

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**December 1911**

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# The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 6

## Selling of Alleged Secret Remedy Denounced by Osteopaths as Unethical and Unosteopathic

THE profession has been stirred up in the current month over the receipt of a letter which Dr. W. L. Davis has sent out, apparently to all the profession, announcing that he has made a wonderful discovery for the cure of gallstones, and offering to sell the members of the profession the secret for \$2.00 and guaranteeing success if gallstones exist in the patient.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has received some very strong letters denouncing this course in Dr. Davis as being non-ethical and against the interests of the profession. Some of our correspondents doubt his intelligence, others seem to think he is misguided, still others think he is inclined to believe his fellow D. O.'s willing to "fake" for the sake of revenue.

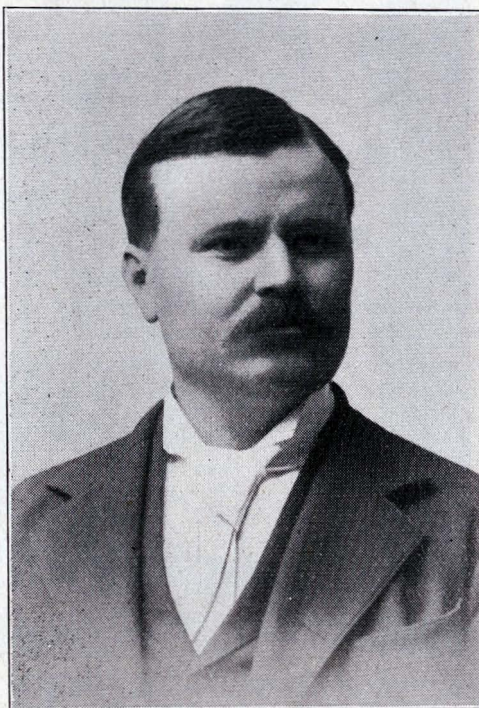
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN considers this matter of sufficient importance to the whole profession to put the matter on record in these pages, in order that the truth may be obtained and that no harm may be done, unintentional or otherwise.

It is too bad that the members of our profession seem so willing to exploit osteopathy and each other for an expectant financial profit, and there should be a more wholesome awakening among our ranks to the fact that this is not legitimate practice. As Dr. Harden points out, if an osteopath actually makes discoveries he should not retail it to his fellow practitioners at so much per revelation, and if he has not made discoveries but is himself "faked" or "faking," his vending of his theories at a specified price ought to be suppressed. We print the letter of Dr. Davis in full herewith:

"Have you ever had a case you have lost because of the need of surgical interference? You probably have. Do they ever return to you afterward or are they lost to you forever? My experience has taught me that they seldom return. This condition is what has led me to two years of study and I have at last a remedy for one or more of these difficulties. The removal of gallstones without the use of the knife is my discovery. I have a remedy no osteopath will hesitate to give as it is composed almost entirely of oils from the foods we eat every day, that when given in large enough quantities remove these stones without sickness or pain in one day. I have removed hundreds at one time. One stone taken from a lady patient of mine that measured three-quarters of an inch around and two inches long by actual measurement. I have another stone removed as large as a black walnut. Of course these are exceptions as they range in size from rice to hazelnuts. These stones are softened or they would not come without pain. The lime salts that surround them are practically all dissolved and in three days time after removal are a mass of oil coleslerin colored with bile pigment. I have had these stones examined by eminent chemists and pronounced O. K. and I now

purpose to give the benefit of my experience and experiments to the osteopath profession.

"You will find this one of the greatest advertisements and patient getters ever handed to you. As they need treatment to prevent reforming in a month or two, treatment at your regular price and a new family added to your list and a family and neighborhood discussion of a removal of gallstones at small expense and no knife, anesthetic or hospital fee appeals to the American people. The cost



Dr. Harry M. Still, Who Is Again Giving the A. S. O. the Benefit of His Financial Ability and Experience.

is so slight that it is not to be considered. I charge you two dollars per treatment and guarantee successful removal of gallstones if they are there. If no gallstones are present they won't come, but my experience has taught me that where the following symptoms are present gallstones are present also. Dizziness and cold sweats, indigestion and gas formation, renal colic is the sure symptom but is not present in many cases. Constipation or constipation with diarrhea, jaundice, bloating in the abdomen, pain over the lower dorsal and extending up under the right shoulder, and many other things.

"Now think this over and if you want to make a trial on some of your cases which you undoubtedly have, send me two dollars and I will send the treatment to you f. o. b. Lincoln, Neb., and you can charge what you wish. The remedy is yours without my name or

anything on it except directions to you, and I guarantee you success if they are there. I have had over fifty cases since commencing this treatment and not one bad result or unsatisfied patient and most of the cases were new ones to me, coming through the recommendation of some one who has tried my treatment.

"Now don't think this an advertisement scheme as I am only asking you to make one trial, which I know will convince you forever of the truthfulness of my statement and I put my reputation as an osteopath of eight years practice behind it, and I purpose to make this an osteopathic remedy.

"For cleansing the whole alimentary tract nothing is better. The thorough cleansing of the bowels prevent attacks of appendicitis and impaction and is a benefit to any person with difficulties in indigestion and elimination.

"Will I hear from you or will I pass it up to someone else? I will help you if you will let me."

The comment of Dr. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., on this is as follows: "It seems to me that this faking business among osteopaths ought to be outlawed. Some man gets up a concoction of olive oil or something of the kind of treatment such as the M. D.'s have used for gallstones, and calls it something new of his own discovery and then runs his 'secret' out in such a garb as this, as a 'gallstone specialist,' and tries to prey upon the profession for a dollar. For such conduct as this the M. D.'s put a man out of their ranks as unethical. If it is such a tremendous good thing the 'discovery' belongs to the profession. I wish you would touch this up a little in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Are we going into the patent medicine business? Are we not supporting a research institute? When the institute makes a research and finds something had we better have them sell the secret to the profession and in that way endow it? This discoverer by his 'research' has discovered a means by which we can endow our research institute—sell our secrets as we discover them."

Dr. C. E. Crow, Muscatine, Iowa, writes as follows: "How many osteopathic suckers are there who have so forgotten anatomy, physiology, and pathology that they will fall a victim to such faking? If Brother Davis wants to get in the 'fakir' class I suggest it would be only moderately decent for him to try to prey on that larger class of patent nostrum users, and not on his osteopathic brethren. It is worse yet to try to drag our honorable profession to such a level. I had some experience not long ago relating to a similar concoction which is on the market for this purpose. Small shopkeepers and impecunious corner grocers are its greatest exploiters. A lady told me of her friend who was getting such good results, passing large quantities daily. I asked her to obtain some of them for me. She did so, bringing the latest 'passage' in a wide mouth salt bottle, containing 84, by actual count, greenish tinged and looking in size and appearance like Concord grapes minus their skins. I washed one and it was so suggestive of paraffin that I burned one for the lady; it

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

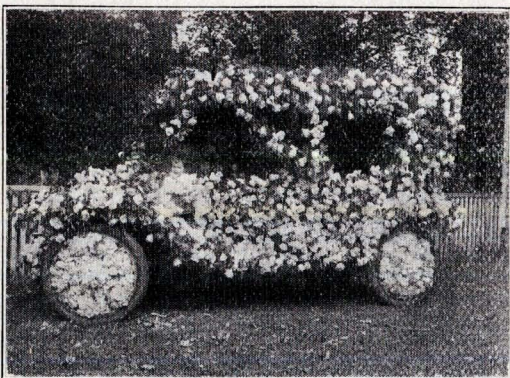
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fried out beautifully, running down like a Christmas candle. The grocer who sold it was addicted to the habit himself and the stuff never failed him. Its virtue is as inexhaustible as the widow's cruse of oil or a gold brick. He got 'em four years ago and is still getting them. When time is monotonous on their hands the denizens of his locality procure a bottle and proceed to pass the time away in this comparatively harmless delusion and amusement. But what are the facts? Only this, the harmless oils the dope is supposed to be made of are impregnated with about six per cent of paraffin, which is held in suspension. When taken (and the dose is a goodly amount) the natural oils are digested, leaving the paraffin which, being undigestible, inspissates in irregular globular masses, and is passed either alone or with the faeces slightly stained with bile. I suggest if any of our osteopathic brothers wish to investigate this that they try it on their neighbor's dog or a horse. Better, I think, a horse, for I am laboring under the idea a horse has no gall bladder. If this is so the passage of gallstones in such a case might look as though the dope was a 'frame-up.'

Dr. George W. Reed of Worcester gives the following information: "I am sending you a copy of a letter from Dr. W. L. Davis, osteopath, which fell into my hands recently. Now it may be that this doctor is deluded into believing what he writes is true and is therefore sincere. This, however, does not seem probable. I don't believe he will catch many suckers among the osteopathic profession, but they should be warned lest some fall into his net. This fake remedy has been exposed several times in the past by the A. M. A. Please refer your readers to the *Journal* of the A. M. A. for August 19, 1911 (page 671), where they will find information on the subject under discussion. I find that Dr. Davis is a regular D. O. The greater is the pity, for such games as his tend to discredit the profession to which he belongs."

We regret very much to see Dr. Davis fall into this error. Without investigating the matter further—which we have not had time to do since receiving the above information—the presumption is that Dr. Davis is the victim of his own credulity. But even if he had discovered a valuable thing, which is most unlikely and would be appreciated as altogether unlikely if no facts were known in the case at all, he would not be justified in endeavoring to vend his knowledge among his fellow practitioners in this way. We believe that upon thinking this over he will come to the conclusion that the doctors who have criticized him in this matter are taking a fair and just position.

We, of course, have received other denuncia-



The Central Nebraska Fall festival was held recently at Hastings. This illustration shows Dr. C. K. Struble's Marion car decorated for the parade. His twin babies are seated on either side of the hood.

tions of Dr. Davis than these quoted, but enough has been said to make it plain that the representative members of the profession are united to stamp out any abuse of this sort that springs up within our profession.

**Dr. Mary E. Peck Becomes Champion Woman Angler of United States**

DR. MARY E. PECK, of San Antonio, Texas, already well known as an angler and a hunter, has recently come into the public eye as the champion woman angler of America. She has just been awarded the first prize by *Field and Stream*, the recognized authority on such sport in the United States,



Dr. Mary E. Peck, of San Antonio, Texas, and Her 140-Pound, 6½-Foot Tarpon, Which She Landed with Rod and Line.

for the biggest Northern pike caught between August 15 and October 15, 1911, and also the third grand prize for the season and the ladies' first grand prize. For these achievements Dr. Peck has been hailed as the "champion woman angler" by leading newspapers and glowing tributes paid to her skill and prowess. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and the *Chicago Examiner* gave Dr. Peck feature stories in Sunday issues and showed half-page photographs. The *San Antonio Express* and other papers have also given prominent space. The big prize winning pike was caught at Lake Mary, Minn., and weighed 16¼ pounds and measured three feet five inches. Another notable catch of Dr. Peck's, made in the Gulf off the coast of Texas, was a six and a half foot tarpon weighing 140 pounds. The illustration shows Dr. Peck standing beside the monster of the finny tribe. Dr. Paul M. Peck is also quite a famous hunter, but he says he will hereafter be known only as "the husband of the great fisher lady."

**Dr. Harry M. Still Will Again Give A. S. O. Benefit of His Financial Acumen**

DR. HARRY M. STILL, formerly one of the important stockholders and a vice-president of the American School of Osteopathy, but who for a number of years has not been identified with the institution in any way, has again become financially interested in the school and will be actively concerned in its business direction.

This is the very logical outcome of the retirement of Dr. Warren Hamilton from active business two years ago and his recent death. Dr. Harry Still's business and financial acumen must be credited with doing a great deal to enable the college to ride the breakers of business problems in its pioneer days. Dr. Harry is singularly gifted with good business sense and financial perspicacity and it was not until Dr. Warren Hamilton brought his well rounded business experience to the business staff of A. S. O. that Dr. Harry Still felt warranted in withdrawing his active interest from the institution. Now it is but logical that he should "come back" and take up some of his old line of responsibility for the college.

Dr. Charlie Still has grown and broadened immensely under his fifteen years of responsibility and experience—just as all of us do when we carry burdens that try our utmost ability and are always seemingly just a little greater than we can execute to the satisfaction of ourselves. It is entirely true to say that Dr. Charlie's managerial ability has kept pace in its growth with the growth of the school. Mr. Brott, who has really carried the brunt of Dr. Hamilton's work as secretary and treasurer for the last two years, is fortunate in having had splendid business preparation and possessing much natural ability for his arduous duties.

Therefore, the acting, working business staff of the A. S. O. now lines up with more business ability and good experience in school management to the square inch than it has ever known before. This is a matter of much satisfaction to the whole profession and augurs well for the future college.

The announcement of Dr. Harry Still's connection with the school is told in a letter received from Dr. Charlie Still, November 27. "I should also like to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Harry Still has recently become interested in a financial way and will help direct the policy of the school. Probably no one in the profession has had more experience in a financial way than he has. This, of course, will be very satisfactory to you as you are sure of the fact that the school will be perpetual as his holdings are large in Kirksville, and he will, of course, help maintain the institution in the future as it has been in the past."



"A Day's Catch." These Fish Were All Caught by Dr. Peck in One Day. From Left to Right: Guide and George Still's Boy; Dr. Paul M. Peck, Dr. Mary E. Peck, Dr. George Still.

## The Foundation for Legislation for Osteopathy in Illinois

Pauline R. Mantle, D. O., Springfield,

THE lawmakers of Illinois became acquainted with the science of osteopathy in 1899 when the present Medical Act was passed, giving those who wish to practice osteopathy the privilege of taking the examination, given by the State Medical Board, under the title of "Other Practitioners." This act does not provide for any examination whatever in the principles and practice of osteopathy and does not as much as require the applicant to have ever seen inside of a school of osteopathy, much less to be a graduate of one.

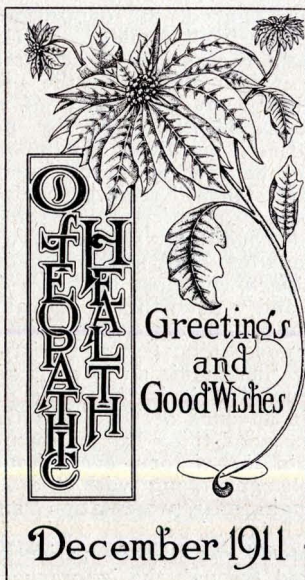
It sends the possessor of the license it grants out to practice osteopathy in the state with but the merest makeshift of a law upon which to lean for protection. It is a law which permits those who have never attended either a school of medicine or of osteopathy an equal privilege of taking the examination and of securing a license to practice osteopathy and to hang aloft a sign bearing the words "Registered Osteopath" alongside of those who have toiled in years of hard study and work to obtain a diploma. It is a law which exposes the unsuspecting people to the ignorance and villainy of imposters, empirics and charlatans.

It is a law which gives us no professional recognition and enjoins us against advertising ourselves as doctors. It classes us with masseurs, magnetic healers, chiropractics, midwives and all healers that have spent very little time and effort to acquire sufficient knowledge to fit them for practice. It is a law which since 1899 the M. D.'s have been telling the legislators is giving osteopaths all the protection they need and which up to the present

time they have succeeded in making them believe. It is a law which should arouse the ire of every osteopath in the state, until every vestige of pride becomes a flame of enthusiasm for bringing about a very different order of things. An osteopathic bill has been presented to every general assembly since 1905, asking at the hands of the legislature some redress for our grievances. When an independent board has been denied us, we have asked for a composite board; but to all our petitions they have turned a deaf ear and all have gone down to defeat. With these defeats have gone the praiseworthy efforts of the leaders, their time, their zeal, their patience and in many instances their patients, together with their money and all the money paid into the legislative fund. But no matter what the cost, these efforts have not been lost. They have paved the way for what is yet to come and the sum total will bring that for which we have so long hoped.

All that has gone before will return to us an hundred fold, like seed sown in good soil. Our failures have taught us valuable lessons. We have learned that no matter for what we ask we will meet with the same opposition. We have learned that the medical profession will continue to fight us with the unity of an army. We have learned that in order to win we must unite as an army ready to fight for a common cause. Unity must be our watchword. The law that we are seeking is the finished structure we hope to see before the close of the next general assembly, which opens in January, 1913. Like all lasting structures, it will take time in which to build it securely. The thirteen months that remain between now and January, 1913, will not be more time than we need in which to make the thorough preparation that is necessary. We cannot wisely waste a day in which we are not pushing our cause toward its ultimate completion. The

only site upon which this structure can be built is Unity Square, the price of which is the united effort of every osteopath in the state of Illinois. As is always necessary, the foundation must be the first consideration. This has been designed and provided for by the founders of the legislative fund. It is to be built of stone furnished in blocks at ten dollars each and must be laid early in the coming year of 1912 in order that the structure may be complete when we want it to be in 1913. Each block is to be memorial to the osteopath who furnishes it. These blocks are to be held in place by fraternal cement, obtained from the fountain of "joy in giving." Next the structure must be raised. The creators of the legislative fund have made this possible and in a way that will not be a hardship to a single practitioner in the state. Ten dollars a share and every osteopath in the state to have a share. This plan comes as near being ideal as any that could be devised. In this way we all share alike; the honor cannot then be claimed by a few, neither can the burden fall heavy upon any. The things we enjoy most are the things in which we take an active part. When the cornerstone of this great structure is laid, the name of each donor, together with the copies of the osteopathic publications which have pushed the cause along and a memory medal containing the names of those who have in the past carried on the fight, will be placed within it. In planning for our Christmas gifts let the osteopaths of Illinois send a gift of ten dollars each to the legislative fund. Let us hurry it on to the secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Osteopathic Association, Dr. A. P. Kottler, 81 East Madison street, Chicago. With this season of "Peace on earth, good will toward men" let us boost with a will that will transform our present dreams into a joyful reality.



## Still Time If You Act Quick

THE first edition of the Christmas Number of Osteopathic Health has been disposed of. A second edition has been printed and most of it sold. We have about 3,500 copies left. We can get shipment to you AT ONCE if you send in your order at once; or to facilitate matters, you can, if you prefer, send a list of names and we will mail magazines from this office on any date you specify before Christmas.

Remember, this number is appropriate to mail any time from December 15th to December 31st.

This is the last chance. If you have not already placed your order for this beautiful and exceptional Osteopathic Christmas Souvenir, do it now.

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### Conservation of Health by Educating the Public\*

By O. B. Gates, D. O., of Bay City, Mich.

AS osteopaths the event that is uppermost in our minds, and to which we are all turning an anxious eye, is the meeting of our National association in this city next summer, when osteopathic practitioners from all over the world will be greeted by the people of Detroit and Michigan, and we must show them that we have a city and state second to none in many ways. The organization of district osteopathic associations throughout the state is highly commendable, and will result in much good by bringing us together in personal contact, where we may in our discussions enlighten each other with our clinical experiences, thereby diffusing knowledge among ourselves and patients, thus educating them upon the most important thing in the world, i. e., health; for with perfect health all other desires are obtainable.

Therefore the conservation of health, that is, the prevention and cure of disease, should be the paramount issue. In this connection it might not be amiss to mention the efforts of the self-styled regulars in attempting to gain control of all systems of therapeutics by forcing upon the people the Owen bill, creating a Federal Board of Health, or, in other words, "A tyrannical medical monopoly," as is claimed by many. It is said that since President Taft has exonerated Dr. Wiley of pure food fame, the doctor is very active in his support of the Owen bill. Not long since an Associated Press article from New York appeared in the daily papers as follows:

**"To Prevent, Not Cure, Is Object."**

"New York, Nov. 18th.—An osteopathic association recently adopted a resolution favoring a national department of sanitation, but opposing a national department of medicine. This is encouraging and this osteopathic association is to be congratulated on its broad-mindedness and perspicacity. We did not know, however, that anyone favored a department of

medicine, or that there had been a suggestion that one be established. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* thinks that the sectarian adherents are exciting themselves unduly and needlessly. In a recent editorial *The Journal* says that a national department of health would be charged with the work of



Photograph Taken at Kirksville Recently. From Left to Right: Dr. F. E. Moore, Dr. H. C. P. Moore, "Old Doctor," Dr. Zudie Purdom.

studying the cause of and methods of preventing diseases. It would have nothing to do with the treatment of individual patients or with the practice of individual physicians. Those who object to the Owen bill on such grounds are incapable of distinguishing between the scientific study of disease in the abstract and the care of the patient suffering from the disease. The first is an important public duty. The second is a matter of personal choice. The vague and awful charges of establishing a state school of medicine, medical tyranny, perpetuation of a medical trust, interference with personal liberty, etc., are made either through ignorance or through a desire to mislead the public as to the real purpose of such a measure. Let it be repeated

again, Congress has no power to pass any law interfering with the practice of medicine in the states. Neither Congress nor any state legislature has any right to compel any sane adult to take any form of treatment against his will. The Owen bill does not create a single new bureau or division. It simply collects in a single department certain existing bureaus and divisions having functions bearing on public health. It authorizes the establishment of laboratories and the employment of scientific experts to study disease as Koch studied tuberculosis, as Carroll and Lazear and Agramonte studied yellow fever, as Stiles and Ashford studied hookworm, as Ricketts studied mountain fever, as Flexner is studying cerebro spinal meningitis. Have any of these men interfered with personal liberty? Has not the victory over yellow fever, as a result of the work of the army medical officers, released the entire south from the fear of epidemics, the tyranny of the shotgun quarantine, the periodic suspension of business and the loss of millions of dollars each year? Has not the discovery of the hookworm and the possibility of the removal of this infection and its results given new hope to the south of the solution of its labor problem and of its industrial development? Has Gorgas, in the canal zone, trodden on the rights of any one? Yet America is building the canal where France failed, because scientific knowledge applied is guarding the workmen from disease and keeping them alive to do the work. It is about time that the American public understood that the stock objections to advanced sanitary regulations are based on ignorance and a misconception of both the law and the facts. A national department of health, like our state boards of health, would be for the study and prevention of disease and the advancement of public health and not for the treatment of individual patients or for the regulation of the practice of medicine."

The scientific gentlemen mentioned have done a great work, for which we give them due credit and respect. The editor of the journal is a brilliant writer, and if what he says is true, I believe we are all in favor of it, as this would create a bureau of hygiene and sanitation under central control. However, to one who can read between the lines they seem to have an ulterior object in view, hence the strong fight of the opposition, which is undoubtedly well founded. If the Owen bill is allowed to pass, let it be carefully looked to that it be couched in the proper words to eliminate any possibility of misconstruction or misapplication whereby personal liberty might be jeopardized. An important appendage would be that all practitioners qualify to a certain standard required by law before being allowed to practice. A person who treats diseased conditions should have knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the body and be able to diagnose disease. There are many men and women totally unqualified who are in the field practicing under various titles, infringing upon osteopathy, and foisting upon an unsuspecting public an inferior article by representing that it is the same only better and far in advance of Dr. Still's Great Discovery. Every good thing has its counterfeit, yet lives to win the victory, even though many good people get stung with the spurious article through misrepresentation and a lack of knowledge of the real truth. I have, and undoubtedly you all have, patients who have been injured through the ignorance of such practitioners. We therefore have an important public duty to perform in educating the people to an understanding of what osteopathy really is and can and does do in the hands of those who are competent to practice it. It is a complete system and includes everything known to the healing art, except the drugging of a patient. Osteopathy removes the cause or

\*Read before the Southwestern Michigan Osteopathic Association at Detroit, November 25th.

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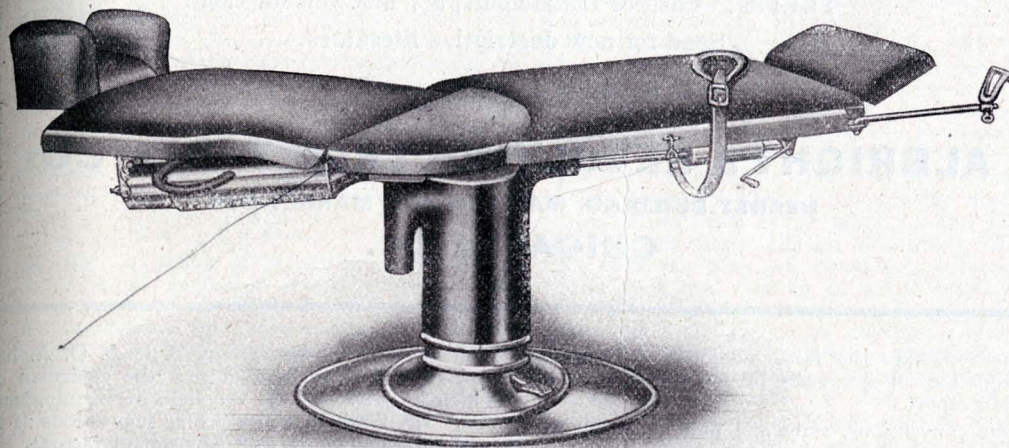
lesion by adjusting abnormalities, thereby permitting a free circulator action of blood and nerve currents, which, in connection with reasonable hygiene and dietary regimen, restores health through the inherent power of individual cell life.

Let me say that conservation of public health can only be brought about by education and a more strict supervision over child life from a moral as well as physical standpoint. They must be enlightened upon the so-called secrets of life. Teach your sons that their virtue is as important to be kept chaste as that of the daughters. If this information is properly imparted to them by parent or physician they will intelligently understand how immoral habits and indulgence of appetite induce more disease than all other causes combined.

The periodical examination of children in

**New Model Albright Treating Table  
Combines Universal Movement  
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Albright "Peerless Universal Twist" Treating Table. The Swinging Leaf Is Controlled by Compressed Air Contained in an Adjustable Cylinder.

our public and parochial schools for various defects is a step in the right direction, and will in its way tend to eliminate considerable suffering if, when found, such affections are properly cared for and the information gained not used by the examiners for commercial purposes. The antiquated ideas of some of the old school physicians in regard to children—"Let them alone, they will outgrow it"—has made many cripples for life of promising children from the results of supposedly slight injuries and the subsequent results or sequela of the infectious fevers. Osteopathy brings these cases through, minus the after effects, thereby giving the child a clean bill of health, which allows them to develop into healthful and happy adulthood, with strong body, clear mind and nerves of steel. Thus osteopathic examination and care of children is of the utmost importance to the human race.

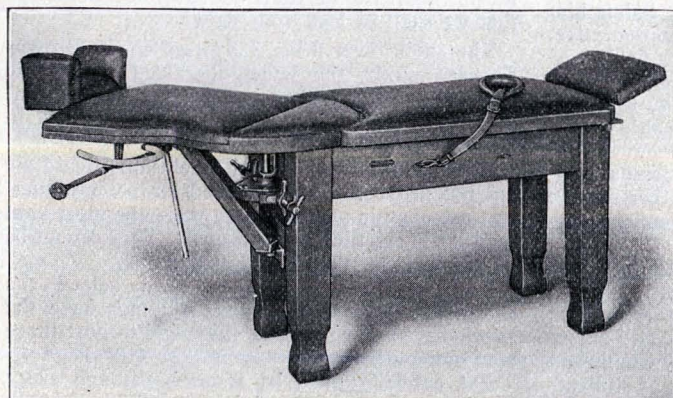
Keep the body clean within as well as without, and we need have no fear of the germs or microbes that work disaster only in vitiated tissues, which act as a culture media for their ravishings. Therefore a clean body and proper sanitary precautions mean good health, and good health will uplift the coming generations to a higher mental, moral and spiritual plane.

Kindly allow me to repeat that we have a campaign of education before us in which we must educate the public and let them know that osteopathy is on a firm foundation, that it has no secrets but is an open book of truth, and that results are awaiting all who wish to embrace them.

Please remember that:  
"Only the true can teach the truth,  
So that all who listen believe;  
And only the heart that is full  
Of its task, can the greatest good achieve."

The original idea of the Albright table, the circular cut in the adjoining leaves, with the pivot of rotation placed between the ends of the revolving leaf, is still maintained in the new table.

This new model table, which is known as the "Peerless" Universal Twist table, as well as the new No. 5 model, also here shown, are to be made 2 inches wider than the regular style and has no circular plate, rollers, or other interlocking arrangement. It has been shortened 9 inches over all and is said to be a noiseless device, substantially constructed and well upholstered. It is supported on a hydraulic base, the same as a dental chair. By one foot lever it may be raised or lowered to any desired height and by another hand lever operating a pump, air is forced into cylinder containing a piston rod,



New Model Albright Treating Table, Known as "Standard No. 5."

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CONDITIONS**

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210 Fulton St., New York.**

with the result that the patient is virtually supported on an air cushion. With a very slight amount of force exerted by the operator, the revolving leaf may be depressed, elevated, or swung up and down by means of a hinged leaf, rotated from side to side at any angle, or made to describe an oval, figure eight, circle, or any other desired curve. There is an automatic head rest which can be easily operated by a thumb lever.

To secure a satisfactory locking device has given the inventor of these tables some trouble, the friction clutch lock used by Dr. Albright on former models was regarded as satisfactory, but it had some shortcomings and a simpler device has been perfected for the new model.

The "Standard" table or new model No. 5, is now made "ball bearing" and the circular plate and roller bearings have been eliminated. This change makes the "Standard" table noiseless in operation. An automatic hoisting mechanism for raising the patient on revolving leaf has been added.

The home office of the company has been removed to the new Hearst building, corner of Madison and Market streets, Chicago. On account of the many improvements made since the convention in Chicago, the company has been seriously delayed in making deliveries.

Many tables sold have already been shipped and the factory expects to make deliveries of the new "Standard" No. 5 tables in from seven to ten days. The "Peerless" tables will be ready for shipment in about sixty days.

Dr. Albright has prepared a new manual of 40 pages describing the operations of the table. It does not show, in any way, how as osteopathic treatment, or a part of a treatment, may be given, but is intended to merely explain the principles of the table and what movements are shown are for the purpose of illustrating certain features of the table.

## The Business Side of Osteopathy; A Plain Talk on the Problems of Today

OSTEOPATHS have often been accused of bald commercialism. The charges have been preferred not only against individual osteopathic physicians, but against the colleges as well.

Such accusations have not always come from the outside. The conservative element in the profession has from time to time protested against unethical methods on the part of some of our practitioners, and in more than one report have the various men composing the Committee of Education of the American Osteopathic Association deplored, and sought means for the correction of, the undignified exploitation employed by some of the colleges in their catalogues and other announcements.

The reasons for these breaches in the past are patent to any thoughtful person. Many of the earlier osteopaths entered the profession after spending years in commercial pursuits, and in some cases frankly admitted that they made the change from motives connected with revenue only. Their business training had taught them that the way to achieve success was by advertising, and they accordingly used in their new work whatever methods of advertising seemed good to them, without let or hindrance, and regardless of the conventional restrictions of professional customs imposed by tradition as often as by common sense.

They of the early days, the pioneer osteopaths, should not be too harshly judged, for little or no attention was paid to the ethical side of practice by the instructors in the colleges, and with no codified rules to govern him, the individual was after graduation left to follow his own bent.

Nor should too severe criticism be made of the exaggerated statements and claims made by the colleges. True, it were far better that some of the schools had never been brought into existence. But there was none to deny the right to "found" a college of osteopathy on the part of whosoever desired to assume the responsibility; and when once launched, the schools must needs get students or go down. Not one of them had a penny of endowment, and their sole support was tuition fees. No wonder they committed serious blunders—and sometimes worse than blunders—in their efforts to induce students to come their way.

Today the whole situation is changed.

Instead of admitting as a student anyone having the requisite tuition fee, the matriculation requirements of the colleges are on a high plane, and are being advanced to equal or surpass those of other schools.

While to begin with the students were graduated "on proficiency," and a little later a standard of a twenty months' course was adopted, the advanced osteopathic college course is now four years, during which time the student is placed in surroundings which should thoroughly imbue him with the propriety and necessity of conservative, ethical conduct when he gets out in the field.

After graduation the practitioner finds national, state and usually local societies open to him, and whether he joins them or not he is subject to a sort of censorship by them, his professional conduct measured by the codes of the various associations. Whether he becomes a member or not, he cannot seriously offend without meeting some rebuke.

The colleges have adopted more dignified language in urging their respective claims. Not all of the announcements are yet satisfactory, but we must remember that our schools are still unendowed, and their existence depends wholly on their matriculating a sufficient number of students to get enough money to cover operating expenses.

That there is room for further improvement none will deny. But all who know true condi-

tions repudiate the false statements concerning osteopathic colleges made by the Carnegie Foundation report.

Our conventions, state and national, bring together men and women who in mental equipment, dignity of bearing, conduct of parliamentary affairs and general accomplishments, are fully the peers of the rank and file of other professions. In their own communities osteopaths are no longer regarded as faddists, nor classed with magnetic healers and the like; the public has come to accept osteopathy as a permanent factor.

All in all, tremendous changes are manifest. The situation today is vastly different from that encountered by the pioneer osteopaths less than twenty years ago. Conservatism has replaced the unlimited confidence that inspired the early practitioners.

But the net result of all the changes is not in all respects favorable to future development, for conservatism retards growth. The colleges of the older systems, long established, are heavily endowed; the people believe in and demand drugs, even though the doctor who dispenses them may not.

As the pioneer enjoys liberties the urban citizen may not emulate, so osteopathic development has brought restrictions; some, as the codes, self-imposed; some imposed by established conventionalities. Shall we in time be so conventionalized that we shall be lost from sight?

The public, ever fickle, has forgotten the Brown-Sequard elixir, the widely heralded therapeutic possibilities of liquid air, and many more recent medical exploitations. Is osteopathy destined to a like oblivion?

Brown-Sequard cherished a delusion; liquid air did not prove to possess hoped-for potentialities. But osteopathic principles are real—the most vital realities in the therapeutic world. They cannot be overlooked, for they have "made good."

Personal advertising may have helped the pioneers. The same methods will not have the same effect today; instead, they tend to hurt those who employ them.

But publicity must be secured, through every legitimate means—not publicity for the individual, but for osteopathy and osteopathic methods. It is not only important, but imperative, that we pro-

## "STANDARD" No. 5 BALL BEARING TABLE

**\$75.00 Complete, F. O. B. Hammond, Ind.**

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TERMS:—Cash or Installment; 5% discount for cash.

Send for new descriptive literature.

## ALBRIGHT'S REVOLVING LEAF TABLE CO.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

### 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.

#### How Long Should an Osteopathic Treatment Be?

Osteopathic treatments, like the operation of pulling teeth, should be long enough to accomplish what the physician has in mind and not longer. Each case is different. One may require five minutes and another thirty. The osteopath must be the judge—not the patient. Treatment is not a thing to be reeled off by the clock, and one who gives treatment by this plan is administering massage, not osteopathy. Moreover, bad results may follow from too prolonged treatment? Sufficient treatment to become stimulating will usually depress if doubled. So patients must not judge the value they are getting or estimate the skill of osteopathic practitioners by the time consumed in giving treatments. Results are what count.

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.

## Los Angeles College of Osteopathy Continues to Grow

SIX years ago the faculty of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, having sold the old Still College at Des Moines to the Kirksville institution, migrated to Southern California, and there set up their treating tables, laboratories, lecture rooms and hospital facilities for the further promotion of the profession of osteopathy in that far-famed land of climatic claims.

Having learned from experience that a location, even ten or fifteen blocks from the center of business and traffic of a good city, prevented large numbers of poor, sick people from utilizing clinical advantages of the college, they had the courage to begin the construction of a five-story brick and concrete college building on the Bunker Hill side, which limits on the west the business center of the city. By the time it was ready for occupancy nearly one hundred former students had found their way from the Middle West to the new institution for the completion of their professional education. Ambitious and energetic young men and women out of the western high schools and colleges soon assumed an attitude of attention and then of interest and then of conviction, so that with each year of exposition of scientific osteopathy in Los Angeles, increased numbers have flocked to its standard. At the end of the second year the institution was so crowded that it was compelled to begin the construction of an additional four-story steel and concrete clinical and hospital building. At the end of the fourth year another building, opening an entrance through to Hill street, was taken over for the college business offices, infirmary, eye, ear, nose and throat colleges, and for the special clinic in women's diseases. In 1910, the institution purchased the four-story apartment house adjoining the original college building on the south, for additional hospital facilities. All of these are now filled to overflowing with the laboratories, 58 clinical treating rooms, the hospitals, surgery amphitheater, and clinical facilities of the institution. The buildings are so situated on Bunker Hill's side that the base of each one is substantially a story above the one to the east. The roofs are floored for roof garden purposes. The plant of the institution includes, therefore, fifteen stories of college buildings.

Under the law of the state of California, material for the laboratory work in practical anatomy is supplied from the state and county institutions. The law requires every medical and osteopathic college to file a sworn list of the names of all regular matriculants on the 15th of each October, and the dissecting material is supplied in proportion to the number of students so enrolled. During the past year Los Angeles College of Osteopathy has received 57 per cent of all of the material so provided, the other five medical and dental colleges receiving the remainder.

The institution has, during the year closing October 15, had 341 students regularly in attendance.

Dr. Dudley Tait, of San Francisco, the California member of the educational council of the A. M. A., in an article entitled, "The Mistakes of Medical Education," in the *California State Journal of Medicine* for October, says: "The matriculation list of one of the Los Angeles schools of Osteopathy exceeds the total enrollment of the ten medical colleges of the Pacific coast."

He might truthfully have added that Los Angeles College of Osteopathy is the largest college of any system of practice that exists or ever has existed in the western two-thirds of the United States.

This culmination has not been fortuitous or

accidental, but is directly attributable to three or four dominant causes:

First—Must be recognized the inherent virility, strength and truth of the system of coping with disease conditions known as osteopathy.

Second—The faithful and devoted service of a large faculty of experienced and adapted professors—men and women who have communicated not only the dry facts of the human body, but a zeal and enthusiasm that are the natural concomitants of rapid progress in the search for truth.

Third—The climatic environment of Southern California, which has been well described as "America's Natural Sanitarium." Struggles with disease are complicated and baffling under all circumstances. It is natural that students can make the greatest progress where the problem of relief and recovery are most simplified and least complicated by climatic and environmental conditions.

Fourth—And by no means least, the rapid development of this great institution has been directly the product of the kindly and constant services of the graduate practitioners in the field and the journals of the profession.

The 1,300 or 1,400 graduates who received their instruction from members of the faculty of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy are now scattered through every state of the Union and through many foreign countries. Wherever they are they are constantly interesting young men and women of good educational foundation, of independence and foresight, to follow in their path. In addition there are many practitioners elsewhere educated, who have acquaintances who can best receive their professional education in this environment. The result is that only 30 per cent of the students of the institution are from California, while twenty-eight states are represented in the student body, as well as England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Japan, Canada and Mexico. Five students have come directly from the British Islands to become osteopathic physicians.

One of the auxiliary reasons for the success of the institution is that every professor is salaried—earns his living by his college work and makes that his first care and responsibility. It is the only medical college of the western half of the United States which enjoys this distinction. Grown men and women have ceased trying to get something for nothing and prefer to pay their tuition money to an institution which in turn pays it to the teachers that contract with them for consistent and regular service. The \$50,000 a year that is paid in to the institution in tuition and clinic fees is all expended on the education of the students, and each student receives the benefit of the entire expenditure.

The clinical facilities of the institution are attracting large classes of post-graduate osteopathic physicians—18 at the present time. The post-graduates, as well as the senior students, gain personal familiarity with, and experience in all classes of bedside gynecology, eye, ear, nose, throat and obstetrical treatments. The surgical department of the institution is overflowing with material and constant surgical operations. Many osteopathic physicians who have amply earned a season of rest and change, find it agreeable to spend a period of their lives in the wonderful valley of the "City of the Angels," where winter is unknown and where the orange trees are in full bloom in the months of February and March; where ocean bathing is actually engaged in every month of the year and where the mountain climbing, fishing and hunting satisfy the "call of the wild."

Following is the faculty of the institution, with the number of years each professor has been engaged in osteopathic college education:

Harry W. Forbes, D. O. (12), President, Principles of osteopathy, General Pathology,

Technique; Physical Diagnosis, Practice—Nervous and Mental Diseases; Superintendent of General Clinics.

Charles H. Spencer, D. O. (10), Vice-President, Physiology, Cytology, Clinical Osteopathy.

Jennie C. Spencer, D. O. (10), Gynecology and Obstetrics, Clinical Gynecology.

A. B. Shaw, B. Sc., D. O. (12), Secretary and Treasurer, X-Radiance, Jurisprudence and Osteopathic Economics.

W. Curtis Brigham, D. O. (5), Pathologic Histology, Bacteriology, Post-Mortems, Superintendent of Out-Clinic.

Merritt M. Ring, B. Sc., D. O. (5), Chemistry, Urinalysis and Toxicology, Eye Clinic.

R. W. Bowling, M. D., D. O. (15), Systematic Anatomy, Practice—Circulatory and Respiratory Diseases, Effects of Drugs.

Thos. J. Ruddy, D. O. (7), Demonstrative Anatomy, Embryology, Practice—Diseases of Alimentary Tract, Eye, Infectious and Constitutional Diseases; Clinical Osteopathy.

James A. McNaughton, M. D. (6), Surgery, Skin and Venereal Diseases.

Alice B. Chaffee, D. O. (6), Associate in Technique.

S. Blanche Reynolds, D. O. (6), Dietetics, Hygiene and Sanitation.

Walter V. Goodfellow, D. O. (4), Ear, Nose and Throat; Clinical Surgery.

Thomas C. Young, D. O. (3), Associate in Surgery.

Laertes T. White, D. O. (4), Associate in Surgery; Clinical Obstetrics.

Dayton Turney, A. B., D. O. (4), Dissection; Associate in Chemistry, Laboratory Pathology.

Harriet Conner, D. O. (4), Associate in Clinical Gynecology.

Glen H. Copeland, D. O. (3), Laboratory Physiology and Histology.

Mabel Terhune (graduate Johns Hopkins Hospital), Superintendent at College Hospital.

An illustrated booklet giving a glimpse of both the occupation and diversions of the students of Los Angeles College is gladly mailed to any osteopathic physician or prospective student who will write a postal card. A catalogue will also be sent on application, together with specific answers to any questions which may arise.

Address Dr. A. B. Shaw, secretary Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, 321 South Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Send in Your Order for Dr. Louisa Burns' Books Now

THE Council of the A. T. Still Research Institute began the publication of Volumes II and III of Dr. Louisa Burns' *Studies in the Osteopathic Sciences* last May. Volume I, *Basic Principles*, had already been published. Volume II, *The Nerve Centers*, was sent to paid subscribers in July, and Volume III, *The Physiology of Consciousness*, in October. The undersigned must close the work of publishing and distributing the books and make his final report early next month.

All subscriptions sent to Dr. H. M. Still, treasurer A. T. Still Research Institute, Kirksville, Mo., before January 1, 1912, will receive the books, carriage charges prepaid, at the following rates. Volumes I and II or III, \$7.00; Volumes II and III, \$5.00; Volumes I, II and III, \$9.00. After the above date, \$4.50 per volume.

Practically every cent received by Dr. H. M. Still before January 1, 1912, will be used for research work and subscribers will get the books as a premium for their contributions. Will you act promptly? You need the books and the institute needs the money to carry on its work.—E. R. Booth, D. O., for Council A. T. Still Research Institute, 603 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



## The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

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## Editorial

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

VOL. XX. DECEMBER, 1911. No. 6

### BEWARE OF THIS MAN

We are just informed by Dr. F. A. Parker, of Champaign, Illinois, that a man by the name of John Colbert is victimizing osteopathic physicians by working on their sympathies, representing himself to be an employe of the American School of Osteopathy. It seems that this man was at one time a janitor at the school. A message from Dr. Charley Still states that the man is of bad character, addicted to drink and a loafer and that he was discharged by the school years ago and has no longer any connection with it. Apparently Colbert is not particular and is willing to take anything he can get from a dollar up.

### AN IMPERATIVE NEED.

Dr. H. L. Chiles, secretary of the American Osteopathic Association, has addressed a circular to the members of the organization, calling attention to the good work already accomplished by the association, and also strongly emphasizing the imperative need of greater zeal and aggressiveness. Dr. Chiles points out that while a great many members of the profession seem to be enjoying a sense of security, there really never was a time in the history of osteopathy when such a feeling of security was more unwarranted than it is at present. There are problems and difficulties and dangers ahead of the profession that will require united effort and loyal enthusiasm to successfully meet, solve, and overcome. The American Osteopathic Association should have the support of every individual who has legitimate claim to call himself, or herself, an osteopathic physician. There can be absolutely no excuse for such a one to withhold practical co-operation and assistance. In another part of this issue we have printed a form for application for membership in the American Osteopathic Association and if there are any of our readers who have not yet applied for membership, we trust they will take this opportunity to do so.

### PUBLICITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A course of public lectures on osteopathy is being given in Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. Admission is by ticket. The tickets are sold to osteopathic physicians at the rate of twenty for \$1.00, not less than one dollar's worth being sold at a time. This seems a good plan to distribute the expense of the lectures, but we anticipate the committee will experience a hard time in getting a good crowd out to the meetings. Theoretically, the right kind of lectures make good osteopathic publicity, but the "drawback" lies in the difficulty in inducing people to attend. The same amount of money as it takes to run the course of lectures invested in good popular osteopathic literature and intelligently and carefully distributed would accomplish much greater immediate results and being more valuable as a permanent educational influence.

### Insist on the Commercial Recognition We Are Justly Entitled To

THE American Osteopathic Association is carrying on a vigorous campaign to make advertisers who use the medical publication recognize the osteopathic profession by using the periodicals of the profession.

Dr. Harry L. Chiles, secretary of the association, recently sent out a circular to the profession as follows:

As you look over the osteopathic publications month after month, how many publishers do you see advertising to us? (Look in the medical journals—quite a difference.) Does this seem to you a recognition of the osteopathic profession?

Look through your books, see how many medical publications you have, and note the total cost; multiply this by eight or ten thousand; it makes quite a number of books and a big sum of money gone to publishers of medical text books. Does it seem to you to deserve a recognition?

Suppose when the next agent of a publisher of medical text books calls, you ask him to show you an advertisement of his house to the osteopathic profession; suppose when the publishers send you notices of recent books, and solicit your orders, you write them the same thing, and keep at that until you see some results. Suppose you then act accordingly.

This is thoroughly sound argument and we hope osteopathic physicians throughout the country will take occasion to act on the suggestion. We may not get results immediately, but if we keep at this thing persistently for the next twelve months, this class of advertisers will begin to realize that if they hope to develop business in the osteopathic ranks they will have to show a spirit of reciprocity and fairness and patronize the periodicals that are devoted to the interests of the osteopathic profession.

### President Taft's Action in Regard to Medical Practice in the Panama Canal Zone

WHAT do you think of this executive order? Should the Board of Health of the Canal Zone refuse to license osteopaths, and should the Owen Bill pass at the coming session, how long would it be before we osteopaths would all have to climb a tree?"  
 —Dr. T. L. Herroder, Detroit, Mich.

### To Prohibit the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Pharmacy or Midwifery Without a License.

By virtue of the authority vested in me I hereby establish the following order for the Canal Zone:

SECTION I. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice or attempt to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy or midwifery within the Canal Zone without first having obtained a license therefor from the Board of Health of the Canal Zone. Any person thus offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Twenty-Five (\$25.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; provided that this order shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army and Navy, or the Marine Hospital Service,

nor to physicians, surgeons, dentists or pharmacists and their assistants and nurses employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission, nor to nurses acting under the orders of licensed physician.

SECTION II. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this order who shall prescribe for, operate on, or in any wise attempt to heal, cure or alleviate, or shall in any wise treat any disease or any physical ailment of another; provided that nothing in this order shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency, or to the administering of ordinary household remedies.

SECTION III. This order shall take effect sixty (60) days from and after this date.—WM. H. TAFT, the White House, October 14, 1911.

This executive order affecting the Panama Canal Zone very forcefully illustrates the dangers that are ahead of the osteopathic profession. We shall have to keep constantly alert and aggressive if we are to defeat M. D.'s at their political game and preserve our independence and individuality as a profession.

### New Encyclopedia Ignores Osteopathy

THE New York Syndicate Publishing Company has just put out the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia and their canvassers are now in the field. The especial plea made for the purchase of this encyclopedia is its "up-to-date-ness." It mentions neither osteopathy nor Dr. A. T. Still. It is the only American encyclopedia published in recent years which does not take cognizance of the science of osteopathy and its founder, Dr. A. T. Still. That this omission is accidental in a work of this kind does not seem reasonable, but whether accidental or premeditated this failure to give proper consideration to osteopathy constitutes, in the eyes of osteopaths and their friends, a grave defect. It is not the kind of work of reference that any true osteopathic physician or any loyal friend of the science would want to have in their library. If a canvasser calls on you to present the merits of this encyclopedia, call his attention to this curious and glaring omission and let him clearly understand your reason for not being interested or desiring to make a purchase.

### Dr. F. E. Moore Studies Dr. Turfler's Technique

YOU know I went to Rensselaer from Chicago for the purpose of observing Dr. Turfler's Technique. I spent four days with him and saw every patient he treated during that time. I felt fully repaid for the time and learned some valuable points. If more osteopaths would hold to the idea of lesion osteopathy, as does Dr. Turfler, we would not be called "rubbing doctors." I often saw Dr. Turfler spend half an hour with a patient to locate the bony abnormalities; then two or three definite adjustments and he was finished. One great point he observes is to make sure of the foundation (the pelvis) first, then attend to the other lesions. I saw many cases before and after treatment showing what his methods of adjustment accomplished. Here in a small town is a man who believes the bony lesion is the cause of disease; who practices nothing but bony adjustment, and even though giving but little attention to general diagnosis, he is fortunate in good results, and his patients consider him the bone-setter of America. It at least demonstrates the fact that the osteopath who practices osteopathy specifically gets results the general treatment man can never dream of. Now, add to that all possible means of diagnosis, and we have a system the possibilities of which but few of us realize.—F. E. Moore, D. O.

Upon the plains of superstition bleach the bones of unnumbered millions that placed their faith in drugs to heal, and waiting for realization died.—H. Alfred Leonard, D. O.

## Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

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

### Lesions and Their Characteristics

EDITOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:

After reading in the November OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN Dr. Bernard's answer to my question, "Does osteopathy comprehend all causative factors in the production of disease and their removal by methods scientific?" I realize that the question as worded does not elicit the answer sought, or at least does not convey to Dr. Bernard's mind, and perhaps others, what I was getting at in asking the question, therefore I will revise the question, make friendly comment on the doctor's answer as given, and in part answer his question, "How do I know upon examination whether a lesion is caused by traumatism or abuse of function?" by reference to well established principles.

The revised question: "Does osteopathy comprehend all *first* causative factors in the production of anatomical lesions, *effects*, which lesions or effects in turn become *causes* producing disease, and their removal, both causes and effects, by methods scientific?"

I am forced to revise the question to read as above, as will be shown in my answer to his question on the diagnosis of traumatic or functional causes of anatomical lesions.

Comment on Dr. Bernard's answer: He says, "To answer the question in anything but the affirmative would be to depart from Dr. Still's teaching; 'That all diseases are caused by disordered or deranged anatomical structure.'"

I am at a loss to know just what impression Dr. Bernard wishes to convey by the above quotation, but judging from what I have been told by other D. O.'s, it would seem to imply that he thought that Dr. Still either was or claimed to be the discoverer of the fact that all diseases are caused by disordered or deranged anatomical structure, and that he was teaching it because the professional world did not know it before.

I do not think that Dr. Still ever claimed that he discovered that fact or principle, at least I have never seen his statement to that effect. My conception of Dr. Still and as to what constitutes his discovery is something more grand and important. But as Dr. William F. Wurth says, "There seems to be a general haziness on the subject as to just what constitutes Dr. Still's discovery, and the principle involved." It is a fact, lamentable fact, for only a short time ago in discussion with a graduate of the parent school in practice for some time, I asked him to tell me what Dr. Still discovered and he could give me no definite answer, so if Dr. Bernard will enlighten us by telling us what he knows about it, perhaps the uninformed, and there are many, will feel grateful to him.

Again, Dr. Bernard says, "These anatomical lesions may be caused directly as by traumatism, or indirectly by abuse of function, etc.," and that the indirect causes are considered predisposing.

I cannot agree with the Doctor in this statement. To my mind *all primary* anatomical lesions are the result of direct action on the tissues, from any cause, traumatic or otherwise, therefore abuse of function is as much a direct exciting cause as a blow or a fall, but the effect is different, and now we come to the question, "How do I know by examination as to whether a lesion is caused by trau-

matism or abuse of function?" mechanical answer. I am glad Dr. Bernard asks this question, because right at this point is where a great many of our D. O.'s bump against a wall that leads to failure in many cases.

The question implies one of two things. Either our practitioners cannot diagnose a traumatic lesion from one produced by abuse of function, or else they do not consider it necessary to do so. In either case I shall have to charge them with being uninformed in the scientific application of natural laws and principles. I am aware that many D. O.'s claim, and act accordingly, that it makes no difference what the cause is that produces the lesion, all that is necessary to do is to find it and fix it and that will settle the whole question. Let us reason a little together and see if this conclusion is correct.

All natural laws proceed along lines of definite action, from cause to effect, like causes producing like effects. It is also a law of nature that you cannot remove an effect without first removing the cause producing that effect. All anatomical lesions are primarily effects, the result of the tissues being acted upon. In the present discussion it is either by traumatism or abuse of function. Remember, like produces like. The action of traumatic causes is usually sharp, quick and decisive, therefore the effect is the same. It is to be noted that this form of causes are *transient*, but the effects more or less permanent according to the force of the impact. It is in the removal of this form of effects which have in turn become causes, that osteopathy has scored its greatest successes. In these cases Dr. Still's dictum, "Find it, fix it and let it alone," is most applicable, because the first or primary cause producing the lesion had previously disappeared.

The action of abuse of function causes on the other hand is usually dull, slow and insidious, therefore the effect is the same. Note that this form of causes are not transient, but persistent, and the effect likewise. It is in the removal of this form of effects which have become causes that osteopathy is meeting with many failures for the reason that the first or primary cause producing the lesion is still operative, and does not receive scientific consideration for its removal also.

The attempt to remove these effects without first removing the cause (abuse of function) is like the M. D. treating and suppressing symptoms in the vain hope to remove the cause producing them. This often accounts for the recurrence of the anatomical lesion previously discussed. As before stated, like produces like, therefore anatomical lesions produced by different causes are not alike, neither should they be treated alike if we purpose to be scientific in our procedure.

The ability to diagnose between a traumatic or abuse of function lesion is a matter of education, observation and experience. It cannot be acquired on short notice any more than the ability to detect and remove the lesion. I have pointed out some fundamental principles as a guide to procedure, but I cannot go into detail in this article as it would require too much space for elucidation, but I can diagnose in most cases, not all as yet, whether the lesion is caused by traumatism or abuse of function. I notice in Dr. Tucker's article that he also recognizes a difference. I may at some future time, under the caption, "What I Have Found Out," give a condensed outline of the procedure. In the meantime let us have concrete answers to all the other questions.—*H. Alfred Leonard, D. O., Baltimore, Md.*

#### His Suspicion.

"Why did you leave the place in which you were previously employed?" asked the head of the firm.  
"I think," said the applicant for the position of office boy, "de boss was afraid if I stayed I might git his place."

## The Mental Side of Osteopathic Treatment

By R. F. Weeks, D. O., Owatonna, Minn.

I am about to discuss a subject for which I can find no point of starting which is of equal advantage to all. Individual experience, research and investigation make that impossible.

When first we left our Alma Mater, whichever one she may have been, our knowledge concerning the use of mental treatment in the cure of disease was practically the same. Our education in this line had been neglected. Our mental power as a factor of therapeutic value was untrained. Most of us did not even know that we had such a therapeutic aid and began our practice, not yet awakened to the fact.

Full and efficient emphasis had been placed on the physical side. The physiological influences of body conditions on the mind were pointed out, and for faulty structural conditions affecting the mental state we were taught mechanical adjustment as a remedy. But of the mental side nothing was said. We were left to learn for ourselves the psychology, the pathology of mind (except gross pathology, as in various forms of insanity) and the mental treatment for mental lesions.

Notwithstanding this apparent disregard of the mental side by many of those most prominent in the osteopathic profession today, I want to assert now in the beginning that there is a mental side to osteopathic treatment. My conception of osteopathy is as follows: The practice of osteopathy is a complete and harmonious system for the treatment and prevention of disease. Its basic principle is adjustment of structure by scientific manipulations, the purpose of each manipulation being either to correct some derangement in the position or size of the body tissues or to increase or decrease the activity of some organ. A further principle of osteopathy is to remove in so far as possible all conditions unfavorable to health, and in so doing emphasis is placed on proper diet and exercise, correct breathing and the power of the patient to help himself by thinking the right thoughts.

This, then, is the mental side of osteopathic treatment: The establishment of a healthy mental state in the patient by suggestion (such suggestions as correct mental lesions), at the same time awakening the patient to his power to help himself by thinking the right thoughts and by using the power within him.

Many are now practicing mental treatment in some form who are not osteopathic physicians, but mental treatment, viewed in the light that it is adjustment of mental lesions by mental means, which we believe to be the true light, just as the physical part of our treatment is adjustment of tissue lesions by mechanical means, is as much a part of our great system, osteopathy, as is the physical part.

In the place where I have my fingers on the world's pulse, the indication is: People are awakening to the power of suggestion and are willing and glad to use it as they are told how, as well as to submit to mental treatment.

The time is fast passing when any educated people will deny the power for usefulness which suggestive treatment affords. This state of affairs stands in marked contrast to conditions a few years back when a reputable physician was ashamed to admit either the value or use of suggestion in treatment.

We, as osteopaths, who believe in adjustment as the only cure for disease, are confronted with the problem of accounting for many cures effected in our midst yet not by our method of mechanical adjustment. With the exception of diet and physical culture cures, may we not account for all other cures, not by mechanical adjustment, as mind cures? (Mention will be made later of the varieties of healers using suggestive treatment.) If this be true, the mental side of osteopathic treatment (by most of us neglected) becomes more important than before realized.

I propose to deal with this subject under the following headings:

1. Psychological Explanation of Mind: (a) What Is Mind? (b) Subconscious Greater. (c) Its Power of Inhibition. (d) Relation Between Will and Subconscious. (e) Relation Between Character and Subconscious. (f) Unity Between Conscious and Subconscious.
2. Pathological Conditions of the Mind.
3. Suggestion as a Treatment for Disease.
4. Varieties of Healers Using Suggestive Treatment.
5. Principles To Be Observed in the Use of Suggestion.
6. Power and Value of Suggestion in Treatment.
7. Disturbing Influences.
8. Diseases Treated by Suggestion.
9. Extent to Which Suggestion Has Been Generally Used by Osteopaths.
10. Extent to Which We May Use Suggestion With Benefit Both to Our Patients and Ourselves.

#### Psychological Explanation of Mind.

##### What Is Mind?

Mind is the seat of intelligence. Many students of psychology have attempted to explain that mind, its knowledge and power, is all conscious. The conscious is objective, being impressed through the five senses. The conscious has the power to will, no reason, both by induction and deduction and to make judgment. But all these appropriate attributes of the conscious have been found insufficient to an understanding of the mind in its completeness. Psychological investigation has revealed an intelligence, a mental process, sufficient for its need, in every living cell, and has revealed a mental process constantly in operation in the mind which treasures away our thoughts and impressions and reasons to logical conclusions on all premises, whether true or false, which are submitted to it. All this is done without conscious knowledge, and for this reason the term subconscious is applied to this mental process, often referred to as the Great Within.

If we accept that every cell has intelligence or mind sufficient for its need, which we do accept, we concede that all energy is mental, whether the act be performed consciously or unconsciously. The subconscious, then, is the mind for everything which does not rise into consciousness.

The subconscious (1) carries on the functioning of life—respiration, heart action, digestion, and all physiological functions which are well understood by our profession. (2) Physically expresses mental states, as shown by irregular and rapid respiration and heart action, and disturbed or completely checked digestion, the result of fear or excitement; there being many similar proofs. (3) Is responsible for many of our thoughts, good or bad, conclusions reached by the subconscious from simpler thoughts impressed on it having again been presented to the conscious.

#### Subconscious Greater.

In many ways the subconscious mind has been found to be greater than the conscious mind. Both are meant to work together, but there is still life if only the conscious be taken away. It is not possible for the conscious to assume many of the functions performed by the subconscious, which functions are absolutely necessary to the continuance of the vital process. The conscious is active only during the hours we are awake, while the subconscious never ceases its activity during life.

Many acts capable of either conscious or subconscious control are performed more accurately and skillfully when under subconscious control, e. g., (1) Physical Acts: One person about to meet another on the street suddenly becomes conscious of the motion of his legs, that he is walking, and if he permits his attention to dwell on the act of walking with conscious effort to direct the act, walking becomes a difficult act to perform, and his even, sure gait becomes wobbly and awkward. (2) Mental Acts: Recall some experience in which you have been required to make an important decision. You have thought

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of many reasons for and against deciding in a certain way, and at last have retired without having reached your decision.

The next morning you awaken and without conscious effort find the decision in your mind. The explanation is that your subconscious, active at all times, has reasoned out a logical conclusion during the night from the premises impressed upon it from the conscious.

The help which the subconscious may be to the individual through control of physical and mental acts is theoretically unlimited. It is, however, limited, in experience, by our understanding of its power, the way in which to direct it and our willingness to do so. The working of the subconscious is often quite wonderful when no attempt has been made to direct it. Such an instance is the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," composed by Julia Ward Howe. She awoke from sound sleep, arose and wrote the famous words as they came to her from the subconscious world, without an effort, as if inspired.

#### Its Power of Inhibition.

The psychologist, Hudson, advances this theory for the inhibition of pain through the subconscious: "By volition of the subjective mind certain points of contact of cells which have the cells are isolated, at least in part, and so are unable to send the message of pain." The theory explaining sleep and the unconscious state is the same as for inhibition of pain. Both are cases of isolation of cells with inhibition of impulses.

The power of inhibition by the subjective method is complete in catalepsy, there being in this state complete inhibition of functional activity through which the nervous system gets a much needed rest.

#### Relation Between Will and Subconscious.

The unlimited power of the subconscious to control physical and mental acts has already been referred to. Willing is not doing. We may repeatedly will to do a certain physical or mental act, but unless the subconscious be properly impressed the desired action will not follow. Repeated willing an act which does not

follow means wrong methods with an economic loss of will energy. The result is, the will grows weaker. Too much energy is wasted in willing. For an explanation of the way the will should be used, we again refer to Hudson. He says: "The will should act firmly and directly when the subconscious is being impressed, but should be in a state of complete inaction when the subconscious is expected to respond."

(To be continued.)

## Wisconsin Association News Column

THE data concerning the early history of osteopathy in this state is being sent in by some whom none of us would have thought of in this connection. What has been received thus far has come from those not now practicing in the state and for that reason it is very much appreciated. If those of us who have been in the state a long time will take the trouble to jot down some of these earlier accounts, it will serve to make for osteopathy in Wisconsin, a record of which our successors may well be proud.

The National Association has inaugurated a plan and appointed a committee of which Dr. William Horace Ivie is chairman, to compile statistics on the beginnings of osteopathy and he has kindly offered to assist us in any way possible. Now, you folks who were here in the state early in the game, come forward with such information as you have at your command. We cannot write to you because we do not know just to whom to write. Tell of when you came, where you located, who preceded you, and perhaps some incidents which you encountered and had to overcome. It will all be of interest.

We would also like to ask any practitioner who is not now practicing in Wisconsin, who may chance to read this, to please send in any information at hand on this subject.

\* \* \*

How about the District Association meetings—have any been held recently? It seems too bad that many of us cannot realize how beneficial these would be, not only to ourselves in advancing our interests as practitioners, but, as well, to influence the public mind, through reading press notices regarding such meetings. We ought to come to appreciate how valuable in every way such intercourse would be.

The Fox River Valley Association was, some time ago, under organization, and the Milwaukee District Association has an organization, but no reports have come in from any of them at this date. It is feared by some that the latter organization may be "on a decline," and the former somewhat loath to accept the result of repeated consultations. Unless some measures are immediately resorted to in the hope of getting these two "ought to be" organizations on their feet, we may soon hear of their demise. Those whose feet may have been trod upon by the foregoing paragraph will please pardon the "exigency" of the situation.

\* \* \*

At the last annual meeting of our State Association there was no time for discussion of the work of the League for Medical Freedom. We ought to have taken up this proposition and considered it from every point of view. In private conversation, we hear some favorable comments, and from others an expression that we as osteopaths should keep out of it, in view of the fact that perhaps the predominating memberships are Christian Scientists. Dr. Elton has been state chairman of this organization during the past year, and he is anxious to know from the members of our State Association whether the consensus of opinion among them warrants our school having this representation in the league. He is desirous of having every member write him on the subject.



[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."

Studies in the Osteopathic Sciences; Vol. III, The Physiology of Consciousness—By Louisa Burns, M. S., D. O., D. Sc. O.

Next to the publication of Dr. Still's recent book, the publication of this third volume by Dr. Louisa Burns, is the event of the year in osteopathic circles. The profession is to be congratulated on the work of the A. T. Still Research Institute, which made this volume possible.

This book is an attempt to bring within the purview of true science, much that up to the last decade has been the domain of the dreamer and the zeal healer. The subject is, however, too important to be left in such hands. The brain is that part of man's organism which at this stage of man's history is in process of evolution, and it is the part, therefore, wherein disorders and lesions and abuses are most frequent. It is well known that as we progress upward in the scale of evolution, the sympathetic system diminishes in importance and the cerebro-spinal system usurps its functions. The brain now has absorbed a great many of the vital properties of the body, and its importance is destined to become greater and greater in the causation of disease. The timeliness of this volume should be appreciated.

The true spirit of osteopathy is that everything should be taught that is valuable according to scientific standards—everything at least that pertains to the body and its health, but that nothing should be used in the treatment of the body that cannot be used in accordance with science and logic. Testing of theories and exploitation of methods and systems has no place in osteopathy. It is better that nature be allowed to do the best that she can. It is better to trust to the *vis medicatrix naturae* alone than to interfere blindly with nature's processes. It is on that ground that medical practice is rejected, as well as, of course, on the ground that our own methods have proven satisfactory and sufficient, and that there is no need to resort to medicines.

It is in this spirit that this study of the brain is undertaken. It attempts to bring under the domain of accurate science those abuses of the mind which are most frequent in our life, and the remedies therefor. The result is something that no osteopathic practitioner can afford to pass by.

In perspective with science as a whole, this work offers little that is entirely new. The laboratory work follows closely methods used by Hugo Münsterburg. In the laboratory these methods were used in connection with osteopathic work, and the application thereof to osteopathic therapeutics is the original contribution.

These laboratory methods, brought into the Pacific college, must be very impressive to the other osteopathic colleges. If ever there was a science to which laboratory methods of teaching and research would seem to be a birthright, it is the science of osteopathy.

Perhaps the women's point of view is of as great importance as anything else in this volume. In her perspective, the earnest desire to cure a patient of his suffering is the constant

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foreground, rather than the desire to develop a scientific thesis.

It is so clearly in the foreground that at the end of every paragraph one thinks back (as indeed he always should) to the application of what is read in the curing of ills. This is not something changed, not something else lost for what is gained. It is altogether something added. The world is beginning to learn how much it has to gain from consulting its "better half" in matters of science as well as in matters of government, etc. This insistent motive to cure is a vein of pure gold, and lends the peculiar charm that a motive, an urgent desire and interest, always gives; which indeed in a larger view is seen to characterize all that is greatest in literature.

The first part of this work is taken up with a description of the brain and its ganglia. This part one is apt to read with a wholesome sense of his own limitations in pure scientific enthusiasm. It, however, contains our answer to the would-be worker in psychic or psychological fields; saying that if he is earnest in his desire to heal, that earnestness should show itself in a willingness to learn all that can be learned of the brain which he presumes to treat. No one has any objection to others practicing psychotherapy in any of its numerous forms; but one may justly object to their unwillingness to study the diseases and the body and the mind that they wish to cure.

With regard to the latter part of the book, however, praise overflows. Here one gets a view of the able mind intent to cure. This part of the book is full of practical suggestions, as well as of interpretation of symptoms.

We would like to quote extensively from the therapeutic suggestions. We will quote a few of the most stimulating passages:

"The tendency to assume the fetal position under stress of the depressing emotions is well known. \* \* \* The use of exercises involving the extensor and abductor muscles may be taught in cases of children who are too self-centered and selfish, and in cases of patients, especially the hysterical, who show too great egoism. \* \* \*

"The positions assumed by the body are efficient in modifying consciousness. They are efficient in modifying the physiological activities, circulatory and nutritive. They are con-

cerned in perpetuating the effects of disease, under certain conditions, and the substitution of normal positions of the body for those abnormal positions which are habitual, may be one factor in helping sick people to recovery. \* \* \*

"\* \* \* The importance of doing, the inefficiency of merely thinking or merely hearing, and the great value of deeds as the basis for real merit, real living, real service. \* \* \* Introspection is rarely of value. \* \* \*

"Fear, anger, etc., ought always be modified to a certain extent, but never, in children, to be absolutely repressed. The reactions may be temporarily inhibited, and thus the impulses initiated by the activities of the cortical neuron systems may be permitted to modify the reaction. \* \* \*

In speaking of the cure of stammering, which is handled very sympathetically, it is said: "He should imitate voluntarily the movements, again and again, until he can imitate his own facial contortions. What he is able to do, voluntarily and consciously, he is able to refrain from doing. \* \* \*

In speaking of psychic contagion, she says: "Now, the very fact of detailing symptoms lowers the liminal value of the neurons concerned in the appreciation of the discomforts, and thus increases their irritability. \* \* \* No one can ever forget by determination. \* \* \* They must actually forget them in the use of other neuron groups. \* \* \*

Many experiments were performed by using a list of words of sad, depressing, and unhappy significance. In every such case the blood pressure was lowered, the reaction time was decreased. Other experiments were performed, using light, happy, and stimulating words, and in every case the blood pressure was raised and the reaction time was decreased, except in the case of neurasthenics, in whom blood pressure was neither varied by cheerful or sad expressions. Another exception to this rule gives us the most useful paragraph in the whole book, namely, the one which shows that the effect of the osteopathic lesion is beyond the reach of such methods as these. "It is evident that no permanent good could be accomplished by the use of cheerful ideas as a method of therapy if the lesions, or the autointoxication, or any other

physical factor, is permitted to remain uncorrected."

We are dissatisfied with only one thing in this book. Dr. Burns fails to tell what was the funny thought that caused the subject of experiments to laugh when he was told the horrible story of the attack by the ferocious lion.

If this same system of experiments were carried out, using medicines instead of psychic stimulants in the presence of osteopathic lesions—confessing the emergency value of chemical stimulation, but questioning its curative power—the results would undoubtedly contribute largely to the stability of osteopathy both with those of our own ranks whose conviction would be the better for such objective evidence, and also before the world at large.

**THE BURIAL OF ORGANIZERS OF C. C. O. BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN M'KENZIE.\***

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note  
As his catalog to the press he hurried;  
Not a word of thanks as a farewell shot  
O'er the grave where our heroes he buried.

He buried them slyly, during vacation,  
The sod with helpers turning,  
By political slate, without oration  
Cat paws doing the running.

No useless coffin enclosed their breast,  
Nor in sheet nor in shroud he wound them;  
But he laid them out thinking they'd rest,  
With his tyrannical hand above them.

Few and short were the prayers he said,  
And he spoke not a word of sorrow,  
But he steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead  
And covetously thought of the morrow.

He thought, as he made their narrow bed  
And straightened their forms all gory,  
How foe and stranger would tread o'er their head  
And he far away in glory.

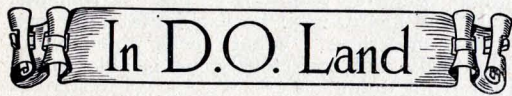
Meanly he talked of the spirits that's gone,  
How crooked they were in the work they had done,  
But little he'll reck if they let him run on  
How little there's left to be won.

But half of his heavy task was done,  
When the stock they held was turned in.  
Then he heard the distant and random gun,—  
The alumni and student body din.

Quickly and gladly he laid them down,  
From the field of their fame, fresh and gory,  
He carved not a line, he raised not a stone,  
But let them go down in their glory.

—An Alumnus, with apologies to J. Wolfe.

\*"By Abraham Lincoln McKenzie" is PART of the heading—NOT the name of AUTHOR.



**Chicago Meeting.**

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association December 7th Dr. F. A. Turffer, of Rensselaer, Ind., gave a very interesting lecture on "Spinal Technique." Previous to the meeting the usual informal dinner was held at the La Salle Hotel.

**Report on Legislation.**

The American Osteopathic Association is sending out, in booklet form, the report of the committee on legislation. It contains much valuable and interesting information and every osteopathic physician who has not as yet secured a copy of this pamphlet should secure one.

**A. S. O. Closed in Honor of Mrs. McGinnis.**

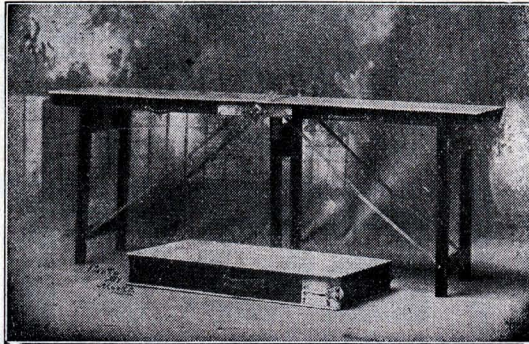
Mrs. Laura Rebecca McGinnis, of Kirksville, Mo., sister of Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dr. Earl Laughlin and Prof. Harry Laughlin, died November 25th of anemia. The funeral occurred November 27th. The American School of Osteopathy was closed that day in respect to Mrs. McGinnis.

**Will Establish Free Osteopathic Clinics.**

At a meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association held November 25th, at Spokane, plans were discussed toward the establishment of a research laboratory and free clinics to be operated under the direction of the association. A committee was appointed to further the proposition.

**A College Romance.**

Dr. Ernest Pape, who graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in the June 1911 class, was married to Miss Lucille Sands, of Kirksville, in Kansas City, July 1st. The marriage became known only last



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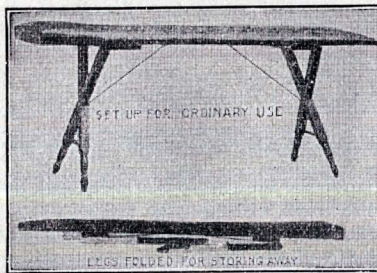
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month and was a complete surprise to the parents and friends of both Miss Sands and Dr. Pape.

**Athletics at Des Moines Still College.**

The Athletic Association of Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy has been recently reorganized, a newly written constitution adopted and new officers elected. A. W. Clow is president; Miss Josephine Armstrong, vice-president; E. W. McWilliams, secretary; R. L. Hobart, treasurer, and A. Gies, custodian of properties.

**Illinois Calls for Legislative Funds.**

Osteopaths of Illinois are being requested to pledge themselves to pay \$10.00 a year for the next two years to a fund to cover expenses incident to Legislative Work. A regular printed pledge is being sent out and checks are to be made payable to Dr. A. P. Kottler, 81 E Madison street, Chicago, on or before December 31, 1911 and on or before December 31st, 1912.

**Boston D. O's Discuss Paralysis.**

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts held its November meeting on the 25th in Boston. The members listened to a discussion on paralysis by Dr. John J. Howard. A case was presented for examination and demonstration. Legislative work was discussed and the committee outlined the work to be done at the coming session of the legislature.

**Against Vaccination.**

Dr. J. Deason, instructor in bacteriology at the American School of Osteopathy, was witness at St. Louis, November 25th, in one of the hearings of the suit of James A. Martin to compel the Board of Education to admit his children to the public schools without subjecting them to vaccination. A number of suits against compulsory examinations have been instituted in St. Louis recently.

**Reciprocity in Texas.**

Utah and Texas are now in reciprocal relationship for the exchange of medical licenses secured on the basis of an examination taken since 1907. This applies to all schools, the osteopathic included; the same form of licenses and the same examination being given to all applicants. Kentucky and Texas have also exchanged osteopathic licenses through reciprocity.—Paul M. Peck, D. O., San Antonio, Texas.

**College Orchestra Formed at Des Moines.**

The large amount of musical talent existing among the students of Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy has led to the formation of a college orchestra. Frequent rehearsals are being held in preparation for the first public performance. New song books with orchestral arrangement have been purchased and the musical portion of the chapel exercises will hereafter be led by the orchestra. A double quartette has also been organized.

**New Committee in Connection with National Convention.**

For the A. O. A. National Convention at Detroit next year a new committee has been organized to help to look after affairs; it will be known as the "Reunion Committee." Dr. Ancil B. Hobson, of 313 Stevens building, Detroit, is the chairman of the committee. Officers and members of Alumni, Class, or other societies planning meetings at Detroit, during the convention, are requested to communicate with Dr. Hobson so that suitable meeting places may be reserved in advance.

**American School of Osteopathy Gets Big Class**

One hundred and sixty Freshmen were matriculated at the American School of Osteopathy last September. The management is making a special effort to keep in close touch with the graduates of the school and the interest manifested by those out in the field has been most gratifying. It has been decided to take another mid-year class which will be matriculated January 29th, 1912. Those having in mind prospective students should call their attention to this opportunity to get started on their course right away.

**Restitution Made.**

IN THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for November we published a notice concerning one J. S. Kingsbury, who had passed a worthless check for \$75 on Dr. Murray Graves of Monroe, La. Dr. Graves writes us that E. P. Kingsbury, a brother of J. S. Kingsbury, has made good the worthless check and entirely reimbursed Dr. Graves for his loss. Considerable credit is due to E. P. Kingsbury in this matter and he is evidently very much of a man, as he had no interests other than the fact that the man who passed the worthless check was his brother.

**Another Unfair Organization.**

Dr. G. C. Redfield, of Rapids City, S. D., wrote the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, relative to membership. He received the following reply from W. E. Davy, chief correspondent: "Replying to your favor of the 27th inst., we beg to advise that we have a homestead in your city, of which E. L. Hurlbut is correspondent. We would be pleased to receive your application for membership through this homestead, but regret to state that our medical department does not honor examinations made by osteopaths."

As Dr. Redfield says, these people are quite willing to take our money, but they are not willing to recognize us as examining physicians. Osteopaths should

see to it that they get as little osteopathic money as possible.

#### A. O. A. Brooch Pin Design Suggested by Dr. Ray.

Relative to the design shown in the November number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, for pin for the American Osteopathic Association, we are informed that while the board of trustees of the A. O. A. at the convention at Chicago decided to request that designs for an A. O. A. pin be submitted, it was Dr. T. L. Ray of Fort Worth, Texas, who specifically suggested to Dr. Millard that a design be made showing a reproduction of the spine with the letters "A. O. A." in suitable position and in appropriate design. The monogram design originated with Dr. Millard.

#### Eastern Michigan Meeting.

At a special meeting of the Eastern Michigan Osteopathic Association held at Flint November 11th, nearly every practitioner in the district was in attendance and took part in the discussions. Program: "Appendicitis from an Osteopathic Standpoint," by Dr. Downing, of Bay City; "From a Surgical View," by Dr. Case, of Saginaw, and "Hydrotherapy and Diet in Appendicitis," by Dr. Miller, of Port Huron. The next meeting will be January 13th at Bay City. Much interest was shown and the future prospects for the association look very bright.—Otto B. Gates, D. O., Secretary.

#### Still College Hospital Prospering.

Reports from Des Moines Still College Hospital, the opening of which we announced last month, indicate that it is meeting with success. The hospital has been well filled with patients and the receipts from the first month's operation of the institution were more than sufficient to meet the running expenses, a circumstance almost unknown in hospital management. The hospital is attracting the attention of the medical doctors of Des Moines, several of whom are sending their patients to it in preference to the larger hospitals of the city. Osteopaths in the field are also contributing their full quota of support to the institution.

#### Rhode Island Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Osteopathic Society was held at Providence November 11th. The legislative situation was thoroughly discussed and a committee of five, with Dr. C. D. Flanagan as chairman, was appointed to carry on the campaign during the coming season of the legislature. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. B. Shepard, of Providence; vice-president, Dr. H. M. Hutchins, of Providence; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. W. Wetmore, of Pawtucket; executive committee, Dr. C. D. Flanagan, of Providence, and Dr. A. W. Rhoads, of Providence, to act with the president.—F. W. Wetmore, D. O., Secretary.

#### Women Provide Program at Boston Meeting.

The November meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society was held Saturday evening, November 18. The program was contributed by women osteopaths exclusively and actual work was done on live subjects. Dr. Ada A. Achorn, who spent the past summer in Europe, gave a talk on: "The International Hygiene Ausstellung, Dresden, Germany, 1911." Then followed demonstrations on cervical lesions and their correction by Drs. Effie L. Rogers and Edith Stobo Cave; Drs. Helen G. Sheehan and Mary Smell; Lumbar-sacral regions and lesions found in gynecological practice, by Dr. Emily G. Wilson. The meeting was one of much interest and had a large attendance. A business meeting followed and several applications for membership were received.

#### Third District Iowa Meeting.

The Iowa Third District Osteopathic Association will hold their regular meeting at Burlington December 16th. The program in part will be as follows: "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases," Dr. Turner, Farmington, Iowa; "Rheumatism, Cause, Treatment, Results," Dr. W. O. Pool, Fairfield, Iowa; "Obstetrics," Dr. Lola D. Taylor, D. O., M. D., Des Moines, Iowa; discussion, "Typhoid Fever," Dr. J. W. Snavely, Ottumwa, Iowa; discussion, Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; "Anemia-Compared Therapy," L. Van H. Gerdine, A. M., M. D., D. O., Kirksville, Mo.; "My Experience in Appendicitis," Dr. Laurena Razner, Monmouth, Ill.; "Pneumonia," Dr. James Counyer, Oskaloosa; "Clinics," Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Iowa; "Osteopathy, Its Needs in Iowa," Dr. Della Caldwell, Des Moines, Iowa; "Discussion," Dr. A. G. Hildreth, ex-president American Osteopathic Association, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Still College Obstetrical Clinic Large.

In another place will be found an interesting report of the birth of both twins and triplets which recently occurred in the Des Moines Still College obstetrical clinic. For the past three years this department of the college has been under the supervision of Dr. Lola D. Taylor, who has brought it up to a point where it is doubtful if any medical school in the country can offer better advantages in this line. During the school year beginning in September, 1909, 62 cases were delivered by the senior students of the college; in the year beginning September, 1910, 85 cases were handled, and up to Thanksgiving day in the present semester's work 17 cases, comprising 20 babies, have been delivered with 39 cases on the books to receive attention in the future. New cases are being added to the waiting list every few days. The cases are all handled in the patients' homes under conditions identical with those found in private practice, the actual work being done by the students

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The price will be raised to \$1.00 per share December 31, 1911, provided the stock is not withdrawn before that date.

### A Dividend will be Declared in Jan., 1912

Industrial enterprises honestly conducted in the interests of the stockholders, by practical men, have always paid fair, and many of them large dividends.

We wish every reader could understand the immense possibilities of "Grants Hygienic Cracker," as well as we do. We know that the enterprise was subjected to the most rigid investigation ever brought to our attention before those controlling the company agreed to invest their money and devote their time to the organization and upbuilding of the business without compensation, other than the enhanced value of their holdings. Some of them have had 20 years' experience in the introduction of food products—they know the game. Knowing this, we have no hesitancy in recommending the shares of the company as a safe investment.

The shares of the company owning "Grants Hygienic Cracker" offer an exceptional opportunity for those of moderate means to acquire an interest in an enterprise probably destined to become one of the largest cereal concerns in America. Its shares can now be bought below par, and now is the time to buy. They offer an opportunity that should not be allowed to pass. A few hundred shares might provide the protection and comfort so much desired by those who have passed the meridian of life. A hundred shares for each one of the children might give them a royal start in life. We know of an instance where \$250 invested in a food product enterprise of now National prominence, produced \$600,000, besides large dividends, all in 19 years.

The company owning "Grants Hygienic Cracker" is a going and growing concern. It owns a large, modern, fully equipped factory. Its business is now on a profitshowing basis. Its capitalization is small, the management conservative, yet alert, and its prospects exceedingly bright. A dividend will be declared in January, 1912.

"Grants Hygienic Cracker" is a palatable, wholesome whole-grain product, more nutritious than milk, eggs, beef or lamb, and contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. It is not medicated and yet positively cures constipation and dyspepsia. It brings about the desired result in a natural painless way. Just think what an immense future there is ahead of a product that appeals to 70 per cent of the 95 million people in America.

We know that "Grants Hygienic Cracker" is a steady and sure repeater, because the testimony of California's leading grocers and the records of the corporation prove it. We know that the introductory campaign that has been in progress during the past 26 months has produced splendid returns.

Based on the result of the past year's work, and the profits now being made by other food product concerns, the following is a conservative estimate of the earning power of "Grants Hygienic Cracker" within five years from date.

### A \$100 investment will probably yield \$200 annually

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the company's home city, after careful investigation officially endorsed this enterprise. A banker, manufacturer and grocer, all of them prominent, comprised the special committee that personally made the investigation.

This is an opportunity rarely offered the general public, and the wise ones will buy as much of the stock as they can carry. Do not allow it to pass without due investigation. We say investigate because we know the enterprise can stand up under the most searching investigation. Easy terms on payments, if desired. A full size package of the crackers mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

For free sample cracker, and a copy of the prospectus of the company, address,

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in attendance under the direction of the supervising obstetrician.

### Unusual and Unexpected Publicity.

Dr. H. C. Coulson, S. C. O., June, 1911, has removed from Minden, Neb., to North Bend, Neb. Shortly after Dr. Coulson located at Minden a road show came to town for a week's engagement. Three weeks previous one of the principal performers, an acrobat and slack wire artist, had fallen 20 feet from a trapeze and injured his hip to the extent that he was unable to perform, thus materially crippling the program as well as himself. During these three weeks he had been under medical treatment but without results. In Minden Dr. Coulson's services were sought and he was able in three treatments to restore the man to his place on the program. As a result three other members of the troupe went to Dr. Coulson for treatment and the manager, gratified by the recovery of his star performer, took occasion to announce from the platform that the reappearance of the actor was due entirely to osteopathy and named Dr. Coulson as the practitioner who had secured the results.

### Dr. Cluett Attacks Blood Medicines.

Dr. F. C. Cluett, of Sioux City, Iowa, lectured before the Y. M. C. A. December 3d, discussing various diseases of the blood and their cure. He said in part:

"It has been the custom, and is now, in fact, among a certain class of physicians, to administer iron in some form to supply the deficiency in the blood. Our drug stores are full of 'blood medicines,' among the best known, and the most popular, perhaps, being sarsaparilla. It is now pretty well known among intelligent people that sarsaparilla and such things frequently taken to 'enrich' or 'purify' the blood absolutely impoverish and corrupt it and are literally poisons to the body.

"There is no such thing, in fact, as 'blood medicine,' proper treatment, which restores the human body to normal form and functioning, supplemented with good food, normal exercise and hygienic living are the only known means to make a good, wholesome blood supply and secure its proper circulation. Do this, with the body put right as to structure and function, and you will have no need of 'blood medicines.'"

### Makes Big Operatic Success.

Miss Felice Lyne, daughter of Dr. Sanford T. Lyne, formerly of Kansas City, but now at Allentown, Pa., is making a wonderful success in her work as an operatic singer. According to all reports, she is taking her audiences by storm. Favorable comments on her work have appeared in London, New York City and Washington, D. C., papers, as well as in Kansas City and other places. Under Hammerstein's management she made her debut in London November 25th, in "Rigoletto."

Speaking of the performance one London critic said: "This young American singer will, if fortune is kind, live to be the Patti or Melba of the operatic world. It was a real joy to listen and watch this girlish "Gilda" singing with perfect finish. It was a wonderful debut and after the ovation, which her performance evoked, one marveled that the name of Felice Lyne has not been cried from the house tops.

The following item appeared in the Washington (D. C.) Herald:

A Kansas City girl has all London at her feet. Without influence in society, without freak advertising, but possessing a marvelous voice, Miss Felice Lyne sang the role of Gilda in "Rigoletto" last Saturday night. When the curtain fell an unheralded meteor had flashed across the sky. All the London critics lavished praises upon her young head. The Daily Express said that her voice was as rich as Melba's and as clear as Tetraxini's, and the Standard, the Mail, the News, the Chronicle, the Post and all the other newspapers paid generous tribute.

The development of Miss Felice Lyne, as a coloratura soprano, is certainly a wonderful and remarkable experience, as up to a few years ago she had no idea that she had a voice of any particular quality. She is only twenty-two years old. She is petite and has a coloratura soprano voice. She studied for four years in Paris with Mme. Marchesi, took some instruction of Jean DeReszke and finished with Daubigne. Mme. Marchesi says that she can trill longer than any living singer with the exception of Melba. Miss Lyne is prepared to sing in fifteen operas and is engaged with Hammerstein in eleven operas this season.

### A Plan to Raise Research Funds.

There is a way that a large fund can be raised for the A. T. Still Research Fund. There is hardly a week passes, but what practitioners have occasion to recommend some patient to some other practitioner in some other town or city; patients that are moving to other localities, or are going on a visit, and wish to continue their treatment.

Now, inasmuch as this all comes from within the profession, why not call on volunteers from among the practitioners, who would be willing to pay, say, 20 per cent of such receipts to the research fund. At first glance it might appear too small a proposition to consider, but let us figure a little. It is now estimated that there are 7,000 practitioners in the field, suppose they recommend on an average, one patient a month. Many refer that many a day. Suppose the fee charged would average \$2.50 each, 20 per cent would be 50 cents or a total of (\$42,000.00) forty-two thousand dollars per year. Enough to nearly run the research school. It will of course take time to get any such plan to working. There are practitioners who do not want such a practice; there are others who could not take it; others

who might take it for a time. I am one of the latter. Having given up a good practice in Chicago and having located here in Pasadena on account of my wife's health, a total stranger, I could handle, for a time at least, such a practice, and will be glad to start the proposition, to test its merits. There are thousands of people visiting this city every year, and practitioners all over the country will have opportunities of recommending patients to me, if they desire to.

It will be my pleasure to ascertain the motive or influence that brought them to me, and I promise to remit 20 per cent of receipts from such patients at the end of each month to the research fund.

I also ask for volunteers, from other cities and towns, list to be printed and kept standing in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, A. O. A. Journal, and other osteopathic journals, that I and others may refer patients to. Some will not want to refer patients to me, for various reasons; some have friends practicing here, get them to volunteer, on above basis, and refer your patients to them.

This plan will cost the A. O. A. nothing to try, but the printing of this communication. Try it for a few months and if nothing comes of it, it can be dropped.—Charles R. Palmer, D. O., Pasadena, Cal.

**A Bit of College History.**

In 1903 several of Kansas City's osteopaths decided to start a school. They incorporated a building company, bought ground and building, obtained a school charter, and made assessments on the stockholders to meet payments on the property until money began to come in from the school, sufficient to meet them. The first officers were A. L. McKenzie, president; George Moffett, secretary and treasurer; John W. Parker, dean. These three, with Bertha F. Whiteside and J. S. Harrington, were the board of trustees. This board continued until it was discovered that the A. O. A. would not recognize the school with a president who was a member of a state examining board. Dr. McKenzie withdrew and Dr. J. W. Hofess succeeded him as president and trustee, and at the following A. O. A. meeting, at Kirksville, C. C. O. was recognized. These officers continued until this last summer, when Dr. McKenzie's term on the state board expired. He then decided that he must get into active school work and began buying in stock from different parties at a low value, the impression being given, it is claimed, that there would be an assessment made on the stock.

At the annual meeting in June, Dr. McKenzie and relations held over 700 shares of the 1,291 shares sold, and he being the largest stockholder demanded that he be president of Building Company and a trustee of the school, and was the first one elected at the meeting. He then tried to vote out Dr. Parker, who was second largest stockholder, but by statute he could not vote 510 shares of his stock, as it had not been in his name thirty days, as required by law. Dr. Parker and Dr. Moffett were re-elected, thus the directors of Building Company were McKenzie, Parker and Moffett; the latter two, as directors, passed a resolution to proceed and put up a new school building in order to have room needed. Dr. McKenzie objected, stating he would throw it into court if an attempt was made to carry out the resolution. He was not in favor of making a straight loan to put up a building, but wanted to carry out a plan, as follows:

One hundred scholarships for full three-year course, to be set aside and sold at \$300 each, and the \$30,000 thus obtained to be put into a building. Dr. Parker and Dr. Moffett would not consider the proposition at all, as they did not consider it fair to the other schools, to cut tuition in that way, and figured that 100 could not be sold within several years' time.

The trustees of the college consist of the three directors of Building Company, and two others elected by the faculty of the school (two separate corporations). To get control, Dr. McKenzie, at a meeting of the faculty, elected Dr. Kinney and Dr. Craig, trustees (neither had any stock) in place of Dr. Whiteside and Dr. Harrington, who had been in since the organization of the school. When the trustees met to organize and elect officers, without any nominations, a vote for president was called for. McKenzie, Kinney and Craig voted for Hofess; the same vote elected Harrington vice-president; Harriet Crawford, secretary, Western Exchange Bank, treasurer; and at the next meeting George J. Conley, dean. Thus Whiteside, Parker and Moffett were voted out without a word of warning.

During the eight years that the old officers were in, the school had paid its way after the first two years and had paid off all obligations, except \$2,000 against the property (and a \$300 note), 100x150 feet and building, eleven blocks from center of the city; had established an A-1 credit, and had more than enough resources on hand to liquidate the \$2,000.

As a result of this reorganization Drs. George Moffett, John A. Parker, Bertha F. Whiteside, M. J. Kilroy, A. Moffett and Clara B. Moffett sold their stock to the college and are no longer connected with it. Drs. George Moffett, John W. Parker and Bertha F. Whiteside also resigned their positions on the faculty.

In justice to those who put in eight years of work for the Central College of Osteopathy it is desired that the reasons for their withdrawal from the institution be made known.

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Valuable aid in detecting rigidity in an individual joint or in groups of joints.  
Complete relaxation of patient during treatment.  
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**Christmas Number Wins Much Praise**

I think the Christmas issue of *Osteopathic Health* is the finest piece of osteopathic literature I have ever seen.—Dr. Clara J. Hutchinson, Duluth, Minn., December 6.

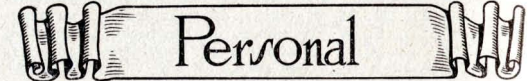
The Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health* is simply a "hammer." I am very busy but guess I must do my share to enlighten the laity, so I send herewith my contract for a year's service.—Dr. W. F. Murray, Sandwich, Ill., November 30.

The Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health* is certainly the ideal osteopathic literature, just about what I have had in mind for years. I consider the embellishments very beautiful and satisfactory. Altogether, it is a work of art besides being the strongest kind of an appeal to the reason of the reader. I consider it a fine combination of the useful and the beautiful.—Dr. C. A. Campbell, Meridian, Texas, November 28.

The Christmas souvenir number of *Osteopathic Health* is certainly a beautiful and artistic little book. The contents I consider the best you have ever published.—Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville, Tenn.

The Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health* just received. It is certainly a 'gem.' I shall hand out my supply in person as Christmas greetings to my patients.—Dr. Ella D. Coltrane, Manhattan, Kans., November 25.

In the December issue of *Osteopathic Health* the profession is getting a very notable number. The Christmas greetings and good wishes in connection with good osteopathic explanations is just exactly what I want to distribute among my patients and friends. Please send me 500 copies.—Dr. S. M. Kellogg, Rocky Ford, Colo., November 27.



Dr. Mary Emery, A. S. O. 1911 graduate, successfully passed the Massachusetts Medical Board examination and has located at 53 Adams street, Winter Hill Station, Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Dawson, of Jackson Tenn., has been appointed a member of the Tennessee Board of Examination and Registration by Governor Hooper.

Dr. C. A. Griffin, who has been formerly located at Lansing, has opened offices in the Union Bank building, Jackson, Michigan.





Dr. F. H. Williams, at 151 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass.  
 Dr. M. E. Cayless, Box 483, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Dr. Bruce L. Hayden, 21 Merrill building, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.  
 Dr. Dollie H. Gallagher, at 1445 East Sixty-sixth street, Chicago.  
 Dr. John MacLean, 431 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.  
 Dr. E. Ellsworth Schwartz, at 39 South State street, Chicago.  
 Dr. N. C. White, from 1119 Dearborn avenue to 431 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.  
 Dr. E. Ferguson, from 6 Ferguson building to 1017½ Bannock street, Denver, Colo.  
 Dr. Harry C. Kirkbride, from 611 Swede street to 541 Swede street, Norristown, Pa.  
 Dr. Lydia N. Copper, from corner Center and Lake to Elks Arcade building, Warsaw, Ind.  
 Dr. L. C. Marshall, from Wisner, Neb., to Big Timber, Mont.  
 Dr. Nellie M. Fisher, from 239 Wauwatosa avenue to 44 East Milwaukee avenue, Wauwatosa, Wis.  
 Dr. L. N. Fennock, from Plainview to Abbott building, Stamford, Texas.  
 Dr. Chas. P. Hanson, at 201 Greisheim building, Bloomington, Ill.  
 Dr. Geo. W. Graham, from Tremont block to 200 Masonic Temple, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 Dr. Jennie Evans, from Akron, Ohio, to Miami, Fla.  
 Dr. J. L. Henry, from San Francisco to Imperial, Cal.  
 Dr. E. B. Mitchell, from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Waycross, Ga.  
 Dr. H. W. Patterson, from 529 Second National building to Hamilton building, Akron, Ohio.  
 Dr. C. F. Wetche, from 30 Church street to 2508 Broadway, New York City.  
 Dr. O. O. Snedeker, from Latrobe, Pa., to Painesville, Ohio.  
 Dr. Isabel O. Barber, at Paw Paw, Mich.  
 Dr. Lillian L. Carter, at Beckley building, Anderson, S. C.  
 Dr. Flo. Rankin Cunningham, at 116 West Temple street, Washington C. H., Ohio.  
 Dr. T. J. Emley, at Broomhall building, Troy, Ohio.  
 Drs. Ervin & Ervin, at Sixth and Locust streets, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Dr. Clara U. Little, at 1769 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.  
 Dr. Margaret L. Loring, at 3-5 Neustadt building, La Salle, Ill.  
 Dr. F. S. McGonigle, 518 Portsmouth building, Kansas City, Kans.  
 Dr. O. R. Meredith, at 1234 South Olive street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Geo. H. Newton, at 922 Elizabeth place, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Dr. Harrison E. Rickels, at Grosse building, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Florence O. Schaepe, at Bon Ami, La.  
 Dr. Meredith White, at Mobile, Ala.  
 Dr. Elizabeth V. Myers, from 605 Fullerton boulevard to 433 Roslyn place, Chicago.  
 Dr. C. H. Morris, from 5325 Jefferson avenue to 132 North Wabash avenue, Chicago.  
 Dr. Chas. A. Rector, from 714 North Alabama street to 405 Odd Fellows building, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Dr. Alvara D. Morrow, from Wapello to West Liberty, Iowa.  
 Dr. J. C. Burnett, from 56 Hollywood avenue to 11 South Arlington avenue, East Orange, N. J.  
 Dr. W. E. Fogle, from Bath to J. M. Greig block, Corning, N. Y.  
 Dr. E. M. Tuttle, from Portland to Hot Lake, Ore.  
 Dr. K. G. Harvey, from 333 Jefferson avenue to 816 Mulberry street, Scranton, Pa.  
 Dr. J. Henry Hoefner, from 523 Franklin Trust Company building to 57 Twelfth street, Franklin, Pa.  
 Dr. W. T. Thomas, from Fidelity building to 222 Bankers Trust building, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Dr. C. DeJardin, from Toronto to Room 23 Francis block, Ft. Williams, Ont., Can.  
 Dr. C. C. Rude, at 224 Star Store building, Tuscola, Ill.  
 Dr. C. D. B. Balbirnie, at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. John G. Evans, at 308½ South Broadway, Rochester, Minn.  
 Dr. E. L. Schumacher, Windsor Flats, Lisbon, N. D.  
 Dr. E. Delbert Jones, at 714-16 Somerset block, Winnipeg, Man., Can.  
 Dr. Ira W. Drew, 222 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. E. A. Carlson, Peru, Ind.  
 Dr. Mary Emery, at 53 Adams street, Somerville, Mass.  
 Dr. R. C. Manly, 27 Ferguson block, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.  
 Dr. Sunora L. Whiteside, at Bennett building, Lebanon, Tenn.  
 Drs. Polmeteer & Polmeteer, at Harlan, Iowa.  
 Dr. Gwynne Holmes Yoder, at Hamilton building, Friend, Neb.  
 Drs. Rouse & Price, 715 State National Bank building, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Dr. James E. Stuart, at Livingston, Mont.  
 Dr. Grace Deegan, from Portland to Oregon City, Ore.  
 Dr. Robt. L. Carle, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Toms River, N. J.  
 Dr. W. H. Heagney, from Missoula, Mont., to 3549 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Dr. E. M. Sasvil, at 316 Bell building, Montgomery, Ala.  
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 Dr. W. L. Burnard, at First National Bank building, York, Neb.  
 Dr. Margaret Ammerman, at 215 East Sunbury street, Shamokin, Pa.  
 Dr. Mary E. Burns, at 175 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Walter Beitel, from Philadelphia, Pa., to 2333 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. M. E. Cayless, from Denver, Colo., to 237 George street, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Dr. John T. Atkinson, at 501 Dom. Trust building, Vancouver, B. C.  
 Dr. G. W. Grother, at 8 Victoria ave, Hamilton, Can.  
 Dr. C. H. Snyder, to 30 Northern Bank building, Seattle, Wash.  
 Drs. Miller & Miller, from Canyon City, Texas, to Moberly, Mo.  
 Dr. Frank Austin Kerr, at 520 McIntyre building, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Dr. George Tull, from Pythian building to 320 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Dr. Minnie Miller Bedell, at Caruthersville, Mo.  
 Dr. C. L. Richards, from Sharon to 310 Penn. street, Huntington, Pa.  
 Dr. Fannie B. Laybourn, at La Veta, Colo.

## Partnership Formed

Dr. C. T. Ray and Dr. J. O. Schwentker, at Albuquerque, N. M.

## Married

Dr. Ernest Pape and Miss Lucille Sands, at Kansas City, July 1.

## Born

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Lester R. Daniels, of Sacramento Cal., November 16, a boy, Gordon Cash.  
 Born to Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Wolfe, of Owosso, Mich., a girl.  
 To Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Barnett, Rogers, Ark. September 4 last, baby girl, East Elizabeth.

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