

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**July 1912**

**Vol. 22, No. 1**

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# The Osteopathic Physician

Volume XXII.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1912

Number 1

## Osteopathy Fifty Years Hence

By RUSSELL DUANE, of the Philadelphia Bar.\*

AT previous commencements of this institution the origin and history of osteopathy have frequently been the subject of discussion and review. On this occasion it is my purpose to say a few words as to the probable future of osteopathy and of the various channels through which its influence is likely to be enforced and extended. The great Doctor Still once said, "Osteopathy is a science fifty years ahead of the times." In the spirit of this remark let us try to forecast the future of the profession and picture to ourselves what its status is likely to be fifty years hence after the times have caught up with osteopathy.

I. Probably the most characteristic single medical thought of our day is the idea that "prevention" of disease is more certain in its result and in every way preferable to an attempted "cure." Measures of prevention have in recent years occupied a position of increasing importance both with our public authorities and with the medical profession, and many terrible diseases like yellow fever and smallpox have thus been eliminated or largely reduced. It is said that a custom exists in some parts of China according to which medical men are paid by their patients for keeping them well, and that as a penalty for failure to do this, medical attendance must be furnished free whenever the patient becomes ill. By the end of the next half century, with the growth in popular intelligence which may reasonably be expected within that time, this idea of "prevention" is likely to control the habits and practices of the entire community. With that development will naturally come about a corresponding progress in those branches of medical science and medical art which have as their direct aim the production and maintenance of health, as contrasted with those branches which are merely available to cure existing illness. In the science of osteopathy the element of prevention is at least equally prominent with the element of cure, and hence osteopathy is certain to share in the progress of popular intelligence toward the universal use of preventive measures. Osteopathy is well adapted to cure the patient of manifold ills; but an even more important function of osteopathy is the removal of causes likely to produce ills. Osteopathy aims at catching the patient before he becomes too much of a patient. Its object is to rectify the irregularities of bony structure, muscles or nerves before the aberration becomes so great as to induce active disease. From the osteopathic standpoint the number of ill persons in a community is not to be estimated by counting up the inmates of hospitals and sanitariums or the number of those confined to bed in private dwellings. On the contrary, those denominated ill should include all persons who are conscious of a lack of strength, vitality or efficiency which can properly be attributed to any physical derangement, however slight it may be in its present existing stage. It has been estimated that over ninety per cent of the persons one would meet on Chestnut Street at any hour in the day are

in need of some physical correction such as osteopathy affords. In many cases this physical derangement is so slight that the person in question has no consciousness that anything is wrong, yet there exists in that person's organism an ever-present source of irritation and disturbance



Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, Colo., recently appointed by Governor Shafroth as a member of the Colorado Board of Medical Examiners. This is a purely medical board, and heretofore osteopaths have had no representation. The allopaths of the state say that Dr. Bolles is not eligible and have threatened to contest the appointment. Dr. Bolles has an excellent reputation as a skillful physician, and the allopaths will experience considerable difficulty in getting her removed from the board, if she desires to continue to hold the position.

of function which in time may readily grow to serious proportions. At the present moment the community generally does not appreciate the need of having minor structural derangements corrected. The field of osteopathy is unfortunately curtailed through the ignorance of a large section of the public as to what it is, its past history, the scientific theory underlying it and the character of the cures which it has effected. Fifty years hence the community will recognize the fact that osteopathy affords the most effective means known to medical science of correcting physical errors and defects having the most untoward possibilities and thus of preventing the occurrence of the gravest evils and diseases. Today every intelligent man recognizes the importance of having detailed scientific care given at stated intervals to such portions of his body, for example, as the eyes and the teeth, and he recognizes that such attention to be efficacious must be given promptly and with regularity. Out of this recognition have developed two of the greatest, most useful and most profitable professions, viz., those of the oculist and the dentist. In time every man of intelligence will

apply the same wise rule to the remainder of his physical structure, and even when in apparent health will seek examination and, if necessary, treatment at regular intervals from his osteopath with the same care which he now exercises as regards his oculist and his dentist. With that care will come the corresponding reward that if anything is wrong with the patient in any physical aspect it can be set straight before an illness or disease supervenes.

II. There is excellent reason to believe that the growing employment of osteopathy in the prevention and cure of disease will be accompanied during the next half century by a steadily increasing application of its methods to cases of traumatism. Osteopathy is peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of injuries occasioned by violent accidents. Scientifically analyzed, all accidents involve an impact by some form of fortuitous violence upon one or more points of the physical structure. For simple bruises and lacerations Nature furnishes certain rough and ready remedies, but if the impact is severe, injury is likely to ensue to the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves or possibly the internal organs, such as requires external mechanical readjustment. For illustration, I would point to a case which came to my knowledge of a patient who sustained displacement of several vertebrae in the neck as the result of a violent fall from a horse. By osteopathic means a complete cure was effected in less than half an hour of an injury which without it would probably have resulted in life-long deformity, accompanied by partial paralysis. Not only is osteopathy effective in replacing members disturbed by violent accidents, but it also accomplishes the ensuing result of alleviating the equally serious symptoms of a nervous character which so often follow accidents causing some kind of displacement. The fact that the great mass of the community habitually go about with imperfect physical structures and in a low state of physical vitality is shown by the frequency with which evil consequences of a nervous character ensue upon the happening of very trifling accidents. The explanation is that, from an osteopathic standpoint, such a patient, although not aware of the fact, is in bad condition *before* the accident. Now, if osteopathy is promptly applied to the replacement of disturbed members and to the restoration of proper circulation and muscular and nerve action, the causes of nervous disturbances will be eliminated and a speedy cure accomplished.

III. I now approach the interesting subject of the probable relations which will exist fifty years hence between osteopathy and the various professions and industrial pursuits. In the matter of the treatment of accidents osteopathy comes into close relation with the practice of my own profession of the law. At the present time the accident cases pending in the courts of Philadelphia County constitute nearly one-half of all civil suits. This fact affords to all lawyers an exceptional opportunity to promote the welfare of their clients, as well as of the community, by advising such injured persons to undergo osteopathic examination and treatment for the purpose of curing their injuries. For many years past it has been my practice, whenever retained to represent a plaintiff in an accident case, to have my client examined by some leading osteopathic practitioner as a means of obtaining light upon the nature of his injury and the chance of its

\*An address delivered at the commencement exercises of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy at Witherpoon Hall on June 5, 1912.

cure. Where the examination has warranted it, I have always found it possible to influence the client to submit to the subsequent osteopathic treatment which his symptoms required. In some cases where I have been forced to give an adverse opinion from a legal standpoint and to tell the client that his case was hopeless, I have had the satisfaction of seeing him from a medical standpoint entirely cured or substantially relieved. While this method of curing the client before a jury has had an opportunity to assess damages is sometimes bad for the legal end of the case and always tends to reduce the fees of counsel, it means life and health to the plaintiff and sometimes a substantial reduction in the loss which would otherwise have ensued to the defendant. I believe the time will come when every well-informed and right-thinking lawyer will consider it his duty to his client not only to render him the best possible legal service, but also to advise him as to the most effective means of relieving such physical injuries as he has sustained. I will also indulge in the prediction that in another half century the great public service corporations will keep in their employ a staff of osteopaths whose duty it will be to administer free treatment to injured passengers, employes and other claimants. Such a system today, if well-equipped and maintained, would mean life and health to thousands of unfortunate victims and reduce the yearly accident bill of the railway corporations of the United States at least twenty millions of dollars.

I believe that the observed benefits of osteopathy in the treatment of accident cases will in time lead to its general adoption as an important element of industrial efficiency in the operation of large industrial plants. The ideal future of osteopathy will be realized when every employer of labor will regard it as not only his duty, but also to his interest, to cause each of his employes to be examined by a competent osteopath and all needed treatment given at the employer's expense for the purpose of putting the employee in a sound physical condition from an osteopathic standpoint. A moment's reflection will make it obvious that the body of an employee (and the same thing is true of the body of his employer) is simply a piece of machinery operating in a productive process. In more than a dozen of its aspects we can compare it, for example, with a locomotive or motor car, although it is infinitely more complex because adapted to so many more uses. If a "part" of a locomotive or motor car becomes broken or bent, or there is an "interference" of parts, not a moment is lost in taking it to the machine shop. The same intelligent care should be applied to the human machine. Such a system, if adopted, for example, by a manufacturer, would not in any sense be a charity. On the contrary it would mean increased profits to the employer through the larger returns made by the employe and a return made with infinitely less discomfort to himself. The cost would be a legitimate expense in the conduct of the business—as legitimate as the expenditure made for repairs or for oil in the operation of an engine. Not only would the life of the employe be prolonged and his health safeguarded and improved, but his efficiency would be permanently enhanced and time lost in avoidable illnesses be eliminated. The public will some day realize that very few persons ever become ill who have been put in good osteopathic condition at a time when they were apparently well.

IV. I also predict that the next half century will witness a constantly increasing association between the profession of osteopathy and public philanthropy. One of the greatest philanthropists which this country has ever produced once said in my hearing, "It is very hard to do good without doing a great deal more harm." This may be true of much of the public and private almsgiving of our time, but of the wisdom of that charity which gives health to the sick and strength to the weak, which makes the deformed whole and the crooked straight, there can be no possible manner of doubt. I foresee

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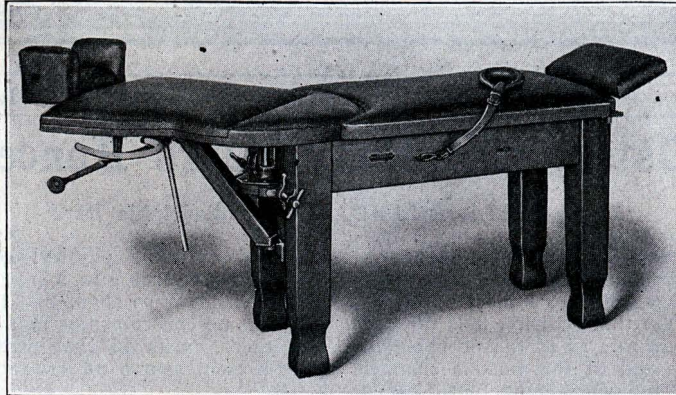
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a time when through the instrumentality of our great public charities osteopathic treatment will be furnished to those who need but cannot get it as part of a scientific system to accomplish their restoration to and maintenance in a condition of active industry and economic self-help. There will come a time when every well-equipped hospital will have its corps of osteopathic doctors and trained nurses. There ought to be and ultimately will be concurrent action and harmony of feeling between the various branches of the medical profession now so radically divided. In time the medical practitioner will, as a matter of course, call in and consult the osteopath in cases needing his skill, and the osteopath will freely call in as a consultant the medical practitioner, in order to secure his professional aid in such cases as may require it. Many of our foremost physicians, like the late Dr. Musser, have already recognized the wisdom of invoking the co-operation of able osteopaths in the treatment of many of their cases. In time osteopathy, in many classes of cases, will probably become the exclusive method of treatment recognized and enforced by leading practitioners of all schools and by medical associations. I may be mistaken, but that is my prediction. In time also I hope to see established what I believe would be the greatest charity within the power of any rich man to create, namely, "An Institute for Diagnosis." By this I mean a bureau to which any man or woman of any station in life, who was feeling ill, could go and obtain the service and advice of expert diagnosticians as to the nature of the patient's trouble and obtain the name of the specialist, whether osteopathic or otherwise, to whom the patient could resort for relief with the best chance of obtaining a cure.

In conclusion, I would say to the members of this graduating class that the realization of the future of osteopathy which I have endeavored to portray is in the hands, primarily, of the graduates of this and other similar osteopathic colleges; and secondarily, it depends upon the faithful co-operation of those laymen like myself who have had an opportunity to test its benefits and possibilities. I would have every graduate realize that he is charged with a personal responsibility to accomplish the results which I have outlined and which I believe to be well within the possibility of attainment. You who

have enjoyed the advantages of this institution are now called upon to administer a sacred trust. On your fidelity to duty depends the future of a great cause.

### Severe Case of Infantile Marasmus

DR. H. D. BOWERS of Tillamook and Newberg, Ore., recently attended one of his patients on a 175-mile trip. A mother who had come to Dr. Bowers with her eight-months' old babe for treatment for its malnutrition, upon being unexpectedly called home, insisted that the doctor return with her. Physicians at her home had diagnosed a severe marasmus as "just a simple indigestion," some three or four of them so pronouncing it. Because of the terrific slugging of the infant with anodynes and alkaloids, drying up all the body secretions, Dr. Bowers had the most severe case of his experience, the constipation being more stubborn than in any old chronic—in fact it was so stubborn as to be almost beyond belief. After two weeks' treatment, a natural bowel movement was secured. He has treated gray-headed men with constipation of years' standing that yielded within a week. The babe had no teeth, there being not the slightest sign of dentition until after three weeks' treatment. Now the incisors of both gums are appearing. This with the added vocal powers since treatment began, along with the pneumonic strip two inches wide, the whole length of the spinal area of the lungs, proves the claims of Holt in his *Pediatrics in Marasmic Affections*. This was also present in other cases of the disease, which Dr. Bowers has had under care and observation. Osteopathy not only cured the pneumonia manifest in the posterior border of the lungs, but it greatly aided nature in every other respect. To note the "bloom of health" in these cases snatched from the clutch of death is certainly encouraging to any physician. The mother, who lives in the country some distance from Tillamook, will stay in town for a time to make sure of regular treatment.

All Aboard for Detroit.

If you have neglected making reservations go any how; you will be taken care of.

## Officials of Osteopathic Organizations

Dr. Bumpus is serving his first year as treasurer of the Ohio society, and has proven himself a good business man by increasing the per cent of collections of dues and getting into the treasury a larger amount than has been there for a number of years. Dr. Bumpus graduated from the A. S. O. in 1907, and after passing the Missouri and Ohio examining boards, made his permanent location in East Liverpool. He has given a good deal of attention to a phase of medico-legal work, that of expert medical testimony in the courts. He has appeared as an expert witness in the courts of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and was the first osteopath to appear in this capacity. His qualifications as



Dr. G. W. Bumpus, of East Liverpool, Ohio.

an expert were contested, but the court allowed him to testify. Dr. Bumpus is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and at the National meeting at Detroit, will read a paper, "The Mechanical Changes Incident to Puberty."

Dr. Herroder is one of the live wires of an exceedingly wide-awake bunch of osteopaths who practice in the good old state of Michigan. He is ex-president of the state association, and at present chairman of the legislative committee of the same organization, as well as a member



Dr. T. L. Herroder, of Detroit, Michigan.

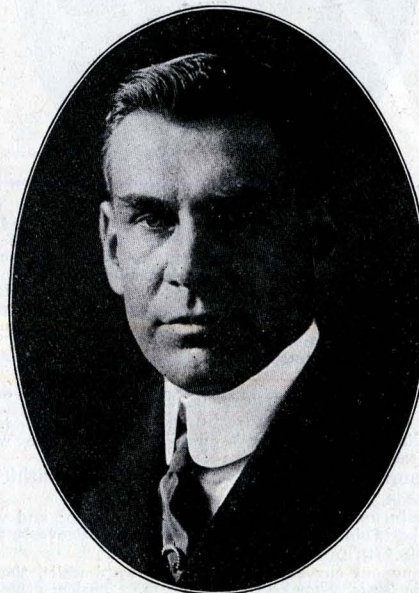
of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. He also is serving as chairman of the clinic committee of the national convention, which will occur at Detroit, July 29th to August 2nd. While president of the state association Dr. Herroder was one of the prime movers in the well-conducted campaign that secured the national convention for Detroit. Dr. Herroder is a great believer in publicity for the advancement of osteopathy, and at the Chicago convention last year he gave a notable address before the Michigan state meeting, advocating the use of publicity in the newspapers and secured a fund of \$2,500 to be used by a publicity bureau for publication of educational newspaper articles.



Dr. Mary E. Peck, of San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Peck is the well-known champion "fisher lady" of the profession, and is recognized as a champion angler by the sporting authorities of the country. For ten years she has been a strong and willing worker for the advancement of osteopathic organizations. She graduated from the A. S. O. in 1902, and very early helped to organize the Texas Osteopathic Association, and served as its vice-president. She has also been secretary of the association, and at present is a trustee. She was secretary of the Bexar County Osteopathic Association of San Antonio, and is a member of the Axis Club. Dr. Peck modestly says that she has "never to her knowledge broken anybody's neck or dislocated any ribs, but her success in practice testifies to the fact that she has straightened out a good many cervical kinks, and otherwise adjusted deranged anatomy to the entire satisfaction and welfare of the patients. Dr. Peck is just as good a "booster" for organized osteopathy as she is a practitioner and angler, and that is saying a good deal.

Dr. Goode is a stalwart association worker. He is president of the Boston Osteopathic Society, and ex-president of the New England Osteopathic Association, also secretary-treasurer of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts, and a member of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. Dr. Goode secured the passage of a bill, giving the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy the right to receive dead bodies for dissection, and was one of the hard workers who secured the bill of 1906 legalizing osteopathy in Massachusetts. The quill with which this bill was signed was presented to Dr. Goode by Governor Eben S. Draper. During his presidency of the New England Osteopathic Association, the membership was increased 40 per cent. The Boston Osteopathic Society has shown an increase of 30 per cent this year. Dr. Goode graduated from the A. S. O. in 1905, and is a post graduate of the Los Angeles College in 1910. He



Dr. George W. Goode, of Boston, Mass.

is an ardent club man, being a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston City Club, the Boston Art Club, the Field and Forest Club, and the Boston Press Club, and other organizations.

Dr. Dawes has had long experience in association work, having become an officer about two years after he graduated from college. He is an A. S. O. man of 1904 vintage. He has consistently stuck to Montana as a place to practice. He was at Billings a little over two years, and at Whitehall about three months, and then he located at Bozeman about 1906, at which place he is still practicing. He became secretary of the Montana Osteopathic Association in September, 1906, and was elected presi-



Dr. W. C. Dawes, of Bozeman, Mont.

dent in 1909, and secretary-treasurer in 1911. Governor Norris appointed him a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners in 1906, and later he was elected president of the board. Upon the expiration of his term he was elected treasurer, which office he holds now. Dr. Dawes has built up a successful practice, but he has found time to give to work for osteopathic advancement, and he also has been very active in church organization work.



Dr. J. Meek Wolf, of Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Wolf, president of the Virginia Osteopathic Society, is young in office, but he has been exceedingly active. Under his presidency, a law has been put through the legislature giving osteopathy representation in the State Medical board. Dr. Meek has set himself to work to clean out of the state, all fake practitioners, mechanotherapists, chiropractics, and others who have no license from the state board. Dr. Meek also has been active in a movement to establish an osteopathic hospital in Virginia. He is an M. D. by degree from the University of Chattanooga in 1907, and secured his D. O. diploma at the A. S. O. in 1909. He says his knowledge of drug therapy makes him a stronger osteopath.

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### Keystone Osteopaths Meet in Pittsburgh

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held in Pittsburgh at the Fort Pitt Hotel on June 21st and 22d. The attendance was large and very enthusiastic not only Pennsylvania being represented, but a number of our neighbors from West Virginia, Ohio and New York also were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by the president Dr. H. M. Vastine, of Harrisburg and the address of welcome was delivered by Dr. E. M. Walters, of the Pittsburgh Board of Health.

Some of the special features of the program were:

"Demonstration and Clinic," Dr. Francis A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Ind.

"Demonstration and Clinic," Dr. George M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.

"Symposium—Obstipation," Dr. Julia E. Foster, Butler, Presiding.

"Anatomy," Dr. Laura B. Dinsmoor, Sewickley.

"Physiology," Dr. Mae Hawk Van Doren, Pittsburgh.

"Pathology," Dr. Roland C. Coryell, Brookville.

"Physical Diagnosis," Dr. Sarah C. Oneland, Union City, and Dr. W. L. Grubb, Pittsburgh.

"Treatment," (a) Diet, Dr. Alice Hughes, Williamsport; (b) Home Hygiene, Dr. Robert H. Miller, Washington; (c) Technique, Dr. Alice Hughes, Williamsport, and Dr. Carroll B. Morrow, Butler.

"Manipulative Treatment of Common Diseases of the Eye," Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl, Philadelphia.

"Observations in Cases of Indigestion," Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind. "Broken Arches and Kindred Affections—with Demonstration," Dr. Ralph H. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.

The hotel served a very fine banquet at which over a hundred osteopaths and many of their friends were seated at the festive board. Music was provided by Nirrila's Orchestra during the time of quieting the inner man, later those in attendance had much pleasure in listening to the various toasts.

Toastmaster, Dr. Harry M. Vastine.

When I said I should die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married—Much Ado About Nothing.

"Our Role," Dr. Clarence V. Kerr, Cleveland, Ohio.

The play's the thing.—Hamlet. All the world's a stage. And all the men and women merely players.—As You Like It. Act well your part—there all the honor lies.—Essay on Man.—Pope.

"Solo," Miss Blanche E. Hilliard.

The man that hath no music in himself, nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.—Merchant of Venice.



Dr. E. M. Downing, of York, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association. For a number of years he has been well known to the profession as the very active secretary of the Pennsylvania association. At the last meeting the members showed their appreciation of his ability and consistent service by making him president. Dr. Downing is a fluent writer, and two splendid popular explanations of osteopathy, written by him, were published in the Metropolitan Magazine in 1908.

"The Quiet Observer," Erasmus Wilson, "The Quiet Observer" of Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."—As You Like It.

"Bending the Twigs to Incline Osteopathically as Trees," Dr. Sarah C. Oneland.

Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proverbs 22:6.

"The Outlook," Dr. O. J. Snyder.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls, the cry is still, They come.—Macbeth. Thrice armed is he that hath his quarrel just.—King Henry VI.

"Osteopathy Infringed Upon," Dr. Harry M. Goehring.

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.—Hamlet.

"Solo," Miss Blanche E. Hilliard.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, by magic numbers and persuasive sound.—The Mourning Bride.—Congreve.

"The Patient's Viewpoint," Dr. Emma Purnell.

Throw physic to the dogs: I'll none of it.—Macbeth.

"Research Plans and Possibilities," Dr. William Rohacek.

What does Research mean? It means search till you find it.—A. T. Still. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.—Hamlet.

The Saturday morning session was possibly the best attended of any, the capacity of the room being taxed at times. Considering the list of speakers this is very readily understood. The morning work continued somewhat over its allotted time but it wasn't noticed by any of those present. During the noon recess the Fort Pitt management again served nearly a hundred with luncheon, all sitting down together in the same room the banquet was served in the night before.

At four o'clock the business of the association was taken up, and reports of committees received.

Dr. H. M. Goehring, Dr. Wm. Rohacek and Dr. E. M. Downing were placed in nomination for president. Dr. Rohacek asked to be excused from serving for personal reasons. His name was withdrawn. The ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Downing, and while the association has lost an excellent secretary it has gained a capable president. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Dr. Irving Whalley; secretary, Dr. J. C. Foster; treasurer, Dr. E. N. Hansen; council members, Dr. V. A. Hook, Dr. S. F. Warren, and Dr. J. W. Robinson.—J. C. Foster, D. O., Secty.

### Illinois Osteopaths Pleased With Annual Meeting

The Illinois Osteopathic Association held its 13th annual meeting at Peoria, June 15th.

Mr. J. J. Crowder, City Comptroller of Peoria, in the absence of his Honor, the Mayor, gave the address of welcome. Response by Dr. F. W. Gage, of Chicago. After president's address, by Dr. Emery Ennis, and routine business, Dr. George A. Still of Kirksville, gave an address, "The Scope of Osteopathy in the Surgical Field." The following resolution was unanimously carried: "Resolved, that we, The Illinois Osteopathic Association, in regular convention assembled, endorse the work of the National League for Medical Freedom and tender it our unanimous support." The following were nominated and elected: President, Dr. E. Q. Thawley, of Peoria; secretary, Dr. A. P. Kottler, of Chicago; vice-president, Dr. A. L. Galbreath of Oakland. For trustees: (3 years) Drs. J. R. McDougall of Chicago and J. J. Moriarty of Ottawa. For legislative committee: Dr. Emery Ennis of Springfield, J. D. Cunningham of Bloomington, J. H. Sullivan of Chicago, Frank Dayton of Chicago, A. L. Galbreath of Oakland. Press committee: Dr. H. S. Bunting of Chicago. Research and Science committee: Drs. C. P. McConnell of Chicago, H. H. Fryette of Chicago, Canada Wendell of Peoria.

Owing to a vacancy having been caused in the personnel of the trustees, on account of the election of Dr. Thawley to the presidency, Dr. C. P. Parenteau of Chicago was regularly nominated and unanimously elected to serve the unexpired term in his place.

A beautifully engraved and embossed, formal invitation was received from the Chicago Association of Commerce inviting the Association to meet in Chicago in 1913. Havana, Ill., also put in a bid for the next convention. After the matter was put to a vote Chicago was chosen. The meeting adjourned as far as formal business was concerned and Dr. Geo. A. Still concluded the program by holding a Quiz Box. Needless to add Dr. Geo. gave entire satisfaction by his able and splendid manner and personality.

In the evening all repaired to the banquet hall



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where the menu was unique in the annals of such affairs, the food perfect and the after-dinner speeches made by "young" old veterans who are yearly becoming past masters at the game, worthy of going to a convention. On the whole it was a very enjoyable affair from which everyone went away fully satisfied after having obtained some of the knowledge offered, a great deal of new courage and enthusiasm for osteopathy and the work, mentally refreshed and physically rested and satisfied.

A great deal of routine matter was attended to, considering the small amount of time available. Yet, it seems to be the general consensus of opinion, that there was much more that should have been attended to. It is therefore an indication that, in the future, we ought to have at least two days in which to hold our meetings. Devoting the first entire day to the business of the association, of which yearly there becomes more and more, and the second day, after having disposed of all routine matters we could the better enjoy our speakers, lecturers and clinicians, and with greater profit.

**Banquet Menu.**

Gustatory Buds  
Oesophageal Dilator—Still  
Osteopathic Relish

Olivary Bodies Tuber Cinerium

Globulin Extract of Myocin  
Carbohydrate Plaques Roller Bandages

Interosseous Membrane  
Nutrient Branches

Psoas of Beef  
Non-Nitrogenous Relations

Gastro-Vascular Stimulator

Pectus Carinatum  
Trophic Filaments

Lesion Salad  
Manipulation Dressing

Lady Phalanges Disaccharids

Frozen Sections  
Casein a la Rancid  
Dendrites

Orbicularis Palpebrarum Paresis  
Thyro-Crico-Artenoidei Subluxations  
With "Manips"

**Banquet Toasts.**

Toastmaster.

Dr. Alfred W. Young.....Chicago

RESPONSES

- "Our Pap—Andrew Taylor Still".....Champaign
- Dr. F. A. Parker....."Our Clientele"
- Dr. F. E. Dayton.....Chicago
- "The Reformed Lobbyist"
- Dr. J. D. Cunningham.....Bloomington
- "Results versus the Fee"
- Dr. Furman J. Smith.....Chicago
- "Find It, Fix It, and Let It Alone"
- Dr. Elmer Martin.....Decatur
- "Man—A Miniature Universe"
- Dr. Ethel Burner.....Bloomington
- "The Science of Osteopathy, as it Stands Before the World Today"
- Dr. George A. Still.....Kirksville
- A. P. Kottler, D. O., Secty.

### More Correspondence with "Good Housekeeping" and Dr. Wiley

DR. R. KENDRICK SMITH, of Boston, is keeping up his attack on *Good Housekeeping* in an effort to make them publish a retraction from Dr. Wiley for his characterization of osteopathy as a fraud. We hope many letters will be written to this magazine by the profession and the laity. Medical men are constantly misrepresenting osteopathy by their public statements and we should lose no opportunity to use our influence to make them at least more careful.

June the thirteenth.

Publishers Good Housekeeping Magazine:

Gentlemen:—I am surprised to receive a reply to my communication of May 28th from Dr. Wiley instead of from you. My letter was addressed to you, not to Dr. Wiley, and concerned the business management of your magazine.

The letter from Dr. Wiley just received is not a direct or adequate reply to my letter. Consequently I am writing again, in the hope that you will do me the justice of answering my letter yourselves instead of having some one else do it.

I am enclosing copy of letter which I am sending by this mail to Dr. Wiley, and wish to advise you that the correspondence is to be published in the journals of the osteopathic profession for the purpose of acquainting the six thousand practitioners and their million followers with the fact that your magazine is making no effort whatever to disabuse them of the idea that your publication stands for a man who publicly denounces as a fraud their school of practice, and then admits that he knows nothing about it.—R. Kendrick Smith, D. O.

June the thirteenth.

Dear Dr. Wiley:—Thank you for your favor of the eleventh replying to my letter of May twenty-eighth to the publishers of *Good Housekeeping*. I wrote to them instead of to you because I have seen a number of letters from you which were far from satisfactory explanations of your recent gratuitous attack upon osteopathy. I am enclosing copy of letter I am sending by this mail to the publishers.

## Glyco Thymoline



CATARRHAL  
CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT  
INTESTINAL  
STOMACH, RECTAL  
AND UTERO-VAGINAL

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

Thank you for sending me the report of the Congressional hearing. It does not seem any more in conflict with the newspaper report than it does with your own letter to me. In the latter you say you were asked your opinion of that theory "which traces every disease to a pressure produced on the spinal cord by a displacement of vertebrae." A careful study of your entire testimony shows that you were not asked any such question. "Spinal cord" was not mentioned. It is by just such methods as yours, by putting into other mouths words never uttered, that members of the old school seek to cast public discredit upon the new school of practice.

In the next sentence of your letter of June eleventh you say, "I responded that I regarded such a theory as fraudulent." I regret my inability to understand your English. Dictionary authorities inform us that a "theory" cannot be fraudulent.

Medical literature teems with the proofs of osteopathic theories. I am enclosing a few of them. It is certainly unfair upon your part (I should not want to be discourteous and use such a word as "fraudulent" as glibly as you do) to set up a straw man and then bravely knock it down, when you base our claims upon vertebral pressure on the spinal cord without those words even being mentioned in the question put to you. It is rather significant that a layman knew better than to ask such a stupid and unscientific question and that an eminent graduate in medicine deliberately stooped to such a trick.

The opinion of the public upon your denunciation of foods and drugs as "fraudulent" may become somewhat altered when it is known that you brand as "fraudulent" a school of practice of which you admit over your signature you are ignorant.

You write me that you "do not believe in any system of medicine which is founded upon any theory except these, namely, to use every known means to ascertain the true cause of disease, and then every known remedy to combat it." Osteopathy is a complete system of practice and includes the use of every known means of diagnosis and every known remedy which truly combats disease without killing or injuring the patient.

You say you believe osteopathy is a system of massage. I should think a man in your position would refrain from giving as his belief a statement contrary to the encyclopedic and the statute laws of various states. In this state the law says specifically that the words "osteopathy" and "medicine" are synonymous. What becomes then of your statement that "osteopathy is a system of massage?"

You say that osteopaths "deify a theory." If they deify their theory more than you deify the infallibility of the American Medical Association they will be quite religious. Do not forget that the discoverer of the circulation of the blood was ostracised by his profession for differing from the majority.

One of the most earnestly debated subjects at the American Medical Association convention the other day was the question of the absolute necessity of heading off the tremendous growth of osteopathy by including it in the medical schools.

May I ask in conclusion, Doctor, that you either subject osteopathy to a genuine investigation or that you retract your use of the word "fraud." It is not unmanly to admit that the word was hastily used and that its choice is regretted. Then we would be able to respect your opinion upon foods and drugs hereafter.

—R. Kendrick Smith, D. O.

*The Osteopathic Physician***Des Moines Still College  
of Osteopathy Official  
Personnel**

By S. L. Taylor, D. O., President.

THE enthusiasm prevailing the atmosphere around Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy had its origin in the recent successes of the institution. Its membership now consists of sixty-seven doctors of osteopathy who have deliberate intentions and well laid plans to make the school the greatest in the country.

After careful inspection by the State Medical Board of Health the hospital was placed on the accredited list.

Nothing, however, has been such a source of general satisfaction to all interested as the passing of the school out of private control into the hands of its friends, the profession. The long restrained spirit of loyalty among the alumni, who are well acquainted with the changes, now knows no bounds. There is a feeling of gladness which wells in the hearts of the old graduates when they see the school which granted them their diplomas taking its place high in the educational world. The question naturally arises, can the school maintain its apparent strategical advantage? The official personnel speaks well for it.

**C. W. Johnson, Dean.**

The man who has been with the school longest and given most in personal sacrifice to it is Dr. C. W. Johnson, the dean. Not only the profession of the State of Iowa, but of the entire country, knows him well. He has appeared on the National program, and before many State Associations. His talks are always interesting and scholarly. He enters into his work with enthusiasm and many times have his former pupils been heard to say, "He is the best teacher in the school." No one wonders at it when he knows the man and learns his preparation. He began at the bottom, was prepared for college in the Ames High School, one of the best in the State of Iowa. In 1888 he entered the Iowa State School at Ames and graduated in 1892, receiving the degree Bachelor of Science. In 1898 he entered the Des Moines College of Osteopathy and received his degree in 1900. Prior to taking the course in osteopathy, Dr. Johnson had been teacher and superintendent of the public schools at Exira, Iowa, for six years. During his summer vacation he taught in the various county and normal institutes. His teaching was always marked by signal success. After receiving his degree in osteopathy, he located at Charles City, Iowa, where he enjoyed a

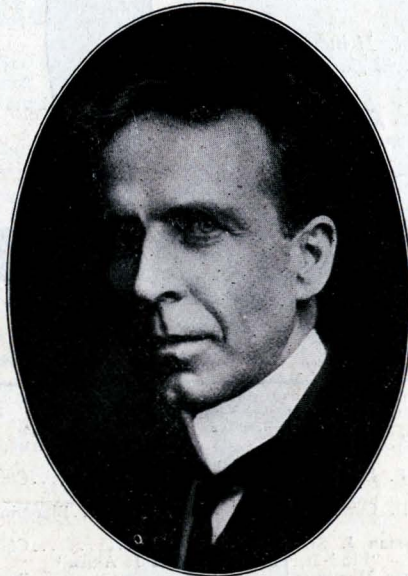


Dr. C. W. Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa.

large practice for four years, thus giving him actual experience in the field. He has been a teacher in the Des Moines school since 1905, and has successfully taught branches in several departments. As a clinician, he has no superior, having been at the head of the clinical department for years. He is brilliant, an excellent teacher, a logical thinker, a most excellent practitioner, and he gives universal satisfaction as dean of Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy.

**D. S. Jackman, Secretary.**

The new secretary of the Des Moines School, Dr. D. S. Jackman, needs only an introduction to make him staunch in the friendship and confidence of the profession. Those best acquainted with



Dr. D. S. Jackman, Des Moines, Iowa.

the college affairs are most happy with the choice of the corporation, and it is freely asserted that Des Moines Still College could have searched far and wide without finding a more appropriate man for the honor. First of all, he is a gentleman of the highest educational attainments and of wide experience as a teacher.

He is a Canadian by birth, and of Scotch ancestry. He is a first class honor man of the University of Toronto, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1896. Ever since then he has been engaged in either teaching or studying, or both, in several of the important schools of both Canada and the United States. For two years he was professor of science and German in National Park Seminary for Young Women, at Washington, D. C., and while there was a special student in chemistry in the Catholic University of America. While there, too, he utilized the botanical laboratories and gardens of the national capital in research work, and on returning to Canada he published his thesis on "Sleep Movements of Plants." For this the degree of M. A. was conferred on him. For seven years he was director of the science department in the Collegiate and Technical Institute at Berlin, Ontario. At this institution he took up a special course in educational philosophy, and attained the degree of B. Paed. for it. From there he went to Still College. On the retirement of Dr. Thompson, the late president of the college, Dr. Jackman was appointed to take charge of the department of chemistry; and when, in September of 1911, the college was reorganized as Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, he was called to be its secretary. Dr. Jackman is a born teacher, but combines with high attainments in pedagogics good business sense, innate tact, and a manner marked by rare gentlemanly courtesy.

**Dr. D. W. Roberts, Treasurer.**

Dr. D. W. Roberts, treasurer of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, is well known in Iowa, and his reputation is increasing throughout the states as a technician. He is a man who inspires confidence, is a forceful speaker, an excellent teacher, and well liked by the student body. He is truly a self-made man.

In 1896 he completed studies in Penn College preparatory to the college course. For two years thereafter he taught in the public schools of Iowa. In the fall of 1898 he again entered Penn, and four years later received the Bachelor of Arts degree. While in college, he was president of the Y. M. C. A. and editor in chief of the college annual, also prominent in college societies. Soon after graduation, he resigned his principalship of Pleasant Plain Academy to accept the secretaryship of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. of Des Moines. This position he held for two years. While in Des Moines he became interested in osteopathy and entered Still College in 1904, and two years later received the degree Doctor of Osteopathy. He then located in Des Moines. The following September the college authorities, having recognized his ability and sterling qualities, placed him at the head of the department of technique and applied anatomy, which position he has ever since held. No department of the institution is more efficient. During the time he has been connected with the college he has also lectured on diseases of the alimentary and respiratory tracts. His experience in a growing practice in a large city enables him to bring to the class room the problems and their solution of the busy practitioner. The numerous letters from those who have taken their work under him attest his thoroughness. By the application of the principles and technique as taught by Dr. Roberts the students are getting results and proving the adequacy of osteopathy for the successful treatment of all diseases. As treasurer of the college, he has the entire confidence of the corporation and the student body.

**S. L. Taylor, President.**

In regard to the president of the institution, modesty forbids that more be said as to his qualifications than that he spent nearly twelve years in college in addition to his high school work, having attended respectively Lombard College, Des Moines College of Osteopathy, University of Nebraska and Johns Hopkins. His photograph appeared in the last issue of THE OSTEO-PATHIC PHYSICIAN.

This article deals only with the officers of the college. It would be a pleasure to speak of the other members of the faculty, but space is limited.



Dr. D. W. Roberts, Des Moines, Iowa.





## The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

Published on the 15th of Every Month by

**The Osteopathic Publishing Co.**

215 SOUTH MARKET STREET

Chicago, Ill.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B. M. D. D. O.

Editor and Manager

Ralph Arnold, Assistant Manager

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

## Editorial

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

VOL. XXII.

JULY, 1912.

No. 1.

### THE POTENCY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONVENTION

Considered from any point of view, the annual National convention is the most important event of the year for any osteopathic physician. Some do not realize this, but it is true, nevertheless. That it is not appreciated is proven by the inconsequential way in which many osteopaths take a vacation trip to some other place just at the time when they ought to be on their way to, or at the convention.

Whether one is in the practice of osteopathy simply as a means of making money, or also because of the opportunity it affords for service to mankind and for the alleviation of human suffering, or whether, further, one is attracted by the highly important and absorbingly interesting scientific aspects of osteopathy, it remains just as true that the National gathering is the year's event of prime importance.

The National conventions bring members of the profession together and cement them as an united organization. This safeguards the existence of osteopathy as an independent profession. To even the commercially inclined, this is of vital importance. If ever the time comes when osteopathy loses its identity as an independent system of practice, and physicians of the old schools all claim to be able to give manipulative treatment, it will become vastly more difficult to maintain a financially successful osteopathic practice. Then again, to keep up a good practice, one must in the long run, produce good results. The more successful a practitioner is in curing patients the better the financial success, other things equal. At the National convention one has an opportunity to get new ideas and information direct from the cleverest, brightest, and most practically successful men and women of the profession. Demonstrations of technique; pointers on examinations; information on methods of diagnosis. Do not deceive yourself! The lectures and addresses on these subjects are worth dollars and cents to any live, progressive, practitioner. They mean better success in curing patients, and consequently bigger and more profitable practice.

If all the patients who should have osteopathic attention were so treated there would be plenty of

work for at least 50,000 osteopaths in this country, and the profession will have to increase to over ten times its present numerical strength before there will be any danger of over-crowding, and by that time the natural increase of population will warrant an even greater number of osteopaths. So we can rest assured there is, and will be, plenty of work for osteopaths everywhere if they really get what belongs to them, and a united, aggressive, progressive, and independent National osteopathic organization means the preservation of osteopathic practice for osteopathic practitioners and greater prestige and success for every member of the profession.

While this is all true and important and worth remembering, it is putting the argument in the lowest plane.

To those who have a real desire to relieve suffering and overcome disease, what a priceless opportunity these National meetings present to make themselves more efficient and capable and thus better equipped to conduct a successful warfare against sickness and disease, and the pain, sorrow, despair, mental anguish, and destitution that follow in their wake.

And to the man with a passion for scientific investigation these meetings are indeed full of interest and opportunity for valuable conferences, and interchange of ideas and data. Then too, the National meeting is the place where our foremost scientific investigators who are anxious to see osteopathy accorded the recognition in the scientific world to which it is entitled, should present the results of their investigations, and in such form and manner as to challenge the attention of scientific men everywhere. Osteopathy presents almost unlimited scope for original research, and the National convention is an ideal occasion at which to present views, proofs, and conclusions. Honor and prestige await the scientific thinkers and investigators of the profession who can delve into fundamental truths on which osteopathy is founded and present their findings in such scholarly and illuminating arguments and proofs that the world of science will be compelled to acknowledge the soundness of their thesis.

For the professional solidity and strength that it augments; for what it means to the public; for what it gives and the opportunities it affords, the National convention is of greatest, supreme, importance to every single solitary osteopath in the country, member or otherwise. Whether he knows it or not; whether he wills it or not, the success of a National convention is his success; its failure, his failure. The growth and development of organized osteopathy adds to his strength and prestige, its decline and decay weakens his position and prospects.

Brother and sister osteopaths, let us not be foolish, negligent, or unworthy. We have a splendid system of practice; a great cause; unexcelled opportunity. The healing profession is ours by right of efficiency. Let us take it. Let us be whole hearted, ambitious, conscientious, enthusiastic, and move constantly forward to greater achievements, to greater usefulness, greater success, and greater responsibilities.

You are wanted at the Detroit convention and you need what it has to offer. By all means arrange to be there.

### WHAT THE LAW PROVIDES IN OHIO.

In an opinion rendered on request the attorney-general of Ohio states that it is obligatory upon the State Medical Board to grant an osteopathic applicant license provided he has been in practice in some other state not less than five years and is recommended by the osteopathic committee of the board. He finds the resolution of the Osteopathic Examining Committee of the State Medical Board pertaining to reciprocity for osteopathic applicants to be unnecessary and void. On the point as to whether the granting a certificate is discretionary he says that the word "may" is often construed "shall" and particularly so where the statute gives public officers the power to do and act which concerns public interest and the

rights of third persons. He therefore paraphrases the Ohio statute to read: "Graduates of a reputable school of osteopathy who are of good moral character and have been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in any other state for at least five years, shall, upon recommendation of the executive committee, based upon its determination of these facts, be granted a certificate to practice osteopathy by the medical state board." The function of determining whether an individual is a graduate of a reputable school of osteopathy and is of good moral character, he finds, is vested in the osteopathic committee and that the State Medical Board has nothing to do except to act on its recommendation. The matter of providing for reciprocity, he states, is a legislative power belonging to the legislature and the fact that special provision is made in the statute for medical reciprocity and that no specific mention is made of reciprocity for osteopathic certificates is construed as meaning that the policy of reciprocity does not apply to osteopathy.

### The Chicago Special Daylight Convention Train

D. R. J. R. McDougall, 8 North State street, Chicago, chairman of the transportation committee, informs us that enough reservations have been received to make the Chicago Special Convention Train a success, and that probably 150 or 200 osteopaths will travel from Chicago to Detroit on this special train. Three or four New York osteopaths have already made their reservations to go via this route, and reservations have been received from others who will join this party from various cities across the country to the Pacific coast and from distant southern points.

The plans have been so arranged that it will be convenient for anyone to go from Chicago to Detroit by this special train, no matter what point they may be coming from. Full information can be had by addressing Mr. C. C. Clark, general agent, New York Central Lines, 228 S. Clark street, Chicago, but if you have not already secured information and have not time to wait for a reply to a letter, you can make connections all right by simply going to your local agent and asking him for the cheapest special rate to Chicago, and then having him make your transportation read: "Via Michigan Central Railroad from Chicago." By having your transportation read this way, it will be possible for you to join the special train party, provided you get into Chicago before it leaves, and it will pull out of Chicago at 10:00 a. m., Monday, July 29th. It will leave from the Central station, foot of 12th street and Michigan avenue.

This special train will be complete and up-to-date in every respect. There will be a buffet library car, an observation parlor car, and as many regular Pullmans as required. There will be a dining car in which luncheon will be served a la carte. The Pullman car charge from Chicago to Detroit is \$1.00, and the regular railroad fare is \$5.50 one way, or \$11.00 for the round trip.

The train will land you in Detroit at a very convenient time, 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon, in plenty of time to get nicely settled in your hotel before dinner. There will be a splendid crowd of osteopaths on this train, and it will be a very enjoyable trip. If you have not made arrangements to join any other special party, or to go by some special route, by all means see to it that you get with the crowd on this special train.

The time is getting short, and the safest way is to make arrangements for reservation and transportation at once.

### Notice to Nebraska Practitioners

Notice is hereby given to the profession in Nebraska that the officers of your association have drawn up a new constitution and by-law for the profession in the state, to be either adopted or rejected during the 1912 meeting to be held in Omaha during the months of August or September.—C. B. Atzen, D. O., Secretary.



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

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

**Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders.** By Robert W. Lovett, M. D. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$1.75.

This book will be of interest to all of the osteopathic profession. The discussion of curvatures comes as near meeting the osteopathic ideas on the subject as is possible for any one omitting the osteopathic examination to come. The illustrations are numerous and good, and they themselves alone almost tell the story. We have requested the privilege of using two of the cuts which are reproduced herewith.

Of particular value perhaps to the osteopathic profession will be the various devices for measuring conditions of the spine and recording same. The illustrations herewith reproduced show the method study of the mechanics of the normal spine. The methods for detecting abnormalities of motion will be of greater interest.

In discussing the etiology of curvatures, Lovett does not mention the one that to us is most important, namely, muscular contraction long continued. He mentions various functional disturbances, as eye strain, and heart strain, which reflexly produce tonic muscular contraction, with resulting curvature; and furthermore practically the whole of his corrective exercises have reference to muscular contraction as the basic cause of curves. With this factor, plus the osteopathic lesion, read into the volume, it becomes an acceptable discussion of the subject even from the osteopathic point of view.

Of timely interest also is the chapter devoted to school life and faulty posture, and to the vertical, and therefore concealed handwriting as causes of scoliosis.

**False Modesty.** By Dr. E. B. Lowry. Forbes & Co. Price, 50 cents.

"An earnest, convincing appeal for the proper education of the young in matters pertaining to sexual hygiene, by the foremost writer on the subject." Thus the publishers recommend the book. The book is to be recommended for that

part of the public who with such agony are struggling with the problems in the field that it covers. In answer to the question, "What is the remedy?" Dr. Lowry says "The first and most potent in my estimation is education."

The cure for all of our ills is education. Civilization is a psychic phenomenon, a matter of education; and so are all the features thereof. Government and the vices of civilization and the cure for them, all are phenomena of the organization of thought and of education. In such a vast amount of necessary education, the problem is to so simplify and condense it, and so animate it with the proper spirit and motive that it will be easy, broad and effective.

In education pertaining to matters in this domain, the difficulty is that it may be considered apart from other things. It may be observed that disease in the body arises when some organ is over-stimulated and so breaks away from the perfect co-ordination with the rest. Education, therefore, in this most dangerous of subjects, should be above all things else in relation with other things. If we are to educate we should educate thoroughly in knowledge of the whole body and of all of its functions, and not partially, in some of its functions, leaving thereby an overbalance of consciousness pointed in that direction.

But, granting this to be the ideal, these little volumes in Dr Lowrey's series may be allowed to cover the ground he has chosen in that education. Having made it a specialty, he does it with a sufficient amount of tact and with a broadness of view which redeem it from the faults to which it is naturally heir. Dr. Lowrey's book is dedicated to the next generation and therefore is aimed at this generation which is to be the parent thereof. The concentration which he devotes to the subject should result in stirring up the determination of the people at large to help him in finding solution for the terrible problems presented.

**Four Epochs of Life.** By Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie, M. D., Ph. M. Francis Emory Fitch, Inc., of New York.

Courageously and honestly, Dr. Muncie approaches the vast problem of education of the young and of the old, in matters of personal and sex hygiene. The situation is one which must press upon every one in civilized life who has family interests. The modern literature on the subject is increasing rapidly and if the significance of the time is reflected in its books, then the public is evidently set in the determination to understand this problem and arrive at some solution for it.

Especially in American life where excess of energy creates a tendency to explosiveness, to lack of restraint, is the danger along these lines great. There is exaggeration everywhere, but this exaggeration is naturally most acute in those aspects of life where nerve explosion is naturally at its most violent expression, that is sex life.

Dr. Muncie states the problem. She gives us the facts. Always the best argument and the best rhetoric is the statement of facts. The facts most make us think and most make us act. We lay down this book, not with a feeling that some one has been talking to us, but with the feeling that we have been looking at conditions that command attention and demand remedy.

The work is not lacking also in suggestions for remedy. The remedy is knowledge and the cultivation of the ideal. "A man's taste is a greater safeguard than his moral nature. \* \* \* To lay the foundation for such fineness of nature, let the truth concerning the story of life be taught in the school curriculum," \* \* \* and by proper stages and under proper auspices, develop this knowledge until it exists, not isolated and subject to storms, where lies the danger, but as a part of the whole of life.

"Since, then, it is hardly probable that a child kept in ignorance will escape pervers-

tion, there is but one reasonable and sane course for the mother to pursue, and that is to forestall the demoralizing instructions that it would otherwise receive from others, and give it delicate reverential teaching from her own lips." Thus Dr. Muncie sums up the problem.

In this book the subject is approached from many angles, is seen in many different perspectives, and it is rendered more valuable by this fact.

**Psychotherapy.** By J. J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D. D. Appleton Co. Price, \$6.00.

It is very difficult to take up the subject of Psychotherapy without gong far afield into pure zealotism and the insanities of exaggeration. In the nature of the case it is difficult to keep hold on facts. Unless the mind in its operation be restrained by facts, by repeated reference back to the facts in the case, and again by adhering to the verifiable facts—always the facts—it will inevitably yield to the tendency to carry its ideas to the extreme. An inch that has no boundary at its far end is infinite in its length. An idea that is not restrained and qualified at its far end is the same. The history of every science shows repeated instances of this kind. Not only every science, but every function of a civilization has been so exaggerated at some period in the world's history—in many cases to find its proper equilibrium only after a destructive war. In its stages of growth, when it is new and full of expansive energy, every idea that has any breadth in the public mind is subject to such psychological epidemics.

This is the great danger in Psychotherapy, a danger that this author tries so carefully to avoid. Students and practitioners in this branch of healing should, above all others, be carefully trained in the facts of the case. This, Dr. Walsh tries to supply.

But no man has yet set the limits to the powers of life, particularly in the present highest stratum thereof, which is the stratum of thought. The psychic forces transcend the mechanical plane of thought as much as the mechanism of thought transcends the physiological plane. Dr. Walsh courageously tries to push the function of psychic forces as far as he can, holding the while to judicious logical basis.

The osteopathic profession is destined to take more and more interest in this subject. Its understanding of disease as produced through the nervous system opens its mind to diseases that may arise from unbalance in the forty-nine

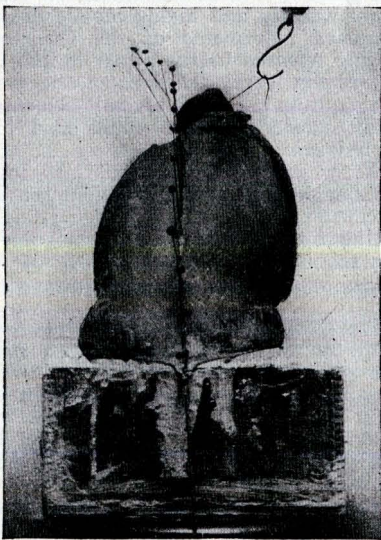


Illustration from *Lateral Curvature of the Spine*.

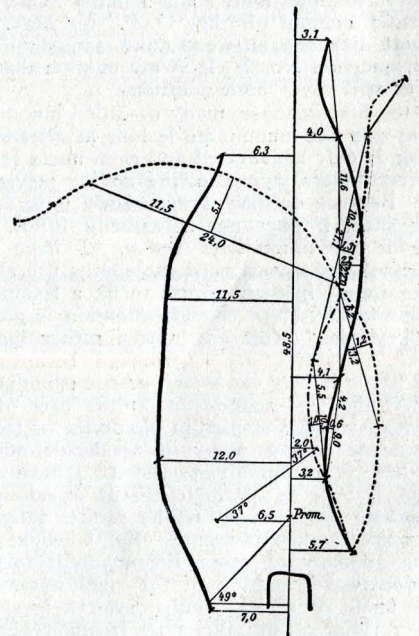


Illustration from *Lateral Curvature of the Spine*.

fiftieths thereof, which constitutes the brain. Dr. Louisa Burns with her effort to make a chart and diagram of the functions of the brain is really a careful pioneer in the field; though lacking in the spirit of zealotism by which the workers in that field are known, she is not recognized as such.

The person who first makes a comprehensive map of the functions of consciousness, such that they will be recognized by the consciousness itself, as the truth (for in the nature of the case there can be no other test), will be a Christopher Columbus or an Amerigo Vespucci, or greater, for this new and greater Over-World.

Exhaustive study of physiology and of psychology, therefore, should precede Psychotherapy. Otherwise we are merely repeating the various faults of the experimental age of medicines. Only those whose earnestness is great enough to make them acquire a complete study of the physiological and psychological basis for Psychotherapy should be allowed to take the responsibility for diagnosing disease and treating human ailments. Certainly those who are not willing to study diagnosis should be excluded on this field.

Meanwhile, it is important to investigate all of the available data. Dr. Walsh gives us a comprehensive review of that subject. The will to be healed is an important factor in all diseases. The psychic causes of disease are more important than the psychic remedies for them—in fact, the former are the only excuses for this latter.

The volume is well indexed, so that the student may take up his reading subject by subject and in relation to particular cases that he has in mind. Many phases of psychology are simply "second story physiology," and as such should be the equipment of all general practitioners; as, for instance, that dealing with habits, with sleep, with recreation, pain, etc.

## Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

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

### Some Remarks on Dr. Fryette's "Hard Nut Number 3."

Editor "The O. P."—I will attempt to answer Dr. Fryette's questions, 1 and 3, in the "Hard Nuts to Crack" column of "The O. P." for May. Dr. Herbert Bernard answers quite satisfactorily I think, question No. 2. It is my opinion that one answer will cover both questions.

In the first instance, many so-called innominate lesions are not innominate lesions at all and the trouble is only aggravated and even made serious by practitioners trying to line up the pelvis and legs. Because one leg is apparently long or the other short it does not necessarily follow that there is an innominate lesion. I have seen competent and experienced osteopaths use almost "brute force" in their efforts to fix a lesion that was *elsewhere*. Not enough attention is paid to the "keyboard" after all. Often rather marked lateral curvatures are overlooked because the spine is too hastily examined, or not examined at all. At the first suggestion on the part of the patient of an ache or pain in hip or leg or trouble of a pelvic nature, many of us decide offhand that there is an innominate lesion. I have often known D. O.s to attribute throat affections to innominate lesions. I realize quite fully my own weakness in this regard. But I believe that, in the majority of cases, the apparent forward and downward rotation of the *right* innominate is the result of a right lumbar swerve (resulting from various causes, the most frequent perhaps being faulty posture in writing at a desk). How

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many people sit properly—adults as well as children—when writing at a desk or table? This causes a compensatory curve higher up in the mid and upper dorsal. The head is rotated, (when writing), to the *right*.

As a result of all this we have, especially, contractures of the erector spinae mass and cervical muscles. The right lumbar swerve makes the right iliac crest seem more prominent than the left,—the right leg is lengthened, apparently. Remaining in this position (writing attitude) for a long period, or frequently at shorter periods, causes contractures of the whole spine from occiput to sacrum, and those bundles of muscle fibers, like the rectus capitis, posticus major and obliquus cap. inferior, owing to their action and strength, would produce the very lesion referred to by Dr. Fryette, namely, rotation of the axis posteriorly on the right side, throwing the spine of the axis to the left.—Geo. P. Long, D. O., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Herbert Bernard: I have been an interested reader of your "Hard Nuts Cracked" in "The O. P." communications,—and am constrained to offer my modest views, especially as regards "No. 3," in the May issue.

I too have for many years noted the frequency of the "rotation of axis to left, etc." In my way of dealing with factors of probable cause therefor, I have given consideration to the following:

1. The existence of the odontoid process of axis suggests (physiologically) greater mobility at this point—with which endowment the tissues are subject to more and greater strains of use, with the constant menace of possible injury.

2. The skull and atlas (as to bony coaptation) are more adapted to co-ordinated and concerted rotative action, practically as a united pair of bones, when compared with the cervical region, from axis on down.

3. With the axis, the whole of remaining cervical region presents a more firmly locked state of joints (really "notch-locked") than exists above axis.

4. This obviously more "firmly locked" and more rigid section (a *base* on and over which the more mobile sections above must rotate) will evidently be influenced in its functioning by the force of inertia; and must act in opposition to the force of momentum; which latter force is so constantly exerted on the right side of the body, by *right handed people*. This last item suggests the idea of unequal muscular efforts as well as unequal muscular development, which development makes for repeated, and *unequal straining* (in forward direction) of all structures on right side.

There we have the picture of a constantly directed series of unilateral seasons, when the musculatures of the right-handed person calls into play the sudden shocks of unequal muscle actions, aided by momentum acting on the comparatively weighty and highly mobile downward and forward movements of the head; which, when being opposed by the firmer locking of the cervical region (aside even from the principle of inertia) cannot escape several elements, mechanically considered, that would tend to produce a lesion in time.

My theory as to "why the axis may rotate to left" in this lesion under discussion, is:

The constantly directed muscular strains that induce the forward luxation of skull and atlas produce the initial, mechanical phase of the lesion; this would call for a position of head, with eye strains following, that the person would instinctively tend to correct, which would naturally call for an oft-repeated *reversed strain* at the (occipito) atlo-axoid articulation, with the tendency toward a left, lateral rotation of the axis.

6. Added to all the above, I feel that I have been able to trace not a little importance to the habit of sleeping on the right side, largely, in several cases where this discussed lesion obtained; and I may say parenthetically, sagging bed springs allows of a decided possible bearing

on the producing tenth-eleventh dorsal lesion you deal with as "Nut No. 2," and in several cases where I have recommended and been obeyed faithfully, as to sleeping constantly (or largely) on the one side, I fully believe my osteopathic treatment was helped, i. e., largely confining rest, while sleeping, to a given side, tends to exert decided strains of both ligamentous and muscular tissues, and that, too, in a well defined, localized manner. At the time of this particular season of straining, during the hours of past midnight and early morning when the greatest temperature changes occur, the vital states of the sleeper reaches the lowest ebb, and are necessarily least able to withstand the shocks of lowered temperature of the atmosphere, with the existing greatest degree of relaxation of the tissues concerned with integrity of the articulations; all of which, oft repeated, when once a "weakness" may exist it no doubt is prone to progress, if the sleeping habit be continued.

I hope to later hear from all the "testimony" that may be submitted as replies to your request from the field as regards "Nut No. 3." Perhaps it would have been best had I waited, not to have been chagrined because of my "slowness," but I trust that you will not give publicity to my reply, in such way as to disclose the author. My real interest in the matter is to learn why the lesion is so constant.—X. A.

(Out of respect to the correspondent's modesty, we omit name as requested.)

Editor "The O. P."—Under "Hard Nuts Cracked," in May issue of O. P., Dr. Fryette asks why the right innominate rotates forward and downward more often than left, and Dr. Bernard answers that he never noticed that it did. I believe most people in standing for any length throw their weight on the right leg, thereby elevating the right innominate and rotating it backward and, in consequence, lowering the left innominate and rotating it forward. Doesn't that sound reasonable?—W. L. Klugherz, D. O., Batavia, N. Y.

If you are puzzled state the facts; possibly you can be helped, and the discussion of the case may help others. Letters may be addressed to "The O. P. Co." or to Dr. Bernard direct.

### An M. D.'s Unsuccessful Attempt to Put the Republican Party on Record Against Osteopathy

DR. L. D. JOHNSON, surgeon of the Harrison Hospital of Chanute, Kansas, went to Chicago to attend the Republican National Convention. When he left home he was a confirmed Roosevelt man, and on the way to the convention he became quite confidential with a certain delegate from there, and told him that if he could get a hearing up there he would get a plank in the platform that would put out of business osteopaths, Christian Scientists and other quacks that were practicing their frauds on the people, and thereby endangering lives. Said delegate is a friend of osteopathy and dared him to start anything. The consequence was, no one at the convention would listen to Dr. Johnson. When he began to explain his errand delegates or committees would turn away from him and refuse to hear him. But this only goes to show how desperate the M. D.'s are becoming. To illustrate how safe Dr. Johnson's method of practice is, I will quote one incident in my own experience with this wise and learned Doctor of Pills. I brought a case from my branch office at Walnut, Kansas, (which I diagnosed esophagitis) to Chanute, so I could treat oftener and watch more closely. The family wanted to call in the surgeon to make sure I was right in my diagnosis. I agreed to it. He came in all his dignity and informed the family that the patient had a bad case of cancer of the esophagus, and all that could be done was to give her an opiate and keep her as comfortable as possible while she lived, and that she would not live

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more than ten days. He left morphine and went his way. I was asked to go ahead and treat her. I said I would if they would throw away the morphine. They did so, and instead of dying in ten days she was well and eating without any pain. Her son went to Dr. Johnson and asked him if he could not be mistaken in his diagnosis. He said he wished he could, but could give them no hope. When informed she was almost well, he had to admit he was wrong; hence his animosity to osteopathy.

As stated, Dr. Johnson was a Roosevelt man when he left home, but as soon as he found the Taft men were in the lead he flopped and was an ardent Taft man—a hint as to the character of the men we have to contend with. Anything to

"skin" the osteopath.—E. C. Downey, D. O., Chanute, Kan.

#### A Classic Call for Help.

Deare Doctaire Herroodere: I em der custodion uf der village oper house und put oud to you from der heart our proudest welcome to der cite. We nevaire haf die osteop aroun heare, but nefer min its al right, ober I sed it. Push ahead und we pud our backs to you. Dese doctaire heare, it is all to laf. By dam wat a business. Cum doctaire Herrooder and start de osteoply. My Gus he is sick wid wind off der stummick und he say by dam he get dis osteop by nex time he cum roun.—Felix Helfstter, (Custodine).

The above is a copy of a letter which is, in my opinion, almost a literary classic. It was sent to me a short time after I had opened up a free clinic here in the interest of our comin' convention. Whoever the author, he has a style all his own, and perhaps not alone in his literary efforts. Long live his majesty.—T. L. Herroder, D. O., Detroit, Mich.

*The Osteopathic Physician*

**Dr. Osler on Drugs in the Encyclopedia Americana**

THE highest living medical authority on drugs, Dr. Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University and now of Oxford, says: "But the new school does not feel itself under obligation to give any medicine whatever, while a generation ago not only could few physicians have held their practice unless they did, but few would have thought it safe or scientific. Of course there are still many cases where the patient or the patients' friends must be humored by administering medicine, or alleged medicine, where it is not really needed, and indeed often where the buoyancy of mind, which is the real curative agent, can only be created by making him wait hopefully for the expected action of medicine; and some physicians still cannot unlearn their old training. But the change is great. The modern treatment of disease relies very greatly on the so-called natural methods, diet and exercise, bathing and massage, in other words giving the natural forces the fullest scope by easy and thorough nutrition, increased flow of blood, and removal of obstructions to the excretory systems or the circulation in the tissues. One notable example is typhoid fever. At the outset of the nineteenth century it was treated with 'remedies' of the extremest violence,—bleeding and blistering, vomiting and purging, antimony and calomel, and other heroic remedies. Now the patient is bathed and nursed and carefully tended, but rarely given medicine. This is the result partly of the remarkable experiments of the Paris and Vienna schools into the action of drugs which have shaken the stoutest faiths; and partly of the constant and reproachful object lesson of homeopathy. No regular physician would ever admit that the homeopathic 'infinitesimals' could do any good as direct curative agents; and yet it was perfectly certain that homeopaths lost no more of their patients than others. There was but one conclusion to draw, that most drugs had no effect whatever on the diseases for which they were administered." Encyclopaedia Americana, Vol. X (Munn & Co., New York).

The above is copied verbatim from the first book in Biology, now used in our schools. Could Dr. Osler have said more for osteopathy, without writing a special article, for osteopathy alone? Osteopathy is the only science that locates the cause, and removes it scientifically, thereby freeing the circulation and keeping the system in harmony. Remember that a free circulation spells health.—*Dr. W. L. McCray*, 308 Third street, Bluefield, W. Va.

**Opportunities for Osteopaths**

We have been asked to secure information concerning the opportunities for osteopathic practice in Cuba, Mexico, or South America. Anyone of our readers knowing anything about conditions in any of the sections mentioned, will please write us concerning the situation.

Dr. F. W. Miller, who is now located at Oneida, N. Y., tells us that there is a fine opportunity for the right kind of an osteopath at Wellsville, N. Y., where he was located for the past eight years. His practice there won about \$2,800 a year and so far no one has taken hold of the practice. Dr. Miller says that he will be glad to assist anyone who desires to locate at Wellsville.

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

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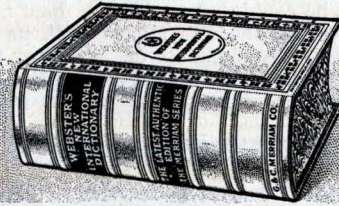
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**In D.O. Land**

**June, '08, Class, A. S. O., Class Reunion at Detroit.**  
Class reunion of the June, '08, A. S. O. class, will be held at the Hotel Ste Claire on Thursday evening. Dinner will be served at 6 p. m. at \$1.00 per plate. Post-prandial features will close in time for public lecture.—P. W. Gibson, D. O., Chairman Committee.

**St. Louis Meeting.**

The St. Louis Osteopathic Association held its final meeting of the season at the Marquette Hotel, June 7th. Following a banquet, an election was held. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. H. Crenshaw; vice-president, Dr. Genoa D. Stephens; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. C. Chappell; director, Dr. W. D. Dobson.

**Reappointed to Oregon State Board**

Dr. F. E. Moore, of Portland, Ore., has received a notice that Governor West has reappointed him a member of the Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Moore has already served five years on the board, his previous appointment having been made by Governor Chamberlain. He is now the senior member of the board.

**Nothing New in New Mexico**

The medical bill, which was to replace our Independent Board law, was passed just before the close of the session, but, on account of a feature dealing with Christian Science, the Governor vetoed it, leaving osteopathy just where it was before.—*M. Ione Hulett*, D. O., Secretary.

**City of New York Society Election**

At the last meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, Brooklyn; vice-president, Dr. Florence E. Gair, Brooklyn; treasurer, Dr. Cecil R. Rogers, New York City. Directors: Dr. Guy W. Burns; Dr. George W. Merkley; Dr. T. H. Spence. all of New York City.

**Appendicitis Operations**

Dr. D. V. Moore, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, is making a collection of statements by M. D.'s regarding operations for appendicitis. He particularly wishes to get the statements of those who have gone on record against operations. We shall be glad to receive a number of such references for the benefit of Dr. Moore and for others of our readers who may be interested.

**City Physician and President of State Board.**

Dr. Earl D. Jones, of Pocatello, Idaho, has been elected president of the State Board of Osteopathic Examination. Dr. Jones is also city physician of Pocatello, and it is said that he is the only osteopath in the West holding such a position. The citizens of Pocatello are well pleased with Dr. Jones' work in this capacity, and it seems to be the opinion that he is the best city physician the town has ever had.

**New York Irregulars Arrested**

At the instance of the Rochester Osteopathic Society, L. D. Abbott, C. L. Abbott, John J. King and J. B. Hough, of Batavia, were arrested June 20th for practicing medicine without a license. L. D. and C. L. Abbott are chiropractors; J. B. Hough is a masseur; John J. King gives mineral baths. It is reported that the Abbotts will make this a test case as to the right of chiropractors to do business in New York state.

**Georgia Annual Meeting**

The Georgia Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, June 7th and 8th. Dr. Percy H. Woodhull, of Birmingham, Ala., gave an illustrated lecture on the "Evolution of Medicine." Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. H. Bowdoin, Atlanta; vice-president, Dr. E. E. Bragg, Atlanta; secretary and treasurer, Dr. James Gorin, Savannah; assistant secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frances Saunders, Albany.

**South Carolina Meeting**

The South Carolina Osteopathic Association held a regular monthly meeting June 13th at Columbia. There was a good attendance and an interesting program. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. E. Scott, of Greenville; vice-president, Dr. B. F. Landrum, of Florence; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims, of Columbia.—*Mary Lyles-Sims*, D. O., Secretary.

**Virginia Chiropractic Arrested**

B. A. Dresser, a chiropractic of Lynchburg, Va., has been arrested for practicing medicine without having a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was first tried in the police court and fined \$50 and costs. He appealed the case to the corporation court, where by agreement a verdict of guilty was rendered and a fine of \$50 imposed. A motion to set aside the verdict was made, and the case will be appealed to the supreme court.

**Colorado Mid-Summer Meeting**

The mid-summer meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Association will be held at the Brown Palace Hotel, July 26th and 27th. Features of the meeting will be addresses by Dr. C. A. Whiting and Dr. Louisa Burns, of Los Angeles; Dr. Otis F. Akin, of Portland, and Dr. Grace Stratton, of Salt Lake City. A special train for the Detroit convention has been scheduled to leave Denver Saturday, July 27th, at 9:45 p. m.

**Southwest Michigan Meeting**

The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting June 1st at Kalamazoo. After a business session at which new by-laws were adopted, Dr. Fryette, of Chicago, gave an excellent talk on "Lesions and Their Correction." Unfortunately, the meeting was not well attended. Those who regularly attend these helpful meetings marvel that so many in the district feel that they can afford to regularly absent themselves. Each individual needs the help of this association as much as it needs his or her presence.—*Frances Platt, D. O., Secretary.*

**Platte Valley Osteopaths Organize.**

The Platte Valley Osteopathic Association was organized June 29th at the offices of Dr. W. S. and Dr. Mary W. Warner, of Fort Morgan, Colo. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Mary W. Warner, Fort Morgan; vice-president, Dr. W. E. Kellogg, Sterling; secretary, Dr. W. E. Bullock, Fort Morgan. Dr. George W. Perrin, and Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles of Denver were present at the meeting. A resolution was adopted endorsing the independent board idea.

**Miami Valley June Meeting**

The Miami Valley Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly session Thursday, June 6th, at the Beckel Hotel. The out of town members were guests of the Dayton practitioners at a six o'clock dinner. This was the last meeting of the society until Sept. 1. The retiring president, Dr. W. B. Linville, of Middletown, reviewed the work accomplished during the past six months, after which officers were elected for the year: President, Dr. J. F. Minear, Springfield; vice-president, Dr. H. H. Gravett, Piqua; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton.—*W. A. Gravett, D. O., Secretary.*

**Wisconsin Meeting**

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association was held at Green Bay, June 5th and 6th. There was a symposium on "The Practice of Osteopathy" and on "Obstetrics and Gynecology." Dr. W. L. Thompson, of Milwaukee, gave an address on "The Importance of Proper Technique and Correct Interpretation of Urinary Findings," and Dr. McNary, of Milwaukee, spoke on "Osteopathic Needs in the Surgical Field." Officers elected were: President, Dr. F. A. Wright, Fond du Lac; vice-president, Dr. E. H. Deitzman, Racine; secretary, Dr. E. J. Elton, Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. Harriet Whitehead, Appleton.

**Connecticut Osteopaths Organize.**

The osteopaths of Hartford, Conn., sent to the various osteopaths of the state, a circular letter requesting them to meet at the Allyn House, Hartford, July 3d, for the purpose of forming a state association. A favorable reply was received from every osteopath, and twenty were present at the meeting. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Henry Carson, Jr., Ridgefield; vice-president, Dr. Louise Griffin, Hartford; secretary, Dr. Myrtle Catron, Waterbury; treasurer, Dr. R. N. Squires, Hartford. A committee was appointed to draw up by-laws, constitution and code of ethics; also a committee was appointed to inform the A. O. A. of the organization. After the meeting, a dinner was given by the Hartford practitioners to the visiting members.—*L. C. Kingsbury, D. O.*

**Virginia Meeting.**

The Virginia Osteopathic Society held its semi-annual meeting at Norfolk, June 15th. It was considered the best meeting the society has ever held. There were a number of good papers and valuable talks. We have accomplished more this year for the advancement of osteopathy than in all the past history of the society. In 1914 we shall have as our examining board one osteopath, one homeopath, and ten allopaths. A four-year course requirement and educational qualifications equal to a high school diploma. We are on equal footing in every way with physicians of all other schools. It would be a good thing for many first class osteopaths to come to Virginia during the years 1912 and 1913, as it will be harder to get a license later on, as the required qualifications will be higher. New graduates from our colleges will find it well worth while to investigate Virginia.—*W. D. Bowen, D. O., Secretary.*

**Seattle Notes.**

Dr. Ida G. Rosencrans has returned to Seattle, having been called to Montana by the fatal illness of her father.—Dr. Aura Brown Ford spent a week in Portland attending the Rose Carnival and State Osteopathic Convention.—Dr. Clara Gerrish has been visiting in Portland and Seattle and accompanied by her daughter, Grace, will tour Yellowstone Park en route to Detroit.—Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford was called to Iowa by the serious illness of her father. Before returning to Seattle she called on members of the profession in Kirksville, Des Moines and Hastings.—Dr. H. F. Morse, of Wenatchee; Dr. J. L. Walker, of Sunnyside; Dr. E. Howicks, of Yakima; Dr. William Snell and Dr. W. T. Thomas, of Tacoma, and Dr. C. T. Smith, of Aberdeen, were among the Washington delegates to the Oregon state convention.—Dr. J. O. Glenn has returned from his eastern trip and again resumed practice at Kent.—Dr.

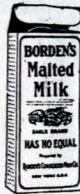
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Wm. Waldo was host to the last King County Osteopathic Association. Dr. F. J. Feidler presented a splendid paper, "Goitres." Dr. Walter Jay Ford discussed "Abnormal Heart Conditions." Dr. Waldo, "Torticollis." Dr. J. W. Murphy, of Bremerton, conducted a clinic to demonstrate osteopathic technique.

**Iowa Association Resolutions.**

Be It Resolved, That we affirm our allegiance to, and endorsement of the principles of osteopathy, as promulgated by our beloved founder, Dr. A. T. Still, and we congratulate him on long life, continued good health, and wish for him many years of usefulness in our cause, and recommend that a telegram be sent to him expressing our love and fidelity to him.

Be It Further Resolved, That we extend our heartiest thanks to Dr. Asa Willard for his most excellent address on legislation, and that we pledge ourselves to continued activity in securing a separate board law for Iowa, and that the association's legislative efforts from now on be entirely to that end, and that this campaign shall be continued until otherwise voted by this association.

Be It Further Resolved, That we appreciate and endorse the fidelity and the work done by our president, Dr. Caldwell, and the other officers of the association for the greatest year of our profession in Iowa.

Be It Further Resolved, That we extend to Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy our thanks for favors extended and the use of this assembly hall during the session.

Signed:

- Dr. N. M. Hibbets, Grinnelle.
- Dr. I. S. Baughman, Burlington.
- Dr. L. E. Wagoner, Custon.
- Dr. N. S. Parish, Storm Lake.

**New England Personals.**

These osteopaths have matriculated at the College of Physicians, Boston, for an M. D. course: George W. Avery, Clyde R. Cowan, Joel Ginsburg, Frank Bourne Lake, Freeman D. MacDonald, James E. March, Burton H. Proctor, Carrie E. Rand, William E. Smith, Oliver Van Dyne.

Dr. Robert H. Nichols, of Boston, Mass., is taking a course at the Boston City Hospital.

Dr. John A. MacDonald, of Boston, Mass., is passing his hours of recreation at his cottage at Houghs Neck, Quincy.

Dr. W. Arthur Smith, of Boston and Norwood, has opened a summer office in the Star Cottage, Annisquam, Mass.

Dr. George E. Smith and Dr. Mary A. Heard, of Boston, Mass., has opened a summer office at Gloucester, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. Carl L. Watson, of Boston, Mass., are on a tour of the British Isles.

Dr. Alfred W. and Dr. Effie L. Rogers, of Boston, left July 2nd for their summer home, Bryant Pond, Maine. The trip was made in their automobile.

Dr. Alexander F. McWilliams, of Boston, is summering at Post Island, Quincy, Mass., making trips to the city in his auto.

New England expects to send a large delegation to the A. O. A. Convention at Detroit. Efforts are being made to have special cars en route.

Dr. J. A. Zwicker, of Norfolk Downs, Mass., is making his outside calls in a Reo.

**Missouri Thirteenth Annual Meeting**

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association was held at Kirksville, May 24th and 25th. "Requirements and Necessities for Doing Minor Surgery Work," was handled by Dr. George Still with his usual facility. Dr. George was interrupted in his lecture by the arrival of the "Old Doctor," who talked for a few minutes and promised to come again. Dr. Minnie Schaub discussed "The Cervical Region," and presented a clinic. "Some of Our Failures and Why," was handled most ably by Dr. J. W. Hofsess, who then asked for the experience of some of the other practitioners. Dr. Charlie led the discussion, which was participated in by Dr. Mavity, Dr. Wood, Dr. Orr, Dr. Phelps, Dr. Bell and Dr. Miller. Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., read his paper on "Expert Testimony." Dr. Lola D. Taylor gave a very interesting paper on "Placenta Praevia" and history of a recent case.

Dr. Pauline Mantle gave an interesting and instructive talk on the "Innominate," using a clinic and demonstrating as she talked. Dr. J. N. Waggoner gave a lecture on "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat." May 25th the "Old Doctor" gave an inspired talk, which is to be preserved verbatim. Dr. F. L. Bigsby gave a short talk on the "Pro and Contra Indications in the Use of Ergot, Forceps and Obstetrical Anesthesia." Senator Carter, of North Missouri, was presented and gave a short talk. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. F. Englehart, St. Louis; first vice-president, Dr. B. J. Mavity, Nevada; second vice-president, Dr. Malvin Slaughter, Webb City; secretary, Dr. Arlowyne Orr, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. Lou Tway Noland, Springfield; trustees, Dr. E. D. Holbert, Dr. J. W. Hofsess, and Dr. Mary E. Harwood; legislative committee, Dr. George Laughlin, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Dr. J. B. Cole, Dr. W. J. Conner and Dr. F. P. Walker.—*Arlowyne Orr, D. O., Secretary.*

**Atlanta Eclectic College Osteopathic Students Licensed in Georgia.**

My attention has been called to an article in the June issue of the "The O. P." headed "More About Atlanta Medical Schools," also another article written by Dr. M. C. Hardin in the May issue referring to two medical colleges in Atlanta.

I would like to make this correction and statement in reference to the two schools.

The Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery

is a school 73 years old, and was the first medical college of Georgia to admit osteopaths. I was the first D. O. to make application to study medicine; this was nine years ago and at that time this school did not want to give any credit at all to osteopaths. I also consulted the Atlanta School of Medicine, which is an allopathic school, and they said they did not care to admit any D. O.'s as students. After further talk with the Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery and explaining and showing the curriculum of the A. S. O., they decided to give me one year off and required me to attend three terms and pass all examinations, which I accepted.

After graduation I was elected to the chair of anatomy, which I have filled since, also was elected as a member of the Georgia Anatomical Board.

Being a member of the faculty and after showing other members what osteopathy is, we decided to admit D. O.'s who care to study medicine and give them full credit for their osteopathic course. In other words, a D. O. who is a graduate of a twenty-months' course at the A. S. O. can enter the junior class and graduate in two sessions, a twenty-nine months' graduate of the A. S. O. can enter the senior class and graduate in one session, providing all examinations in the senior year be passed. Which we think is right and just.

The osteopaths have made the very best of students and every one has passed the Georgia Medical Examining Board and obtained a certificate, some being licensed in other states as well.

We have graduated such D. O.'s as A. H. Lillard, Jackson, Ga.; E. B. Mitchell, Waycross, Ga.; J. M. Coffman, Owensboro, Ky.; L. M. Dykes, Bristol, Tenn.; C. E. Bennett, Pensacola, Fla.; T. S. McCoy, Shelbyville, Tenn.; J. W. Bennett, Augusta, Ga.; Thomas E. Davis, Savannah, Ga.; O. H. Ryon, Lane City, Texas; E. L. Harris, Marietta, Ga.

This article is not for the purpose of soliciting osteopaths to study medicine, but is simply stating the facts for those who might be misled by the preceding articles.

It is true that there is a school in Atlanta, one year old, known as the Southern College of Medicine and Surgery, an allopathic school that did accept osteopaths and other students for graduation, and the state examining board did refuse to grant certificates and the courts have to date sustained the examining board on the ground that the school did not maintain proper laboratories, medical paraphernalia, etc., and did allow undue credit to some of its students.—E. E. Bragg, D. O., M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

**Oregon Annual Meeting.**

The eleventh annual meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association was held June 10 and 11, 1912, at the Hotel Portland, Portland, Ore.

This was the greatest meeting in the history of the association as not only were the Oregon osteopathic physicians in large attendance but sixteen guests from Washington and Idaho were present. The program:

Symposium, demonstrations in diagnosis. Physical examination.

"Auscultation, Percussion, Palpation," Dr. E. B. Haslop, Portland.

"Reflexes," Dr. L. H. Howland, Portland.

"Posture-Gait," Dr. A. B. Ford, Seattle, Wash.

"The Specific Osteopathic Examination," Dr. E. G. Houseman, Nampa, Idaho.

"Importance of Laboratory in Diagnosis, Chemistry and Microscopy," Dr. A. P. Howells, Corvallis.

"Bacteriological and Pathological Observations," Dr. J. L. Walker, Sunnyside, Wash.

"Clinics," by several practitioners.

"Chief Points of Diagnosis in Sacro-Iliac Lesions," Dr. W. L. Nicholls, Enterprise.

"Demonstration McManis Table," Dr. W. G. Keller, Portland.

"Osteopathic Mechanics," Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, Oregon City.

The program was devoted to diagnosis and with the demonstrations and clinics was most instructive. Dr. A. B. Ford, from Seattle, gave a talk on "Posture-Gait," which was most practical. Dr. J. G. Walker, from Sunnyside, Wash., but formerly the assistant bacteriologist at Kirksville, Mo., told of the importance of laboratory diagnosis and the need of a small but complete laboratory in an office. Dr. E. G. Houseman, of Nampa, Idaho, secretary of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, gave some practical thoughts gleaned from his work and demonstrated the technique of a specific osteopathic examination. Dr. Otis F. Akin of Portland, our osteopathic surgeon of the northwest, presented a boy of fifteen with a curvature, and demonstrated the Abbott method for correction of scoliosis. Dr. Akin is working along this line and presented ably the mechanical principles which underlie it. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Luther H. Howland, Portland; 1st vice-president, Dr. E. Tracy Parker, Portland; 2d vice-president, Dr. C. Rhoda Hicks, Astoria; secretary, Dr. Lillian Baker, Portland; treasurer, Dr. William Keller, Portland; editor, Dr. H. C. P. Moore, Portland; trustees, Dr. Mabel Akin, Portland; Dr. A. P. Howells, Corvallis; Dr. A. M. McNichol, Dallas; legislative committee, Dr. W. A. Rogers, Portland; Dr. R. W. Walton, Salem; Dr. R. B. Northrup, Portland; Dr. G. S. Hoisington, Pendleton; Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, Oregon City; program committee, Dr. William Keller, Portland; Dr. E. B. Haslop, Portland; Dr. Lena Hodges, Portland. Dr. Mabel Akin being unable to serve as trustee, Dr. F. E. Moore was appointed to fill the vacancy. The meeting adjourned with a luncheon to the visiting osteopathic physicians by the Portland physicians. Oregon now has licensed to practice osteopathy, 108 physicians. There are located in the state ninety-one osteopathic physicians, of this number sixty belong to the state association and forty-seven belong to the American Osteopathic Association.—H. C. P. Moore, D. O., State Editor.

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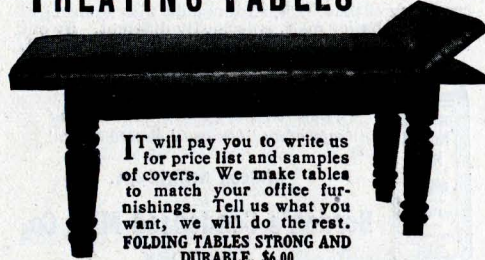
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**Boston Society Annual Meeting**

At the annual meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society held June 15th, Dr. Robert I. Walker of New Bedford spoke on "Urinalysis" and gave a number of practical tests. Dr. Alfred W. Rogers of Boston gave a very interesting talk on "Vertigo." Dr. W. Arthur Smith, secretary-treasurer, reported that the society had now seventy members, which was a material gain over last year. He also reported the society to be in a healthy financial condition. The president, George W. Goode, in his annual report said: "Twelve D. O.'s of Boston were matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, two of these members being members of the graduating class of the M. C. O. What does this mean? At a recent meeting of the alumni of the M. C. O. a member of the faculty said 'that he was in favor of his college granting an M. D. degree after four years' work and that he saw no harm in it, for the Old Doctor signed his name A. T. Still, M. D., and Dr. McConnell of Chicago signed his name M. D., D. O., as well as others that might be mentioned.'" The speaker reported from a speech delivered by Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, at the sixty-third annual meeting of the American Medical Association held at Atlantic City, June 3d, Dr. Murphy said: "Medical interest in public welfare has been characteristic of the profession through the centuries and had become axiomatic. During the year there had been an organized attack against this work for the public welfare. False statements had been so persistently reiterated that many right minded people had come to believe them true. Its most conspicuous efforts had been directed against the movement for the establishment of a National Health Bureau. As well known, those most active in this movement were the food adulterators and patent medicine men, Christian Scientists, osteopaths, eclectics, etc. It was time to put before the public the real position of the profession. Every time one of their speakers appeared before the public, the medical profession should have one of its members on the ground, on the same platform if possible, in order to refute false statements and to place the matter before the people in its true light. In their work toward securing a National Health Department two points were important, first, that of public education, and second, that of securing men familiar with legislative procedures who would push the work for them. Activity on the work of organization had about reached a standstill. Several thousand members has resigned and they should find out why the association was losing prestige. There was 102,000 medical men in the United States and only 34,000 in the association; in some states as many as 60 per cent of the profession were affiliated with the organization while in others as few as 22 per cent belonged to the association. They must find out why this was so and do what they could to retain the interest and support of the rank and file of the medical profession."

"Dr. Murphy therefore recommended that a council on organization be appointed to consist of five members. The work of such a council could only be advanced by direct contact with the members of the profession in their home localities.

Dr. Goode also quoted from the report of the Reference Committee on Sections and Section Work of the A. M. A. in the House of Delegates, which was made June 5th and favored the formation of a section on physical therapeutics. Speaking for the report, Dr. Pope said that the section was desired by from 250 to 300 men and he thought the demand was reasonable. There was no doubt but that physical therapeutics had a place in medicine. Again, the profession had to deal with a great many quacks and impostors in this line and this class could be best eliminated by recognizing that branch of therapeutics and creating a standard for those using these methods. He hoped, therefore, that the house would consider this matter, as it concerned the wishes of many. Dr. Horace D. Arnold of Boston, Mass., said that the value of this branch of therapeutics was being more and more appreciated and it was going to become of far more importance in the future than it was at present. He thought they should have proper recognition from the section on therapeutics and climatology. Dr. Goode then made reference to the report on medical education in Europe by Dr. Abraham Flexner, made public Friday, June 14th, by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in which he says "three fourths of the medical schools in America could not exist if the lowest terms upon which medical schools abroad can exist if applied in this country." Dr. Goode exhibited a bottle of medicine given to a rheumatic patient (young man 22 years old) by an osteopath who is not a registered physician. He said the osteopath was not a registered physician but was a graduate of a recognized college of osteopathy. He then quoted as follows from the code of ethics of the A. O. A.: "Local societies, constituting as they do the chief element of strength in the organization of the profession, should have the active support of their members, and should be made the instruments for the cultivation of fellowship, for the exchange of personal experience, for the advancement of knowledge, for the maintenance of ethical standards, and for the promotion in general of the interest of the profession and the welfare of the public." Officers elected were: President, Dr. Alexander F. McWilliams; vice-president, Dr. Emily G. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Kendall L. Achorn; curator, Dr. John A. MacDonald; director for three years, Dr. George W. Goode.

**All Aboard for Detroit.**

If you have neglected making reservations go any how; you will be taken care of.



## Osteopathy and Elimination and What they Mean to Health

The August number of *Osteopathic Health* takes as its underlying theme, the importance of elimination to health, and it emphasizes how successfully osteopathy promotes proper elimination when any of the excretory channels become clogged or their function impaired in any manner. The general importance of elimination is first discussed under the heading, "All Health Depends on Good Elimination." The body is likened to a city, and as a city must dispose of its sewerage and refuse so, it is shown, the body, if it is to be preserved in good health, must do likewise. Under "The Sewerage Systems of the Body" the four great excretory channels are discussed and likened to main pipe lines of a sewerage system. One of the very great dangers of retaining poisons in the system is shown in the article, "Auto-Intoxication in the Alimentary Tract." In "Jaundice Means Faulty Elimination" the underlying cause of this complaint is shown to be through a defect in elimination resulting in a poisoned blood supply, manifesting itself in the symptoms peculiar to jaundice. How Bright's disease and its dread consequences can be traced originally to improper elimination is shown in the articles "Impairment of the Kidneys" and "Uremia." Lung diseases, fevers and skin diseases are also given attention. There are special articles on "The Reason for Dyspepsia," "Constipation and Diarrhea," "Insomnia," and "The Treatment of Obesity." The concluding article of the number is "Osteopaths are Skilled Anatomists," which shows that the osteopathic physician secures his success in the treatment of disease through his special and thorough knowledge of anatomy, and by applying the fundamental osteopathic doctrine that disease is caused by some disturbances in the mechanical form, relationship, or adjustment of structures of the body, and that when the proper adjustment has been made, normal good health will be restored.

The magazine makes interesting reading throughout and should make a good summer number for this reason, apart from the fact that it establishes in a thoroughly simple and definite manner many important osteopathic truths. It is entirely popular in style, there being nothing technical that would confuse a reader of even below the average intelligence.

It puts the claims of osteopathy on such a common sense basis that it should win many friends for the practice.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
215 South Market Street, Chicago.

I think it a very good idea having covers of *Osteopathic Health* distinctive each month. In this way they have individuality both inside and outside and are read more without doubt. I started in using 25 copies a month a year ago, and the value of the magazines to me has been so evident that I want 400 copies of the June issue.—Dr. H. C. Kirkbride, Norristown, Pa., May 17.

"Outside of the old standby, 'Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin,' the March, May and June numbers of *Osteopathic Health* are the best and cover the most ground of any field literature that I have ever seen.—Dr. Grace Stratton, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 14th, 1912.

The June number of *Osteopathic Health* is very timely. It covers a number of subjects that the laity should be posted on. It am quite certain that the average layman does not believe that osteopathy can successfully treat diseases of the eye, ear and nose, and for this reason, just such a number is important.—Dr. J. G. Morrison, Terre Haute, Ind., June 14th.

The June number of *Osteopathic Health* produced seven new patients for me. It certainly was a "patient getter."—Dr. W. F. Murray, Sandwich, Ill., June 21st.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

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### Short Suggestions For Newspaper Publicity

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

#### Osteopathy for Headache.

Headache is not really a disease, it is a symptom. It is the cry of a nerve or nerves for relief from something. The stomach, the liver, the kidneys and other important organs may be the source of the trouble, but the patient feels the headache, and seeks relief. But there are cases where the trouble is in the head—where there is pressure, or congestion of the delicate tissues about the brain. There are cases of eye strain and it is the first duty of the physician to find the source of the trouble, and then he can treat it intelligently. In this respect osteopathy emphasizes the finding of the cause. It does not try alone to relieve the pain, as a drug will sometimes do, by deadening the nerve that feels the pain, but seeks to remove or relieve the cause. There are few incurable cases of headache. Sometimes a tumor in the brain, or a case of Bright's disease causes a headache and it may be so far advanced that there is no cure, but most cases of headache are curable by osteopathy rightly applied. It is not an uncommon experience in the practice of an osteopathist to be able to relieve cases that had tried various remedies till all hope of recovery had been abandoned, and who consented to try osteopathy only because some friend or member of the family had been persistent in urging the trial.

Used by Dr. P. E. Davis, Pittsburg, Kan.

#### Is Anything Impossible?

Nothing is impossible to the man with ambition. It does not make any difference what one wants to do, there's a way to do it. You may think it impossible to fly from New York to Los Angeles—telephoning from New York to Denver—telegraphing from San Francisco to Japan, or treating diseases exclusively without drugs, all of which have been done during the past few years. The most remarkable study of today, of all the progress in the world, is osteopathy.

Ambition knows no obstacles.

Ambition will find a way.

First say "I can do it."

Then say "I will do it."

—A. W. Kitchell, D. O., Newark, N. J.

#### Osteopaths Are True Physicians.

Who is your physician? The word physician comes from a Greek word that means nature—"Phusis," Nature. He who does not live according to Nature, study Nature, treat his patients according to Nature, has no right or title to be called physician. He who cannot trace the natural history of a disease back to its natural cause has no business to interfere with the processes of Nature.

This is the ideal and the definition of the word physician that that Osteopathic physician has be-

fore himself—that is why he calls himself physician. He allows no interference by unnatural means, no alien concoctions administered according to a name given to the diseases; but instead studies the body and traces back all lines of effect and cause to further cause, and in his effort to cure follows along the lines of first cause on to further cause and effect. Naturally, much less heroic measures are necessary for his work and more simple means are effective. Naturally, too, the "Phusis" of the body, not insulted by experiments with it, smiles upon this physician and his work.

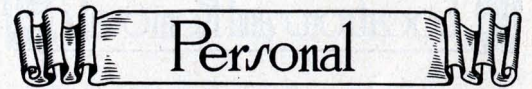
From *Osteopathic Health*.

The field of usefulness for Osteopathic treatment is as broad as the field of disease.

Its practices are based upon the fact that a natural body is a healthy body—and when symptoms of ill-health arise it seeks the cause in some abnormal condition of the bodily structure.

In other words, Osteopathy aims to discover and remove the cause that produced the disease, rather than to treat the disease itself.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.



Dr. L. M. Dykes has announced his permanent location at 216½ Main street, Miller building, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Dr. J. C. Dawson, formerly of Jackson, Tenn., has located at Tampa, Fla., having secured offices in the Dawson-Thornton building, corner Madison and Franklin streets.

Dr. Charles A. and Dr. Etta E. Champlin, A. S. O., June, 1912, graduates, have located at Hope, Ark.

Dr. R. Moershell, formerly of Marengo, Iowa, has taken up a location at Sheldon, Iowa. He traveled from Marengo to Sheldon by automobile, the distance between the two towns being about 350 miles.

Dr. A. E. MacGalliard, of Granite, City, Ill., met with a severe accident July 1st, when he was struck by an automobile. The force of the impact threw him to the pavement and broke his collar bone, besides causing severe bruises and strains. It is not expected that the injuries will be permanently serious, but they will prevent him from practicing for some time to come.

Dr. C. E. Shifflett, and Dr. Ella Edwards, of Norton, Kansas, were married June 15th. We understand that Dr. Edwards-Shifflett will continue to practice.

Dr. Charles D. Finley, of Atlantic, Iowa, has now associated with him, Dr. Lena Wood. His practice has grown so that he felt the need of assistance. Dr. Wood is well known in the community.

Dr. E. J. Carlson, graduate of A. S. O., has located at Mound City, Missouri, and will look after the practice of the late Dr. W. M. Watson.

Dr. Robert Roddy, A. S. O. graduate, has located at Kewanee, Illinois, and is occupying the offices formerly used by Dr. J. B. Albright.

Dr. Amy Treichler, A. S. O. June graduate, has located at Logan, Kansas, where she will practice in partnership with her husband, Dr. C. L. Treichler.

Dr. Arlowyne Orr, of St. Louis, is taking a two months' vacation during which time she expects to take in the convention at Detroit. Dr. Nancy K. Meek, June graduate of the A. S. O., will have charge of her practice during her absence.

Dr. C. E. Shifflett and Dr. Ella Edwards, of Norton, Kansas, June 15th.

Dr. M. Ione Hulett, of Alamogordo, New Mexico, is spending the summer at Santa Fe. She is enjoying herself studying archaeology, and practicing just a little on the side.

Dr. Arthur Hollis, editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, Kirksville, spent the month of June in Philadelphia, as the guest of Dr. Earle S. Willard.

Dr. Guy F. Lathrop, formerly of South Haven, has sold his practice at that place as he desires to take up practice in a larger city. He is contemplating forming a partnership. At the present time he is assisting Dr. Carrie C. Clason, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dr. Fred W. Clark, A. S. O., June graduate, has located at Marysville, Kansas, having taken over the practice of Dr. Charles A. Arand, who will locate in the East.

Dr. Harry Still, of Kirksville, has purchased a fine electric automobile. This was the first electric car in Kirksville, and is an object of much admiration.

Dr. W. G. Classen, who writes us from the West Indies, states that the war situation in Cuba is more grave than reported and that the real situation news is largely suppressed by the government for political reasons. Dr. Classen expects to return to the States soon to resume his practice.



A son of Dr. D. C. Westfall, of Coshocton, Ohio, is suffering from a very severe case of typhoid fever, but is now reported on the road to make a good recovery.

Dr. Margaret L. Ammerman, formerly of Shamokin, Pa., has located at 904 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey, where she has obtained a year's lease on nice offices. Dr. E. D. Williams, formerly of Warren, Pa., has taken the practice at Shamokin.

In the June number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN it was stated that Dr. Arthur Taylor had removed from Stillwater, to Northfield, Minnesota. This was an error. It should have read, Dr. Lily F. Taylor, from Stillwater to Northfield, Minnesota.

Dr. E. Delbert Jones, of Winnipeg, was married June 24th to Miss Maude R. Kelley of Los Angeles, California. After the wedding, an informal reception was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. Harley Deeks. Dr. and Mrs. Jones left for a honeymoon trip through the Eastern states, and on their return will make their permanent home in Winnipeg.

The write-up in the last "O. P." regarding my political activities was very complimentary upon your part but I am an osteopath, not a politician, and simply because I was a delegate to the Chicago Convention League, Republican clubs, I should not be taken off the osteopathic list, and if you do not deny the charges made, I fear that such will be the case and my name will be omitted when the new directory comes from the press. Please say that I plead not guilty, thanking you, I am.—Wm. H. Jones, D. O., Adrian, Mich.

## Location and Removal

Dr. C. Vernon Paterson, from Slater building, Worcester, to The Richardson, Leominster, Mass.

Dr. Frederick A. Parker, from Madisonville, to Phoenix building, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Dr. Robert G. Ashcroft, from 802 Dorchester street, West, Quebec, to 36 Wellington street, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Dr. Ferdinand W. Miller, from 108 Main street, Wells-ville, to 4 Lenox avenue, Oneida, New York.

Dr. E. J. Thorne, from Pacific Electric building, Los Angeles, to 14 Stanton building, Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Robert R. Levegood, from 118 S. 52nd street, to 133 N. 62nd street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Caroline I. Griffin, from New Schwaner to Harris building, New London, Conn.

Dr. E. L. Schumacher, from Windsor flats, Lisbon, N. D., to 61 E. 66th street, New York City.

Dr. Dana Sniff, from Escondido, Cal., to Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.

Dr. R. M. Wolfe, from Webb City, Mo., to Big Timber, Mont.

Dr. H. H. Hildred, at 20 N. Drake street, Titusville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. W. W. Hutchinson, at 240 S. Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Linley H. Yerg, at Main street, Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Edward Wadsworth Cleveland, at Broad street, Bridgton, N. J.

Dr. Wendell W. Fessenden, at Bedford street, Lexington, Mass.

Dr. Ernest A. Fessenden, at Bedford street, Lexington, Mass.

Dr. Clayton N. Clark, at 170 Huntington avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Ida S. Jensen, at Greeley, Neb.

Dr. J. C. Jeffrey, at 360 Green street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. Arthur Kinsley, at 265 Woodward avenue, Ridge-wood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. O. R. Merideth, at 1519 N. 14th street, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. Helen Roleke, at Bethany, Mo.

Dr. Franklin Brinker Ingersoll, 28 N. Florida avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dr. C. Zimmerli, at 15 Owsley block, Butte, Mont.

Dr. Richard Sullivan, at Albion, Neb.

Dr. Clyde A. Clark, at Windsor, Conn.

Dr. Eudora V. Keen, at 23-24 Wilksburg Bank building, Wilksburg, Pa.

Dr. Ernest Becker, 106 Hudson street, Somerville, Massachusetts.

Dr. Paul Greathouse, Warren Co., Franklin, O.

Dr. Theo. F. Engstrom, at 120½ Mill street, Grass Valley, Cal.

Dr. V. W. Brinkerhoff, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. V. C. Gay, at Swan's Island, Me.

Dr. Jas. E. Biby, at 11-15 Murphy block, Seattle, Washington.

Dr. Fred W. Clark, at Marysville, Kan.

Dr. Lillian P. Wentworth, from San Francisco to La Zolla, Cal.

Dr. H. R. Gibson, from Portales to Clovis, New Mex.

Dr. Ray L. Park, from Neosho, Mo., to Trenton, Tenn.

Dr. W. E. Barnes, from 7613½ Saginaw avenue, Chi- cago, to 1700 Broadway, Mattoon, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Deeks, from 393 Graham avenue, to 806 Somerset building, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Dr. Byron McAllester, from 316 N. Division street, to 225 N. Black street, Fayetteville, Ark.

## Osteopathic Health for August Contains

- All Health Depends Upon Good Elimination
- The Sewerage Systems of the Body
- Auto-Intoxication in the Alimentary Tract
- Jaundice Means Faulty Elimination
- Impairment of Kidneys
- Uremia
- Lung Diseases
- Fever Due to Arrested Elimination
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- Dr. Margaret Ammerman, from 215 E. Sunbury street, Shamokin, Pa., to 904 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
- Dr. E. B. Ferguson, from 320 Thayer building, Oak-land, to 250 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
- Dr. E. V. Woodruff, from 1074 W. Howard avenue, to Lameuse street, Biloxi, Miss.
- Dr. J. F. Alderson, from Walnut, to Fort Scott, Kan.
- Dr. Bernard Kavanaugh, from 10 Schmitt-Hunt build- ing, to First Savings Bank building, Albany, Ore.
- Dr. Rogers & Rogers, from 12 Hemingway street, to 1091 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. Janet N. Penrose, from 1606 Montgomery avenue, to 1203 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dr. Lucus Maegerlein, from 423 S. Homan avenue, Chicago, to 632 S. Grove avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
- Dr. Leon Patrick, at 407 Ferguson building, Los An- ges, Cal.
- Dr. H. T. Wise, at Jefferson building, Goshen, Ind.
- Dr. Warren H. Judd, at 62 E. Main street, Meriden, Conn.
- Dr. E. J. Carlson, at Mound City, Mo.
- Dr. Clarence E. Shifflett, at Norton, Kan.
- Dr. A. H. Sellars, office over Globe Drug Company, Paragould, Ark.
- Dr. B. Rice, at Box 163, Carroll, Iowa.
- Dr. William S. Shaffer, at Normal avenue, Presque Isle, Me.
- Dr. Walter S. Heatwole, at Masonic Temple, Salisbury, Maryland.
- Dr. B. A. Woodard, from 100 N. Main street, to 200 N. Main street, Galena, Ill.
- Dr. Wilfred I. Burke, at 32 Princeton street, Lowell, Massachusetts.
- Dr. E. P. Ireland, at Norfolk, Neb.
- Dr. E. D. Williams, at Shamokin, Pa.
- Dr. George A. Townsend, at Chico Hot Springs, Emi- grant, Mont.
- Dr. E. Hawkins, at Art building, Red Wing, Minn.
- Dr. Frank Miller, at 438 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
- Dr. G. W. Moore, at Mountain Lake Park, Md.

## Married

- Dr. Annie M. Roberts, and Dr. Irving William Slack, at Providence, R. I., July 2d.
- Dr. Annie M. Roberts, of Providence, Rhode Island, was married July 2d, to Dr. Irving William Slack, a homeopathic physician practicing at Portsmouth, N. H. On the return from the honeymoon trip, Dr. Slack will practice in Providence.
- Dr. Erwin L. Schumacher and Miss Anne Marie Rice, at Kirksville, Mo., June 20th.
- Dr. E. Delbert Jones of Winnipeg and Miss Maude R. Kelley of Los Angeles, June 24th.

## Died

Mrs. Susan M. Pennock, mother of Dr. David S. Brown Pennock and Dr. Abbie Jane Pennock, at Phila- delphia, June 3rd.

## Want Ads

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