The Human Aura and Its Value in Diagnosis

By Leslie S. Keyes, D. O., Minneapolis, Minn.

Few people in this great world of ours are aware of the fact that they are surrounded by a haze or cloudy atmosphere, whether awake or asleep, warm or cold, and yet this condition exists and has been but recently scientifically demonstrated. Various references have come to us of such a condition through clairvoyants, who have long maintained that certain individuals were surrounded by different colored auras, and that they were able to perceive the same. We have had no means of proving heretofore that such phenomena existed, but due to the efforts of Dr. Walter J. Kilner, late electrician at St. Thomas Hospital, London, a scientific demonstration is now possible.

There is no more charlatanism in the detection of the human aura by this method which I employ than by distinguishing bones by means of the X-Ray and Fluoroscope. By the latter method a machine is used to generate certain rays, while screens, containing a peculiar chemical substance in solution, are used to detect rays of force, which already exist. The discovery of a screen capable of making the aura visible was by no means accidental. After reading about the action of the N-Rays upon phosphorescent sulphide of calcium, Dr. Kilner was for some time experimenting on the mechanism of certain emanations from the body, and had come to the conclusion that he had detected two forces besides heat that could act upon his needles and that these forces were situated in the ultra-red portion of the spectrum. After a hitch in the experiments, it was thought that certain dyes might assist him and one composed of perylene, a compound of phloroglucin and diacryin was tried, as the most likely to be of use. Subsequently solutions in alcohol of different strengths in glass cells were employed. The aura can only be satisfactorily defined when certain conditions are fulfilled. The light must not be too bright. The naked body must be just seen distinctly after the observer has become accustomed to the dullness. A black curtain is suspended eight feet from the window and the patient stands one foot from it a little in front of the curtain and is placed in such a way as to eliminate as much as possible any light from the outside. He sits with his back to the patient and the observer hold his hand a short distance from any part of the patient’s body and he will find that in almost instant a ray will become visible between his hand and the patient. Usually, as the first alteration observable, the auras of both persons become brighter locally and in a short time a junction is effected, producing a complete ray, resembling somewhat the appearance of soft dough streaming from the fingers after their being dipped into new sponge.

As we look into the aura, it is natural to expect that a deformed organ will modify the aura in one way or another. So far, the more crude changes have been found only in the stomach, the heart, and the brain. If the aliment be only local, then most probably there will be only a local change in the aura, but should the patient suffer from some general condition, as soon as the whole aura is likely to be affected, and as recovery takes place, the aura will be likely to return to its original state. The alteration in the aura may not be at all in proportion to the illness, as some of the modifications are too slight for detection, by the crude methods of observation at present available, but it may be taken for granted that future methods of investigation will disclose a greater number and variety of minute defects.

The changes most likely to be detected at the present time are variations in size and shape of the aura, together with alterations of color and texture. Poor results have been obtained in the observation of chest conditions, but affections of the nerves and nervous system together with active processes of disease of the abdominal organs have reacted with more favorable results. In paralysis we perceive only the outer aura modified with quite a characteristic bulge in the small of the back when the patient exhibits a side view.

The practical application of this diagnosis in these conditions is readily apparent, as many individuals may so mask the symptoms of the real condition to the physician that he is unable to determine definitely what the disturbing factor is. If he will use these colored screens, in his diagnosis, he can readily determine that such a condition exists because it has been found to exist in hysterical condition. In epilepsy, a disease likewise baffling to the doctor in its incipience, very pleasing results have been obtained. Both inner and outer aurae were correspondingly modified to a much greater extent by the side of the head than lower down and always on the left side of the body.

These examples suggest that the forces producing the outer and inner auras are distinct, the latter never seeming to be deraigned over a large space without some variation of the former taking place on the other hand. The outer aura may be altered while the inner remains unchanged. A local disturbance influences the aura in much greater frequency than does the outer. A case of neuralgia showed the whole of the inner aura adjacent to the painful parts altered, it having lost all striation and become coarsely granular in appearance. A man suffering from sciatica exhibited similar changes in aura down the whole of his thigh.

So far we have not taken up localized areas of disease as would affect some specific organ, as the stomach. For the diagnosis of these localized conditions, what is known as a color band is used, the black background behind the patient being changed for a white one. The physician now substitutes the colored screens used heretofore. The value of the use of the color band was the last to be discovered and it is the changes due to color and texture of the aura that has been found to produce the light or dark areas in the complementary color band. To explain how I find this complementary color band: I gaze upon a yellow strip of paper three-fourths of an inch wide by three inches long until a blue band appears around this strip, which is known as the complementary color of yellow and is designated as “the complementary color band,” the complementary color of blue being a violet or purplish color.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

Volume XX. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1911 Number 5
extent of the disturbance. For instance, if I am examining a patient with suspected liver trouble, I would gaze at the yellow strip of paper, and then upon directing my attention to the patient's abdomen would perceive the blue complementary band transversely across that sector of the body, and in the presence of hepatitis, a lighter or darker streak would appear in that area and possibly extending beyond the body line. I would understand that there was a change in aura from the derged functioning of the organ.

The subject of a diagnosis of early pregnancy is of unusual interest to all. The often repeated question asked the physician by women patients is whether or not she is pregnant after missing her menstrual periods. The usual answer to "wait a little while for more definite signs" is not usually satisfactory. The utilities in arriving at a correct conclusion in very early pregnancy are very great. No one single sign can be accepted alone, but when two or more point to the same direction, the probabilities are so great that the conclusion is almost one, way or another.

The third sign will call your attention to a slight increase of the outer aura at the lower part of the abdomen and in front of the breasts. The inner aura is increased in distinctness, strength, and duration. The aura is in marked contrast to a pathological condition of menstruation. In the first instance we have a relatively thickened, but perfectly normal, corresponding healthy texture of the aura, so to speak.

For the second sign we use the complementary color band, which should show no discoloration on the lower part of the abdomen. Notice I say "no discoloration," even over the area of the bladder, if necessary. In this condition we have another physiological effect—and not pathological. The hand, however, is often lighter on the breasts.

The third sign is noted by the absence of a dark patch in the jumbo-sacral region, which would also exist if a pathological condition were present.

I will conclude by citing an unusual case. A woman, six months pregnant, had received a severe fright, after which, movement of the child was noticed. When examined again two weeks later, the woman showed the part of the aura below the lower third of the abdomen as distinctly granulated (coarse). From these indications, it is evident that foetal life would also exist if a pathological condition was present.

The measure above referred to may be construed to permit and even direct agents of the Federal government not only to have control over the bodies of those engaged in Interstate Commerce as well as all entitled in general in the public to the protection of their health and well-being, but also to permit or direct them to enter into the states and use government authority and money to increase if not complete the pathology of the nation's health.

Resolved, that we disapprove of the Owen bill and urge the introduction into Congress of a measure which would create a Bureau or Division of Sanitation and Public Hygiene whose chief shall be, not a graduate of medicine but a sanitary engineer, and provide for an advisory board composed of one member from each of the recognized schools of medicine, which division or bureau shall have the power to prevent contamination and pollution of streams and enforce cleanliness and the proper quarantine in contagious diseases, to have reference to such a division or bureau to enforce sanitation in its own domain and encourage the states to exert greater efforts to maintain health, sanitation, and the prevention of disease and crime and, if necessary, to secure control of the building and equipment. This has now been brought about, the final papers in the transaction having been signed.

Resolved, further, that we urge the introduction of a measure to expand the establishment of the Federal government not only to have control over the bodies of those engaged in Interstate Commerce as well as all entitled in general in the public to the protection of their health and well-being, but also to permit or direct them to enter into the states and use government authority and money to increase if not complete the pathology of the nation's health.

Resolved, finally, that we urge the introduction of a measure which would create a Bureau or Division of Sanitation and Public Health, and the selection of one member from each of the recognized schools of medicine, which division or bureau shall have the power to prevent contamination and pollution of streams and enforce cleanliness and the proper quarantine in contagious diseases, to have reference to such a division or bureau to enforce sanitation in its own domain and encourage the states to exert greater efforts to maintain health, sanitation, and the prevention of disease and crime and, if necessary, to secure control of the building and equipment.
Pneumonia and Its Successful Treatment Under Osteopathic Procedure

By G. W. Bumpus, D. O., East Liverpool, Ohio.

A CUTE lobar pneumonia is an acute infectious disease affecting one or more lobes of the lungs. Vertebral, muscular and rib lesions are important predisposing factors in the lessened resistance of the parenchyma of the lung, allowing the invasion of the pneumococcus, which causes inflammation, constitutional changes, chill, distress, prostration, and temperature, terminating abruptly by crises. Other infective processes may accompany it. The disease is self-limiting and in many instances is aborted by osteopathic measures.

Etiology—Age is of little predisposing influence, as is sex or climate. Males are more frequently affected, possibly, while in lobular pneumonia the young and the old may suffer most. Injuries, overwork, exposure, former attacks, habits and such osteopathic lesions as before mentioned that might in any way interfere with the vaso-motor supply, or hinder chest expansion, are all probable causes. Asthma, Bright's disease, heart lesions and other such complications are also noted.

Lobular pneumonia affects the structures differently, following measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tuberculosis often, has a more unsteady course, and frequently attacks the lungs, but to a great degree the same gross osteopathic lesions are found in the two forms and we will therefore consider them together.

Pathology—Knowing of the three stages found in the development of the character of the lung in the lobular form, little time will be spent on them and references shall be made in the discussion of treatment.

Bacteriology—Pneumonic infection is due to the Pneumococcus. The organism was primarily isolated from the lung by Talamon (1883) and was shortly afterward thoroughly studied by Fraenkel. Netter has plainly demonstrated its interventions in the complications of pneumonia. In health it is found in the saliva, where it was discovered by Pasteur, and where Netter found it to be pathogenic in one-fifth of normal persons. Other authorities claim that it exists as a constant saprophyte of the tonsils.

In the hepaticized lung the pneumoccocus is present in pairs—i.e., as diploci. It frequently forms short chains in the gray hepatization as well as in the pus arising from the complications. This is a medico-legal point of no little value.

The germ is found in all the pneumonie products; pneumonic secretion; glands of the hilus and the hilus tissue, fibrinous exudate from the tubes; hepatised lung tissue, fibrinous inflammation of involved structures; or in the vegetations of the endocardium, joints, parotids and kidneys.

It may also be found in the blood stream, but this does not necessarily mean a fatal termination, although it proves the gravity of the condition.

During the course of the infection the germ is obtained from the lung by aseptic puncture, isolating it in the sputum or from the mucus in the throat. Sputum or salivac must be filled with encapsuled diploci to make it positive as a diagnostic point.

Diagnosis—Acute Lobar Pneumonia or Croupous Pneumonia are synonymous terms, as has Catarrhal Pneumonia the same relation to Lobar Pneumonia. A typical case of pneumonia is not difficult to recognize, and few obstacles prevent an early and positive diagnosis. In 75 per cent of all cases, pneumonia begins with a single rigor, the same continuing for some time. There is sudden rise of temperature to 103 degrees F., in the axilla. Vomiting frequently accompanies this invasion. Pain, dyspnoea, and cough are the next symptoms noted. Pain is usually felt in the side at level of nipple, this being greatly increased by respiratory movements and attacks of coughing.

Distress is always present. The cough, first day, shortly, becomes changed from the typical "prune-juice" sputum appears. This never appears later than the third and usually is noted on the second day. This rusty sputum may change slightly in color from day to day, but is an absolutely positive diagnostic point. It is well to note that pneumonia never causes anemia. Percussion of the area affected usually shows dullness, but frequently a transient tympanic sound is present, and auscultation reveals the crepitate rales, which is only detected on inspiration. The typical case and course is not seen by the osteopathic physician. His treatment aborts so many cases in the early stage, and the symptoms in general are so much milder that the effect of the treatment is apparent at once. Under drug treatment the dyspnoea, the pulse and the temperature are more marked.

The absence of the sputum sign in hypostatic congestion of other lungs does not alter the differential diagnosis an easy task. Pleurisy being the only condition frequently present as a complication or presenting similar characteristics, but the friction sound can be detected from the crepitate rales, and as usual the absence of the "rusty" sputum plays its important role. As you are all well aware, the typical bony and muscular lesions are always present in any form of pneu...
If this case came to you, what would you do?

Upon your decision would rest the happiness, perhaps the life of a human being. Shall she go through life a twisted, crippled, unhappy creature?

Or will you forsake the old methods of treatment—the plaster casts, the leather and steel jackets—and straighten her up, relieve her from suffering, give her health and joy by means of a Sheldon Spinal Appliance

Made to Order after Your Own Measurements

The Sheldon Appliance—light, cool, comfortable, firm as steel where rigidity is required and as flexible as whalebone where flexibility is desirable—has been used with success in over sixteen thousand cases of spinal curvature, weakness and irritation.

Physicians in all parts of America know its valuable corrective efficiency—from its use in cases of their own.

The Sheldon Appliance lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off the spine, and corrects any deflection in the vertebrae. It is easily adjusted to meet improved conditions in cases of curvature; can be taken off and put on in a moment's time, for purposes of the bath, massage or relaxation; does not chafe or irritate even in the hottest weather; weighs scarcely more than the supports weigh pounds.

Write today for our plan of co-operation with physicians. We will send detailed and illustrated description of the appliance, and proof of its corrective efficiency.

PHILBURLMANUFACTURINGCO.,
14111thSTREET,JAMESTOWN,N.Y.

monia. Of course, to the drug doctor, these would mean nothing, but to us they are of paramount import.

Treatment—After all is said and done, here is the all-important factor. Most any book on the practice of medicine contains the following quotation: "You had best not give a drug in pneumonia, or typhoid, for fear of paralyzing the treatment for pneumonia."

Drugs are not even helpful but, as in pneumonia, "It will help stop the cough but it will do no good," "It will not help to entertain State Club and fraternity gatherings. For the first time a certificate will be granted those attending. No certificates will be given, of course, unless the teachers are satisfied that the individual is a graduate of a good Osteopathic School. It is understood that this review week counts nothing on the regular Post-Graduate course of the A. S. O."

If you don’t receive a program write Dr. George Still at Kirksville.

A Talk on Many Topics

With regard to informing the people about the uselessness of drugs in general I think one of the duties of osteopaths to keep that good word going right along; for my part I would think a little paragraph each month or so about drugs and the uselessness of drugs would be of service, too. This would be the same as doing some of the best things about doing acute work at the present time is the fact that most houses are divided against themselves and if they call in a D. O. part of the family think it the worse for the children. But I am not doing anything for myself and of course they are not going to take the doctor’s word for it; he is only a man and the old ideas are being applied to the people as a whole are posted on the fact that most drugs are not even helpful but, as in pneu-
monia and typhoid, hurtful, then the osteopath will be able to go in and take the acute work and not feel any different about it than the doctor of any other school.

I have read the article by Dr. P. C. Jones in the last "O. P." and will say that it just about gives my sentiments in full on the whole question of drugs, adjuncts, etc. I am satisfied we have made some mistakes in certain stands we have taken, as for instance that no drug is ever of any use and that we can in every instance give the relief without any drug and Dr. Jones "hits the nail on the head" when he says, "But how about cases of suffering where it is necessary to use morphine as a palliative agent and some other things, only as palliative agents and not as curative agents, it would be well to study the physiological and the therapeutical action of some drugs."

When I first graduated I was at home for a few weeks and the third day an old friend of mine, a woman about seventy years, fell down a cellar stairs and badly fractured her hip, and while I was able to help her to some extent yet I could not relieve her intense suffering and she was obliged to call in an M. D., who only gave her morphine to ease her suffering; otherwise I could have handled the case. That instance was an early confirmation of a thought I had when at school, namely, that while osteopathy is the greatest advance in medicine ever known, yet I do not think the day will ever come when we can do altogether without opiates, though I am glad to say we can and have greatly lessened their field of usefulness.

I would like also to indorse the article along this same line by Dr. Proctor, of Buffalo, as I thought it well founded and not in any way a reflection on osteopathy, for I have always taken the stand that, morally at least, what we should mean by drug giving is the giving of drugs internally to cure disease. In some states our practitioners have been embarrased even over the use of antiseptics, which we all know means cleanliness.

I want to say right here that I have no lingering desire for the M. D. degree as my experience tells me that at present it is so much easier to prescribe drugs than to diagnose and give thorough osteopathic treatment that there is great temptation to take the easier route; but I do believe that we as osteopaths should have every right to the use of any and all methods as adjuncts, that would give relief or help out our cases, and that in time it will be so.

I am very glad some of our osteopaths are qualifying as surgeons in Michigan as I think it will be a good thing to be able to send our surgical cases to members of our own school.

I admit it takes a little more courage to be a radical and expose the cause of anything that is new under the present order, but as for me, I went through the giving up of all medicines as a general thing long before I ever heard of osteopathy and ten years ago or more I seriously offended my old family doctor when I gave him my opinion of osteopathy, for he thought he knew and that I didn't know; but years before he had told me that he could get along very well without most of the drugs if he could use quinine, mercury, and anesthetics, provided the people were educated up to it, so his criticism of osteopathy, seeing he knew nothing about it, fell on me especially as an osteopath had cured my brother when this M. D. had failed, as well as most of the doctors in our town. One reason why I like such a number as the September issue of Osteopathic Health is this; some patient will say, "why, what do you do for a fever case?" or, "what do you do for pneumonia or typhoid fever?" As I said to a patient this morning if the people knew all these things there would then be no reason why they should not have their osteopath for such troubles if they desired them. With a copy of such a magazine as the September Osteopathic Health to hand out, these questions are easily answered and I should have been very much surprised if the profession had not endorsed it.

One of the meanest things we have now in Michigan is the chiropractic situation. The chiropractics take the foundation of our work and make such absurd claims and do such dirty advertising that osteopathy is damaged very much, as lots of people know too much not to see that "chiro" is a crude form of osteopathy and as they give department store prices on treatment it makes a bad deal all around. It seems to me the matter should be taken up by the various state boards and dealt with as the chiropractics are really practicing osteopathy without either license or qualification. The same story is heard all over the country wherever they are unmolested, as for instance in Colorado.

I think one thing that should be made plain in each and every member of Osteopathic Health is the fact that osteopathy is spinal adjustment and much more, as the chiropractics do not hesitate to say that their work is spinal adjustment and that osteopathy is only massage—Leon B. Hawes, D. O., Adrian, Mich.

In Nick of Time.

First Doctor—So the operation was just in the nick of time.

Second Doctor—Yes, in another week the patient would have recovered without it.
The Osteopath's Clipping File
By B. D. Housel.
System Department, Yawman & Erby Mfg. Co.

The D. O. was fumbling around among the dark depths of his roll-top desk and carrying on a complete and animated conversation with himself.

"Now I wonder where I put it? I had it right in my hand when Dr. Wilson was in here yesterday. I'd know it in a second if I could only get my eye on it. I clipped it out of THE OSTEOPATHIC physician."

After a brief pause, during which time the physician took occasion to scratch his head and scowl in several different directions, the search was resumed.

"Well, that beats all! That article gave an opinion on 'Uremic Poisoning and Osteopathy,' and was by some prominent authority. I clearly recall that the diagnosis and treatment were given in detail. I believe if I had it it would help me on this case I have now."

And so he continued to hunt and wonder, finally ending by going down the street a couple of blocks to borrow the publication from a brother physician. In the meantime his patient was still suffering from "Uremic Poisoning."

And hasn't every physician had similar experiences? How often you see valuable articles in professional periodicals—articles which, if you could put your hand on them at once, when the need presented itself, would have been of great assistance in handling some particular case or problem.

System and the physician have heretofore been notorious strangers, but this condition is rapidly disappearing. A careful tabulation of the new school would show you that while the condition still exists, and in some prominence, nevertheless the systematic physician is coming into his own; in fact, he is becoming a big and powerful factor in the advancement of the profession.

The object of this article is to show the osteopathic path how he can accumulate and classify accurately those valuable clippings, personal experiences, records of extraordinary cases, etc. This data must be conveniently located, accessible as

out by the systematic. To be systematic is modern; to be unsystematic and lax means a scholarship to the old school. A physician can no longer declare that it is his privilege to be unsystematic because a professional man has that reputation. That is an obsolete and exploded excuse.

The actual clippings to give most effective service should be mounted on some character of Manila paper (that used in the ordinary Manila folder for filing letters is satisfactory). After this the data is ready to be filed away where it can be found at once, regardless of whether you desire to refer to it by the subject of the article, its title, or its author. This can be done very simply. An initial outfit which can be expanded to meet all requirements is illustrated in Figure 1. The equipment necessary would be constructed of sections so that it would be advantageous to increase the capacity by simply adding new sections. (Figure 2 could soon be built up to look like Figure 6.)

Very soon this clipping file would contain a great accumulation of very valuable information.

What benefit could have resulted from the great discoveries made in the past had they not been tabulated and classified? What benefit can the individual physician get from his personal experiences if they are not recorded in such a way that he can get them before him quickly and in just as vivid detail as the day they occurred? The day of lax methods in every walk of life has gone. The unsystematic are being crowded under the author, behind the alphabetical guide lettered "A"; second, behind the guide indicating the title of the article, namely, "Osteopathy and Rheumatism"; and lastly in your subject index under "Rheumatism."

Each one of these cards would bear the same number, just as shown in Figure 4. The clipping itself would be placed in the folder and filed in the vertical letter size drawer illustrated in Figure 2. These folders would be arranged numerically, the tab of each folder showing the number and the subject. Folders are shown by Figure 5.

Every subject on which you had data that you desired to file away would be indexed in practically the same way.

Take another illustration: Supposing you were particularly interested in a new character of "treating table" which had several desirable folding or adjustable features, and of which you wanted to make particular note. If you knew the manufacturer's name you could make out a card for it, showing the number of the folder in which you would file the clipping, also showing the address and other information in abstract in reference to the table itself. You make out another card heading it "Treating Table," which would be filed under the subject heading. On this card you would put the manufacturer's name in secondary position, the card of course giving the number of the folder as the card upon which you had indexed it according to manufacturer's name. Thus, if at some future time you desired to refer to this table and had forgotten the manufacturer's name, you would look for the subject card which would refer you to the number of the folder in which the clipping was filed.

The necessity would be constructed of sections so that it would be a very simple matter to increase the capacity by simply adding new sections. (Figure 2 could soon be built up to look like Figure 6.)

Very soon this clipping file would contain a great accumulation of very valuable information.
LOCK IN ANY POSITION

those now sung
day to day;
from
year,
would recall from whence has come
lives
"O"
Frederick M. Steele.
with
we
learn where much is given,
card ledger, case histories, instruments and
could all be placed in one solid cabinet;
taken
throughout the
thank Thee for Thy bounteous love;

,---------------
-

of Brussels, had discovered that anti-toxin serum
was injected into Willie.
the whooping cough. Fortunately, Prof. Bordet,
the bottle. Fortunately, a learned scientist had
mother did not nurse him, but he was put on
with measles. Fortunately, Dr. John P. Ander-

boy was born and they named him Willie. 

the bottle. Fortunately, a learned scientist had

boy did pretty well on most any old cow's milk.

from a cat would cure whooping cough, and some

discovered how to pasteurize milk, so that the

proved beneficial, will be apropos and appreciated.

$20.00 to $45.00, including a full line of sup-

O. P. Co., 215 So. Market St., Chicago.

information. Also suggestions and experiences

coming of great interest to all professional men,

about $30.00 to $45.00, including a full line of sup-

for one to two years.

-This keeping the character is be-

in the article we shall be glad to advance further

from those who have installed systems that have

proved beneficial, will be apropos and appreciated.
Address Business Side of Practice, care of The

The cost of the systems outlined would be from

Thanksgiving Hymn
By Frederick M. Steele.

FOR all the blessings which have showered
Upon our lives throughout the year,
We give Thee grateful praise, upon
This day appointed, Father hear!

We thank Thee for Thy bounteous love;
We would recall from whence has come
The constant care, the blessings given
So free, we cannot count the sum.

Thou hast surrounded with Thy love,
Thou hast protected by Thy care,
The children here, from day to day;
Oh! need our heartfelt, thankful prayer!

May gratitude that prayer overflow!
May joyful songs be filled with praise,
And may we learn where much is given,
Much is required, through all our days.

Our loving Father, lead our hearts
To join our songs with those now sung
By saints above, when on earth
Proclaimed Thy love in every tongue.

About Raising a Boy

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a
boy was born and they named him Willie. It
not being cultured or fashionable, this boy's
mother did not nurse him, but he was put on
the bottle. Fortunately, a learned scientist had
discovered how to pasteurize milk, so that the
boy did pretty well on most any old cow's milk.

When this boy was two years old he caught

Willie pulled through nicely, but on the way
home rode in a Pullman sleeper in which a
smallpox case had been discovered. Fortunately,
Dr. Jenner had discovered that anti-toxin serum
from a horse would cure smallpox. Fortunately,
Dr. Pasteur, who, fortunately, discovered that anti-toxin serum from a
dog was a fine thing for rabies. They pumped
dog serum into little Willie for two months.

my man!” said the scientist, “I have here an
anti-toxin from—”

“No more menagerie in mine,” sighed Willie.

Life has been but one blamed serum after an-
other.” Whereupon he turned over and died,
much to the regret of the scientist, who felt
sure that he was about to enrich medical science
with another great discovery, since he was about

...=

FIGURE 4.

ALTERBEWS REVERSING LEAF TABLE CO.
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

FIGURE 5.

FIGURE 6.

to try serum from a hen and from an alligator
on 'general debility.'

We don't know that there's any moral to this
story. There's a whole lot of truth to it, any-
how.—Exchange.
The Osteopathic Physician

Published on the 15th of Every Month by
The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
215 SOUTH MARKET STREET
Chicago, Ill.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B. M. D. D. O.
Editor and Manager
Ralph Asaood, Assistant Manager

Subscription Price $1.00 a Year.
Advertising Rates on Application.

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

E ditorial

Fairness, Freedom, Fearlessness.
'Now to the line, let chips fall where they will.'

VOL. XX
NOVEMBER, 1911.

Medical book publishers will soon discover the advertising value of osteopathic periodicals when they find that their announcements there in have become conspicuous by their absence and that osteopaths are determined to hold their orders only to such firms as list the works published in the papers of the profession.

The CARD IN FIELD LITERATURE.

The use of the professional card in connection with field literature is supported by common sense, justice, and ethics. In giving information about osteopathy it is reasonable that one should state who he is, from what treatment can be obtained; it is not kind or sensible to interest a sick person in the truth about real osteopathy and then, for want of better information, let him be led to the maw of some blooming faker who says he "gives osteopathy." The person who pays for an educational movement is entitled to the largest amount of good that may result from it. In justice to those not using literature, the one sending it should identify himself with the literature and shoulder any possible blame resulting from bad taste in choosing his medium, etc.

The professional card on the magazines gives explanatory literature the seal of personal endorsement. By the use of the professional card, putting them on record before his community as being a believer in dignified ethical publicity and as not being in any way ashamed of his convictions.

Anonymous communications are not usually considered worthy of much notice in any cause or any quarter, and something of the same criticism applies to the mailing of field literature without the endorsement of a professional card. When people receive a magazine regularly they have some idea from whom the magazine is received and then it is ashamed to disclose his identity. By the use of the professional card the possibility of such an impression is removed. The sending of these cards, as a rule, becomes a fair and square, open-and-above-board proposition: The sender has principles and convictions which he is not ashamed of, and he is anxious to communicate the truth to others.

For these reasons and more, conditions, where there are several osteopaths in a town or city and not all mail literature, the use of the professional card is the only fair and square method for all concerned. It is not just that any osteopath should reap where he sows but the fact that there is working in the field the publicity activity of another, if it is misguided; and it is only fair that the one bearing the expense of any work should get the predominant benefit from them.

Experience has proven for twelve years past that distribution of correct magazines create a most favorable influence, but every once in a while a magazine will give offense to someone — if none other than M. D.'s relative, or a Christian Scientist, some one who happens to have very rabid ideas on the subject of disease and healing or the infallibility of drug practitioners. This cannot well be avoided. It doesn't much matter. Far better tell the truth and do good to the multitude, at the expense of exasperating a few critics, than to hold back the truth until it becomes innocuous and please the bigot. The one in a hundred or thousand who helps would never do anything for you or osteopathy otherwise.

There are people so prejudiced in favor of drug medication that any attempt to show them its falsity will throw them into a high state of anger. There are people so conservative and fastidious that any attempt to inform them of how they can better their physical condition gives them offense. There are religiousists who even deny we can or wish it to be possible for all kinds of people to make a world, and we must take them as we find them. Don't feel it necessary to please them all. You can't do it. The types referred to are exceptions. The great majority, once you get them reading and thinking about osteopathy, really are interested and pleased. Osteopathy addresses its message to the multitudes. If you can interest and please 51 per cent of the people you have done an astoundingly good work.

The distributing of osteopathic literature is a crusade. The one who is appreciative of the great mass of intelligent people; it has been so approved by them for a dozen years in every state and in every province in Canada; its best phases. It's an everlasting credit to him, its fallacy will throw them into a high state of anger. There are people so prejudiced in favor of drug medication that any attempt to show them its falsity will throw them into a high state of anger. There are people so conservative and fastidious that any attempt to inform them of how they can better their physical condition gives them offense. There are religiousists who even deny we can or wish it to be possible for all kinds of people to make a world, and we must take them as we find them. Don't feel it necessary to please them all. You can't do it. The types referred to are exceptions. The great majority, once you get them reading and thinking about osteopathy, really are interested and pleased. Osteopathy addresses its message to the multitudes. If you can interest and please 51 per cent of the people you have done an astoundingly good work.

The profession is awakening to better therapeutics, for without this revision in practice the medical profession has stood by drugs and chemicals with a loyalty little short of sacrifice, only to find that prestige, patients, and reward are slipping away and into other hands.

By hand surgery, not instrumentation or artifice, I refer to what can be achieved by dextrous employment of hands, both in visceral and in integumental cases, with osteopathy's popular educative movement in its best phases. It's an everlasting credit to him, its fallacy will throw them into a high state of anger. There are people so prejudiced in favor of drug medication that any attempt to show them its falsity will throw them into a high state of anger. There are people so conservative and fastidious that any attempt to inform them of how they can better their physical condition gives them offense. There are religiousists who even deny we can or wish it to be possible for all kinds of people to make a world, and we must take them as we find them. Don't feel it necessary to please them all. You can't do it. The types referred to are exceptions. The great majority, once you get them reading and thinking about osteopathy, really are interested and pleased.

The treatment of syphilis by corrosive acids, poisonous drugs, anti-bacteriologic antidotes, vaccines, mud packs, hot soaks, stomach deluge, will pass away, the sooner the better. I employ the old-time physician is likely to be superseded by the new-time physician, who employs movement metaphysical healers, astrologers, and a multitude of minor enterprises, each one having claims which reach individuals of every class or station in life.

I am thoroughly aroused by accomplishments, without drugs, chemicals, serums. My treatment for syphilis, for instance, as a type of disease requiring effective management, may be stated in a few words—mechanics and wholesome nutrition. A bloodless diet, together with hand surgery, is my treatment for syphilis.

I employ green foods, from the open market, in abundance, modified and softened, or ripened, by gentle heat; that is, gentle cooking. Limited use of fruits, breads and no milk, cream, butter or eggs.

I am not yet satisfied with my results, yet I can say that I have not been unsatisfactory to the patients and superior to anything that I have ever seen accomplished with the chemical treatment.

My aim is to effect complete relief in any average case of syphilis within a period of one month, to six months at the longest.

I do not feel that syphilis is the ugly, detestable disease that we see it in the clinic and hospital and in the drug wards. I have not seen it in the last. I have seen the patients and superiors to anything that I have ever seen accomplished with the chemical treatment. My aim is to effect complete relief in any average case of syphilis within a period of one month, to six months at the longest.

I do not feel that syphilis is the ugly, detestable disease that we see it in the clinic and hospital and in the drug wards. I have not seen it in the last. I have seen the patients and superiors to anything that I have ever seen accomplished with the chemical treatment. My aim is to effect complete relief in any average case of syphilis within a period of one month, to six months at the longest.

To answer this question in anything but the affirmative would be to depart from Dr. Still's teaching that every symptom is the result of a deranged or deranged anatomical structure. This derangement or disorder may be caused directly by injury, or indirectly by exposure to cold, abuse of function, infection, worry or any internal or external influence which may weaken or irritate tissue. While these indirect methods of forming a lesion are considered as a predisposing factor, the real cause of the disease is the mechanical lesion. In other words, the lesion must be formed in order to cause the disease. Let me explain: if one abuses his stomach. If the abuse is continued up to the point of creating too great a strain on the stomach structure, then a lesion is formed and in turn will cause chronic stomach disorder. If this strain is not too great there will be no lesion and therefore no disease. It is a fact that Dr. Bernard says, "It is my belief that a lesion is caused by traumatism or abuse of function, worry, infection, etc., but for the benefit of those interested, I will say, that a great many lesions, bony and otherwise, are caused by abuse of function. I agree with the doctor as to this cause, but will kindly tell us further as to how he knows by examination as to whether a lesion is caused by trauma or abuse of function. Mechanical answer, please. The lesion may have existed before the function was abused. In which case overtreatment would cause recurrence of lesion whether abuse of function was continued or not. Normal tissue can withstand a great deal of abuse without producing a reflex pathological effect on other tissues. If Dr. Leonard will re-read my answer to the question "How about the use of irritation of certain pelvic nerves are causes, and no doubt there are other causes. Most of the cases in this class yield readily enough to osteopathic treatment. The upper three seem to be the most important anatomical factors."

In Regard to Dr. Leonard's Criticism.

I wish to thank Dr. H. Alfred Leonard for his friendly criticism to the answers of questions in The Osteopathic Physician for September. It is good to thrash out our differences of opinion. I do not want the profession to think that I am posing as a "know it all." I am simply answering the questions asked from an anatomical mechanical basis, and if the answers are of service to you and the study of anatomical structure and physiological function, both normal and abnormal, Dr. Leonard will have said, that a great many lesions, bony and otherwise, are caused by abuse of function. I agree with the doctor as to this cause, but will kindly tell us further as to how he knows by examination as to whether a lesion is caused by trauma or abuse of function. Mechanical answer, please. The lesion may have existed before the function was abused. In which case overtreatment would cause recurrence of lesion whether abuse of function was continued or not. Normal tissue can withstand a great deal of abuse without producing a reflex pathological effect on other tissues. If Dr. Leonard will re-read my answer to the question "How about the use of irritation of certain pelvic nerves are causes, and no doubt there are other causes. Most of the cases in this class yield readily enough to osteopathic treatment. The upper three seem to be the most important anatomical factors.

"What I Have Found Out"

This is another new department we hope will prove of permanent interest. In the course of years of practice the osteopath discovers methods and means that prove of considerable aid in his or her work. Now here's an opportunity to tell "What You Have Found Out" and use the benefit of others. We shall be pleased to receive short contributions for this department.

Osteopathy's Place in Therapeutics.

In a quotation attributed to Dr. Herbert Bernard the Doctor says, "It is my belief that the glandular system of the body is the basis upon which all of osteopathy is founded. If Dr. Bernard can do this, I, am forced to admit that my conception of "simon pure osteopathy" is the one which is that "the basic principles of osteopathy are freedom of circulation of the vital fluids of the body and an unimpinged nerve supply." Personally, I would elaborate a definition of osteopathy sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the thought expressed in Dr. Bernard's statement could encapsulate the accused淼s in a "free circulation and unimpinged nerve supply" are the cardinal principles of osteopathy, it would be an easy matter to go after the Doctor's scientific and philosophical scalp, and get it. But to undertake this task in the absence of more light on the point under discussion, I hereby request of my good friends would all be osteopathic in the field of Therapeutics?

My own conception of osteopathy is that it is a special, highly technical system of manual or mechanical arts of which are to restore to an harmonious relationship all the structures of the human body, thereby freeing the lymphatic and blood-vessel circulations and removing undue pressure or irritation from the nervous system, thus preventing the body. Dr. H. Alfred Leonard very pertinently asks: "Does osteopathy comprehend all causative factors in the production of disease and their removal by methods scientific?" I reply, No! but consider my real point of view. If I was brought in touch with the somewhat varied treatments in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for September, 1911.

Contribution for this department are not coming rapidly. Surely there are many in the profession who can relate experiences that have proved of value, or explain technical terms in certain specific cases that might be utilized by others.

Look Out for This Man!

A man by the name of J. S. Kingsbery is going around taking treatment, and when through gives a worthless check for which the osteopath usually hands back the change. The process seems to have been repeated a number of times. He had an accomplice here and really the accomplice was what caught me, as he was an illiterate hand, and could write only $271 in his check, and $9 in his check. I hope this notice may save some other D. O. money.—Dr. Murray Graves, Monroe, La., October 26th.
O MUCH vague nonsense about the phobic factor in disease has been printed about the idea that there was much need of a serious effort to ascertain and clearly formulate the role of the psychic in the causation, prevention and cure of disease. To that end, the Journal of Abnormal Psychology was founded by Dr. Morton Prince in Boston some seven years ago; and the men who have been brought together by means of this journal met in Washington, May, 1910, during the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, and founded the American Psychopathological Association, with the object of meeting together annually and discussing some of their many problems. "Morbid Anxiety" was the subject chosen for special discussion at this year's meeting.

Doctor Prince's presidential address discussed the mechanism of certain association neuroses. In his conclusion to this subject he suggested that the neuroses involving cerebral processes could lead to formation of ideas later recallable in memory. Neuro-mechanically speaking, instinctive and rational processes have no essential difference. He quoted his case of "rose catarrh," produced by an artificial flower. It was evident here that a stimulus in the nature of a suggestion produced the same effect as would have done the odor of a real flower, through a mechanism similar to that of the phy-siological reflex ascertained by Pavlov's experiments with dogs. Again, the stimulus which has determined an attack of anxiety may be itself quite unnoticed by the patient. In such cases, the somatic reactions may occur without express ideation. The real problem is to know why fear arises in some people under certain conditions. The frequency, of course, varies with the conditions, for example, the attacks of fear of high places would be less frequent than those of obsession towards suicide, which require a less definite circumstance to determine. It is by the study of the psychological mechanism that we shall learn to control the psychophathies; but it must be remembered that the threshold of excitability varies much with the individual, so that a most trivial incident may light up a whole train of painful memories culminating in a nervous attack. This becomes an emotional trend more and more easy to excite.

For Prince, the hysterical is to be distinguished from the psychopathic, because which due (1) to a physical alteration of the excitability of the neurones (2) psychogenically, to disorder of adjustment, because of the subconscious effect of cryptogamnic nerve currents due to secondary symbols of a psychic trauma, translated into a fear.

Dr. Ernest Jones, of Toronto, espoused in toto the hypothesis of Freud as to the genesis of morbid anxiety. It is well known that the latter refers its origin to a physiological state induced by the failure of sexual excitation to follow the natural course of physical gratification or conscious desire for such. The references which supported this theory were supplemented by a case of anxiety in a woman, occurring eight months after her husband's death. There was a long history of onanism and euressus, which had caused a great deal of shame, especially when conjoined with infantile plantasies regarding procreation. The suppression of these led to fastidious phobic ideas, always occurring in connection with matters pertaining to sex, as well as to much self-recrimination regarding sexual sin. The presence of these phobias, in the view of the writer of this notice and of Dr. Prince, involved, of course, the undermining of any case support Freud's explanation of the origin of anxiety. As the writer pointed out in his dis- cussion, Jones and Freud did not make an intimate relation between phobia and morbid anxiety, and that these were each only part of the larger syndrome, psychasthenia, in which the general motor agitations and tics were also a part, along with the general neuroses known as phobias, obsessions and monomaniacs. The genesis of this condition was not that postulated by Freud. Its mechanism in that case was physiological, but when carefully examined, most cases appear to be psychogenic. Thus, in a girl aged eight, various monomaniacs, while smoking the lips and bending down to touch the floor would, in the most conspicuous, were found by the writer to be the expression of a compensatory kiss and a habit of rubbing the eyes with an expression resembling the sin of injuring others, which the child believed her breath and feet did. An apparent cure by former treatment, while the large doses of arsenic and confinement in a sanatorium, was explained by the child as a determination to stop the movements so that she might return home.

The cause of the conditions was an over-scrupulous insistence by the child's parents upon ethical ideas beyond the child's comprehension. Another similar case was also quoted.

It is such morbid ideas which become the substratum of furtive anxiety attacks. These must accordingly be treated through the ideas from which they are derived and not through the motive and importance of distinguishing from this mechanism the purely somatic one concerned in cases of toxicosis, such as, say, occur in cases of acute indigestion disease, during renal disease and on account of narcotics and other poisons ingested.

Doctor Sidis was not present, but contributed a paper whose main thesis was that all neuro-sensitiveness were an obsession by the fear instinct, which is very often subconscious. This instinct is something to do with the sexual one, and even greater than that of hunger. Superstition plays a large part in fostering a fearfulness which may reach morbidity. The remedy in such cases is obvious.

The third contribution to the symposium was that of Doctor Donley. In his he criticized Freud's setting aside from the consideration of the origin of morbid anxiety "all cases of doubtful or different etiology than the sexual," which is reduced by Donley to the formula: "There are clinical cases of anxiety neurosis in which no etiology can be easily ascertained; others where it is doubtful; others where it is determined. But when a setting up is done of all cases of anxiety neurosis not having a sexual etiology, all those having a sexual etiology are sexual in origin and not neurotic. It is certain that this conception is confirmed by an ontological deficiency in Freud's conception; for it cannot be extended to include all cases in which anxious expectation is found; nor can it be extended to the particular group of anxiety without excluding therefrom too many cases to make it of any clinical use.

Plan for Iota Tau Sigma Reunion

T HE Detroit and Michigan osteopaths are planning on making the next A. O. A. convention the best thing of its kind in the history of the profession. Now it has occurred to the undersigned, who represent the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity in Detroit, that this would be a good time and place to have a fraternity reunion that we would all remember. What we are planning for is a little banquet to be arranged at a time so that it will in no way interfere with any of the work of the convention, or the arrangements of the entertainment committee, but will give us a chance to get together and talk over old times.

We wish all Iota Tau Sigma men would think about this and come to the banquet on the night of the convention next Summer, and to meet us around the banquet board once more. We should also like expressions on the subject, and any suggestions addressed to either of us will be appreciated.

The Osteopathic Physician

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

THE BOVININE COMPANY

75 West Houston St. New York City

In D.O. Land

Chicago Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Asso­ciation was held in the Hotel Sherman, Sunday, November 1, Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan gave an address on the diagnosis and adjustment of innumerable lesions. There was a good attendance.

State Board Meeting.

The Louisiana State Board of Osteopathy held its annual meeting, October 28, at New Orleans. Officers elected were: President, Dr. C. G. Hewes, of New Orleans; secretary, Dr. Paul W. Geddes, of Shreveport; and treasurer, Dr. W. A. McKeen, of New Orleans. Our applicant was admitted under the reciprocity clause.

At Least One Real Osteopath Among Them.

Of the fifty-seven osteopaths and "other practitioners" of drugless healing taking the Illinois State Board of examination last July but six passed, fifty-one failing. Among the six successful candidates was Dr. Katharine Lomas, a June, 1911, graduate of Still College of Osteopathy. Dr. Lomas has opened office at Evanston, Ill.

New England Convention to Be at Boston.

The eighth annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association will be held in Boston, May 17-18, 1915. It will be the third year that the association has met in Boston and it is planned by the various committees to make it a successful meeting. Several leading osteopaths have already consented to contribute to the program.

King County Meeting.

At the King County Osteopathic Association's annual meeting, the officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. E. Wald; vice-president, Dr. Arthur B. Cunningham; secretary, Dr. Francis Thoms; treasurer, Dr. M. I. Steere; corresponding secretary, Dr. Roberta Winer Ford. The attendance was very good and a heavy program was outlined for 1915.

In the Newspapers.

Dr. Charles A. Wolfe, of Chilihooco, Mo., has a nice little discussion of osteopathy in The Utica (Missouri) Herald of November 3d. It discusses briefly and in simple style some phases of osteopathic work; it brings out some important points and withal is modest and unsassuming and we believe it will produce a favorable effect for osteopathy in the community.

Iowa Sixth District Meeting.

The Sixth District Iowa Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at the new home of Drs. Gamble & Gamble, Missouri, November 4th. A good program was enjoyed, especial interest being shown in the paper read by Dr. E. C. Clark, of Owasso, "Pituitary and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis." Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. G. Emig, of Des Moines; Dr. Char­lotte McCuskey, Council Bluffs—Charlotte McCuskey, D. O., Secretary.

Osteopaths Sign Vital Certificates in Buffalo.

On request of Health Commissioner Conocoak, of Buffalo, N. Y., Corporation Counsel Hammond of that city has rendered an opinion on the right of osteopaths to sign birth and death certificates. He says that osteopaths who are licensed by the State Board of Regents have the right to issue vital certificates and use the degree D. O. after their name. A death certificate signed by an osteopath came to the Health Commis­sioner, hence the request for opinion.

Students and Faculty Enjoy Fall Picnic.

The students and faculty of Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy held their annual fall picnic at the Illinois State Board of examinations. They are Dr. J. A. Barnett, of Rogers; vice, Dr. A. A. Kaiser, of Lomelo; and Dr. E. F. Mc­Allister, of Fayetteville, vice Dr. A. W. Beaver, of Fort Springs.

Arkansas Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Osteopathic Association was held October 26, at Fort Smith. There was a good representation in attendance. Officers elected were: President, Dr. E. A. Langhine, of Bentonville; vice-president, Dr. Jeannette Miller, of Siloam Springs; secre­tary-treasurer, Dr. M. W. Higgibotham, of Little Rock; trustees, Dr. J. A. Barnett, Rogers; Dr. B. F. McAllister, of Fayetteville, and Dr. John Faulkner, of Texasarka.—Dr. Higgibotham, D. O., Secretary.

D. O. Gets Loving Cup.

Dr. T. C. Lucas, of Columbia, South Carolina, was recently presented with a beautiful silver loving cup as an expression of appreciation on the part of the Columbia Baseball Club. The entire team joined in the presentation. Dr. Lucas worked hard to keep the team in good "trim," and there was hardly a man that did not receive treatment from him. It was generally ad­mitted that his work materially assisted the team to make a strong showing.

North West Missouri Committees.

Dr. Frank E. Walker, of St. Joseph, president of North West Missouri Osteopathic Association, has appointed the following committees: Program—Dr. George J. Conley, of Kansas City; Dr. R. H. Hamson, of St. Joseph; Dr. L. L. Livington, of Kansas City. Membership—Dr. E. H. Holton, of Kansas City; Dr. Corinne Larimore, St. Joseph; Dr. Bertha Whitesides, Kansas City. Arrangement—Dr. A. C. Craig, Kansas City; Dr. E. D. Holme, St. Joseph; Dr. J. I. Emig, Kansas City.
The Osteopathic Physician

A REMARKABLE BOOK

THERAPEUTIC THERMOCOAGULATION, by Dr. R. Dodg Buchanan.
The science of Body, Brain and the Body, and its application in the treatment of various diseases. A complete system of Drugless Therapeutics because it takes into consideration the laws of the art and the fundamental principles of disease and health.

The author is spoken of as the "highest living authority on the subject of the art.

This is a revolution, being practical as well as theoretical. Only a few copies in print.

Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium
NAGAWAKA LAKE

Post Office
Milwaukee Office
Harbor Ave., Erie, Pa.

Physicians in Charge
WILLIAM D. McNEARY, D. O., M. D.
F. P. FOSTER, M. D. O. M. D.
Associate
OSCAR W. WILLIAMS, D. O.

The Dr. Glascow Folding Table

1519 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DOCTOR
If you know of a case of Epileptoma it is your duty to get the "Sword Gormicde" and cure it, or run the risk of removing Birth Marks Moles, Warts, Old Ulcers, Acne, Lupus, Eczema, etc.

J. O. DAY D. O.

MAYFIELD - KENTUCKY

Glezen, of Kalamazoo; vice-president, Dr. Betty Hicks of Battle Creek; secretary-treasurer, Frances Platt, of the year was established in Massachusetts.
The subject for the evening was "Diet and Adjustment," as the chief necessity and my "structural knowledge and adjustment skill" is the chief necessity and my ambitions are along these lines.

The mention was well attended and a good meeting was held on the program. The Association held its annual meeting at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, October 27.

The American Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO.

The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh. About fifty Dr. O. were present. Dr. Frank Hunter Smith, of Kokomo, Indiana, gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Osteopathic Technique," illustrated by clinical demonstrations. Dr. Clara Moseley, of Butler, gave a paper on "Obstetrics," Dr. Clyde W. Bumpus, of East Liverpool, Ohio, gave a thoughtful and instructive address on pneumonia. Dr. O. O. Bashfield, of Gonzaga, wrote, "The Practice of Osteopathy in Europe." A. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles. The return trip from New York City was made in the company's 1911 six cylinder cars. Mr. Franklin was at the wheel himself and made the trip in an actual running time of less than 10 hours. They left New York City 7 o'clock in the morning and reached home at 6:30 in the evening. Two stops for meals were made. The speedometer showed the exact mileage to be 200 miles.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the course of the "grand going," and at the Buffalo State Society meeting October 28th. He spoke of the value of the observation and the backing which Dr. O. have on the way out. After putting in a year's work and having the opportunity to touch by contacts all the osteopathic ideas I can run across, I have no hesitancy to say that osteopathic practice with greater enthusiasm than ever before and am convinced more than ever that osteopathic principles are a safe rock on which to stand. "Structural knowledge and adjustment skill" is the chief necessity and my ambitions are along these lines.

The Eastern New York Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, October 27th, with a good meeting.

The treatment of BODILY and MENTAL diseases.

Doctor, you are losing at least three patients a year which can be saved to you, and to the Osteopathic Sanitarium Green Gables can help you do this.

Remember Green Gables is open all the year.

Pharmaceutical Guides, Instructors, in the treatment of varicose veins. Dr. E. D. Stewart, of Clinton, "Disorders of the Liver," Dr. E. H. Hunter, Smith, of Kokomo, Indiana, gave an interesting and instructive address on pneumonia. Dr. O. O. Bashfield, of Gonzaga, wrote, "The Practice of Osteopathy in Europe." A. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles. The return trip from New York City was made in the company's 1911 six cylinder cars. Mr. Franklin was at the wheel himself and made the trip in an actual running time of less than 10 hours. They left New York City 7 o'clock in the morning and reached home at 6:30 in the evening. Two stops for meals were made. The speedometer showed the exact mileage to be 200 miles.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the course of the "grand going," and at the Buffalo State Society meeting October 28th. He spoke of the value of the observation and the backing which Dr. O. have on the way out. After putting in a year's work and having the opportunity to touch by contacts all the osteopathic ideas I can run across, I have no hesitancy to say that osteopathic practice with greater enthusiasm than ever before and am convinced more than ever that osteopathic principles are a safe rock on which to stand. "Structural knowledge and adjustment skill" is the chief necessity and my ambitions are along these lines.

The Eastern New York Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, October 27th, with a good meeting.

The treatment of BODILY and MENTAL diseases.

Doctor, you are losing at least three patients a year which can be saved to you, and to the Osteopathic Sanitarium Green Gables can help you do this.

Remember Green Gables is open all the year.

Pharmaceutical Guides, Instructors, in the treatment of varicose veins. Dr. E. D. Stewart, of Clinton, "Disorders of the Liver," Dr. E. H. Hunter, Smith, of Kokomo, Indiana, gave an interesting and instructive address on pneumonia. Dr. O. O. Bashfield, of Gonzaga, wrote, "The Practice of Osteopathy in Europe." A. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles. The return trip from New York City was made in the company's 1911 six cylinder cars. Mr. Franklin was at the wheel himself and made the trip in an actual running time of less than 10 hours. They left New York City 7 o'clock in the morning and reached home at 6:30 in the evening. Two stops for meals were made. The speedometer showed the exact mileage to be 200 miles.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the course of the "grand going," and at the Buffalo State Society meeting October 28th. He spoke of the value of the observation and the backing which Dr. O. have on the way out. After putting in a year's work and having the opportunity to touch by contacts all the osteopathic ideas I can run across, I have no hesitancy to say that osteopathic practice with greater enthusiasm than ever before and am convinced more than ever that osteopathic principles are a safe rock on which to stand. "Structural knowledge and adjustment skill" is the chief necessity and my ambitions are along these lines.

The Eastern New York Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, October 27th, with a good meeting.

The treatment of BODILY and MENTAL diseases.

Doctor, you are losing at least three patients a year which can be saved to you, and to the Osteopathic Sanitarium Green Gables can help you do this.

Remember Green Gables is open all the year.

Pharmaceutical Guides, Instructors, in the treatment of varicose veins. Dr. E. D. Stewart, of Clinton, "Disorders of the Liver," Dr. E. H. Hunter, Smith, of Kokomo, Indiana, gave an interesting and instructive address on pneumonia. Dr. O. O. Bashfield, of Gonzaga, wrote, "The Practice of Osteopathy in Europe." A. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles. The return trip from New York City was made in the company's 1911 six cylinder cars. Mr. Franklin was at the wheel himself and made the trip in an actual running time of less than 10 hours. They left New York City 7 o'clock in the morning and reached home at 6:30 in the evening. Two stops for meals were made. The speedometer showed the exact mileage to be 200 miles.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the course of the "grand going," and at the Buffalo State Society meeting October 28th. He spoke of the value of the observation and the backing which Dr. O. have on the way out. After putting in a year's work and having the opportunity to touch by contacts all the osteopathic ideas I can run across, I have no hesitancy to say that osteopathic practice with greater enthusiasm than ever before and am convinced more than ever that osteopathic principles are a safe rock on which to stand. "Structural knowledge and adjustment skill" is the chief necessity and my ambitions are along these lines.

The Eastern New York Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, October 27th, with a good meeting.

The treatment of BODILY and MENTAL diseases.

Doctor, you are losing at least three patients a year which can be saved to you, and to the Osteopathic Sanitarium Green Gables can help you do this.

Remember Green Gables is open all the year.

Pharmaceutical Guides, Instructors, in the treatment of varicose veins. Dr. E. D. Stewart, of Clinton, "Disorders of the Liver," Dr. E. H. Hunter, Smith, of Kokomo, Indiana, gave an interesting and instructive address on pneumonia. Dr. O. O. Bashfield, of Gonzaga, wrote, "The Practice of Osteopathy in Europe." A. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles. The return trip from New York City was made in the company's 1911 six cylinder cars. Mr. Franklin was at the wheel himself and made the trip in an actual running time of less than 10 hours. They left New York City 7 o'clock in the morning and reached home at 6:30 in the evening. Two stops for meals were made. The speedometer showed the exact mileage to be 200 miles.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the course of the "grand going," and at the Buffalo State Society meeting October 28th. He spoke of the value of the observation and the backing which Dr. O. have on the way out. After putting in a year's work and having the opportunity to touch by contacts all the osteopathic ideas I can run across, I have no hesitancy to say that osteopathic practice with greater enthusiasm than ever before and am convinced more than ever that osteopathic principles are a safe rock on which to stand. "Structural knowledge and adjustment skill" is the chief necessity and my ambitions are along these lines.
The Osteopathic Physician

The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

Established 1896.

THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY

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

Thirty Instructors and Lecturers.

Well Equipped Chemical, Physiological, Histological, and Surgical Laboratories.

Clinical Advantages Unsurpassed.

Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods.

Faculty composed of Specialists in their several lines who have had Wide Experience in Teaching.

Excellent Opportunities are offered for Post Graduate Work.

For Catalogue or Further Information Address C. A. Whiting, Sc.D., D.O.

Chairman of the Faculty.

Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin

An unexcelled scientific and popular explanation of Osteopathy. Indorsed by the "Old Doctor" himself and distributed by the profession the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies and the demand has never been satisfied. This is your only chance to get a supply for two years to come or possibly longer. We have printed a big edition but it will be sold out before the end of November, no doubt about that. The question is who will get them. Do you want some? If so order quickly.

"Please send one hundred copies of 'Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin.' These are the two standard articles upon Osteopathy and should be upon every O. D.'s table at all times to hand to all people entering his office."

-Dr. F. N. Oium, Oshkosh, Wis.

When sending your order for the November issue tell us your wishes for the special Christmas number.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

215 South Market Street, CHICAGO
The Osteopathic Physician

That Beautiful Christmas Souvenir Number of Osteopathic Health

WE ARE really not a little proud of our Souvenir Holiday Number of Osteopathic Health, which we present as our December issue. You will not know it for its change of dress, appearing as it does in a specially designed cover, and the contents being enclosed in a holly panel border. The cover, as you will see, is especially appropriate, being set off with an effective poinsinetta decoration and bearing the words "Osteopathic Health Greetings and Good Wishes," on the cover.

The leading editorial of two pages is entitled "Osteopathy's Holiday Greeting" and this is, in our belief, such a message as will well up in the hearts of every sincere osteopath, at the approaching holiday season, toward his patients, his former patients and all his fellow human beings.

The major part of the December issue is, very appropriately, a discussion of the commoner forms of Winter's ills, the first being entitled, "Why Osteopathy Rules Winter Diseases." This article gives three sane and practical reasons why this should be so and is so.

"Cold in the Head," is simply presented and makes the condition known as "colds" anywhere in the body easily understood. It points out how this comes about, represents lowered resistance of the body, and furnishes the beginning of other Winter ills. "La Grippa Not So Much Dreaded by Osteopathic Patients," is a brief but comprehensive two-page exposition of la gripe and the way osteopathic treatment brings new intelligence to bear on treating this ill and new relief to the aid of the sufferer.

"The Only Rational Treatment for Pneumonia," is a three-page discussion of this grim destroyer which is so much feared under all other treatments and comparatively not so much feared under osteopathic therapy. This is a very simple and at the same time strong presentation of the osteopathic theory and practice in preventing and curing this disease, and the analogy is apparent that it with the same reasoning enables the osteopath to deal with other diseases likewise.

The next section is appropriate to the holiday season in that it develops the position of the

The HEGGEN Stretchers (New Invention)

When not in use can be placed in a closet or hung on a wall, curtained. Will stand any test of strength, yet light in weight so as to make it convenient to use out of office, adjustable for all sizes of patients

Tension scale enabling the physician to determine the amount of tension applied to each patient, to be increased or diminished as desired.

In operating place on any ordinary treating table, couch, bed or floor. Correspondence solicited.

DR. A. S. HEGGEN, Washington Building, Madison, Wis.

The Most Beautiful Table in Existence

SALIENT FEATURES

THE UNIVERSAL JOINT.
The spring adjustment. (One-half inch spiral spring.)

The friction clutch.
The traction device. (Traction with manipulation. The only one in existence.)

The leg hooks.
Anchoring screw.
Gynecological feature.

Stability.

Durability.

Appearance. (Many parts are nicked.)

Adjustable for all sizes patients.

Illustrating the use of the UNIVERSAL JOINT. The section swings in a complete circle and requires very little effort on part of operator. Weight being supported by a central spring.

Write for further particulars.

McMANIS TABLE CO. Twentieth Century Treating Table BAIRD, TEXAS
Osteopathic Health

Christmas Number Contents

Osteopathy's Holiday Greeting.

Why Osteopathy Routes Winter's Diseases.

"Cold" in the Head.

La Grippe Not So Much Dreaded by Osteopathic Patients.

The Only Rational Treatment for Pneumonia.

Early Treatment a Preventative.

The Osteopath as "The Family Doctor."

Once in the Home—It Cannot be Dislodged.

Osteopathy for Men.

Osteopathy for Women.

215 So. Market St.
CHICAGO

A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology
By PERCY H. WOODALL, M. D., D. O.
SECOND EDITION
Revised, Enlarged and Illustrated
NOW READY
PRICE, PREPAID, $3.50
For sale by the author
615 First National Bank Building
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HEADACHES! No Drugs!
O-I Headache Appliance relieves headache, sick headaches, pains in and about the eyes, almost every affliction of head and face.
$1.50 Post Paid.
$1.00 to Osteopaths.
Price $1.50 and $2.00 after January 1, 1912.
Dr. Clyde Gray, Horton, Kansas

TREATING TABLES

It will pay you to write us for price list and samples of covers. We make tables to match your office furnishings. Tell us what you want; we will do the rest.
FOLDING TABLES STRONG AND DURABLE, $5.00
QUALITY, DURABILITY, NEATNESS
Dr. GEORGE T. HAYMAN, Manufacturer
317 Mint Arcade Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Disown White Cross Association.

From the instances that have come to my attention I do not believe that the National Osteopathic Association of Buffalo, N. Y., is dealing on the square with osteopathic physicians. They have been using a plan made to take out my knowledge have not been paid. I wish to inform the profession that I am not in any way connected with the White Cross Association, and wish to be considered as reference by them.—Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto, Canada.

Central Ohio Meeting.

The Central Ohio Osteopathic Society held its annual business meeting at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, January 14th, Dr. B. M. Armstrong, of Delaware, Ohio, read an interesting paper on "Ethical Publicity," which papers were received, and the society was unanimously in favor of medical inspection of Columbus Public Health Officers for diagnosis only—and considered a plan of operating free osteopathic clinics for poor children in Columbus. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. H. Scott, of Columbus; secretary, Dr. B. H. Teets, of Columbus; treasurer, Dr. D. W. Weatherly, of Columbus; vice-president, Dr. F. W. Dye, of Columbus.

Quick Results in This Instance.

"The beginner in Osteopathic Health is distributed, three new patients came to me and took advantage and cured them of their suffering.

Dr. E. A. Dilling, Bucyrus, Ohio, Newm 15th.

Dr. E. G. Cuel has removed from 126 Ellis street to 511 Themis street, where he has both office and residence.

Dr. E. B. and I. J. Hart, formerly of 509 Washing ton avenue, Chicago, N. Y., have removed to 444 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. They have fitted up nice offices at the new location.

Dr. R. S. N. Squire, who has been practising as an assistant in Brooklyn, has started to practice for himself in Hartford, Conn., having offices at 416 Farmington avenue.

Dr. O. A. Siler, of Warren, Pa., has removed from 434 Warren National Bank building to the second floor of the new Woodward building where he has a suite of five rooms.

Dr. Martha Hamilton, of Minden, Neb., has returned to her home, and now practises in the open country after credit customers very kindly of their obligation and will cause many remittances to be forthcoming. Country people good pay but are not educated to ordinary business transactions.

The Christmas number last year was certainly a big hit with me and I expect to use several hundred copies of the forthcoming number for December, 1911, and I believe it will be the cause of my collecting several hundred dollars.

Dr. Galbrath believes this, because he wrote me, his circulation of our Christmas number last year caused a great many of his patients just before Christmas to send him checks clearing up old accounts for treatments which he does not expect. This is a happy idea and we believe it will prove very useful for our practitioners to disseminate this wonderful Christmas number of Osteopathic Health widely throughout every nook and corner of the United States.

From present appearances, the way advance and re-orders have come in, there is going to be a bigger demand for this number than any number we have ever circulated. We hazard that predication in advance; so those who contemplate using it should get their orders in at once so as not to lose any chance of getting the desired supply.

In all candor, a lot of late comers last year missed getting their portion of the edition. You know we cannot overprint this number because it would be too difficult for us, and any other current number would be. So we aim rather to underprint the demand than overprint it, and this makes it imperative to place your order early.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 812 South Market Street, Chicago.
**The Osteopathic Physician**

**Magnificent Anatomical Charts**

*Showing Almost the Entire Anatomy of the Body in Life-size or Two-thirds of Life-size. Lithographed in Six Colors.*

By G. H. MICHEL, M. D., B. S.

This double work is regarded by professionals of anatomic study as a Master-piece. Owning to its magnitude and the vast multitude of details, the original production and the engraving of the same in six colors consumed over three years of careful labor.

The construction of the work is unique, nothing of the kind having ever hitherto been attempted. Besides being a potent help to the student, and a medium of quick information, it is an elegant ornament for the doctor's office as a work of art.

The size of the charts is 32 x 44 inches. They are mounted on polished wooden rollers.

**Double-faced chart, sent prepaid, cash with order $3.25.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single One</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same in two separate charts</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The double-faced charts are printed on pliable cardboard, and the separate or single-faced copies are printed on paper mounted on cloth. The latter are preferable.

---

**The Osteopathic Publishing Company**

215 South Market St. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

---

**Location and Removals**

**Dr. E. B. Brittain, from Estill Springs to 614 Seventh Street, Memphis, Tenn.**

**Dr. E. K. Gibson, from Elde to Portales, N. Mex.**

**Dr. W. C. Allen, from 996 University avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

**Dr. Mary L. Ray, from 168 Chestnut street to 146 E. Second avenue, Roselle Park, N. J.**

**Dr. L. Clark, from Denver to Bradley block, Ft. Collins, Colo.**

**Dr. Thomas H. O'Neill, from 26 W. Forty-third street to 507 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.**

**Dr. Charles F. Kenney, from 707 Convent avenue, Laredo, Tex.**

**Dr. Wellington Dawes, at Fayette, Mo.**

**Dr. M. E. O'Brien, from San Francisco to Citizens Telephone building, Columbia, Tenn.**

**Dr. Geo. T., from 24 N. Broadway to Phillipsburgh building, Yogker, N. Y.**

**Dr. E. C. Link, from 62 Broadway to 335 Atlantic street, Stamford, Conn.**

**Dr. Charles A. Alexander, from Centralia to Plaindealer building, Charleston, Ill.**

**Dr. W. J. Rysinburger, at Kennewick, Wash.**

**Dr. A. M. Freeman, at Russellville, Ark.**

**Dr. John F. Krill, at 337 Broad street, Waverly, N. Y.**

**Dr. F. H. Horsley, at Cornwallis, Que., Can.**

**Dr. Gale C. Perry, at corner State and Capitol streets, Concord, N. H.**

**Dr. L. H. Rodle, at Moscow, Idaho.**

**Mrs. Avis B. Maxwell, at Boise, Idaho.**

**S. W. Butler, at Jesen building, Dickinson, N. D.**

**Dr. W. R. Westfall, at Patterson building, Ashtabula, Ohio.**

**Dr. Charles A. Smith, at King Hill, Idaho.**

**Dr. I. B. Gram, at University Place, Neb.**

**Dr. Wm. H. Hutchinson, 406 Broadway Central building, Detroit, Mich.**

**Dr. rolling Blocker, 823 Hamilton Bank building, Chattanooga, Tenn.**

**Dr. E. O. Singleton, 708 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan.**

**Dr. W. Hopkins, at Claremont, N. D.**

**Dr. H. H. Kenney, at 44 Hargrave street, Winnipeg, Man., Can.**

**Dr. A. C. Hardy, at Lockhart, Texas.**

**Dr. James L. McPike, 605 Bliss building, Tulsa, Okla.**

**Dr. W. E. Fyffe, at Paducah, Ky.**

**Dr. Keene B. Phillips, at 132 E. South street, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

**Dr. F. O. Edwards, at 709 First National Bank building, San Jose, Cal.**

**Dr. Emma Rector, at West main street, Benton Harbor, Mich.**

**Dr. J. S. Logue, Germantown, Pa.**

**Dr. Ethel K. Taver, at 208 W. 50th street, New York City.**

**Dr. Cordelia Reed, at Longmont, Colo.**

**Dr. E. B. Strange, at 15514 Mission street, South Pasadena, Calif.**

**Dr. Kate E. Ely, at Winona, Minn.**

**Dr. G. W. Weddell, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Olympia, Wash.**

**Dr. Elizabeth Wood, from Clay Centre, Neb., to Atchison, Kan.**

**Dr. Susan Nora Turner, from Salem to Taylorsville, Ill.**

**Dr. W. W. Micks, from Port Jervis to 56 South street, Middletown, N. Y.**

---

**Want Ads**

**Want Ads**

WANTED—To subrent to a bona fide osteopath part of well furnished, centrally located offices in Chicago. Address 275, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago, Ill.

---

**Antipodal 3 Drug TREATMENT**

**Drink and Tobacco Habit**

“The proof of the puddings is in the eating.”

—The proof of the efficiency of the Antipodal Treatments lies in the use of them in your cases of Drink, Drug and Tobacco Habit. Three days removes the desire for the stimulants, the administration is easy, the results perfect.

Treatments given under guarantee. One room will accommodate $1000.00 per month in drink cases alone.

Some choice State and City exclusive and perpetual rights open.

Write for terms and prices on treatments and territory. Liberal contract.

**Antipodal Treatment**

904 North 22nd Street

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

---

**Dr. Frank L. Johnson, from 703 Chicago View building to 700 Wendell Bank building, Chicago.**

**Dr. Clarence Kenderdine, from Philadelphia to North Wales, Pa.**

**Dr. Geo. W. McPherson, from Claremont, N. H., to 478 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.**

**Dr. E. A. Plant, from El Cajon to La Jolla Beach, San Diego, Cal.**

**Dr. Rebecca Nicholus, from 837 Seventh avenue to 835 W. 73rd street, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**Dr. Mrs. Fannie G. Stoner, at Huntsville, Mo.**

**Dr. R. F. Baker, at 215 N. Broad street, Lancaster, Ohio.**

**Dr. H. S. Harper, from 232 Medical block to 311 Farnam block, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**Dr. Mary Ewing Murray, from Helena to Glasgow, Mont.**

**Dr. C. C. Martin, at 2035 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.**

**Dr. W. J. Rhynsburger, from Griswold, Ia., to Waverly, N. Y.**

**Dr. William W. Good, from 49 Battlerung building to 223-224 Logan building, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**Dr. Alva R. Elder, from Grass Valley to Tulare, Cal.**

**Dr. Laura Nicholson, at headquarters of Weil's League, No. 279, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.**

---

**Married**

**Dr. W. A. McConnell, of Marion, Ind., October 30th, of diabetes.**

---

**Died**

**Dr. Olive Virginia, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Pollet, October 2d, a. m., age 10 days.**

---

**FOR SALE—On account of desiring a change by December, I will sell my practice, either with or without my furniture, for a reasonable amount. A good opportunity in a city of 100,000 population. Will state my reasons for change to those interested. Address 277, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market Street, Chicago, Ill.**

---

**FOR SALE—Pittsburg practice. Retiring from practice on account of health. I will sell my practice, either with or without my furniture, for a reasonable amount. A good opportunity in a city of 100,000 population. Will state my reasons for change to those interested. Address 277, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market Street, Chicago, Ill.**

---

**FOR SALE—Twentieth miles from Chicago, 8400 practice cases. Ten-room residence on one of principal residence corners. Up-to-date convenience. Part cash. Practice theory in Address: ‘New York,’ care The O. P. Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago.**

---

**FOR SALE—Practise in New York state, forty-five minutes from New York City. Population, 18,000; yearly income, $8,000; good reason for selling. Address, No. 279, care The O. P. Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago.**

---

**FOR SALE—Wanted to buy your practice; will pay real money. Would also consider the purchase of a partnership with a well established lady Dr. Of Address: No. 279, care The O. P. Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago.**