One Hundred Osteopathic Cases of Typhoid Fever Without One Fatality

C. L. Parsons, D. O., of Roswell, N. M.

Before we can understand even in a limited way the conditions of the body in typhoid fever, and the things necessary to its care and cure, it will be necessary to know some of the basic facts surrounding all fever. In the first place, there is always an excitation of the vasomotor (blood controlling) nerves. This may be mechanical, as a muscular contraction, or chemical as in all cases of autointoxication. The first effect of an irritated vasomotor nerve is to contract the muscular coats of the blood vessel wall. This lessens the lumen of the blood vessel and thickens the blood vessel wall. The heart must now beat faster and harder to force through the restricted space the same amount of blood. This produces more friction, more heat. The heavier work of the heart requires a greater metabolism,—more heat. In all efforts to reduce fever a quieting of the vasomotor nerves is necessary. In typhoid fever the irritant is chemical and is the detritus of the typhoid bacilli. This is a rank poison and a direct irritant to vasomotor nerves. Medical science stands helpless before its ravages, because no drug is known strong enough to destroy the bacilli without also destroy the patient.

Let us see now how osteopathy deals with this condition. We know, first, that the white blood corpuscle is the hereditary enemy and conqueror of the germ if he can reach it; but in this case the blood vessel wall is thickened so that the process of passing through is hindered and the light is delayed.

When the osteopath is called he first takes the contracture out of the muscles in the vasomotor area which serves as a partial irritant. Then by steady pressure on vasomotor centers inhibits their action. That an actual inhibition takes place is proven by a decrease in the pulse rate, showing a lessening of the contracted condition of the blood vessel wall.

There may be at this time a slight rise in temperature, which will be followed by a decrease.

It is a known fact that most of the bacilli are located in the intestines and that the intestinal blood-vessels have the capacity of holding a much larger amount of blood than their normal supply. When the treatment has progressed to this point the osteopath now places his fingers over the iliac arteries and by steady pressure prevents the blood from flowing to the lower limbs. The abdominal aorta gives off the arteries that supply the bowels just above the beginning of the iliacs. This treatment then forces all the blood that would otherwise go to the legs into the bowel arteries, and the bowels are flooded with blood.

The white blood corpuscle under this stimulation of an abundant blood supply, immediately begins his migration and warfare and at once a few, at least, of these bacilli are destroyed.

This treatment is repeated two or three times daily for a few days and the author's experience shows that twenty-five per cent of all cases are aborted from the fourth to the tenth day, and that age extra. Professional card on fourth cover, 25 cents additional.

We will address in typewriting your hundred cases to a list of names you furnish, affix stamps, insert magazines and deliver to the post-office all cases are lessened in severity. The flooding of the bowels with blood also feeds them and prevents hemorrhages and perforations.

In over one hundred cases the author has never lost a case, nor had a hemorrhage or a perforation.

Of course, all intelligent osteopaths will carefully follow diet and bath requirements, as well as bowel enemas.

Should Our Osteopathic Schools Teach Materia Medica?


I see that there is a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks of our osteopathic profession. From the acts and sentiments expressed by many of our practitioners it would seem that they are chafing under a feeling of restriction and they are on the alert to solve the trouble. I thoroughly sympathize with the ambitious restless osteopath who is satisfied with nothing short of perfection in his ability to practice the healing art, and who will never cease knocking at any infringement on our rights and liberties. We are revolutionists and must not expect that in a few brief years' work all the world will be converted to our advanced ideas when it has taken many centuries for the medical men to mould the minds of people to the present almost universal idea that drugs cure disease.

I believe that the weak-kneed trembling osteopath who has not enough nerve and brains to make a success of his profession has missed his calling, and in justice to himself, his patients, and the profession, should either take something for his trouble or leave our ranks. If you belong to this class let me give you some empirical advice, as it is what I took when I had the same trouble.

Compare the history of the Regular System of Medicine with the history of Osteopathy. Compare what osteopaths have been able to accomplish with what all a medical practitioner does. Compare your own results with that of your medical competitor and if this does not put enthusiasm into you there is something wrong with your ability and I would recommend some self-studying before you waste your gray matter in the osteopathic schools and cramming the heads of our profession.

In regard to our laws I will say they are just as good as the education that we have given the people. The best kind of lobbying that we can do is to produce results that will get us patients in the homes of legislators. The people have to be shown before they will believe.

After an experience of five years practice in which I have given nine thousand treatments, I have never had any occasion to issue a death certificate; but have issued several birth certificates; 85 per cent of my patients believe I have received complete cures; 96 per cent I think were materially benefited by the treatment; 75 per cent of my practice has been cases in which materia medica had been thoroughly tried and found wanting.

These results are sufficient to make me challenge any M. D. to show me a better record accomplished with drugs. My cases have been those of an osteopathic practitioner, including both acute and chronic cases, some of which were various nervous troubles, skin diseases, venereal diseases, urinary troubles, digestive disorders, neuralgias, hemorrhages, dislocations and fractures, diseases of women and obstetrical cases, typhoid, malaria, pneumonia, and many other conditions too numerous to mention. This is not said in a spirit of boasting, except in the name of osteopathy, for I feel that I am a very insignificant satellite compared to the many great stars in our osteopathic profession, but the results from osteopathy have been such that three years' work in the medical universities has not lessened but has augmented my confidence and respect for osteopathy.

This being true, then why should I be in a medical school at all when it was in direct opposition to the advice of my beloved professor in the A. S. O.? If I am studying medicine in a medical school should I object to it being taught in our osteopathic schools? These are questions that I will now try to answer and defend my position.

Osteopathy being what it is not yet developed the strength that the medical profession professes in some lines. In my small way I am trying to interest some of the places that seem to need a little tonic treatment. I do not think that it would be wise or best for all the osteopaths to attempt to do an army trying to do what can be done in one man.

In my practice I have found that many times I could not hold my place as the only family physician because I could not administer anaesthetics, use antiseptics, or do minor surgical operations where they were indicated. The course that I had received in bacteriology proved inadequate for my needs. I had not enough major surgery for people to value my opinion in regard to an operation.

We have not enough osteopathic surgeons in the profession to acquire a class of people to risk their lives in our hands at all times and in all conditions. The majority of osteopaths endeavor to have something to do with, consequently the most remunerative part of a general practitioner's work goes to an M. D. surgeon. This belittles us in the eyes of the people, and they are

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Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
the best judges. But we cannot help our- selves until we have more D. O. surgeons and have trained every state to allow them to practice major surgery. The time has come when every city with 100,000 inhabitants should have its osteopathic surgeon, that the American public can be assured that osteopaths can readily refer their surgical cases to a member of their own profession without the necessity of going to M. D., and dividing up with him only to have our reputa- tions besmirched afterwards.

At present I know of no famous surgeon who has been trained in an osteopathic college, and were he ever so well qualified for surgical work there are very few states in which he would be permitted to do major surgery until he possesses a medical diploma. Until the qualification of an osteopath to practice all branches of the healing art is a part of the curriculum of every osteopathic college is recognized by law, I can see no objection to the osteopath who is ambitious to specialize in chemistry, bacteriology, or surgery, and who is willing to do four years' work to especial- ly qualify himself for this kind of work, entering a medical college and taking a study of medicine in a medical college I did it after mature deliber- ation and an experience in practice that proved to me that it would be the best way for me to overcome them. Any osteopath intending to take a medical degree or teach medicine should have a stock of actual experience in osteopathic practice so that he will know just what osteopathy will do before he tries to learn what drugs will not.

But why not teach drug therapeutics and every other kind of therapy in our osteopathic schools so that our graduates would "know it all"? You cannot successfully study theology, medicine, and law all at the same time even if they were all taught in the same school, neither can you make a good drug doctor and an osteopath at the same time for the two practices will not mix and it will not take as long for one to become a medical doctor as for a new osteopathic graduate to tell you that he believes in the principles of osteopathy that you are wasting time to study medicine for you will never make a good medical practitioner unless you give up osteopathy.

The principles that Dr. A. T. Still has stood for have made him world-renowned, and now to place a chair of materia medica in our osteopathic schools just at the time when the public interest is becoming well grounded with it, and would like to get rid of it, seems to me to be the most humiliating compromise that could have been suggested. Being a student of osteopathy, it is hard for me to know that the most depreciated branch taught is the curative power of drugs.

When the medical men are deserting their old stand-by of the ages and discarding it in favor of osteopathic principles as far as they dare, why should the osteopath clamor for drug therapy? The medical man would only be pleased to give it him, for it is worn out.

Let me quote from the professors in medi- cal universities. One said, "Three or four drugs are all that I use in my practice. I have less use for materia medica than anything else." The time when a doctor carries 50 or 60 drugs around with him is past. An up-to- date doctor can carry all the drugs he needs in a very small pocket, and I think the time will soon come that he will only need one.

Another said to his class, "Learn your physi- ology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis and therapy, but not materia medica in your practice."

All the success of osteopathy has been based on the fact that it is a disease local- ization and the removal of the causes. The weakest point in the teaching of medical schools has been their waste of time in study- ing worthless theories and neglecting essential facts. I believe the future of osteopathy depends on its becoming concentrated upon the energies on teaching the finding and cor- recting of lesions. Let the individuals who are too lazy to do the mental and physical work necessary for osteopaths go to the medical schools. They would be no help to us anyway. I am sure, nevertheless, that the D. O. who wishes to specialize will be benefited in a four year course in a medical college.

If we lower our standard by adding materia medica in your practice."

"I am confident my therapy is the all- encompassing power against the onslaught of all therapies."

"I am confident of my clientage, I should be able to be so well equipped that there would be no doubt about us, and what we do. I cannot do better without, why the osteopathic physician will soon make him realize that he needs all of them."

There are cases that we should consider, and in which every physician shou... give drugs—numerous broken arm; a crushed foot; a torn scalp; and all the accidental surgical conditions that need an operation. In such conditions anesthetics should be given and we admit we are not safe physicians to administer, except and must apply to the "medic" who is the great master of such arts?

What is the verdict of the public? Surely it will be we are not all powerful in treat- ing disease.

Many states have a compulsory vaccination law. Suppose we have been treating a child, and the parents have faith in us as physicians. The child is sent home from school to be vac- cinated. The parent is impatient to us, but the law says we can only manipulate, and must not use drugs. We send her away to look up a real cure. What such a physician ever hear? Have we made Osteopathy stronger? Are we proud of our ability as physicians? Suppose a case of appendicitis; a particular Osteopath realizes that the patient is not under the power of a physician who in the hands of a physician who could give him drugs and yet gives him Osteopathy—that physi- cian is a great claim.

If osteopathy is put on a basis with medi- cine—I mean given unlimited power to treat disease, and a patient demands some drugs before he will try our theory, can we do, we realize that he can do better without, why the osteopathic physician will soon make him realize that he needs all of them."

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made Osteopathy so broad it is necessary to read between the lines, he tells us that the specific agencies and medicines in the treatment of disease are inherent within the body. The glands of the body are our chemical laboratories and furnish all necessary stimuli and antitoxins, and by acting on these glands good nerve and blood supply they will resist disease and keep the body in health. But here is a case of diphtheria, a mild one; the toxins form in small amounts; they stimulate the action of the blood and glands to elaborate antitoxins; the osteopathic physician keeps these glands working and the case improves and soon can resist any amount of diphtheric toxins. The brother of the child has been exposed to an unlimited number of germs; he is stricken with the disease; in twenty-four hours his whole system is saturated with toxins; the nerve centers become paralyzed; the blood, heated with fever, will not nourish the tissues; the glands are prostrated. What would we give to have within the blood some of that antitoxin those glands could manufacture if we could get them to work? Here is some of the antitoxins formed during the same disease in an organism. Why not try them to neutralize the poison until the glands can resume their function? Is it not criminal to let this child die and not try this treatment which has proven successful? No chemist can make this. As Dr. Still has said, the body is the only laboratory for specific medicines. Is it not criminal to let this child die and not try this treatment which has proven successful? No chemist can make this. As Dr. Still has said, the body is the only laboratory for specific medicines. By a word to the wise, to the one who decry the serum therapy. In the writing of Dr. A. T. Still, who made Osteopathy so broad it is necessary to read between the lines, he tells us that the specific agencies and medicines in the treatment of disease are inherent within the body. The glands of the body are our chemical laboratories and furnish all necessary stimuli and antitoxins, and by acting on these glands good nerve and blood supply they will resist disease and keep the body in health.

The Osteopathic Physician

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A Short Story

OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE FOR THE CURE OF SPINAL CURVATURE is made of the best material throughout. The corset part, supported by strips of light featherbone and steel, is shaped to the body and covered with a mercerized silky material, light, strong and durable. The edges, both under the arms and on the hips, are padded, preventing chafing or friction. The back stays are of steel, highly tempered, rust proof, covered with soft leather on each side; eyelets are non-corroding. The linings are specially woven. The buckles heavily nickel-plated, with protected points and the straps are of mercerized silk webbing.

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The association of the weak, vicious and wan-
ton. As men they lack a grasp of their respon-
sibilities, extremists in all things, exalted or de-
creased. They are either abjectly humbled, subtly
religion or debase themselves. The most
despise condition is that in which they
sense of the mind, they are not newly
moral law, when the wanderlust takes
and the white slave agent finds easy prey
in a mixed family, the anatomy of sex presents
the association of the weak, vicious and wan-
ted, but in the physical reaction we find their
ills. Summing up the vicious circle we have
unbridled auto suggestion, congestion, stasis, and
inflammation. All the ever-increasing division
of normal parts and function, the irrational
of the nervous equilibrium and Americanitis.
The men go from one to another, gaining temporary
relief and finally wind up with the specialist who
orders rest, to allow the flagging energies to
catch up with the waste and incidently the advice
to forget if referring to the condition as a
whole. Why not reverse the process? Tell them
to forget the cause and build up the system by
rational treatment. Looks worthy of a trial,
does it not?
Arguing the unwritten law in the case, women
in worse situation than man, pelvic inflama-
tion produces its well-known results, temporarily
angered and shattered by one and another until
she in despair submits to a radical operation, the
result of which justifies the assertion, "She puts
offending organs beyond the reach of moth and
rust, by turning them over to the other element
which threatens temporal treasure, by whom they
are obtained in true scriptural manner.
As to therapeutic methods, we as osteopaths
believe in adjustment, normalize the supply of
blood, lymph and nerve energy to any part and
we have the means. Is it always permanent?
Our assertion is that we eradicate causes and thus
obtain permanent results, but
be behind the physical maladjustment in sexual
neurasthenia lies the mental stimuli which
will surely undo our work as it has undone the work
of dietary, silver nitrate, or any other recognized
system of therapeutics.
Hypnosis is not indicated in the case of
intelligent people. The unwritten law interdicts the
group discussion of sexual matters between friends
and neighbors—the normal channel for the dissem-
ation of intelligence—and in many cases between
man and wife, or parent and child, so it falls to the
physician to clear away the fog and put the
patient right, in a perfect understanding of the
conditions. Such intelligence is all the hypnotism
indicated with the seventy per cent, the majority.
In addition to this have the patient take up some
thing to employ the energies to the exclusion of the
morbid, subconscious habits of thought from
which they suffer and you have done all that is
needed.
With the minority, the two per cent, it is neces-
sary to go deeper, as there are certain brain cells
which are dormant or undeveloped which must
be brought into action before you can get
results. Such patients when their confidence has
been won will continue to have their
frequent courses of masturbation, they have always discontinued the practice when
questioned; further they will confess to erotic
habits of thought, and their solitary indelible
habits give them ample opportunity for such
dreaming. When told to discontinue this as well
you will probably receive this answer, "Well,
but I can't help what I think can I?" No, they
can't help what they think, that is where you
must help them and that is where hypnotism
comes in.
With such cases you cannot instruct the patient
to take up something to divert the mind, for the
reason is that, the patient's condition is too
dark for the trouble which is wholly
psychic. They simply lack mental and moral vigor to be normal.
When they are brought to the physicians as
children, they do not do the things they
ought to do as children. Should parents, or go
to school, they are indolent and dreamy, and seek
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to the patient. Mechanically simple, ef-
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dreds of Doctors of Osteopathy, Medicine
and Physiculturalists use it daily in every
state and civilized country. This is so
reasonable that it will pay for itself in a week.

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ess of thought. Tell them rather that they will do the thing they should do, thus excluding the morbid tendencies by replacing them with healthful outlet for the mental and physical energies.

Work is the natural tendency of mankind; the infant cries, kicks rolls and wiggles its way to childhood; the child exerts a world of work in play according to its environment; the days are all too short for youth to dispose of the study, sport, and duties of life; man finds life a strenuous proposition, with work and social duties, and among the working and warring section of mankind abnormal psychology is conspicuous by its absence.

It is among the leisure class that we get the classic cases of abnormal tendency, sodomy, masochism and sexual perversion are distinctly as attribute of too much leisure or indolence. Among the tramp element we find the grossest practices rife, and an occasional spasm of social morality or accidental exposure uncovers the Wilde's, White's and Thaw's of the opposite wing of the leisure class, all of which are simply extreme cases of masturbation.

Summing up the foregoing in a few words we will finish with the following terse statements of the cause and conditions involved.

Masturbation is that perversion of the human mind which permits of the evolution and maintenance of the sexual impulse regardless of extraneous contact or premonitory demand.

The greatest menace presented by this element lies in the lack of understanding of its inception and effects; a solitary factor, which no man admits or discusses, hence in the mind of man it becomes magnified into a bogie of colossal dimensions. As practiced by the youth and discontinued at an early age it leaves no deeper trace on the health and powers than any of the diseases of childhood.

When carried to excess its effects are psychic and may lead to mental overthrow. The physical reaction is productive of an inflamed condition of the pelvic viscera which is responsible for obscure and tenacious nervous disorders.

There is no physical reaction from this factor which might not have been the result of other causes.

Intelligent instruction to the patient in all cases where indicated will do no harm and may do a world of good. This is not hypnotic hocus-pocus or faith cure, but just common sense.

“Two Georges” Review Week—Highly Interesting and Big Success

R. GEORGE STILL, Chief Surgeon of the A. S. O. Hospital and Dr. George Laughlin, Orthopedic Surgeon, conducted a Post Graduate Review Course during the Christmas holidays, from December 27th to January 1st inclusive, at the A. S. O. Hospital Amphitheater.

The morning lectures and clinics were conducted by Dr. Laughlin. Congential hip dislocation was demonstrated by Dr. Laughlin's reducing a congenital hip dislocation in a girl eight years old, with a successful Lorenze operation. Tuberculosis of the spine was discussed in lecture and demonstrated with a number of cases. A course of manipulations for special lesions was given.

Among Dr. Laughlin's clinics were locomotor ataxia, neurasthenia, facial neuralgia, atrophy of the optic nerve and others. One lecture was on the use of an antitoxin in diptheria cases.

Dr. George Still conducted the afternoon work and gave lectures on obstetrics, minor surgery in general, dislocation, fractures and bandaging with special demonstrations.

A case of particular interest, a fracture of the femur in the convalescent stage, was shown. The patient, a mail carrier from Kansas, broke his femur twelve weeks ago. The fracture was badly set by a doctor in his native city and resulted in a vicious union. His toes turned in towards the heel of the opposite foot and there was a shortening of the limb of fully six inches.

Four weeks ago today Dr. Still sawed the femur in two, clipped off the bony point that had formed and sewed the femur together with silver wire. The patient is making an exceptionally remarkable recovery; today the limb is but one-fourth of an inch short, the toes are straight and the patient has commenced walking on the limb.

During the week Dr. Still performed operations upon hernias, adenoids, fibroid, cysts, nasal septum, oesoma of the first rib involving the subclavian vessels and brachial plexus, causing paralysis; cætorization of turbine bones, tonsillectomy, removal of appendix and circumcisions.

A part of one afternoon was given to open questions, which those in attendance found so interesting that the class continued for more than an hour overtime.

One hundred and six field practitioners matriculated for the work, three coming from as far east as Pennsylvania, while the furthest westerner hailed from Colorado. A large per cent were graduates from other schools.

The class was well satisfied with the work and requested Drs. Still and Laughlin to hold the P. G. Review Course twice a year hereafter, but it is hardly probable that the review work will be held at any other time than the Christmas holidays.

One evening during the course the "Old Doctor" met the P. G's and their friends in Memorial Hall at the A. S. O. and gave a greatly appreciated talk on Osteopathic principles.

The Osteopaths coming from Iowa, eighteen in number met one evening and discussed future legislation. The Ohio Osteopaths attending the course also spent one evening together discussing topics of interest to their profession.
Wanted! Data and Suggestions on
HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF OUR
San Francisco Convention Trip

The members of the Committee on Transpor-
tation of the A. O. A., who have in charge
the delegates going and coming, furn-
ishing them with full information about routes,
rates, schedules and the scenic opportunities of
a visit to California, are requested to give this
matter a few minutes of prompt consideration and
write their recommendation and views to the
chairman of the Committee, Dr. Henry S. Bunt-
ing, care of The Osteopathic Physician, 191
Market Street, Chicago.

As President Pickler says, on a trip of this
extent, we will all want our information just as
soon as we can get it so that we may know what
to prepare for. Unquestionably this is true.

The members of the Committee are as follows:
Dr. Henry S. Bunting, Chicago, chairman; Dr. M.
C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. A. H. Dillabaugh,
New York City; Dr. Paul M. Peck, San Antonio;
Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; and Dr.
C. T. Samuels, Baker City, Ore.

Those who have special information and good
suggestions to make to the Committee to incor-
porate in their report—and particularly those of
our people on the coast who know all about the
beautiful sight trips available to tourists in the
country, are earnestly requested to advise us,
through the chairman of the Committee, at once.

"Papa" Still Plans to Attend San
Francisco Convention

ERE is an insurance company that has
explored an osteopath unfairly, that only
a short time ago was reported as un-
prejudiced. The Sovereign Physician of a
supposedly friendly fraternal society also re-
fuses a commission although the osteopath
was elected Camp Physician.

What is the reason? Osteopathy is recog-
nized by the State of Washington, and if
these organizations claim to be friendly to
osteopaths there is apparently no excuse for
their action.

We are asking Dr. Warren Hamilton, of
Kirkville, for an opinion concerning the Mis-
souri State Life. We should like to hear from
friends of the Woodmen of the World.

These Companies Refuse:
The Missouri State Life Insurance Company of St.
Louis, Mo., refused to allow me to be examined by an
osteopath; the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., refused also, and I was ex-
amined by an M. D.; the Banker's Life, of Des Moines,
Ia., refused and I was examined by an M. D.; the so-
vereign physician of the Woodmen of the World, Omaha,
Neb., refused to give me a commission after I had been
elected camp physician by the camp I was a member of.—H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatchee, Wash.

Another Tribute to Christmas Number.

Accept my thanks for the holiday number of
Osteopathic Physician. It is a veritable gem. You have
done—a most magnificent work for our cause.

Continued success to you, and personally, I wish you a
happy and prosperous New Year.—Nettie Olds-Haigh,
D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

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HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. M., M. D., D. O., President and Manager.
Ralph Arnold, Assistant Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

FAKE OSTEOPATH SCHOOLS

OSTEOPATHY Home and Study Course by eminent Osteopath and M. D. Through and complete, with latest developments of this progressive science. Insures equivalent of a medical degree and proper diplomas. First term $100, second term $150. Address Metropolitan College of Osteopathy, Dept. A, Chicago, Ill.

The above clipping is sent to us by Dr. E. H. Merkley, of New York City. We do not know who is in charge of this so-called Metropolitan College. There is absolutely no standing as an Osteopathic college, but a reputable institution, and we have investigated the alleged institution and have traced it to some eastern city, perhaps New York or Chicago, there is no standing as an Osteopathic college, but a reputable institution, and we have investigated the alleged institution and have traced it to some eastern city, perhaps New York or Chicago.

The official organizations are being utilized to form a compact political machine by means of which weak-kneed politicians can be coerced into line. This warning has been sounded before, but it cannot be sounded too often; it is of vital importance.

If Osteopathy is to live and grow the profession must be prepared not only to do its duty to the public (which it is doing grandly) but it must stand as a unit against the machinations of the "medics."

Join your state society and the national organization! Post your influential friends on the situation! Support your officers and committees! We are few in number, but let us be firm in character and true to the cause of osteopathy and justice.

Dr. F. D. Parker Meets With Splendid Success Organizing for A. O. A.

FOLLOWING my itinerary of personal solicitation for members for the A. O. A. will say that during the week I spent in Peoria, Illinois, and Springfield, III., gathering applications from all eligible non-members at those points and on to St. Louis, Mo., I have completed my efforts there, taking twenty-two applications, leaving but three non-members in the city. With fourteen members in good standing prior to my visit, St. Louis now boasts of thirty-six members and three non-members.

The problem of whether the profession may be reached by personal solicitation and made members of the association is certainly solved as it is safe to say it can be made to cover ninety per cent or more of the practitioners in our profession by this method.

If it can be done at Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis as demonstrated, it can be done everywhere else, and the top of the profession is within reach of the "medics."

F. D. Parker, St. Louis, January 7, 1910.
An M. D. Tells His "Experience With Osteopathy"

GEORGE B. KLINE, M. D., of McMechen, W. Va.; Kline, D. O., of Tarentum, Pa., has the following experience with Osteopathy, reported in the December issue of The Medical World of Philadelphia. It will be interesting to professionals, but specially the comment of the editors in conclusion, who "print it for what it may be worth" and advise M. D.'s suffering from hard times to try the new methods.

EDITOR MEDICAL WORLD—I notice in November World an advertisement, "Osteopathy for the Physician." Is Osteopathy a profession for anyone, any one to expect to learn anything worth while from a short course of study? I expect too much.

Some years ago one of my brothers went to Iowa and fell in with the osteopaths and graduated from their college at Des Moines. He located in Pennsylvania and sent me literature, among which was a book illustrating and describing the treatments. Now, I thought I would learn something about this treatment. I had the books a year. I could not get anything out of it.

I then went and spent three months with this brother. This was my first case after returning home in 1860; I not only disbelieve the thing, but I think the world must see the fact that this treatment consists primarily in movements to readjust structures and remove obstructions. The idea is to develop the secretory activity of the various structures—nerves, blood vessels, glands, etc. It appears to be a way to nature, without hindrance or friction.

I am a regular, class of '87. I made the above experiences. In 1887 I studied diagnosis and treatment consists now of chronic cases which have tried everything else. It occurred to me that I would not get over chronic cases if I applied seventeen treatments. I take it that the subject is not even to be appreciated.

One not familiar with football, baseball, etc., would not get much benefit out of pictures and diagrams; thus one can get much out of osteopath, but there is nothing practically of value in the book. It consists of 177 pages and is composed of a few case reports. No medicine used in any of the following cases. I have failed in one unexplained case of constipation, and failed to cure of one case of chronic parathyroidism.

I then went and spent three months with this brother. He had said that he would cure me in three months. As I was very much improvement, I cured myself. I was so much improvement that I cured myself. I was not cured by a doctor. I was cured by the touch of a scholar and a good practitioner, Dr. Mitchell, a wise and sympathetic relationship between the osteopaths and the profession. We quote his words without comment:

Before closing, having thus in a brief and hasty manner written on this treatment, I have made the following statement:

Osteopathy is a good thing when properly used; but for the more severe cases it is of little use. The treatment consists of the secretion, if you please, of cerumen in the ear. This is well known in the United States, as they do not use any medicine in any of the cases. It was illustrated in the October 9th issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

G. B. KLINE, M. D., P. O. Box 169, McMechen, W. Va.

Celebrated Philadelphia M. D. Takes a Crack at Us

DR. JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D., physi­cian and surgeon to the Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, has an article on "Massage and General Medicine" in the October 9th issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The following is a good figure, which is well worth the consideration of osteopathic practitioners. The first two pages of the article is interesting and profit. Among his general terms, he says, "Many cases are amenable to massage as a therapeutic agency. After handling his subject like a scholar and a good practitioner, however, Dr. Mitchell cannot resist the opportu­nity of naming his subject "The Osteopathic Profession." We quote his words without comment:

Before closing, having thus in a brief and hasty manner written on this treatment, I have made the following statement:

Osteopathy is a good thing when properly used; but for the more severe cases it is of little use. The treatment consists of the secretion, if you please, of cerumen in the ear. This is well known in the United States, as they do not use any medicine in any of the cases. It was illustrated in the October 9th issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

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Celebrated Philadelphia M. D. Takes a Crack at Us

The A. O. A. and the Associated Colleges

A. C. Whiting, D. O., Los Angeles.

JUST what the relationship should be between the osteopaths, both now and in the future, is at present a question so easily answered. There is little precedent to guide us, and we are making history as we proceed. A wise and sympathetic relationship between the osteopaths and the profession will be mutually beneficial and a false relationship will be detrimental to both.

Nothing could be more disastrous to the proper relationship of these bodies than the attempt of one or another organization to monopolize members of the profession. It would be unwise as it would be disastrous. On the other hand, the colleges have very serious financial responsibilities to them it is because they include upon their faculties such considerable numbers of active practitioners. The college faculties probably reflect the best thought of the profession as a whole, and the thought is to be an unwritten law in the A. O. A. That teachers in osteopathic colleges shall be excluded from all positions of honor. The only justification for this course is the fear of exciting jealousy among the colleges. Whether this fear is sufficiently well founded to make it wise to exclude from all official positions the men and women who are making the colleges, is an open question. With all respect for the A. O. A. as an organization, the fact that this tenet is composed and must be composed of practitioners whose minds are so earnestly occupied with the deeper and more serious problems relating to the profession, and are thus not so well fitted to pass upon questions of organization and the inception of new schools of medicine, that the thought is to make the colleges work forces them into the consideration of these questions.

In other words, I believe that the A. O. A. may justly claim at the present time to be the leaders in professional thought. Nothing is more natural for the professional man or woman to remain in substantially
the same intellectual condition he was in when he left his college. In his natural and laudable desire to be loyal to the institution which has fitted him for his life work, he is in danger of confining his loyalty to the ideas which were presented when he was a student, rather than to the spirit of the institution.

Members of the faculty must remember that the colleges are each taking steps forward and that their loyalty must be a loyalty to the spirit of progress rather than a loyalty to the special views which were taught when they were students.

It is humiliating to find that the profession to know that their colleges stand upon an insecure foundation. Such, however, is the truth and one of the first steps which should be taken by the profession at large is to secure the endowment of the colleges.

The A. C. O. should find in the committee on education of the A. O. A. - body of wise, clear-sighted men, men of wide experience in legislative affairs, men of long experience in practice, men of thought and originality, whose consultations and suggestions should be of great value in determining the curriculum and the requirements of the colleges.

Lastly, both organizations should recognize the fact that in union there is strength; both should be governed by the wisest and most unselfish, devoted to the common cause; neither should, under any consideration, make a snap judgment upon matters of mutual interest; neither should ever resort to the arts of the demagogue in order to win the support of a number of men whose questions never have been, and never can be, settled by majority vote. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that a majority is generally wrong. While the leaders of thought stand to-day the rank and file will stand to-morrow, but to-morrow the leaders will not be standing there they stood to-day; they will have advanced to new heights. Any movement worthy to live is an advancing army with the officers riding far in advance.

An Invitation to Poets

H EAR ye! Hear ye! Poets of the profession! Our "Poets Corner" is to be revived and we want your "Songs of Osteopathy." Sing of your woes and joys or views of current events.

If you want to define Osteopathy in rythmic measure—go ahead! If you want to poke goodnatured fun at our fads and fancies, express it in verse and the "Poets Corner" will permit you to add to the gaiety, the song, and file and per­

chance to the wisdom of our leaders.

Poets are seers, it is said, and possibly we may discover among our number mystics and dreamers who can in poetry reveal the visions they see and the dreams they dream, and make the stumbling crowd see the light and lead them in the way of progress and achievement.

Anyhow if at any time you have an attack of "poetic fever" don't run the risk of a fatality by trying to suppress it, but rather seek the congenial atmosphere of the "Poets Corner." It will afford sure relief, if not complete cure.

Here's hoping for a great monthly gathering of kindred spirits in the "Poets Corner."

Off to San Francisco — An Idle Answer

J. Leroy Near, D. O., Berkeley, Cal.

Breathe there an Osteopath with eyes so red From weeping daily with, "Uncle Ed!" And can his sleep be sweet for fear and dread he won't be well and out of bed For San Francisco, Uncle's welcomed! Now "on the dead," there is no heat nor cold to dread, Nor must we whisper, nor storm o'erthead, Nor dust to swallow, nor mud to tread. And I was right, as I said,

For the western meeting, that instead Of plain prune daily bread, We guarantee that you'll be fed On western sew-and-tell.

And come west sure. For western bred, Our hearts and homes are open to hear it said: "We're waiting for you, "Uncle Ed."

Here's San Francisco, the town that's never dead, The key—"all yours"—Uncle Jed.

What the New Year Brings

Josina Burns, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

The tinselled longings your day-dreams hold Of health and happiness, So live and let live, The loftiest castles in air you own. The New Year builds for you in stone.

The kindliest thoughts your wishes trace. Be all the New Year from your face.

Suggests Federal License Board for Osteopaths

Leon B. Hawes, D. O., Adrian, Mich.

J ust a word about the condition confronting our profession as mentioned by my brother last month. When our early graduates went out in the field and the fault of the profession at large in pressing the laws was what they went after and the laws were of a nature that gave justice to all. Take the Vermont and Michigan laws for example, that is, the first ones that were passed; any graduate of a good school could commence practice by having his diploma recorded in the county clerk, and if later on he could do it so, something any man is entitled to do, but which is prevented by the selfish legislation that has crept in later years requiring a state board ex­amination, something that is unnecessary and a condition that fails of the very thing that the promoters of these laws said would obtain; the gtting over the heads of the practitioners, as all know who have paid any attention to these matter.

It seems to me that our profession would do more for itself by seeing that equitable laws giving justice to all are passed, rather than laws designed to put the power of saying who should practice in the hands of a board and no matter how good the people may be who compose these state boards, there is sure to be discrimination against some who are worthy and in favor of some who are unworthy.

I am not blaming these boards for this, it is the fault of the profession at large in pressing the laws that can allow such abuses, and for that reason I favor a federal statute that would grant a federal license, good in any state in the union, to those who can pass examination by the county clerk, the federal board being empowered to insist on a minimum requirement for the graduate and minimum equipment for the various schools. To my mind such a protection would be far preferable to that we have now, as only too often the man with a pull can get into a state where he doesn't want it or not having it, is kept out.

As my brother pointed out most of our rec­iprocal laws give members of the state board discretion in the matter of letting in practitioners licensed by other states, and I think that is es­pecially where the mischief comes in, as mem­bers of these boards ought not to be allowed any discretion in such vital matters, their function being to see that the laws are carried out and that only.

I am not saying these things about any other state and giving the idea that I think the Michigan law is all right, as our state was one of the first to change a good law for the present poor one (you see I am opposed to monopoly in any form as it is class legislation and class legis­lation is always and of necessity vicious and crimi­nal in its effects) and I would be glad to see it changed back to the good simple no state board law. I am in favor of the doctors and the public with such improvement as might have been found necessary.

I am aware that our state board law called for three years at a time when no school was giving such a course, which was a manifest in­justice, but of course our legislation will be car­ried on as a majority of our practitioners see fit and if they are all out for what I call class legis­lation we will have it, while on the other hand, if those who favor square dealing should be in the majority and all work together for the square deal I think we could get it.
National Therapeutics from the Medical Viewpoint

The leading editorial of The Medical World of Philadelphia for December, entitled "Rational Therapeutics," has this to say about and of interest to osteopathic physicians:

At first glance the casual reader will imagine we are going to have a dissertation upon rational (or "regular") therapeutics; but in this instance we use the word "rational" without reference to any sect in medicine. We make a plea for a true rationalism in the treatment of disease which will be above and far superior to any blind following of the tenets of any school of medicine. We beg our readers to become and worth of optimism militant, the enthusiasm in medicine.


A HOME where osteopathic patients can secure proper treatments combined with careful dieting, baths, etc. Any prescribed line of treatment is faithfully followed. Lakewood is but two hours from New York City and the climate is delightful, favoring particularly sufferers from bronchial and throat troubles. It is an ideal place for the "rest cure" and convalescents, the walks and drives being most attractive. To as great an extent as possible, the "sanitarium" idea is eliminated, a cheerful home atmosphere being dominant. Correspondence solicited if you have any patients who need such a change as the life in Lakewood affords.

The American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI
DR. A. T. STILL, Founder of the Science, President

The largest and foremost Osteopathic College in the world. Fourteen years of successful school work. Number of students exceed seven hundred. This institution teaches genuine Osteopathy—no adjuncts.

Teaching facilities unexcelled. Thoroughly equipped laboratories in all departments. Clinical advantages unlimited. Faculty composed of able and experienced instructors who devote their full time to teaching. Anatomy taught in every department—three professors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general. New hospital for the use of the school now in operation.

American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

Our attention has been called to two interesting works both by the same D. O. The author is Charles F. Winbigler, Ph. M., D. O., and the titles "Suggestion, Its Law and Its Application" and "Christian Science and Kindred Subjects."
New Cover Praised.

The January number of Osteopathic Health strikes me as being especially good, both in cover and contents. The latter speaks for itself, but the former deserves com­

ments because of its simplicity and its very artistic effect.—Dr. F. R. Root, Erie, Pa.

Dr. Davis of Jacksonville, Fla., Honored.

The fifth annual meeting of the Florida Osteopathic Association was held in Jacksonville, January 1st. Dr. Paul R. Davis was elected president. The personal pop­

ularity of Dr. Davis coupled with his persistent activity had much to do with the legalizing of Osteopathy at the last biannual session of the Florida legislature.

The convention program was unusually interesting and instructive. Dr. W. Thompson, of the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa, was a guest of honor.

The new officers are:

President, Dr. Paul R. Davis, Jacksonville; vice-president, Dr. J. R. Moore, S. T. O. Spokesman; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. B. Berry, Tampa.

Osteopaths (? ) Receive Diplomas.

Sixteen students who have taken the post-graduate course in the Union College of Osteopathy of West Virgin­

ia, received diplomas last night at Dr. M. Z. Kass­

mier's, 169 Liberty avenue, where the graduation exercises were held. Dr. George J. Markert, secre­

tary of the college, presented diplomas and members of the class in turn presented him with an expensive medical dictionary.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Post.

The "Union College" can probably lay successful claim to being one of the remotest fakir schools of the country. An alleged "graduate," the possessor of an imposing "diploma" from this college, personally told one of our correspondents that she had attended the school only one month.

A. S. O. Students Sing Christmas Carols.

Though the snow lay on the ground a couple of feet deep and was falling thick and fast, a company of A. S. O. students had a jolly time Christmas eve, following the old English custom of going about singing Christmas carols. This was something of an innovation to Kirk­

ville but the professors under whose windows the carollers carollled reports it a very delightful one. Dr. George Still himself came to the A. S. O. Hospital's Training School in Kirk­

ville through the Christmas holidays, entertained the Alumni fraternity, who remained in Kirksville through Christmas day the nurses took the three to the charity ward of the hospital's chief surgeon, Dr. George Still, gave the nurses. The development of our science and the benefit of mankind.'

The nurses of the A. S. O. Hospital's Training School were more fortunate than the carollers and conjunction with a nicely adorned Christmas tree at the nurses' cottage, Santa Claus himself distributed the presents which oc­

casioned a great amount of merriment as each gift was opened and admired. Dr. J. J. Peirce, who had made arrangements and was there to manage it for them. Dr. Charlie Still gave the nurses a very hearty Christmas greeting, and the officers of the association presented the nurses with a nicely bound Nurses' Dictionary. On the afternoon of Christ­

mas the nurses took the three to the charity ward of the A. S. O. Hospital, where Santa Claus again appeared and made happy the patients in the ward.

Iowa Trustees Thank Des Moines Citizens.

Des Moines, November, 4th; Wlhereas, the osteopathic profession in the state of Iowa has been the recipient of a college and a hospital in the city of Des Moines which are permanent institutions for the further development of our science and the benefit of mankind; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as the trustees of the Iowa State Osteopathic Association, do hereby express our apprecia­

tion to the citizens of Des Moines for the presentation of a $2500 Christmas tree to the Iowa Osteopathic Medical Association, and for the presentation of a neat and substantial sum of money to the Iowa Osteopathic Medical Association for the purchase of a copy of the A. S. O. Journal.

Dr. K. Bullard, Marshalltown, Iowa, Committee.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting Ohio Osteopathic Society.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society was held December 15th and 16th, at Dayton, A. C. communist, Cleveland, elected president, through­

committee consisting of Dr. E. H. Conner, Dr. W. A. Grygiew, and Dr. O. G. Stout, was appointed and succeeded in getting very generous treatment from the local papers, good reports and pictures being printed. Plans were laid for a closer relation with the A. S. O., which is expected to be mutually benefical. On the evening of December 15th a banquet was enjoyed by the delegates and visitors, being furnished by the Heidelberg orchestra and many toasts responded to. The papers read included:

"President's Address," Dr. C. L. Marsteller, Youngs­


ville, Iowa; "Osteopathy in Pneumonia," Dr. C. G. In­


ville, Iowa; "Nervous Diseases," Dr. Geo. M. Langholt, Kirk­

ville, Iowa.

The officers for 1910 are: President, Dr. A. W. Cloud, Canton; vice-president, Dr. John Laughlin, Lon­

d. Secretary, Dr. E. H. Conner, Dayton; treasurer, Dr. W. S. Peirce, Lima; executive committee, Dr. J. E. Cobb, Napoleon; Dr. F. W. Long, Toledo; Dr. C. A. Ross, Cincinnati; Dr. A. R. Land, Sandusky, and Dr. L. C. Soresen, Toledo.

Dr. Sharon Has Unpleasant Swing Experience.

I had a rather dangerous experience the other day, the recital of which may save some brother or sister D. O. some very serious results.

In using one of the H. T. Root swings, the iron rod that is fastened on the foot of the table and advertised by you, in the usual way and with a patient of ordinary weight, the iron arm broke through its middle, depositing the patient on the floor and injuring the leg with the jagged edge.

Precipitating a patient onto the floor is embarrassing enough when the patient is in bed, but when the patient on the floor, and not only the patient but the attendant workers of possible blood poisoning to watch, is even more embarrassing.

The expert molders who have examined the break say that the rod was fast flaw and is made of the poorest material—the idea of the swing is practical but the material and construction are not a matter of love light for the heavy strain that it has to undergo.—Thomas L. Sharon, Dayton, D. O.
One More on Woodmen.

I am a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and have been since 1883. I was elected examiner for California in 1888, and have been a regular physician since. I have received some very good suggestions from it and would recommend that osteopaths get it. The treatment, however, is largely electric, but there are good ideas which would be well to know.—C. E. Abegglen, D. O., Ritzville, Wash.

Fifth Illinois District Meets at Champaign.

The regular meeting of the Fifth District Osteopathic Association was held December 17th at Champaign. About twenty were present. Dr. George M. LaBaug of Rush Medical College and the delivery of the address was

Answer to "A."

In regard to Dr. Overall's book, I have in my library, and have read it, and consider it to be a very valuable book. The author has sent me a copy and I am very grateful for it. I am sending you a yearly contract for 200 copies a month.—Dr. Frank A. Parker, Champaign, Ill., Dec. 7, '09.

Most Illinois District Meets at Champaign.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held December 4th in the offices of Dr. Morrison, Paulsen building, Spokane. Dr. Helen Halversen read a paper on "Exophthalamic Goiter," which was fully discussed. The next meeting will be in March.

"Osteopathic Health the Best Magazine."

I have looked over several field magazines and considered the subject pretty carefully, I have come to the conclusion that Osteopathic Health was the best magazine ever published and I am sending you a yearly contract for 200 copies a month.—Frank A. Parker, Champaign, III., Dec. 7, '09.

Osteopaths in Bankruptcy.

Petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed by Dr. W. I. Cain of Benton Harbor in the district court at Grand Rapids. The doctor's liabilities are placed at $1,900 and his assets at practically nothing. Attorney Frank L. Hammond appears for Dr. Cain, who for the past five years has been practicing osteopathy here. Benton Harbor (Mich.) Palladium.

Atlas Club to Have a Club House.

The Atlas Club of the A. S. O. is raising funds for the erection of an Atlas Club House, which they expect to build this summer. The Atlas men want a building of about thirty rooms and are going after it in earnest. The site has not been definitely decided upon, but will be on West Jefferson, between the A. S. O. and the Square.

Osteopathic Free Clinic in Knoxville.

The Knoxville Osteopathic Society has made arrangements to hold free clinics two nights a week. Rooms have been fitted up in the People's Tabernacle, H. A. Green and Dr. J. S. Blair will have charge of the first few nights. They will be followed by Dr. R. F. Tiltsworth and Dr. W. F. Link, president of the society.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

Louisiana Association Elects Officers.

The Louisiana Osteopathic Association met at the offices of Dr. C. R. and H. H. Carter and elected the following officers: C. J. Johnson, president; H. H. Car-

ter, vice-president; J. S. Blair, secretary, and treasurer. The association is to meet the first Thursday evening of each month and be the host for the next meeting.—Evelyn R. Bush, D. O., Secretary.

Cork Lesion Too Much for Osteopathy.

A young fellow from here was usher at a wedding in New Hampshire and was escorting one of the bridesmaids up the aisle. This girl wears a cork leg and travels with a very noticeable limp. The man was distinctly impressed when he saw her and she was ever so tactful in her treatment of the little girl. The man is a very kind fellow and says that he would not have noticed her if she had ever tried osteopathy for her lame-ness! Possibly you know of someone who can grow silver.—William W. Brock, D. O., Montpelier, Vt.

Osteopathy "Makes Good" in Ashtabula.

Dr. Kathryn L. Huston, of Ashtabula, Ohio, has recently had very gratifying success with a case of infantile paralysis. The patient, a nine-year-old girl, was utterly helpless and could not sustain her own weight when placed on her hands and knees. No encouragement for improvement was given by drug physicians who diagnosed her case. Dr. Huston, however, immediately took a patient and after one date of first treatment, the little girl could walk alone. She is steadily improving and complete recovery seems only a matter of a short time. (Note: This is the case described in the article "Cork Leg Lesion Too Much for Osteopathy," above.)

Will Prosecute Pretender.

Redfield, S. D., January 5—W. A. Fillmore was today bound over for trial at the May term of the circuit court on the charge of fraud and forgery in the State Osteopathic Association. Fillmore has been operating a sanitarium in Redfield, S. D., and the osteopaths claim that he has been holding himself out as an osteopathic practitioner without possessing the necessary qualifications.

Address on Legislative Conditions in California.

The Polk County (Ia.) Osteopathic Association met December 14th at Des Moines, in the offices of Drs. S. F. Bayne, assistant postmaster, and Dr. N. B. Luning, supervisor of the Public Health Department, to discuss legislative conditions in California. The action was taken at the request of Dr. F. E. Moore, Enterprise, Ore., Dec. 9, '09.

Cut Out Fraternal Bankers Reserve.

The Fraternal Banker's Reserve, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., formerly accepted business from me, but they have refused to give me a commission and will not accept my reports.—Evelyn R. Bush, D. O., Independence, Kan., Dec. 7, '09.

New College Proposed for Kirkville.

A movement is on foot to secure a college at Kirkville, to be affiliated with the A. S. O. in something the same manner that it is with Rush Medical College and the Chicago University are interrelated. There is no desire on the part of the A. S. O. to control the new institution, but it is thought that the two colleges could be mutually very helpful and that it would be an advantage to the A. S. O. if its educational standard is raised to a four year school diploma or equivalent.

Osteopath (?) Gets Thirty Days.

Dr. Henry W. Richter, of 109 Union avenue, New York, has been described as a "legally qualified physician or surgeon." A "legally qualified physicians or surgeons" was sentenced December 2d to thirty days in the city prison for obtaining a practice on the people after he approached one Frank Warross, a discharged conductor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and offered to have him reinstated on payment of $10.00, which he had no authority or power to do.

Article Evoke Criticism.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Kneeland, a patient of Dr. E. H. Merkley of New York, City, and a graduate of the North American Review, entitled "The Tyranny of the P.F.K.'s in the case of those who are interested in osteopathy. The article has been criticised in eastern papers both for its favoritism and the arguments and statements contrasting the bigotry of the profession with the character of the public.

Accepts If Recognized by State.

The Continental Casualty Company of Chicago, in explaining their attitude toward osteopaths, say, "Our policy contract provide that the reports must be from legally qualified physicians or osteopathic practitioners and the qualified physician includes any school recognized by state law and all schools have equal standing before us."

Stillionians Are Ambitious.

With the view of the Stillionians eventually becoming a national professional society, the A. S. O. of Minnesota and the A. S. O. of Georgia, in the person of Dr. R. J. Kaufman, of Cumberland, Md., who furnished this report, says they have never turned down a report from him.

"Man, Woman—Know Thyself."

Dr. Edward C. Polmeteer, of Sigourney, was here yesterday on professional business. How the doctor managed to do anything for business this year is more than we can figure out, as he was master of the Masonic lodge, high priest of the chapter, chancellor commander of the K. P.'s and recording secretary of the Odd Fellows; and may have held some town or school offices for which we know.—Keesa (Ia.) Eagle.

New Room for Friars Club.

Since the beginning of the fall term the Friars of the A. S. O. have moved their club room to a more spacious and comfortable place, having been especially decorated with fresco paintings by C. Richmond, Class January, 1912, of the head of the "Old Doctor," the original of which is now a firm believer in dreams. He had suffered for several weeks and the man tanked it all the while, saying that he was a sure cure for almost anything. Your December Christmas number of the best magazine you ever read is par excellence. Very fine. Also enjoyed last number of Dr. E. E. Moore, Enterprise, Ore., Dec. 9, '09.
The OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Tulsa (Okla.) D. O. 's Organize.

The osteopathic convention that met December 4th and perfOrmated an organization. Seven members were enrolled and officers elected: Dr. W. D. Elliot, chairman; Dr. Edwin Young, secretary, and Dr. Smythe, treasurer.

The object of the organization is for the betterment of the profession in Tulsa. Later it will affiliate with the state organization—Tulsa (Okla.) Democrats.

Dr. Overfelt Entertains Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Overfelt, of Galesburg, entertained the Illinois Osteopathic Association that met at the office of Dr. Albert Hulings, Boulder, December 15th. At 5:30 p.m. he adjourned to the home of Dr. Overfelt. The place was prepared by the doctor and his good wife. The hour was spent merrily and merrily with the Lord in other good things and also in discussing the future interests of the profession in Boulder county.—C. J. Carth­ness, D. O., Secretary.

Dr. George Still Lectures in New York.

One of the most successful meetings ever held by the local organization in the Metropolitan section was that of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, which held its regular monthly meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Manhattan, on Saturday, December 15, 1909. There were more than one hundred persons present, many of them white-gowned. We can say that in this Lake-1'8., New York City, has purchased a large residence at Lakewood, N. Y., and is working on the plans now, and work upon the building will be commenced in the early spring. An elevator will be installed.

A. S. O. Prosper.

Over 600 students are enrolled at the American School of Osteopathy. The freshman class just matriculated numbered 170 students. No doubt about osteopathic schools being perpetrated while this kind of enthusiasm keeps up. A new class will be matriculated February 1st. It is likely that it will be the last class admitted where a four year high school education or equivalent is not required. Anyone who desires to take up the study of medicine for their own particular benefit will find it advantageous to join this February class. Tell your friends about it.

Third Ia. District Meeting.

The Third District Iowa Osteopathic Association met in Winterset, Ia., December 18th. The weather was bad on account of extreme cold, but the hospital was warm and no one was frozen out. The meeting was opened by Dr. W. E. Low, president, at 2:30 p.m. A chat with the members of the association followed, and the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

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The medical council's board out there composed of several allopaths, one homeopath and several osteopaths. Two of the successful osteopaths are Ontario and Michigan. In Ontario the medical council is neither the practice of medicine nor the practice of osteopathy. In the second edition we shall be able to print some things that that we have ever compiled. We have a series in preparation just as good as "The Primer," each new, each distinctive, each clear, each meaningful, always giving a good reason for the faith that is in us.

There is an old saying that "nothing succeeds like success." The popularity of "Osteopathic Health" throughout 1909 and for the first issue of 1910 is a case in point. There is not a left over copy for 1909 on sale except some of the November issue which is that splendid treatise on the winter's diseases), while already (Jan. 15) every copy of the present January issue is also exhaust­ed. No, we will not run a second edition. February's campaign of education effective? How many of "The Primers" will you put out among your townsfolk? It is really a most opportune time to send in your contract for the regular monthly use of "Osteopathic Health." Now at the beginning of 1910 and with the appearance of "The Primer" as the opening gun you will be able to avail yourself of the finest of the monthly magazines, and with the assurance that we have ever compiled. We have a series in preparation just as good as "The Primer," each new, each distinctive, each clear, each meaningful, always giving a good reason for the faith that is in us.

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Osteopathic Sufficient, Needs No Alloy To Strengthen It.

(Continued from page 4.)

Osteopathy.

dies. And do they grant a medical degree upon those grounds?

A medical degree without medical knowledge is a sham, only calculated to inveigle uninformed students to its school with the delusion that such a combination will attract the attention of medi­cally trained patients and grant prestige to the doctor.

A medical degree granted under such circumstances is decidedly not an asset.

If those practitioners so earnestly calling for a medical education will stop and ponder over the reason that patients do come to them, they will realize that it is because they want to try Osteopathy. The patients have had sufficient of medicine.

If the Osteopath fails, why is it?

The case is either Osteopathic or it is not osteopathic. If the former, the Osteopath has failed to "deliver the goods." If non-Osteopathic, he has failed to properly diagnose the case and advised accordingly. Wherein has Osteopathy failed? It never pretended to be a cure-all, and certainly it is no disgrace to refer a case.

If medicine would cure the condition, the probabilities are that the Osteopath would never have seen the person.

Patients are looking for the man to cure their ailments, and they won't care a whit from whence that man derived his education.

The selection of a practice one is to pursue is a personal one. If one elects medicine, go to a reputable medical school of standing. If it be Osteopathy, go to one where unadulterated Osteopathy is taught. Either course will keep the average one busy.

The Osteopathic student is entitled to Osteopathic first, last and all the time.

The plea for Osteopathic surgeons is put forward. Heaven! How many more surgeons do we need in this country?

You say, conservative Osteopathic surgeons! An Osteopathic surgeon will look at a $500 fee just as hard as any other surgeon and his conservatism will correspond with his bank account.

Except in emergency, the Osteopath has no business practicing major surgery unless he is in that work daily—then his Osteopathic technique will deteriorate.

It is a notorious fact that graduating medical men are lamentably weak in the intelligent administration of drugs, because the extensive curriculum detracts their attention.

In contrast to this I cite the example of our early graduates.

There is a greater percentage of successful Osteopaths graduated prior to 1900 than since.

Why? Osteopathy, and Osteopathy alone, was pounded into them day and night. They knew a lesson and how to correct it—the foundation of Osteopathy.

In addition, take the early graduates today, as a class, and they are the staunchest adherents to the faith.

Grasping for adjuncts and things medical demonstrates ignorance of Osteopathy.

Osteopathy needs no alloy to strengthen it.
November Osteopathic Health

"Splendid Number"

The number "Osteopathic Health" is a splendid number and ought to bring a great many patients to our osteopathic practitioners.—M. Elizabeth Stetler, D. O., Rochford, Ill.

I F YOU HAVE not yet secured a upt, get your order in NOW. It is an issue of great value on Winter complaints, and the time to educate and campaign along this line is now right, before the troubles have taken hold and old, unsatisfactory methods for relief adopted.

Do not hide the light under a bushel, let it shine. The view of the troubles has taken hold and old, unsuccessful methods for relief adopted. This can be done at a small cost. It will be a bargain to some Osteopath who wants to pick it up for $50.00. Further information on application. This outfit contains the usual apparatus for giving special treatments and local treatments in the various branches of specialty practice.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUB. CO. CHICAGO

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