to these meetings is extended to all lady D. O.'s who may be in the city. Meetings are held the first Tuesday evening of each month.—*Matilda E. Loper, D. O., Secretary.*

Osteopathic Testimony Shut Out.

In United States court, at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 11, Judge Thompson sustained an objection of attorneys to the introduction of testimony of an osteopath on the ground that an osteopath is not a regular practitioner of medicine.

In the suit of Clara Collins against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for \$2,500 damages, Attorney Booth, for the defendant, objected to the deposition of a woman osteopath of Omaha on the ground that the supreme court of Ohio has decided that an osteopath is not a practitioner, in that he cannot be held amenable to the law regarding the conduct of a regular practitioner of medicine or surgery. The deposition is being held pending the decision of the court.—*Columbus Journal.*

Wanted: Sanitorium Capital.

Dear Doctor Bunting: I am not a promoter, but I want to interest you in a scheme so that you can put me in touch with those who may become interested. There is here one of the best locations for a sanitarium possible, a piece of property highly improved and a location that cannot be better, and a good supply of excellent water. It will, of course, take some money to swing the proposition, but the investment will be as good as bank stock. I shall appreciate very much any suggestions from you as to the best way to get this matter before the osteopathic profession.—*Sincerely, Warren Taylor, Room 18 Hopkins Block, Santa Barbara, California.* [Anybody who is interested would better write Dr. Taylor.—Editor.]

Western Pennsy's D. O.'s Meet.

The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society held its third meeting for this season at Hotel Henry, Pittsburg, Saturday evening, June 1st, 1907. The profession in the western section of the state was well represented, some traveling over 200 miles to attend. An elegant banquet was served at 7:30 o'clock, after which Dr. Wm. Rohacek of Greensburg, president of the society, introduced Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis, Ind., who spoke on

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Malnutrition, Convalescence.
STOMACH TROUBLES GENERALLY

IN THE TREATMENT OF
DISEASE BY OSTEOPATHIC
METHODS, Protos will be
found to be a valuable assistant.

The sick individual cannot eat,
digest or assimilate food, which
the normal individual can.

In the treatment of stomach
and intestinal diseases, in which
digestion and assimilation are
always poor, Protos is the food
par excellence because it is easily
digested and readily assimilated

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Protos Food Mfg. Co.
CHICAGO

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MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED COLLEGES

The foremost Osteopathic College
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various departments.

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Public Lectures and Clinics open to
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Faculty selected for their high quali-
fications and fitness in teaching, rep-
resenting four Osteopathic Colleges.

Admission and curriculum conform
to the highest standard of Osteopathic
Education.

Dissection and Clinical advantages
unequaled by any other school.

Students are admitted only by vote
of the Faculty.

The next class matriculates Septem-
ber 17, 1907.

Write for catalog, application blank and
Journal to the

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of
Osteopathy,
33rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.
Established 1896.

THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY
NEXT CLASS ENTERS JANUARY 29, 1907

D. L. TASKER, D. O., D. Sc. O.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Osteopathy.

C. A. WHITING, Sc. D., D. O.
CHAIRMAN OF THE FACULTY

This college has long stood for thorough
and practical professional training. It asks
the favorable consideration of such men and
women as wish to base their practice of
Osteopathy upon a thoroughly scientific
foundation.

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Clinical Advantages Unsurpassed.

Work Throughout Based Upon Laboratory Methods.
Faculty Composed of Specialists in Their Several
Lines Who Have Had Wide Experience in Teaching.
Excellent Opportunities are Offered for Post-
Graduate Work.

For Catalogue or Further Information, address

W. J. COOK, Business Manager
Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

"The Treatment of Acute Diseases." This was Dr. Clark's second appearance before the society this year. He also conducted a clinic a number of cases being present. A short time was devoted to business and the recounting of the valiant fight made by the osteopaths before the state legislature. The society is only in its second year, but it already exerts a strong influence for osteopathy in the western end of the state.—Robert H. Miller, Secy., Washington, Pa.

Those Who are Legal Tar Heelers.

The North Carolina Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration met in Raleigh May 31st to pass upon applications for license to practice. The members of the board, all of whom were present, are: Dr. W. B. Meacham, Asheville, President; E. H. Tucker, Greensboro, Secretary; H. F. Ray, Charlotte, Treasurer; Dr. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh, and Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro. Twenty out of the twenty-seven applications before the board were granted licenses. Those licensed to practice in North Carolina are as follows:

Drs. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh; W. K. Hale, Hendersonville; R. E. Markham, Wilmington; L. C. Markham, Wilmington; A. A. Basye, Statesville; Della Kevil Stevens, Smithfield; S. W. Tucker, Greensboro; E. C. Armstrong, New Bern; E. I. Carson, Wilson; M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount; R. M. Armstrong, Salisbury; W. B. Meacham, Asheville; A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro; H. F. Ray, Charlotte; R. S. Collier, Saluda; A. R. Tucker, Durham; E. B. Hale, Hendersonville.

Blind Osteopaths Welcome Now in Iowa.

Attorney General Byers, of Iowa, by rendering an opinion last month, reverses a former decision relating to blind osteopaths who wish to practice in the state of Iowa, proclaiming that field now open to those of our profession who are so afflicted. The latest opinion is that there is nothing in the law that justifies the board of medical examiners refusing a blind D. O. otherwise qualified taking the examination. "The written question," states the opinion, "may be read to him by the secretary, or by some person named by the board on request of the applicant, and his answers, written by himself on the typewriter, or dictated by him to a stenographer, or by him to a phonograph, his answers being recorded and transcribed by a typewriter; and an examination conducted in this way would, in my opinion, be in compliance with the code sections under consideration." The inquiry arises on the application of Dr. J. R. Ehink, of Madison County. This decision—which is a return to common sense—puts the matter back on a basis of sanity and will permit other blind practitioners who want to qualify for practice in Iowa to do so. At the time that former absurd ruling was adopted against blind physicians two years ago, "The O. P." denounced it as a farce and predicted it would only be a short time until the ruling was reversed.

Memorial Tablets Unveiled.

One of the most solemn and notable professional gatherings recorded in the history of the profession was the memorial address by Dr. A. G. Hildreth and the unveiling of memorial tablets to three pioneer osteopaths at the Tri-State Convention at Kirksville, May 25th. This feature of the program was in accordance with the decree of the American Osteopathic Association, which at the national meeting at Put-in-Bay last summer made provision for honoring the memory of three deceased leaders in osteopathic work. The profession's honored dead are Guy D. Hulett, Henry E. Patterson and Wilfred L. Riggs. The Memorial Tablet put up at the A. S. O. bears these names with the dates of birth and death of each and this inscription: "Grate-

fully to commemorate those who gave of their lives that osteopathy might become established and whose names are enshrined in the breasts of their fellows, this tablet is erected by the American Osteopathic Association, 1907." Dr. Hildreth made a very feeling address, paying well deserved tributes to the noble and laudable qualities of mind and heart of these deceased co-laborers in the osteopathic vineyard. From his intimate personal acquaintance with each of these deceased brothers no better man than Dr. Hildreth could have been entrusted with this mission.

Dr. C. L. Parsons Won First Prize.

Through a peculiar error that dates back almost a year, an announcement was made in the last "O. P." that Dr. Charles A. Wheelan, of Santa Fe, N. M., was the author of the essay "Nervous Control of All Bodily Action," which had won first prize in "O. H.'s" recent contest. As a matter of fact this essay was written by Dr. C. L. Parsons, of Roswell, N. M., and we herewith take back the honor recently conferred unjustly on Dr. Wheelan and place the laurels upon the brow of Dr. Parsons. It happened at the time this essay was published that the author's name got switched on it so that he was temporarily deprived of the credit for his good work at the time that it was published. One mistake leads to another and the error became perpetuated in getting up "copy" announcing the winner of the first prize in the last issue. Dr. C. L. Parsons is a clever writer and his article was a most excellent one and we are proud to announce him the winner of the first prize. Incidentally, he is running a high grade osteopathic and climatic sanitarium at Roswell, New Mexico, and the profession would do well to send their patients to him who need the benefit of climatic assistance.

The Best Yet.

Tableux.

Scene I—Office; 'phone rings. "Hello!"
"Hello; is this Dr. Beaven?"
"No; this is Dr. Miller, his partner."
"Has Dr. B. a patient at Mt. Vernon, a Mrs. H.?"
"Yes, ma'am."
"I am a friend of hers and I want to make an appointment to meet Dr. B."
"What time can you call? We leave the office at 5 p. m."
"I can't come before 5:30."
"All right. I'll have Dr. B. wait for you. Good bye."

Scene II—Office, 5:45 p. m. Dr. Beaven, waiting, vexed. Enter lady.

"Is this Dr. B.?"
"Yes, ma'am."
"I am Miss Dr. G., chiropractor, of Mr. Vernon. I called to see if I could arrange to give you a few lessons how to treat so you could take my patients at Mt. Vernon, as I am going away."!!!

(Adieu, a-do, skidoo, 23 for you!)

P. S.—Dr. Beaven has rallied from the shock and is on a fair way to recovery. Respectfully, S. B. Miller, D. O., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 13.

Chicago Osteopathic Merger Concluded.

The last step in the formal proceedings of consolidating the two Chicago societies into one body, to be known as the Chicago Osteopathic Association, was taken the night of June 6th, when the osteopaths of Chicago assembled at the office of Dr. Carl P. McConnell, 57 Washington street, and concluded the merger. Dr. E. R. Proctor presided. The constitution was signed and \$2 was paid by those present, which constitutes them charter members. There was about an equal representation of the two old societies present. The officers elected were Dr. E. R. Proctor, president; Dr. W. Burr Allen, vice presi-

dent; Dr. Furman J. Smith, 545 West 62d street, secretary and treasurer. It was agreed to leave open the opportunity to sign the constitution as charter members until the regular meeting in October. Dr. J. B. Littlejohn presented the association a hearty invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, June 7th. Thus concludes the merger of the two societies, which insures a bright era for osteopathic fellowship in Chicago in the future.

Texans Satisfied.

Honorable Sidney M. Samuels, of Fort Worth, Texas, addressed the members of the State Osteopathic Organization at Houston June 7th, and in conclusion decided that under the new law osteopaths stand on an equal footing with members of the other schools of medicine in Texas and have nothing to fear under an operation of the so-called one board bill. Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis addressed the association in behalf of the parent college. Thirty-six members of the association set out a banquet, with Dr.

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DR. C. W. FARWELL

612 N. Y. Life Bldg. OMAHA, NEB.

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"The Roswell Tent City and Sanitarium" is an osteopathic institution where the benefits of the best climate on earth are combined with competent osteopathic attention. Don't make the mistake of keeping your tubercular patients north until it is too late for climatic changes to benefit. Patients are charged \$15 per week for board, lodging, osteopathic treatments and supervision, or \$10 per week without treatment. Write for details.

C. L. PARSONS, D. O.
ROSWELL NEW MEXICO

TABLES TABLES TABLES

We manufacture the tables that look well and wear well. Price list and samples of covers sent on request. Folding tables, strong and durable, \$5.50.

Dr. George T. Hayman, 317 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia

W. E. Noonan of Austin as toastmaster. Before this meeting some of the members had come to entertain the view that osteopaths were in a precarious position, but the opinion seemed to be unanimous, after taking counsel on the subject, that everything was satisfactory. Galveston was named as the place of the next meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. P. Terrell, Dallas; first vice president, Dr. J. S. Crawford, Denver; second vice president, Dr. A. Virginia Spate, Sherman; secretary and treasurer, Dr. R. R. Norwood, Mineral Wells. New trustees were added to the board as follows: Dr. A. D. Ray of Cleburne and Dr. Nathaniel Lynch of Houston. The following committee on transportation was elected: Drs. J. L. Ray, Fort Worth; Julia May Sarratt, Waco, and Nellie Hassell, San Antonio. Dr. J. L. Holloway, the retiring president of the association, was elected as a delegate to the national convention of osteopaths which is to meet in Norfolk, Va., on August 26.

Still College Professors "Not Guilty."

Dr. R. L. Stephens, of the faculty of Still College of Osteopathy, was acquitted in the district court last Wednesday of the charge of practicing as a physician and obstetrician without a license. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock and at 8:30 o'clock in the evening it returned a verdict of not guilty. The case attracted wide attention, not merely in this city and state, but throughout the country. The accusation was made that Dr. Stephens and Dr. Nettie Olds Haight, who was also a defendant in a similar case, which will now be dismissed, were practicing and that they had taken obstetric cases, although not holding licenses as practicing physicians. The matter was taken to the grand jury, which returned indictments. In the taking of evidence it was disclosed that these two were not practicing as physicians, but that they were merely teachers in the college and that their contracts with the college trustees provided that they should take no patients nor do work outside the college. The college authorities declared that the obstetric cases in question were cases under the direction of the Still college hospital and infirmary and not cases of the defendants. The instructions of the judge to the jury were that if the defendant was only a teacher in the college and that the cases were hospital cases, then it should find for the defendant, which it did. A noticeable fact in the plea of the county attorney before the jury was that he paid a very high compliment to Dr. Stephens and to Dr. Haight for their competency in their profession. The county attorney pointed out that the evidence given by Dr. Haight and Dr. Stephens on the stand disclosed their eminent qualifications for the work they are doing and that they are leaders in their chosen work.—*Des Moines News.*

How About the Traction Couch?

Editor *The O. P.*: Are you aware that the "Traction Couch Co." emanates from the Langworthy, or chiropractic" outfit, and that the same studied deception is manifest in the advertisement as has characterized some of Langworthy's previous movements, in that he is very careful not to mention the fact that it is born of chiropractic parentage? Every time an osteopath buys one of those instruments of torture he or she is contributing just that much toward furthering their interests. I have had several letters from different ones over the country in regard to the traction couch and each and every time I have spared no pains to place the matter in its true light. I should be glad to hear from you in regard to the matter and trust that we may find some way of doing away with that advertisement without working you an injustice.—*Very respectfully, Drs. Burd & Burd, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*

[I believe you mentioned that the Langworthys were interested in this couch once before, doctors. I can't see that that affects the merits of such a couch, one way or the other. If it is a good thing, it doesn't matter what its parentage has been, and if it's no good, it ought to be thrown down on its own account. I have the impression that our D. O.'s who are using these traction couches find them useful. If not, these columns are open. Speak up, you who know.]

Dr. Gerdine to Study in Europe.

Dr. Gerdine, professor of neurology and psychiatry of the American School of Osteopathy, has asked for a year's leave of absence in order that he may go to Europe and pursue further his studies on the nervous system. Dr. Gerdine has already studied abroad, having spent one and one-half years at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, after graduating at Harvard and spending a year at Johns Hopkins. He takes his degree this summer from the Rush Medical College, which is now affiliated with the University of Chicago. Although already eminently qualified for his work, Dr. Gerdine is very ambitious and desirous of obtaining the utmost knowledge that can be put at his disposal by the chief physiologists of Europe. He will study at Berlin and Vienna with such masters as Profs. Oppenheim, Mendel, Redlich and other recognized authorities on the nervous system. Dr. Gerdine is an honor to the American School of Osteopathy and our profession and we wish him the best of luck in his undertaking. We hope more of our teachers will be able to emulate his example and enjoy the best facilities for pursuing individual and special work that the world offers.

Medics Retaliate on Senator Foraker.

Our very staunch friend, U. S. Senator J. Foraker, of Ohio, has been getting into trouble with some of the bigotted medics of his bailiwick because of his uniform fairness and courtesy to osteopathy at the time that it was an issue recently in the U. S. Senate. The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio had its annual meeting at Cincinnati May 15th and adopted resolutions pledging the organization to oppose in every way possible the bill of Senator Foraker. The Senator replied May 20th in an open letter to one of the Ohio editors, which contained this clause: "As to the osteopathic matter, I introduced a bill providing for a board to examine all applicants for license to practice osteopathy in the District of Columbia. This bill did not confer on osteopaths the right to practice, for they already had that. Its sole purpose was to protect the public from incompetent and unskilled operators. The bill was referred to the committee on District of Columbia, of which Senator Gallinger, an allopathic physician, was the chairman. That committee referred the bill to the commissioners of the District for such comment as they might see fit to make. The commissioners of the District returned the bill with a unanimous recommendation that the senate committee act favorably. Thereupon the senate committee unanimously reported the bill favorably, Senator Gallinger making the report. Thereafter in due course the senate unanimously passed the bill. So far as the medical profession is concerned I do not know of any request they ever made of me that I did not honor in so far as I was able to do so."

We trust that Senator Foraker will never come to any grief for the encouragement he has shown the osteopaths, and we do not believe that when issues like this get before the public that the bigotry of the medical fraternity will cost him any votes, for every bigoted M. D. who boycotts him there will probably be twenty fair-minded citizens who will support him because of his fairness.

An Osteopathic College of Optics.

Dr. D. B. Fordyce, of Ellsworth, Kansas, writes us as follows respecting his new College of Osteopathic Optics, whose advertisement we print in this issue:

"Dear Doctor: Your inquiry of the 12th inst. at hand, forwarded to me from Ellsworth, Kansas. I am at Ridgeway, Missouri, visiting my parents at present, but will return to Ellsworth this week.

"The American Osteopathic College of Optics was organized by Dr. J. M. Downs, M. D., and myself. It is a chartered institution for the purpose of teaching optics, principally by mail, but will give personal attendance courses to those who may come to Ellsworth for the work. Dr. Downs is of the 1905 class of the P. & S. of your city. He is a very bright and liberal young man. He and I have been associated for the past year in ophthalmological work. Dr. Downs does the surgical end of the work, while I do the refracting. We expect to have our catalog out in about thirty days and will then send you a copy.

"There will be other members of the osteopathic profession who will serve as members of the faculty whose names will appear on the catalog and whom, as yet, we have not definitely decided upon.

"We have a complete optical equipment consisting of the latest Geneva retinoscope and ophthalmoscope and two No. 32 pr. Frial sets of lenses, one Geneva electric refractometer, and in our private libraries we have fifteen or sixteen volumes of the best works on ophthalmology and refraction.

"We assure you that we will conduct our institution on an ethical basis that will be a credit to both our professions. Dr. Downs is a member of the A. M. A. and I am a member of the A. O. A. *Very respectfully, D. B. Gordyce, D. O., Ellsworth, Kansas, June 16.*

Publishers' Dept.

A SPLENDID CHATTY NUMBER FOR JULY.

OUR July issue of "*O. H.*" has been packed full of entertainment in order to make it alluring summer reading for sick and well alike. Its leading article is entitled "The Story of a Slipped Rib," which reports a true osteopathic case of one who suffered more than a decade from a slipped rib after being subjected to almost every imaginable form of treatment without relieving pains in the side, which condition was discovered and corrected by an osteopath at a single treatment. It is written by the editor.

The main idea in this story is pointing out the entirely different method of diagnosis characteristic of our practice. Incidentally, through the chatty conversation which carries the story, the reader is taught a lot of fundamental truths about our science which many who need to be in possession of such facts will never absorb if made to get it from more didactic stories. Everybody whose eye lands on this story anywhere from the first paragraph to the last will read it through for the absorbing interest it carries. Every practitioner of osteopathy in the world should utilize the opportunity of driving home several important truths to the minds of disinterested or prejudiced people which the wide circulation of this single article can accomplish.

There is another very chatty, interesting and up-to-date story entitled "Appendicitis—The Modern Treatment." Every man of affairs is interested in appendicitis. Most of those who live well, live in dread of it. Anything written intelligently and simply on this subject, either in the newspapers or magazines, is sure to be devoured by nearly all intelligent people. The women will read it not less than the men—not because they spend so

the minds of the average person not better informed, either that it is a very limited practice or that it is only safe to administer osteopathic treatment in the form of massage under the direction of a pill doctor, or some other nonsensical idea such as is commonly prevalent.

The only way in which our practitioners can successfully overcome these erroneous views on the part of the great majority of the people of this land is to keep up their good work of curing patients, who then become living witnesses to their skill and the effectiveness of our science, and also by continuing to wage the very effective educational campaign by the circulation of high-grade field literature that a decade has demonstrated to be an invaluable right-arm to our cause.

We invite all practitioners who have not yet begun to use good field literature systematically among both patients and those in their fields who are not yet interested in osteopathy, to correspond with us with a view to beginning at once. We are preparing to supply the field with field literature that will cover practically the entire range of ordinary diseases encountered in the practice, and we will give good inducements to those who are ready to begin now to entrust us with the direction of their campaigns of education.

Whether you have ever used the best form of field literature or not, Doctor, so long as you are not doing anything to aid this educational campaign today, will you not write us and take up the proposition as applied to your field?

Fraternally yours,
Henry Stanhope Bunting, D. O.,
Editor "Osteopathic Health."

LEFT OVER NUMBERS OF OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH.

FOR the benefit of the osteopath's campaign for new practice this summer, we print herewith the table of contents of such back numbers as we have copies on hand for sale at \$2 per hundred copies, expressage extra:

June, 1905.

Neuritis and Nerve Exhaustion; Economy of Osteopathy; Chronic Dysentery in the Army; Bed-wetting in Childhood; Catarrh Not Incurable; Functional Heart Diseases; Liver, Captain of Industry, Being a Study of the Commonest Liver Disturbances.

December, 1906.

The Cure of Acute Bright's Disease; That "Cold" in the Head; Functional Heart Diseases; Indigestion Has a Cause; Sprains and Displacements; Rheumatism, Prostatic Troubles and Other Ills.

January, 1907.

An Insurance Policy Against Pneumonia; What Osteopathy Has Done for the Afflicted; Treatment Neither Indelicate nor Severe; Nerve Freedom vs. Artificial Rest; Lameness from Small Dislocations; Sick Headache; the Rheumatic's Reasonable Hope; Getting Immunity from Winter's Ills; Constipation Not Hard to Cure; Osteopathy—What is it?

February, 1907.

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin.

March, 1907.

"Do You Value Your Life? It's Easy to Understand Osteopathy; Why Osteopathy Is Not Massage; A Truce to Asthmatics; Constipation Curable; Women Who Suffer; Throat Troubles are Spring's Sorrow.

June, 1907.

As Viewed by an Old-School Physician Who Investigated; Treat Hay Fever Now; Osteopathic Principles; Surgery; Diphtheria and Germ Diseases; Eye Troubles that are Reflex; Why You May Feel Worse After Treatment; Mask a Headache or Cure It? The Manner of Giving an Osteopathic Treatment; Rheumatism—or What?

May, 1907.

Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure; Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down; How Acute Ills Become Chronic; The Testimony of the Glands; Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammations; Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady; Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms; Prostatic Troubles from Pressure; Liver Disturbed by Pressures; Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure; Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect; What Pressure on the Brain Will Do; Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

THE MAY ISSUE

OF

Osteopathic Health

Gives new illustrations of the osteopathic principle that disease is largely pressure induced by considering a variety of glandular disturbances which largely are the palpable effect of mere mechanical pressure.

The brain also is shown to be peculiarly sensitive to pressures.

While this issue of *Osteopathic Health* forms in its entirety a very interesting and readable brochure, its constituent parts are really separate short stories, each lucid and complete, upon the following topics:

Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure.

Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down.

How Acute Ills Become Chronic. The Testimony of the Glands.

Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammations.

Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady.

Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms.

Prostatic Troubles from Pressure.

Liver Disturbed by Pressures.

Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure.

Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect.

What Pressure on the Brain Will Do.

Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

This number of *Osteopathic Health* is from the pen of the editor and is offered in the belief that it will do excellent missionary work wherever circulated.

Have you ordered a supply of this May Issue? May we send a hundred copies to your order today?

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171 Washington St., Chicago

Personals.

Dr. Nettie Olds Haight of Des Moines, Ia., has been ill for some days. She is, however, getting along nicely and will soon be able to resume her duties.

Dr. J. F. Sprauhurst of Indianapolis, Ind., has opened a branch office at Danville, Ind.

Dr. Mary E. Harwood of Kansas City, Mo., is enjoying an extended trip on the Pacific Coast. Dr. E. B. Veazie is taking care of her practice while she is away.

Locations.

Dr. A. H. Lillard, A-07, at Canton, Mo.
M. L. Sims, A-07, Union, S. C.

Removals.

Dr. E. T. Riley from Pass Christian, Miss., to Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. John T. Elder from Ft. Worth, Tex., to Graham, Tex.

Dr. Mary Morgan from Santa Clara, Cal., to Los Gatos, Cal.

Dr. Emilie L. Greene from Ferguson Blk., to 676 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Geo. J. Market from 325 W. 124th St., New York, N. Y., to 52 15th St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Drs. Stevenson & Stevenson from 719 No. Sixth St., Harrisburg, Pa., to their old home, Sherman, Tex. The street address is 542 So. Crockett St.

Dr. J. D. Glover from 2238 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Cal., to 122 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. C. V. McNeal from Lewiston, Idaho, to 409 Eitel Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Guy Hudson from Georgetown, Wash., to Eitel Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. M. C. O'Brien from 47 William St., to 12 N. Main St., Pittston, Pa.

Dr. C. L. Sheppard from Mount Pleasant, Pa., to Owosso, Mich.

Dr. George A. Pontius from 89 Main St., to Suite 45-47 Savings Bank Bldg., Lockport, N. Y.

Married.

Mrs. Dr. Ella P. Ray to Mr. Myron E. Hicks, of Tulsa, Ind. Ter., May 26th. Will be at home at Suite 21-24 Boston Bldg., Tulsa, I. T.

Dr. Elsie V. Fletcher to Mr. Lou L. Haight, of Des Moines, Ia., May 29th.

Born.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Blair of St. Petersburg, Fla., June 7th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco, Calif., April 6th, a daughter.

Like a Feast from Home.

The sample copy of *The Osteopathic Physician* reached me yesterday and I "devoured" it at one sitting and considered I had enjoyed a rare feast, such as I had not had since I left my alma mater. I also received your good letter and, if *The O. P.* is not worth one dollar per year, your letter made up the deficit, and so I enclose the required cash for a year's subscription.—*Very respectfully, Martha S. Cox, D. O., Joplin, Missouri.*

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE; my practice and office furniture. Good county seat town of 2,500 inhabitants. Paid \$2,500 cash last year. Established 6 years. Reasons for selling have good proposition offered me west. Address C. A. Lane, Albany, Mo.

FOR SALE—GOOD OSTEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Ill. town 12,000 pop.; 8 years established; only osteopath in 25 miles. We need a rest. Address D. O., care O. P.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED OFFICES IN New York City. Centrally located; for certain days in the week. Apply A. D., 101 Osteopathic Physician, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE AND OFFICE FURNITURE in growing town of 15,000. Best field in the west for a good D. O. Price \$300 cash. Don't answer unless you have good references and the money. Address 166, care O. P.

WANTED—MAN D. O. (OR MAN AND WIFE) to take office and residence through summer. Good practice and easy terms. Might sell later. A. P. Kidwell, Swift Blk., Pueblo, Colo.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE ESTABLISHED four years. Town of 3,000; thickly settled farming community. Nearest osteopath 21 miles. Reason for selling, want to take post-graduate course. Address 167, care O. P.

WANTED—EDUCATED OSTEOPATH TO work through medical college. State preliminary education. Address Pan-Path, Chicago.