A Chapter from Osteopathic Pathology

L. von H. Gerdine, D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Delivered at the February Meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association.

I. USE the term "Osteopathic" Pathology to indicate, by way of inclusive phrase, the changes anatomic and histologic to be found in the ordinary medical text-books of pathology, together with the anatomic findings of the osteopath.

I shall speak chiefly of that group of diseases which are more or less prominently connected with thermal conditions, that is exposure to cold, etc.—what I may term, therefore, the "Cold" or "Exposure" diseases.

In this group we find acute inflammations like rhinitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia (lobar and broncho), acute muscular rheumatism (such as humbugo, rheumatic torticollis, etc.), "cold in the bowels," and possibly conditions like infantile spinal paralysis and the like.

In most of all these disorders we find several things in common such as (1) acuteness of the process, (2) many if not all being of an inflammatory nature, and (3) all being in some way more or less connected with cold as an etiologic factor.

The ordinary pathologic changes as described in the text-book I need say little of. We have, however, certain fairly definite anatomic changes known chiefly to the osteopath which will require more detailed discussion and which will in conjunction with the "cold" factor explains, I think, very satisfactorily the morbid changes in their totality.

To illustrate this group in detail I shall select first of all as a typical example—the common lung inflammation called pneumonia. According to the standard authorities pneumonia is usually connected with "sowing of the lung," but how to explain this is the "pneumococcus"; and the morbid changes in the lung are briefly congestive, followed by an exudation into the alveoli which solidifies causing the so-called stage of hepatization which in turn is followed by resolution.

Concerning the above authoritative statements we note that the exact relation of the exposure to the lung disorder is not explained and no definite theory is ever brought forward. Moreover, we find the medical authorities admitting that something more than the mere presence of the pneumococcus is necessary to produce the disease since frequently in the throats of healthy individuals (some 20 per cent), the organism has been found. This additional "something more" it is suggested, is to be found in the lowering of resistance of the lung, but how to explain such a lowering, for often the patient has been in apparently full health until the onset of the disease. These problems have remained unexplained up to the present.

What has the osteopath to say? What are his findings and how do they fit in with the "germ theory of pneumonia" and with the "exposure etiology" and the morbid changes in the lungs?

The osteopathic findings are chiefly muscular and bony "lesions" (that is "abnormalities") in the dorsal region of the spine and ribs. The muscles are found contracted and sore and painless on pressure and manipulation and the bones are deranged in their normal relations by the excessive "pull" of the contracted muscle. At the points of displacement too we find tenderness on palpation of the bone. So much for the findings. What is the explanation of these conditions and their relation to the lung disease?

I think that the first link in our pathologic chain is the "exposure" which produces the muscular contractures for that cold can produce the lung anaemia, if remaining any great length of time, could lower the resistance locally of the lung tissue through malnutrition and thus prepare the way for the pneumococcus if the latter happens to be present in the patient's throat secretions. The local malnutrition would thus serve as an "exposure medium" for the germ.

The germ once admitted the ordinary results of germ action take place that is the phenomena of inflammation in narrower sense such as congestion followed by exudation, solidification and the like.

In some such way as this we can explain every link in the chain; we explain the relation of "exposure," of the "germ" and the rest to the osteopathic lesion. The question has often been asked whether the vaso-motor spasm could continue sufficiently long to produce the marked lowering of vitality of the tissue. I think there is little doubt of the possibility, for in some cases we have vaso-motor spasms in all probability—(the face becomes pallid, etc.), and the attacks may last several hours. Again, the attacks of vaso-motor spasms in Raymond's Disease, in which the extremity becomes cold and pallid, last for some time.

This theory explains also why not all people in whose throat the pneumococcus is demonstrated develop pneumonia, for they have not the predisposing local conditions in the lung. Again, it explains why all people, who are exposed, do not develop the disease (they have not the pneumococcus in their throat).

This theory explains too, the effect of corrective therapy on the prognosis, that if it be the vaso-motor spasm with following dilatation and nutritional derangement which lowers the resisting power of the lung, it must necessarily take some time before the condition becomes marked.

If, therefore, the anatomic lesions are corrective very early we could well imagine the change does not become great enough in the lung for the germ to establish a firm foothold, and hence the process would stop short. And I believe that experience demonstrates that so-called aborted pneumonia. At all events we often see patients with initial chill and rise of temperature with pain in the side, etc., quickly clear up after persistent treatment from the outset.

As for pneumonia so somewhat analogous conditions and reasonings doubtless hold for the other members of the "exposure" group of diseases. How commonly, for example, do we find patients with acute diarrhoeas and painful tender muscles in the lower part of the back, with the consequent bony displacement, and do we not regularly find that one or two treatments confined to the region alone promptly stops the diarrhoea. It was a "cold in the bowels'". Similarly in rhinitis and laryngitis the painfulness and tenderness of muscles of the neck are marked. Here again early corrective treatment in cervical region as all osteopaths know cuts short the "cold" in the bud.

In this connection I am pleased to notice that McFarland, of Philadelphia, in his recent textbook of Pathology mentions to plausibility of vaso-motor spasms being found in connection with these acute inflammations in the nose and throat and hence lowering the resistance of the part to the germ.

I have already spoken of the possibility of infantile paralysis being grounded under this heading, because of all the etiologic fac-

(Continued on page 8.)
Osteopathic Inventions Multiply

NEW treating table of unique design and construction is offered to the profession. We are showing herewith a view of the new Twentieth Century treating table, recently perfected by Dr. J. V. McManis, of Baird, Texas, but who, for some time past, has been doing special work at Kirksville. Judging from letters we have seen written by members of the faculty at the A. S. O., this invention of Dr. McManis seems to have carried the institution by storm.

We have seen so many strong endorsements of this table that we expect later, as stated in a previous issue, to publish a detailed description of its construction.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that this table will save an immense amount of labor and will render easy of accomplishment some treatments that heretofore not only been extremely difficult, but also very exhausting.

In commenting somewhat fully on this table, Dr. F. E. Moore, says:

"I have just had an opportunity to examine the improved Twentieth Century Treating Table and while I will be pleased to see the inventor of this table prospered by the sale of it and given due credit for ingenuity and patience in working out its valuable points, my real purpose in commenting upon this remarkable table is to attract the attention of the osteopathic profession to the fact that in Doctor McManis' invention we have the first table that has ever solved the problem of making operative technique easy in the lumbar spine and lower dorsal and at the same time (and this is the impressive feature) to move the lower part of the body on a fixed point in any direction desired just as though one held the legs of the patient on his arm, but without weight, and could direct the motion at will.

Some operators neglect the lumbar region as they have not the strength to use the lower part of the body and extremities in leverage, others contrive various means to make the movement they desire possible; but as long as we have operating tables in osteopathic offices or until we become skillful like the Old Doctor and make the spinal adjustments as he does with patient standing against wall, sitting, or on their knees, we will have need of just such a table as this Universal Joint affair.

"Its notable points are these: First the Universal Joint permits more easily than any other table I have ever seen the side to side movement common to other tables and in addition up and down motion and a complete (or not as desired) circular motion.

"Second: Spring tension adjustment is easily made, according to the weight of patient. Third: the friction clutch produces instantaneous fixation of the movable section at any level desired. Thus it is possible to stretch or compress certain groups of tissues and at the same time make lateral motion if indicated. Fourth: the leg hook for operator guides if desired, the spring motion of the movable section while hands are free for adjustment or fixation of point. Fifth: traction or approximation of spine by body weight of patient, using a simple screw for the movable section in the direction desired. All the above features are to make spinal adjustment more easily accomplished. Sixth: gynecological features complete. Seventh: a traction device which goes with table for extreme cases.

"I am much impressed with the professional appearance of the table; but best of all it saves, without doubt, the back of the operator and makes possible lumbar and even dorsal adjustment by an operator not overly robust."

View of Twentieth Century Treating Table.
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Doc Pessimist Had Turned Optimist Until He Had Sciatica and Later Read a Little Book

(He wrote this letter to the Editor, all right, but forgot to sign his name.)

Well, of all horned cattle, deliver me from sciatics—which I have enjoyed for some time back. As I am so far from any other D. O., I am doing the best I can with a back and shoulders buster and "Doc" Pillson and for six mortal weeks the things he done to me was a plenty. Pills and electricity and bake-oven and plasterers and hypodermics and masks and pills and injections and vibration and cupping and then pills to get the uric acid out of my blood until I could stand it no longer: so I had 'em 'phone to my brother, who lives here, and he looked, and grinned, said, "Want me to yank out that uric acid in 30 seconds?" and he done it, too, by setting them out in a line.

My pain was gone, but it took two weeks to get over the highly scientific medical treatment I had enjoyed, so while convalescing I got hold of a Chicago newspaper which had a column by "Doc" Pillow and I read it with rapture.

But further on he says the system does very well in the office, not only in the general practice of acute diseases. That gets me and I am constrained to say that there is a great deal of question whether the factors when it comes to treating acute cases or else he has never had any experience.

But on he goes to back my own case and how "Doc" Pillow struggled and I submitted for weeks and how that Frisco osteopath yanked all the uric acid out of my system in 30 seconds. It also was back to the tonsilitis and diphtheria and pneumonia cases—"a has been book and life insurance agent—had fixed up in some length of time on any of these cases I'll think it over. Really, the idea with me was not so much having such claims made for pills but to see it even in a so-called osteopathic journal.

Another thing bears down on his sensitive soul and that is how osteopathy is not so re-
touched but a small part of the field of medi-
cine. Evolution signifies slow and gradual

Dr. Still tells us you can call the dis-
covery of osteopathy either purely acci-

dental or philosophical. Probably the

many great discoveries the very beginning of osteopathy was accidental but the development, the philosophy, was far from accidental. The in-
ception of osteopathy, for example, was acci-
dental but the development of the homeopathic principle to the point of a so-called school of osteopathy was not accidental.

The history of medicine is replete with instances of discoveries, accidental or otherwise, that have revolutionized to a greater or less extent the practice of medicine. And curiously enough many of them have been at first most severely criticized and taboed by the self-termed "regular" school. Today the situation is somewhat different, even within the last decade, for the sum total of knowledge that bears upon the medical sciences encompasses the field at most the points in a general way, although there is much detail and relative proportions to be determined.

Osteopathy is by far the most consistent school in this respect. It has not only cut itself off from a school of protest or one of negative attainments. Quite to the contrary it is one of positive discovery. Osteopathy is by far the most consistent school of positive and consistent principles; a school that has added to the sum total of knowledge. Osteopa-thy is inclusive of much new material bearing upon etiology, pathology, diagnosis, prognosis and therapy. And with all it has given modern medicine fundamental principles of no small im-
portance which embraces much heretofore frag-
mentary knowledge. Allopathy has always been a practice of disjointed methods; much that is good, but more worse than useless. Homeopathy has been consistent so far as teaching is con-
cerned, but at best from a characteristics point it touches but a small part of the field of medicine—symptoms interpretation and drug therapy.

The osteopathy of today has an evolutionary sig-
ificance, a developmental force. Like all great and powerful movements it is evolved from an inspiration or an accidental happening; such is not the way of great forces or movements. Evolution signifies slow and gradual progress and neither the intellectual or moral world or in the physical. Scientific principles of really great significances that are far reaching in their effects upon human welfare can not be developed and weighed and proportioned all at once and their forces for good immediately set in full action. Such is not the way of the world; it is gradual. It has said we know nothing of God and very little of his

After a while I found out what one of its illus-
trated editors was, "the world's greatest authority on the theory and practice of Osteopathic Medi-
cine," and I asked to think how the old Doctor had—as usual with great reformers—lived in vain.

Of course, I don't know much about literature and don't read much, so I asked my woman D. O. friend the next time I saw her:

"Who is the greatest osteopath living or dead?"

"What a foolish question," she said.

"What has he done to make the world say so?"

Says I: "Give it up, but from all I can learn he is strong on the 'theory' and 'medicine' part of the claim."

"Osteopathic medicine—Gee! but that word medicine dies hard!"

Well, I must close—but I do so feeling that unless we draw the line somewhere very soon we can strike out the first word of the unholy combina-
tion and rest on the "medicine."
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The Philo-Burt Manufacturing Co.,
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The SHELDON APPLIANCE does this Perfectly.

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The Sheldon Appliance is made to order only, and after the most careful measurements made by yourself. It is absolutely firm and offers a perfect support while, at the same time, it is flexible and gives perfectly to every normal movement of the body. Easy and pleasant to wear, causes no chafing or sweating, is 100 years in advance of the usual plaster, leather, and other jackets.

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Very truly yours,

W. Cutler, Ph. D., D. O.

works. Thus tradition, experience and knowledge all combined represents so little real attainment (facts) that the words of the poet "all discord, harmony not understood" seem significant. But after all the discord whether of a religious, social or scientific character comes through our own misunderstanding and misinterpretation of natural and higher laws and in a final analysis is representative of our ignorance.

The forces that make osteopathy significant may be resolved into positive and negative ones. The first, positive, is the force that has added real and positive knowledge to the medical field, for example, the osteopathic lesion, which through its many sided relation to body economy alone may through its correct interpretation mean not only amelioration or cure of disease but prevention as well. This is the central or pivotal point of osteopathic positiveness, containing the individualistic factors, etiologically, pathologically and therapeutically, that furnish the fixed nidus of a real school of medicine.

Intimately associated with the above and inherently part and parcel of the practice of the healing art is the present day knowledge of surgical principles, of hygienic principles, of sanitary practice, of dietetic facts, of nursing—all of which goes to clothe the system or practice of osteopathy and round it into a school of medicine.

The negative force of osteopathic importance has been the short comings of the older schools. The loss of faith in drugs, the disregard of nature's ways, the physician's presumptuousness, the apparent indifference of the patient's welfare have with others been factors in both preventing a rapid development of the healing art and in undermining the faith of the public in physicians generally. It seems to me that in a broad sense the substance of osteopathy is but an expression, a corroboration, a readjustment of economic principles under a new form—really an evolutionary development. As the religious and social movement are manifestations of unsatisfied requirements; even applied science comes under the same category for exact knowledge at best is very fragmentary and requires continuous additions and revisions to keep pace with demands—in other words, progress. Osteopathy is no exception to the law and need not be considered as a continuous movement, of life. And, consequently, in just so far as we realize our position and relation to humanity and to knowledge we will be a living and positive force.

Our position will continue to be a critical one and all work amount to naught until in sufficient numbers we realize to the full in that order to stamp the osteopathic hall-mark indelibly on posterity we must not only know osteopathy but practice osteopathy and carefully guide and nurse our present budding prestige. A number are already courting osteopathic suicide by attempting the impossible—trying to harmonize the different factors of a hodge-podge therapy. Fundamentally this is an incomparable and can be nothing else than a perverted or retrograde drug.

Osteopathy recognizes that body disorders follow laws that are natural to the perversely altered state. So-called misdirected forces and diseased conditions (manifestations) follow unerringly the laws of any and every particular principle. Likewise the material body as a whole is a manifestation of some principle. It is the work of the osteopath to realize this and harmonize tissue with tissue and organism with organism and the individual with his environment in so far as possible. Growth, self repair and self-recuperation likewise follow definite laws; these are all sufficient for health. Disorder of the mechanism is disease and herein the osteopath is commonly able to rise above nature and reshape the body and control its forces.

The development of our school to a point of assured permanency is conditioned on the evolution of both our science and society. But promulgating flabby principles or practicing irrelevant methods will not accomplish anything.

Attack on Osteopathic Law in North Dakota is Defeated

The attempt of the M. D.'s in North Dakota to render practically null and void the state osteopathic law, with provisions prejudicial to osteopathy, has been defeated. They put up a terrific and sustained fight, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, they were unable to get their new measure passed until they had stricken out those clauses which restricted the rights of osteopaths, with the exception of the right to practice major surgery. That part of the bill which contains the words "engaging in the administration of massage, osteopathy or similar manual treatment when not representing himself as, or assuming the title of doctor, physician or surgeon; provided such person does not profess himself to be a doctor, physician or surgeon; provided such person does not profess himself to be a doctor of medicine and perform surgery, except minor surgery," was changed to read, "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any person qualified under Chapter 172 of the laws of 1909, from engaging in the practice of osteopathy, provided such person does not profess himself to be a doctor of medicine and perform surgery, except minor surgery." The entire clause defined in the term "Osteopathy" was also stricken out, so that as passed, osteopathy is exempted from the provisions of the entire law, and the exception text of the clause pertaining to the practice of major surgery.

A slight amendment to the osteopathic law was
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passed, providing that those residents in and practicing in the state under Section 323 of the codes of North Dakota may secure a license without having to pass the state board examination, provided the board is satisfied as to the good character of the applicant.

A bill introduced by the Naturopaths, which would have put all irregulars on the same basis as the drug doctors and the osteopaths was killed.

Commenting on the situation, Dr. Orr Sanders, of Grand Forks, says:

"I am enclosing you herewith a copy of the Medical Bill as finally passed and signed by the governor. The only concession we made was that of major surgery. There are really none of the members of our profession in this state practicing major surgery, and this was an argument against the M. D.'s used against us to bring about this result. One good feature of this bill is that it eliminates all the frauds and quacks, a good many of whom have been practicing in this state. I enclose you a copy of a bill they introduced, but were not successful in having it passed. Had this gone through, it would have practically put them on the same footing as "Medics" and osteopaths. Considering the fact that there are about a dozen osteopaths practicing in the state, and where the "Medics" are strong, it is very difficult to get legislation passed to put them on the same footing as us. But I suppose we came out very lucky. From districts where we have practicing osteopaths, the members supported us unanimously; it was only from localities where osteopaths had been driven out and where the "Medics" are strong that we met opposition. They put up a savage fight against us, but we see the result.

We wish to thank you very cordially for the assistance you gave us in advice, literature, etc., and assure you it was appreciated. Fraternally,

Orr Sanders, D. O.

Tables Turned on M. D.'s in North Dakota

The M. D.'s of North Dakota are experiencing a dose of their own medicine. They have been making a very severe fight on the rights and privileges of osteopaths, and now someone has introduced a measure, which has passed both Houses and which is up to the governor for signature, which will greatly restrict the practice of osteopaths in this state, I suppose we came out very lucky. From districts where we have practicing osteopaths, the members supported us unanimously; it was only from localities where osteopaths had been driven out and where the "Medics" are strong that we met opposition. They put up a savage fight against us, but we see the result.

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Orr Sanders, D. O.

Dieting and Fasting Important Therapeutic Aids

J. Corwin Howell, D. O., Vineland, N. J.

I have followed with a good deal of interest the discussion between Dr. A. Still Craig and other osteopaths which has recently appeared in the "Osteopathic Physician." As an osteopath who has been in the practice for over ten years, I want to rise and say amen to all that Dr. Craig has to say. It has been my pleasure and privilege to become acquainted with a great many osteopaths in all parts of the United States, both east and west, and with the osteopaths of Canada and England and I want to say that my experience has been about the same as that of Dr. Craig. He says: "Here, unaffected by the fire and enthusiasm of conventions, many of them and a good proportion of these our most successful practitioners, have unburdened themselves to me that the large majority of those practicing have a feeling of deficiency which is abnormal. Graduates of other schools, while loyal to their colleges, think that there must be something, an indescribable something, that the graduates of the parent school have that they have not. Graduates of the A. S. O. think that the earlier men only secured that same something; while the earlier men take the P. G. course to find it. I believe this is responsible for our perennial medical education agitation. Until recently I have intended at some time to take the course myself."
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Regarding the tendency of osteopaths to take a course in medical colleges I want to say that it is my opinion that these tendencies are growing and as a member of the Board of Directors of an osteopathic college (Philadelphia College of Osteopathy) I believe that the only way that this tendency can be stopped will be for the college to grant the degree of M. D. Why should there be two separate colleges for the study of four years' course. Our students take the same course of study or practically the same as the medical students. In a great many states they have to take the same examinations. In the state requires the same of them why should they not be given the same privileges as the medical students. I think the students for the work that is being done in medicine at the present time for instance, our men have to have the same qualifications as a medical student and yet they are not allowed to open a boil or give a castor oil. This is true of a patient dies on their hands they are not allowed to issue a death certificate. If the practitioners there had the degree of M. D. all this would be changed. They could go on practicing osteopathy as they have been without any restriction by the medical profession.

I remember the advice given me by one of the most successful and conscientious osteopaths it has ever been my pleasure to know, upon my entering practice some years ago. Said he, "When you graduate to St. Louis you will have a two years' course in medicine. There is a college there that will give you the M. D. degree in two years, now that you have your D. O. degree, then go and settle down somewhere for the next two years, if you have the ability, or that I would have taught you to, and if a patient dies on their hands they are not allowed to issue a death certificate. If the practitioners there had the degree of M. D. all this would be changed. They could go on practicing osteopathy as they have been without any restriction by the medical profession."

I remember speaking to Dr. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., about these very things at the National Convention at Norfolk and tried to get him to offer a resolution putting the National Convention on record in favor of National prohibition or local option. I believe then and I still believe that such a resolution would put us in an enviable position before the public, as no other school of medicine has taken this advanced position. I hope the osteopaths will read the books referred to by Dr. Craig and also "Vitality Fasting and Nutrition" by Carrington, "Auto Intoxication" by Combe, and "No Breakfast Plan" by Dewey. These are all up-to-date works and no osteopath should be without them. Finally I want to say all honor to Dr. Craig for the manly stand he has taken and may his tribe increase.

A Musical Comedy Star.

"I must have the center of the stage every minute of the time."

"Well, I suppose it can be done," replied the manager. "We'll hire some bobby girls and let 'em form a ring around you while you change your gown."

Washington Herald.

Regarding a National Bureau of Health

D. C. Farnham, D. O.

(In the Western Osteopath.)

Speaking of the proposed National Bureau of Health, Dr. Wm. H. Walsh, president of the American Medical Association, says: "I would simply like to throw out the suggestion that it may be that the Federal Government can exercise larger powers in this matter than is generally supposed. It can be the case and would not look upon the prevailing impression that these powers are so very restricted as to the final determination of the question."

Discussing the same matter, Prof. Irving Fisher, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, writes: "We believe that it is not possible to overcome the opposition unless a campaign fund of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars can be raised at once. This will be used for printing, stationery, telegrams, etc., the effect of which will be that Congressmen will not dare to displease their constituents by opposing President Taft's program. It will be used to reach our American Health League, which contains many thousand health enthusiasts; to start up our Authors' League of one thousand health writers; to stimulate our Press Council of one hundred leading editors, and to supply them and the members generally with ammunition in the way of literature; also to reach the labor organization, and the Grange and all our allies."

(More than double this amount has already been raised, and a systematic assessment has been levied upon the members of the A. M. A. in every community.)

The above statements furnish food for much thought, and constitute cause for grave apprehension among lovers of liberty and a fair deal; and from such and like situations taken in connection with the activity of the allopathic practitioners in social and political matters, we find good cause (to say nothing of the inherent value of the methods of healing involved), for the present movement of great psychological import throughout this whole United States as well as in other countries.

In every field of activity there seems to be a definite insurgent movement, and wherever such
The Osteopathic Physician

The Side Needle Spine

WHICH POSITION
Would YOU Recommend?

The one at the right, or the one at the left? The one at the right, of course; and yet the first position, shown in the illustration to the left, is necessary because of the position of the needle in all old style sewing machines. The New Standard Central Needle Sewing Machine is the only one that permits the operator to sit in an easy, comfortable and natural position.

It will require but slight investigation on your part to convince you that this is a matter of grave importance from a health viewpoint. Every physician having the health of his women patients at heart will regard it as his duty to recommend the adoption of this rational, common-sense improvement in sewing machine construction. It is particularly incumbent upon the osteopath to take cognizance of this invention as, by reason of his special training and of his system of practice, he is in a position to know and realize more than an old school physician the seriousness of the trouble that may be caused or aggravated by the twisted position commonly assumed by women when using a machine. Our experiments and investigations have proven to us conclusively that the old style family sewing machine is a constant menace to the health of the women who use it. We would like to send you literature we have prepared on this subject giving complete data in support of our contentions.

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PARTIAL SUCCESS IN KANSAS.

After a square turn down in the Senate, the Kansas Osteopathic Legislative Committee carried their bill to the House of Representatives and by hard work and the staunch support of some true friends in the House, the Wheeler Bill was passed by the House in committee of the whole, and is now up to the Senate. Dr. C. E. Hulett, of Topeka, writes us that now that the fight has been won in the House the M. D.'s on the Senate Medical Committee are becoming more mellow and are talking in a more amiable vein. They credit Dr. Hulett for having put up a great fight and say that they will not oppose the bill when it comes up for passage in the Senate, so that at the present writing with an independent board in Kansas looks bright. This is encouraging and it proves that persistence pays. The situation in the Senate looked hopeless and was hopeless, but by tack[ing] at the house high education was won, and sentiment in the senate so changed as to make the outlook today favorable.

A SAMPLE OF MEDICAL POLITICS.

Theoretically, a State Board of Health is supposed to be organized to look after general sanitary measures, the regulation of contagious diseases, etc. It is supposed to be non-partisan, non-political, and non-partisan. In the hands of the allopahs, however, state boards have, for some time past, been used as means for supporting their own peculiar system of therapeutics and persecuting those who attempt to defend or practice any other system. An incident of how state money is used by the allopahs to further their own ends, was recently exhibited in Rhode Island. The judiciary acted in a non-partisan and non-political manner, and is now up to the Senate of the state.

MEET AT CHICAGO IN JULY.

We have just received word that District No. 8 of the Iowa Osteopathic Association have voted to hold a special session at Chicago at the time of the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association. This is good. We want more of these special meetings in Chicago. In fact, "the more the merrier." We suggest that it would be a good idea for other state and district associations to plan right now for special meetings that are to be held in Chicago at the time of the National Convention. All these things will help to get out a big crowd, which is very important. Every one who attends will be more than paid for the trip there.

Remember also, that the Chicago Arrangement Committee will make special preparations for all such meetings that are to be held in Chicago at the time of the National Convention. It is necessary to communicate with this committee and you will be well taken care of.

Further News on Convention Rates to Chicago

A recent meeting of the Central Passenger Association decided to let down the bars for special convention rates during the summer, and will make a rate of a fare and a half for a round trip for conventions for several months that they have made no rate less than regular fare.

Now, for folks to avail themselves of the special rate to conventions, they must when buying ticket direct from the company, and take a receipt for the fare paid to the convention point. This receipt will secure for them the right to make the trip for the rate stated.

Remember! If you want to save money, you must state to your ticket agent the fact that you are traveling to attend a convention and state the name of the convention. You must also secure a receipt for your money. These receipts should read for the amount paid, and also to what point and what rate paid. It is also that it is purchased for the purpose of attending the Convention of the American Osteopathic Association. Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, Chicago, Chairman Transportation Committee.

Chapter from Osteopathic Pathology

(Continued from page 1)

Editors usually mentioned, the most constant seem to be "exposure" and "trauma." Many writers, to so speak, single these factors out and give them up the etiology as hopeless for the present. Of course, everybody believes that it is a germ disease, but here as in most other germ diseases others have usually the play as I have already illustrated in pneumonia. That is, we look for a predisposing cause producing a local lowering of resistance, and then the organism are inflamed and thus allowing the germ to establish a foothold. In infantile paralysis, for example, the question often arises why in epidemics all children do not develop the disease, and again why one child develops the leg type, while another the arm type, etc., showing a different localization of the disease in different individuals. We may here attempt to demonstrate local mal-nutrition and consequent lowering of resistance, in the former case in the lumbar swelling and the latter in a cervical swelling, and in the third case, perhaps in mid-dorsal where the back muscles remain affected. We should find corresponding specialization of the vaso-motor to the cord of that region and hence disturb the nutrition of the part. Such anatomical changes, accompanied as results of "exposure" factors as indeed also from local "trauma." Frequently we find in the history of one child that the child has been sitting, or lying, on some cold or damp spot, and on palpation we often find the back tender and painful, demonstrating certainly muscular abnormalities. Since infantile paralysis is so much in the public eye at present, I shall add a word or so concerning its prognosis and therapy. The question of the sufficiency of the blood supply to the part is the chief indication. This is readily done through the vaso-motor, and are all familiar with the fact of being able to direct blood into any part of the body desired, by manipulation of the nervous system. Thus, if treatment is begun early a far better recovery of function should occur than would otherwise. Of course, after a long course, the possibilities for such recovery are much limited.
The Osteopathic Physician

An Editorial Pilgrimage Back to the Parent College

It was my pleasure to visit Kirksville last month after an absence of a couple of years, and note the earmarks of progress on our Osteopathic College and the growth of osteopathy. Any old graduate must be delighted to drop in upon the class rooms and hear the progress that has been made in the institution giving their lectures upon their various subjects. Also to visit the laboratories and see the work being done there by the classes. It is very evident that the student work has progressed very steadily along scientific lines with the passing of years at the parent school, and that osteopathic manipulation has never before been able to do as careful, efficient and conscientious work as it is doing today. Of this I have no doubt.

It was a real treat to drop into the class rooms of the various professors and hear them each in turn. Dr. Geridine was making an application of physiology to the diagnosis of the various diseases of the thorax which would have appealed to the enthusiasm of every practitioner in our ranks who has had these present. His "tips" on differential diagnosis were practical and helpful in the extreme. Dr. George Laughlin is one of the men in our profession who has attended steadily to his meetings, and has moved on and upward into the ranks of the authorities in his specialty, and although we don't hear very much about Dr. George setting hips and all that sort of thing, yet it is practically a weekly occurrence with him, and it is certain that no man in our profession or any other profession has attained any greater degree in this work, and few can do what he is doing, is a matter of great gratification to old osteopaths, and that is my delight to be osteopaths of the Dr. George Laughlin "stripes," that adhere strictly to their own principles of practice and develop osteopathic manipulation to the point of realizing its fullest possibilities without feeling the necessity of borrowing from other systems. Dr. George is nothing if not a "Simon pure" osteopath, and our profession ought to have scores more like him.

Dr. Pratt also has rare ability as a lecturer, hitting the nail of his subjects applied anatomy and gynecology, squarely on the head, and always giving to his students the quintessence of valuable information attached to the subjects under discussion. I have had the pleasure of listening to very few men in my time who speak so logically and simply upon complex subjects and scientific lines with the passing of years at the parent school, and it is his delight to reduce the gist of the subject to concrete images like him. Dr. Emmett Hamilton was doing his usual work of tomorrow excel that of today. Dr. Pratt also has rare ability as a lecturer, taking it all in all everything looked more prosperous, more business-like and more progressive at the American School of Osteopathy than ever before, and this must be very gratifying to everybody in the profession, not only the graduates of the parent school, but of all schools alike. For, as no stream can rise higher than its source, so is it true that no profession will ever rise higher in worth and achievements and education than its colleges, and surely osteopathy is judged all over the land, first by its oldest and largest institution. I'll have to operate on you.

Dr. D. C. Farmum, of San Francisco, president of the California Osteopathic Association, is one of the "wise men" of the profession. He is a "native born," having been born at Weaverville, Cal. He followed the traditional path to prominence, starting with chores on the farm and teaching when he was nineteen years of age. For five years he was principal of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Night School at San Francisco, and made a big success of it. He evidently wanted to save his strength and personal interest in those he met in the passing through. He still enjoys his "quibbs" and jokes as he did when we were all students at the parent school, and it is his delight to "shoot" a searching question at either student, professor or practitioner who comes his way which will give him food for thought for weeks to come.

The hospital seemed to be running in full capacity and the clinics were well attended. The dissecting rooms were well supplied with material and gave every indication of careful work. The physiological laboratories for research on dogs and in other directions were being enlarged and furnished with new equipment, some special lines of work having been arranged for under the auspices of the institution during the past two years by those well fitted for this work.

Taking it all in all everything looked more prosperous, more business-like and more progressive at the American School of Osteopathy than ever before, and this must be very gratifying to everybody in the profession, not only the graduates of the parent school, but of all schools alike. For, as no stream can rise higher than its source, so is it true that no profession will ever rise higher in worth and achievements and education than its colleges, and surely osteopathy is judged all over the land, first by its oldest and largest institution.

But the one thought with which I was pleased to find him running in and out of the college and hospital with his usual elasticity of step and pleasant interest in the surrounding throng. He still enjoys his "quibbs" and jokes as he did when we were all students at the parent school. Dr. George is nothing if not a "Simon pure" osteopath, and our profession ought to have scores more like him.

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The surgical work done at both, do not hesitate to say that Dr. George Still is in every degree the equal of, if not the superior, of the Drs. Mayo. Certainly this is high praise, and the whole profession should be proud of it. I would like to have had time to visit the surgical office and have a discussion with Mr. E. C. Brott, the assistant secretary and treasurer, who as Dr. Hamilton's assistant, has been practically in charge of the business of the institution for the last seven or eight months.

Wrong Diagnosis.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Dr. M. E. Clark Caricatured as an Athlete.

A representative of Forward, a magazine of Indianapolis, Indiana, called on Dr. M. E. Clark recently for an interview. He commended in the magazine as follows, showing the illustration published herewith:

"If you are expecting to see a man of middle-age, spectacled and grim, when you call upon Dr. M. E. Clark, president of the Indiana Osteopathic Association, you'll be disappointed. Dr. Clark is past middle-age in point of experience—he was a member of the faculty at Kirksville, Mo., for eight years—but otherwise he's 'all to the young.' He's a husky young man with a decided hint of the athlete. It would be a safe hint that appearances are not deceitful and that behind the hint Dr. Clark has the goods. There is every indication that the patient gets his money's worth of osteopathy when he knocks at Dr. Clark's door. Whether that robust aid is the 'cause or effect' of his profession makes little difference. It's there."

Opportunities for Osteopaths

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

There are good openings for practice in Wisconsin in the towns of Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Marshfield and Wausau.—Dr. L. H. Nordhoff, Oshkosh, Wis.

We are informed that there is a good opening for a competent osteopath in one of the interior towns of British Columbia. A man is preferred to a woman. Further information can be secured by addressing Mrs. J. C. Connell, care of R. S. Shepherd, 400-10 Elsie building, Seattle, Wash.

Newberg, Oregon, is a lively town of 2,500 inhabitants which needs an osteopath. Dr. J. H. Wilkens, of McMinnville, has had a branch office there for nearly a year, which he has been visiting three days a week. He will vacate his office to any good osteopath who wishes to locate there. His home practice has increased to such an extent that he is in danger of breaking down from over work. For further information address Dr. J. H. Wilkens, 431 D street, McMinnville, Oregon.

"I heard, doctor, that my friend Brown, whom you have been treating so long for liver trouble, has died of stomach trouble," said one of the physician's patients. "Don't you believe all you hear," replied the doctor. "When I treat a man for liver trouble, he dies of liver trouble." "Well, I think the doctor is about through with me. Told me my ailment is practically cured." "What did you have?" "Two hundred dollars, originally." "Doctor—You certainly do look better. You must have followed my advice and had a change. Patient—Yes, doctor, I have. Doctor—Where did you go? Patient—I went to another physician. Doctor—Where did you go? Patient—Dr. R. N. Noordhoff, Oshkosh, Wis. Doctor—Nipped. Patient—Doctor, I am troubled with cold feet, What do you suppose caused them? Doctor—Cold weather. One dollar, please.—Boston Transcript.

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

THE FIRST AND ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which has complied with all the requirements of the Board of Regents of New York.

THE ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which requires all students to pursue a four years' course of eight months each.

THE FIRST OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which requires all students to show evidence of a preliminary education equivalent to a high school course.

EQUIPMENT AND TEACHING FACILITIES unexcelled.

HOSPITAL AT 1617 FAIRMOUNT AVE. contains three departments; DISPENSARY, SURGICAL, MATERNITY. Practical work in all these departments assured.

THE NEW HARVEY SCHOOL OF ANATOMY will be housed in the College Annex, and a new Anatomical Laboratory is being fitted up for it.

A NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY has just been completed and elaborately equipped.

For Catalogue and further information address the Registrar.

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ESSENTIAL BLOOD ELEMENTS

Which all convalescents lack, have been found by thousands of the leading physicians for their patients in

BOVININE supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Opsonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

BOVININE is not only a perfect nutritive tonic in itself, but being rich in elementary iron and all essential elements necessary for complete cell reconstruction and nutrition, it re-establishes completely normal metabolism, thus assuring a quick recovery from all wasting diseases.

Write for Sample, also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors

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75 West Houston St., New York City

Colorado Semi-Annual State Convention.

The trustees of the Colorado State Osteopathic Association have decided to hold a semi-annual state convention at Denver July 21st and 22nd.

Boston for 1913

Osteopaths of Boston are suggesting that it would be a good place for the A. O. A. convention of 1913. How about it?

Boston D. O.'s Visit Albany.

A number of the osteopaths of Boston attended the New York State Convention held at Albany March 4th.

Boston March Meeting.

The March meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society will be held in Huntington Chambers, Saturday evening, March 18th, at eight o'clock. All out of town D. O.'s who may be visiting in the city are welcome.

Big Massachusetts Delegation for Chicago.

A big delegation of the osteopaths of Massachusetts is being organized to attend the A. O. A. convention in Chicago in July. That sounds good! Now is the time to get busy. Let osteopaths in other cities do likewise.

Preparations for New England Convention.

Great preparations are being made for the annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association to be held at Worcester, Mass., May 19th and 20th.

D. E. Tucker, of New York City, will be one of the speakers.

Meeting of King County Osteopathic Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the King County, Washington, Osteopathic Association was held February 26th. Dr. W. E. Waldo gave a demonstration in the technique of correcting pelvic abnormalities. Papers were also presented by Dr. Wimer Ford and Dr. F. J. Pedler.

Masonic Insurance Company Acts Without Prejudice.

At a regular meeting of the Milwaukee Osteopathic Society held February 20th, the subject, "Headaches," was made the chief subject of discussion. Certain so-called remedies were condemned and held responsible for many ill effects which follow in the wake of many types of headaches.

Iowa District No. 9 Meeting.

The Iowa District No. 8 Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at Red Oak, February 18th. There was a good attendance and a good program. It was voted to have a special meeting at Chicago at the time of the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association. The next regular meeting will be held at Clarinda the second Friday in October.

Several Osteopaths Burned Out in Minneapolis.

The Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, burned out the early part of the month and a number of osteopaths were put temporarily out of business. Fortunately, however, most of them had insurance. Among those who are compelled to seek new quarters are Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, Dr. H. M. Davis, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Dr. A. G. Wilkins, Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Dr. Harriett A. Nelson, Dr. Dorothy J. Stevens, Dr. Clara T. Geirriss.

Boston Academy of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

An informal meeting and dinner of the Boston Academy of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held at the Parker House, Boston, February 26th. Dr. Geo. D. Webster, president of the Academy, presided. Following the very enjoyable dinner the meeting was turned over to a general discussion of various subjects pertaining to osteopathy and its welfare.

Los Angeles County Meeting.

At the February meeting of the Los Angeles County Society, held February 26th, Dr. Reynolds B. Blight, president of the Society, made the following report: "Representatives to the California branch of the National League for Medical Freedom, spoke of the work of the League and its plans for the defense of the establishment of a bureau of state medicine. He also outlined what the league is doing for the education of the public to impress them with the urgency for action along this line."--C. H. Phinney, D. O., Seely.

Proposed New Minnesota Law.

Representative W. H. Wescott offered a bill February 26th creating a "state board of non-medical examiners," which is to examine and license all who practice "drug-less systems of healing," except those who heal by manual means. His bill creates a board of five examiners appointed by the governor who would replace the present osteopathic board, and would cover the chiropractors and other schools which have tried vainly in the past to get recognition.--Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

Southern Minnesota May Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association will be held May 2d at Northfield. The program, as prepared, is as follows: "Solicitors," "Clinical and Demonstrations," "Luncheon at Hotel," "Business Meeting," "Post-mortem," "Practice in General," "Scientific Diagnosis," "Technique and Demonstration," "Tol, L. S. Keyes, "Pelvic Disturbances," Dr. Lida D. Taylor, Dinner at hotel. General good time at Dr. Taylor's residence.

Southern Minnesota May Meeting.

The annual convention of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association was held at Albert Lea February 7th. The morning session was devoted to clinical work. In the afternoon Dr. C. M. Post, professor of anatomy at
The New York Osteopathic Society marked the opening of a campaign to have appointed an osteopathic examiner for the court. Dr. N. Osmn, the M. D. in charge of the New York City medical bureau, has appointed Dr. N. Osmn to the position of osteopathic examiner in the courts. The bill to create a new osteopathic board of health was introduced March 15th by Dr. William F. McDaniel, a member of the House of Representatives. The bill would establish a new board of health, which would have the power to license and regulate osteopathic practitioners. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Public Welfare and Sanitation, and is expected to be voted on by the full House in the near future.

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New Jersey Bill Drastic

The new medical bill introduced into the New Jersey legislature by Dr. W. E. Snyder, chair of the assembly committee on public health, is said to have put every osteopath in the state out of business. The bill provides that any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine and surgery within the meaning of this act who holds himself or herself out as a physician, surgeon, osteopath, orapiatb, or who directs any person to practice medicine and surgery, unless he shall have a license to practice as a physician, surgeon, osteopath, or apothecary issued by the New Jersey State Board of Health. The bill also provides that any person who practices medicine and surgery without a license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Osteopathic Bill Defeated in Maine

The bill to create osteopathic legislation in Maine was defeated, but not until after a lively debate in the state legislature. The bill was introduced by Dr. W. E. Snyder, chair of the assembly committee on public health, and was opposed by Dr. O. J. Snyder, chair of the assembly committee on education. The bill was defeated by a vote of sixty-two to thirty-eight, with the Maine Medical Association voting in favor of the bill and the state board of health voting against it. The bill would have created a new board of health for the state, which would have had the power to license and regulate osteopathic practitioners. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Public Welfare and Sanitation, and is expected to be voted on by the full House in the near future.

One Way to Handle Takers

Herman Wenner, of Northfield, Minn., was arrested before Judge Carpenter of the Municipal Court February 7th, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The amount of money involved was $404,000, making the case one of grand larceny. The accused was bound over to the grand jury, which meets in May. The case was placed in the hands of the state's attorney, who will present the evidence to the grand jury.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
The Osteopathic Physician

Detroit Hard After a Convention.

Detroit wants the convention come in 1912 and the osteopathic State are backing the proposition strongly. Their A. O. A. convention committee, consisting of: Dr. Chas. A. Bennett, Dr. H. D. Sullivan, Dr. Geo. B. Clarke, Dr. Geo. A. Ford, and Dr. J. E. Semple, is certainly a live one. They have gotten out an attractive letterhead and sticker. This is what they have to say in a letter sent to us.

Dr. H. S. Bunting, Chicago, Ill., Dear Doctor:—The entire osteopathic fraternity of the State of Michigan has a little private tip to put in your ear. Please do not let it get away. We want the A. O. A. convention to be held in Detroit in 1912. Don’t forget that.

The Michigan State Society will meet in Chicago with the National next July. Aside from advancing all professional interests, this will be our one great aim.

After thinking this matter over and discussing it with one of your fellow practitioners, I would kindly drop the following lines and let you know the subject.

Will you help the Michigan State Society win the 1912 convention for Detroit? That is the point?

Young Osteopath Successfully Performs Difficult Operation.

A double Lorenz operation, said to be the first one performed in Oregon, was successfully conducted February 26th by Dr. Elmer Smith, of Portland, Oregon, assisted by Dr. Otis Aiken, Dr. L. B. Smith and Dr. LeRoy Smith. The case was a five-year-old girl with dislocations that had occurred at birth or previous to birth, and both joints were at fault. After the successful reduction both hips were placed in plaster casts where they were kept for four months. It is anticipated that at the end of six months the child will be able to walk.

This incident is particularly interesting as showing what a well drilled osteopath, recently graduated can accomplish. Here is the record of Dr. Elmer H. Smith. He graduated from the A. S. O. July, 1910, and immediately after so doing passed the Oregon State Board examination from the highest grade out of one hundred and four applicants. In January, 1911, without an M. D. diploma he took the state medical examination in Oregon and passed the board. In the same month he had demonstrated a successful congenital hip operation before the Tri-State Osteopathic Association at Portland, and now comes this successful double Lorenz operation.

Certainly osteopaths everywhere should be gratified to know that our schools are turning out men of such high caliber, and so eminently well prepared to give a good account of themselves.

Washington State Annual Meeting.

Great preparations are being made for the Washington State Annual Convention, which will be held at Wenatchee, April 1st. Things are being pushed hard by W. C. Thomas, secretary of the state association, and the arrangement committee, consisting of Dr. H. E. Moore, of Wenatchee, Dr. E. Eimer, of Seattle, Dr. J. E. Heath, of Walla Walla, Dr. J. D. Dayton, and Dr. J. E. Hodgson, of Spokane. Social features, such as the banquet and automobile ride, and the distribution of cartoons of big red apples, for which Wenatchee is famous, are part of the strong attractions that are being offered. The program as scheduled is also excellent. Dr. Walter M. Guthridge, of Spokane, will talk on "Infantile Paralysis." Treatment of the disease by apparatus will be demonstrated by Dr. Otis Akin, of Portland, Oregon. Cases under treatment will be presented by Dr. H. E. Morse, of Wenatchee, Dr. E. E. Jones, of Sunnyville, will discuss "Typhoid Fever." In the nine years he has practiced as an osteopath, Dr. Jones has had 1,189 cases of typhoid fever, he knows his subject. Dr. Otis Akin, of Seattle, will give a talk and demonstration of the "Diagnosis and Treatment of Incurable Pott's Disease and Hip-Joint Diseases." Dr. A. B. Cunningham, of Seattle, will give a talk and demonstration of a Diseased Liver. These souvenir programs are to be handed out at the convention.

Death of Dr. Will A. Potter of Seattle.

Dear Doctor, Buildings around here are being crowded with the death of my dear brother, Dr. Will A. Potter. His death was the result of a very severe attack of typhoid fever which he had over a year ago. He was worked down when he contracted it and it seemed he could not regain his health. After his partner, Dr. C. E. Peterson, died in March he seemed to lose strength faster. In December he had a complete nervous breakdown. Everything that could be done was done, yet we could not stay the hand of death. In less than a year he passed away.

Dr. Potter was well known as the Washington Institute of Osteopathy, lost its president and a valued member of its faculty. His existence had not been here. I will remain for the present, at least for a little while, as the "Skeleton" will be associated with me. I have practically depended on the "Skeleton" to keep me in the public eye.

Brother practiced here for over forty years, and had many friends for osteopathy, and spent lots of time and money in educating the legislators about osteopathy and fighting for its recognition; working faithfully and conclusively against terrible difficulties—as he used to when trying to gain from legislature enough to publish the first osteopathic journal. It was surely working under difficulties in those early days—but what it is today. Doctor, with the field full of class, helpful literature.

The hardest battles seemed to be his—but he was always found at his post.—Minnie Potter, D. O., Seattle, Wash.
This organization is governed by a constitution and by-laws in conformity with a scheme, the novelty of which has created intense interest. The members of the organization are called muscles, each member bearing the name of a particular muscle of the human body. At roll call each muscle's report is made by the sectional chairman. The Medullary Canal, The Diaphragm Keeper, Plantar, and Bursa, are always present. The officers call the roll by the officer. For instance: "The Diaphragm Keeper" keeps the record, which is known as the Diaphragm. "The Medullary Canal" holds the money which is called "Liberalism." "Plantar" is the personal secretary of his special service requiring constant use of the plantar region of the foot. The different parts of the room have special names. The center of the room is the "Solar Plexus." There are also special opening ceremonies even as the articulation and disarticulation of the "Skelett." Special songs have been composed for these ceremonies. The ritualistic initiative ceremony is a medley of humor and poetry.

At the regular b-monthly assemblages very excellent musical and literary programs are provided by members of the University.

The present membership numbers about fifty. These members come from all parts of the United States, from New York City to California, and from Alaska and Hawaii. From Minnesota and Ontario, Canada, as well as from states adjoining Missouri.-Diaphragm.

Notes From Still College.

During the past month we have had several visitors, a few of whom are: Dr. O. Orson, Villiers; Dr. A. F. Steffen, of Fort Dodge; Dr. Silas Harris, of Aurora, Ill.; Dr. G. A. Appetutis, Sutherland; Dr. S. P. Taylor, of Cedar Falls; Dr. J. G. Coburn, of Chicago; A. Ford, of Seattle; Dr. W. K. Scott, of Oregon; Ill.; Dr. E. G. Cluet, of Sioux City, Iowa; Dr. H. B. Bunting, of Chicago.

The new and improved facilities for handling clinical patients in the city. The present membership numbers about fifty. These members come from all parts of the United States, from New York City to California, and from Alaska and Hawaii. From Minnesota and Ontario, Canada, as well as from states adjoining Missouri.-Diaphragm.

The x-ray machine has been much in evidence recently in diagnosing important diseases.

Saturday nights at the hospital are popular with those who arrive on time. There are some who would appreciate the move of the hospital and would do well to remain in keeping with their appointments.

The officers of the Phi Alpha Beta Fraternity for this semester are: Guy Maxwell, president; Garfield Inwood, vice-president; Dr. A. J. Thompson; recording secretary; Edgerton Cimock, corresponding secretary; and Kenneth B. Bush, of the city. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity has chosen the following officers: C. W. Messick, president; Dr. Wm. Early, vice-president; W. A. Ford, secretary; and Ira McGee, treasurer.

We are glad to note that the desirous of the Phi Delta Sigma Sorority are to be guided by Mrs. Ella Taylor Dodge, president; Dr. Roberta Mears, vice-president; and Miss Elizabeth Turner, of the city.

The recent banquet and smoker given by the Phi Alpha Beta Fraternity, in the weekly baccalaureate services, was attended by all the students. It is well remembered as one of the most potent generators of good fellowship, and is likely to be perpetuated by enthusiastic appreciation in the experience of the present student body.

A number of the students are taking regular advantage of the courtesies extended by the C. O. A. and getting much value from the lectures and discussions heard at the monthly meetings, as well as from the annual meeting known as the "Central College of Osteopathy Meeting."

The Chicago Osteopathic Association held the regular meeting at the La Salle Hotel, March 2d. There was a good attendance. The following resolutions were passed:

Chicago Osteopathic Association Meeting.

The Chicago Osteopathic Association held the regular meeting at the La Salle Hotel, March 2d. There was a good attendance. The following resolutions were passed:

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE $15 SOLAR GERMICIDE

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TREATING TABLES

I will pay you to write to me for price lists and samples of covers. We make tables to match your office furniture. Tell us what you want, we will do the rest.

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Dr. GEORGE T. HAYMAN, Manufacturer of Ami Artico Bldg, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York City Meetings.

The osteopaths of New York City are by no means dull or slow in their every move. They have had many important and interesting meetings and meetings of some splendid pro-
gamers and noted speakers. The January meeting was very well attended and had for its principal speakers: Dr. R. H. Williams of Rochester, Dr. Norman T. Mattison of New York, Dr. Charles F. Bandel of Brooklyn, and Dr. George J. Helmer of New York. These speakers evidenced a high degree of the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Dr. Helmer and Dr. Bandel especially, excited and highly appreciated. The next regular meeting will be held April 6th, at which time Dr. Wolcott of Oregon, Ill., and Dr. F. G. Cluet of Sioux City, Iowa, will be present. Preparations are well under way for a commencement and class day which will establish the following for the year:

1. Our grounds and buildings centrally located; best college location in the city.

2. Our students, by city ordinance, have access to all clinics at the city hospital, in addition to clinics at the College.

3. Three year course.

4. Faculty of eighteen successful practitioners.

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Kansas City, Mo.

The Finish.

(Air, chorus of "There Is a Tavern in the Town.")

Adieu, Adieu, kind friends,
But the hour is late,
Adieu!-Adieu!-Adieu!

With wit and wisdom reeking,
Could you match them if you searched,
Adieu !-Adieu !-Adieu !

There is a Tavern in the Town.

This is the life for me,
Could you match them if you searched,
There is a tavern in the town.

This is the life for me,
Could you match them if you searched,
There is a tavern in the town.
Osteopathy Sheds New Light on Nervous Diseases

LIVING, working and even taking recreation under heavy horse power pressure has made the American people notorious as victims of nervous complaints. With a certain element it has come to be considered quite a distinction to have some new nervous disease and fashionable doctors are kept busy discovering or inventing new nervous diseases, or at least new names, to satisfy the cravings of their patients to be up-to-date. With the big majority, however, a nervous disease, like any other ailment, is recognized as a handicap to efficiency and a drawback to the full enjoyment of life and there is a most urgent desire for some remedy or relief for the condition. The name of this class of sufferers looking for help is legion. And to such Osteopathic Health for March will make mighty interesting reading.

The general title is "Osteopathy Sheds New Light on Nervous Diseases" and to a great host it will indeed bring new life and new hope. Osteopathy has done wonderful things in the cure of nervous afflictions and is destined to bring joy to countless numbers who have fallen victims to the effects of the strenuous life, and who have appealed in vain to drug doctors for relief. As yet few know what osteopathy has and can accomplish in the field of nervous disease. This March number is undoubtedly a valuable addition to osteopathic popular educational literature and we offer it to the profession with confidence that it will be highly approved and widely used. Considering the importance of the subject and the splendid presentation of the value of osteopathic treatment in such cases, no osteopathic practitioner can really afford to neglect to supply each and every one of his or her patients and friends with a copy of this brochure. A copy or two should be reserved also for office reference.

The article sub-heads here quoted indicate something of the scope of the issue:


The edition is now ready for shipment. Orders will receive immediate attention.


Says Osteopathy Needs More Publicity

"For my part, I wish that some bold advertisers would float this town of New York with good osteopathic literature for a few years. Personally, I think that osteopathy is at a standstill with the public; that there is not enough good publicity work being done. The M. D.s exploit their discoveries and feats in the dailies as news or in their magazines. They do not publish news articles and magazine articles are a common occurrence, but one does not hear of or read about osteopathy in a daily paper or a magazine once in a month. What appeals to many of our good brothers as 'ethical' looks to me like suicide. If there is anything in the power of suggestion, the repetitions of the M. D.s harping on their specifics, fads, theories and exploits help to keep them in the people's minds, to the exclusion of osteopathy. The natural result is that they send for an M. D. when anything is wrong with their internal economy.

"As a matter of fact, I do not think that patients come fast enough to most D. Os' soli by virtue of their good work. I know that this is what many of them wish to impress upon their sleepy brethren, but I notice, just the same, that some of these modest ones are what Hubbard calls good 'joiners.' It seems to me strange that so many D. Os show so little originality or independence, but what they are so forcibly influenced by the code of ethics of the A. M. A., when, nevertheless, osteopathy is daily hampered by the tactics of this same A. M. A."—Dr. Edward Albright, New York City, Feb. 20th.

Hearing on Proposed Rhode Island Osteopathic Law

The committee on judiciary of the Rhode Island House of Representatives gave a public hearing on the measure to license osteopathy in the State of Rhode Island. The Rhode Island State Board of Health took it upon itself to notify the drug physicians of the state by special letter that this hearing was to be held and requested them: "If as a physician and as a citizen of the state you feel that the welfare of the people of the state should be protected, will you kindly explain your views to your representatives and senators at the earliest possible moment."

Always Fine, But Growing Better—Verdict on Osteopathic Health

"Please send me one hundred copies of the February issue of Osteopathic Health with card on back cover, as per copy enclosed."—Dr. D. J. Cunningham, Bloomington, Ill., January 23d.

"You may enter my contract for two hundred copies of Osteopathic Health a month for one year, beginning with the next issue. Print my professional card on the back cover as per copy herewith."—Dr. Chas. Hazzard, New York City, January 23d.

"Please send me one hundred copies of the February issue of Osteopathic Health with card on back cover, as per copy enclosed."—Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington, Ill., January 23d.

"The only criticism I have heard on Osteopathic Health in a good many months was by Mrs. Stewart, president of the Illinois State Suffrage Society, who objected to what was said about women working for improved moral conditions instead of wanting to vote.

My method of distributing Osteopathic Health is to place them on my office table and on the dresser, and my patients carry them away. My opinion of Osteopathic Health, on the whole, is that it is fine and growing better. I have never heard so many patients compliment Osteopathic Health as lately."—Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Ill., January 21st.

"Your January number is certainly a cokker. The five hundred copies I mailed out have brought me more compliments than I ever had before. All my old patients agree that the citation of cases is the thing. Can't you manage to work them in at frequent intervals? They certainly do the business."—Dr. Cyrus C. Klumph, Chicago, Ill., January 14th.

"Please send me at once fifty copies of the February number of Osteopathic Health. You get better with every issue. The illustrations more than double the value of the magazines."—Dr. W. S. McClain, Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 21st.

"Enclosed please find check for February number of Osteopathic Health. I think it is one of the best you have ever gotten out."—Dr. W. S. Dressel, Carrolton, Ill., January 21st.

"Have just received the February number of Osteopathic Health and think it a banner number. Please send me one hundred copies. As a physician I think it is growing better. I have an M. D., when, nevertheless, osteopathic practitioners can really afford to neglect to supply each and every one of his or her patients and friends with a copy of this brochure. A copy or two should be reserved also for office reference.

"As a matter of fact, I do not think that patients come fast enough to most D. Os' solely by virtue of their good work. I know that this is what many of them wish to impress upon their sleepy brethren, but I notice, just the same, that some of these modest ones are what Hubbard calls good 'joiners.' It seems to me strange that so many D. Os show so little originality or independence, but what they are so forcibly influenced by the code of ethics of the A. M. A., when, nevertheless, osteopathy is daily hampered by the tactics of this same A. M. A."—Dr. Edward Albright, New York City, Feb. 20th.

Please send me another one hundred copies of the February number of Osteopathic Health. It is a good one."—Dr. Mary A. Alspach, Topeka, Kansas, January 25th.

"We have just received Osteopathic Health for January. It is fine. Send us another one hundred copies as soon as possible."—Mrs. Stewart, president of the Illinois State Suffrage Society, who objected to what was said about women working for improved moral conditions instead of wanting to vote.

"Have just received the February number of Osteopathic Health. Kindly send me another one hundred copies at once."—Dr. F. G. Burnett, Belfountain, Ohio, January 27th.

Lest we forget! A. O. A. National Convention, Chicago, July 25th-28th, 1911.
Dr. J. R. Tracy has joined his father, Dr. F. L. Tracy, in practice at Anderson, Ind.

Dr. J. C. Minnis, of Terre Haute, Ind., has just completed the building of a dental building.

Dr. H. F. Morse and wife, of Wenatchee, Wash., have been visiting friends at Everett and Seattle.

Dr. W. L. Boster, of New York City, has been indisposed for some time past with an attack of the "grippe.""