Diagnosis From the Iris


This method of diagnosing diseased conditions of the human organism is doubtless new to most of those who shall honor this with a reading. Its use in this country has been very limited, but in Europe it is used more extensively and has been for the past forty years or more. Its modern discoverer lived in Budapest, Hungary. It is claimed on good authority that it was known and used many centuries ago by "the Brahmins and the monks of Tibet." Like so many beneficent agents, has suffered, a great deal in the hands of its so-called friends. The clever faker discovered its importance and reliability, and then began, as is his natural bent, to make extravagant claims for it, in order to reduce it to a basis in keeping with his selfish nature, and thereby gratify his love of money, which, as a matter of fact, brought it into or less disrepute with a large number of physicians. Fakery and graft seem to be inherent in the nature of a large number of people, and as a result there is nothing of vital importance to mankind but what has suffered in this way. Osteopathy, for instance, has had its experience with the faker and grafter, and the end does not appear yet. There are hundreds, even thousands, of this type throughout the country who are claiming either directly or indirectly to be osteopaths, and to give scientific osteopathic treatment. There may be some in our own ranks.

Another fact that we have to meet and deal with, at every turn, and which stands out with equal prominence, is the ultra-conservatism and conventionalism of the dominant schools of medicine which, among other things, debars them from entering new fields of research. I believe that most of the record and epoch-making discoveries in medicine have been made by those who were considered unorthodox, and the dominant school or schools have always endeavored to deal with such in strict accordance with the spirit of bigotry and intolerance. Dr. Still, who discovered osteopathy, is an example which illustrates the point under consideration.

There is no phase of medicine of more importance than correct diagnosing. Yet how many physicians with the older methods of diagnosing make out a correct diagnosis? It is true that the trained osteopath may make out a correct anatomical diagnosis in a large number of cases, but how about those conditions where the framework of the body appears to be all right? Can be tell the condition of the mucous membranes of the body and the extent of their involvement with scientific exactness? Everyone knows how comforting it is to be able to make out a correct diagnosis. The confidence on the part of the physician inspires the patient next to a positive cure. This you well know. Diagnosis from the iris, together with the gracing method, will enable you definitely and positively to diagnose forty-nine cases out of fifty in the same confident manner, and he able to do this in ninety per cent of them without asking the patient a single question. This method only requires an hour. It is an exact science of diagnosis. I have tested it in hundreds of cases and know whereof I speak. It tells the health and disease story of the patient far better than he can tell it himself, provided you can read the signboards which Nature has erected in the iris for your guidance. These signs will not mislead you; you may, however, misread them.

In order to refresh your memory a little as to the extensive anatomical connection of the eye with other organs and parts of the body through the nervous system, I shall quote from Priester's Anatomy, viz.: "(1) With the optic tract, directly and indirectly from the lateral geniculate body, by way of the superior brachium. "(2) With the posterior sensory columns of the spinal cord, indirectly by the median fillet. "(3) With the posterior sensory columns of the spinal cord, indirectly by the median fillet. "(4) With the cochlear nuclei by way of the superior brachium and the optic radiations conveyed them to the cerebral cortex, through the eye alone. Every organ of the body is thus brought into close functional relation. If it were otherwise, as a matter of fact, the organism would not be a correlated whole. According to the great law of POLARITY, which is the fundamental law of nature underlying all phenomena, whether physiological or psychological and whether upon the plane of the mineral, vegetable, the animal or the human body, the retina and the optic nerve constitute the receiving pole, while the iris, with the elements which enter into its formation through the center in the medulla and the general vasomotor center, constitutes the positive pole. The center in "the medulla" is associated with all of the other vital centers located here, and, of course, are closely correlated in so far as functional activity is concerned. So every change which may take place in the organism affects all other centers. It may be somewhat of an advance to the advanced students of the school of physical science have demonstrated that matter is in a state of vibration, and all of the changes in color or appearance is due to the change in the optical system of the body, and that the organism is not an independent body, but a correlated whole. Every individual is a part of the whole. This is the fundamental law of nature. The iris serves as a center for reflexes of protection. The external geniculate body is a center for reflexes of instinctive order, and the dominant school or schools have always endeavored to deal with such in strict accordance with the spirit of bigotry and intolerance. Dr. Still, who discovered osteopathy, is an example which illustrates the point under consideration.

This "passadda" picture of Arthur Wilson Dewey, son of Dr. Arthur Evers Dewey and Dr. sina Wilson Dewey, was forwarded to us by Dr. Dewey. He says that the one who tells the first story never stands any chance of excelling, perhaps because the natural tendency to excel prompts the next one to put up a bigger story. Be that as it may, the Doctor assures us that this little fellow is sure some thoroughbred osteopath if his natural bent is his. The boy is only three years old.
The Osteopathic Physician

Diagnosis from the iris, in a word, is an exact science capable of a scientific demonstration by anyone who will test it. The assertion of its correctness is an assertion of its worth. An assertion of the character is liable to invite the odium of the "quack" and many other more or less uncomplimentary epithets and criticisms, may I ask, in the spirit of fairness, that you put it to a fair and impartial test before you pass judgment on it, then, if it does not "make good," I shall with pleasure retract the whole of it.

(M. O. A. and M. V. O. A. Convention)

The Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Missouri Osteopathic College will hold their joint convention at Kirksville, Missouri, May 24 and 25. The program as announced is as follows:

**Morning Session, May 24**


**M. V. O. A. Session**


**Night Session**

"A Reunion with the 'Old Doctor' and Each Other," various speakers; "Vivisection Researches on Metabolism, and How It Has Benefited the D. O.," Dr. John D. Deason, Kirksville, Mo.

**Morning Session, May 25**


**Illinois Convention**

The third annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association will be held at Peoria, Ill., June 14th and 15th. The program as announced is as follows: Address of Welcome, Hon. E. N. Woodruff, mayor of Peoria; Address, Dr. Emery Ennis; The Sociology of Osteopathy, Dr. Geo. A. Still; Clinics, Dr. Geo. A. Still; How to Secure Proper Legislation, Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan; The Research Institute, Dr. H. H. Fryette; "Quack Box," Geo. A. Still, Headquarters, Hotel Jefferson.

vibration. This, in my judgment, is the reason that there is a color change in many cases of chronic disease, leading to the name "Diagnosis from the Eye."" He made an examination of a hare. He made an examination of a hare. He made a hare one-half of whose body was white and the other a brownish color, which is the summer color of the hare. He made an examination of its eyes and found that the eye corresponded to the white side was normal, while the other}
New England Convention

The program for the New England Osteopathic Association convention at Boston, May 24th and 25th, is announced as follows:

May 24th.

"Welcome Address," Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston.


"Something Further on the Subject of Automatic gravy," Dr. Willard, D. E., Manchester, N. H.

"Osteopathic Diagnosis and Practical Bone Setting," Dr. Francis Tuley, Rensselaer, Ind.; The Innominates," Dr. Louis B. Triplett, Springfield, Mass.

"Typhoid Fever," Dr. Mark Shrum, Lynn, Mass.


"Some Individual Ideas on Neurophysiology," Dr. C. Edward Farnum, Newport, R. I.; "Physical Examination," Dr. C. Roy Clemens, Boston, Mass.

"The Prostate," Dr. Hardy W. Carlisle, Potsdam, N. Y.

"Flat-foot," Dr. Norman D. Matson, New York, N. Y.


Hotel Rates for Detroit Convention

The room tariff of the Hotel Porchtrain—one of our headquarters for the coming convention—is as follows: One room with tub bath for one person, $2, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 per day; one room with tub bath for two persons, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 per day; one room with shower bath for one person, $3.00 and $5.50 per day; one room with shower bath for two persons, $5.00 and $8.00 per day; one room with running hot and cold water and toilet for one person, $2.50 and $3.00 per day; one room with running hot and cold water and toilet for two persons, $4.00 and $5.00 per day; one room with running hot and cold water for one person, $2.00 and $2.50 per day; one room with running hot and cold water for two persons, $3.00 and $5.00 per day; two connecting rooms with bath for two persons, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00 per day; two connecting rooms with bath for four persons, $10.00, $12.00, $16.00 and $20.00 per day; suites of parlor, bedroom and bath for one or two persons, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00 per day. (If desired, additional bedrooms may be rented connecting with these suites.) When asking for reservations, please state the number of persons, date and hour of arrival.

The hotel is conducted on the European plan only—Chas. A. Bennett, D. O., Chairman, Halls and Exhibits.

A Chance for the Frugal Man

Six hundred assorted magazines for 50 cents delivered. Money wisely spent means money saved in the long run. See special offer, page 14.

The Osteopathic Physician

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Dr. "Bill" Smith Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS to the "Bill" Smith Fund are coming in, but not as fast as we would wish. Have hope; we hope to see this fund grow to several hundred dollars during the next two months. Why not make this fund something worthy memorial of the appreciation of the profession for the great services rendered in the cause of osteopathy by Dr. Smith.

Contributions to Dr. "Bill" Smith Fund.

Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., Chicago................ 5.00
Mrs. Fisher, Sr., Chicago........................ 5.00
Dr. J. H. Co., Chicago......................... 5.00
Dr. A. W. Co., Chicago......................... 5.00
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Dr. H. W. Co., Chicago......................... 5.00
Mrs. Fisher, Sr., Chicago........................ 5.00
Dr. J. H. Co., Chicago......................... 5.00
Mrs. Fisher, Sr., Chicago........................ 5.00
Dr. A. W. Co., Chicago......................... 5.00
Dr. A. W. Co., Chicago......................... 5.00

Enclosed please find check for $5.00 for "the Bill" Smith Fund. We all know Dr. Smith did very much for osteopathy in the early days and that we should show our appreciation by supporting this fund.—R. O. Hogan, D. D., Marion, Ohio.

Seeking Legislation in the Shadow of a University—A Review of the Efforts of Ontario Osteopaths to Secure Recognition

FOR years osteopaths in Ontario have been working along the line of least resistance, hoping that the opportune time might come when we could assert our rights and demand legislation. A year ago now we attempted the introduction of a bill to legalize the practice of osteopathy and the government turned it down, but it seemed as if the year 1912 was to be the eventful year in our history from the fact that the Medical Council voluntarily introduced a bill in the form of an amendment to the regular medical bill, asking that the osteopaths be granted the rights and privileges of practicing their science in the Province of Ontario. Everyone seemed to run smooth and we were assured by our friends in the Parliament as well as members of the committee that everything was most satisfactory and, in fact, after several conferences, the Medical Council agreed and before the committee that the bill as introduced in the House, and referred back to the committee, was just and proper. After its second reading, the bill was returned to House for final reading, when it was objected to by the chiropractors, Christian scientists, fitters of trusses, etc., as interfering with the liberty of British subjects. The chiropractors stated that they "wished to be left alone," as they were not practicing osteopathy, but when the committee asked them regarding their method of treating it was plainly noted that it was fake osteopathy. The night before the committee meeting we wired to Des Moines to determine for sure whether they had legislation in their own state, and we produced the telegram stating they had not, before the committee.

Next came the Christian Scientists, who quoted Scripture and stated that the legislature had no right to prevent any intelligent man, if he so wished, to engage anyone to cure him "by prayer or other means," and the chairman of the committee made the suggestion that they be allowed to practice, but no without remuneration. This was strongly objected to by the Christian scientists.

We were making splendid progress. Dr. G. B. Littlejohn, of Chicago, having made a speech, presenting the osteopathic situation in the United States, and being a British subject to the extent of having graduated from medical schools in the "home-land," made a good impression on the committee as he compared the practice of medicine with the practice of osteopathy.

Little did we dream that any further objection would arise, or that the university phase of the subject should loom up as it did when the president of the university asked that the "bill be not rushed through." As it stood the person qualifying only in osteopathy would be able to set himself up as a general "medical practitioner." He suggested that a "careful study of just what osteopathy was should be made, and what the effect of such a measure would be upon the medical profession of the university." We were terror stricken, as we appreciated the fact that we were seeking legislation within the shadow of one of the greatest universities on the American continent and that the pride of the university had been touched, and that the Medical Council had not consulted properly with the university in which a medical course is given. The com-
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I am glad to find that he is heartily in favor of the acceptance of the major proposition for which I am contending. And had the doctor carefully noted all the statements therein set forth, he would doubtless not appear, as he does throughout his discussion, in the position of disagreeing with me upon certain secondary matters.

For instance, near the beginning of the second paragraph in the context of the paper, when sneaking telegraphation of a nerve specifically state that it is "a condition that obviously will be followed by serious consequences." Again, in a quotation cited which appeared in the March, 1909, A. O. A. Journal, I made this statement, "To be sure every one knows that at times an articular defect itself brings deleterious pressure upon spinal nerves and mechanically impedes blood flow." Now this is certainly put directly and plainly, and nowhere in my paper do I advocate eradication of the osteopathic lesion, although the doctor seems to think that I am contending. I myself have ideas that differ somewhat from Dr. Willard's ideas, and since that is one of the points that he brought up I will discuss them.

In some cases seen recently by me it has appeared that when a lesion is first produced there is first of all an over-stimulation of the very organ that later on becomes diseased. In other words, the first effect of a lesion appears to be stimulation; the organ appears avid of work, and overdoes itself and soon falls a victim of abuse. The over-worked organ will fall a victim of abuse.

In other words, the mechanical lesion leads to stimulation which finally becomes irritation and the organ becomes diseased in simple obedience to perfectly well-known physiological laws. If this idea be generally accepted, then we have a broadening of physiology and pathology until we establish such a thing as censorship we do not matter a factor what is the source of irritation, the irritation is the factor that travels.

Dr. De Tienne makes me think of one of Kipling's characters in "Captain Courageous," the captain who could always find the cod, and who explained his success by saying that when he wanted to find where the cod had gone he thought or a cod. This no objection on Dr. Willard's intelligence. The way in which he resembles the sea captain is in this—that he attempts to think as the osteopathic profession, to think its thoughts for it. There are, in his address, two points that strike me as being of greatest importance, the first is the actual revision which he discussed, and the second is the means for carrying this revision into effect throughout the minds of the profession.

The word revision strikes me as being perhaps too strong a word, if there were yet revision I would still devising. The thing that he would revise had hardly risen to the dignity of an osteopathic principle, but is merely a current idea. I myself have ideas that differ somewhat from Dr. Willard's ideas, and since that is one of the points that he brought up I will discuss them.

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Nor does it matter a particle what tissue is irritated, whether ligament, membrane, artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic, or whether muscle or skin. In whatever tissue the irritation be produced it is in all cases absorbed by the sensory nerves in that part and in that way, in fact in that way only, can it travel away from the lesion to any other point. Here their behavior has been pretty thoroughly mapped out according to physiological laws. All stimulation tends to spread as broadly through the nervous system as possible, so that the whole body and all of the functions thereof may adjust themselves to it. But when the stimulation becomes irritation, then the nerves rebel.

The highest nerve centres being the most sensitive are the first to rebel. We have first an overstimulation of the philosophy in the attempt to adjust itself to the disease, but this overstimulation becomes irritation and philosophy becomes pessimism, or even bad temper; or may even be referred to as a last stage before their rebellion withdraws from co-ordination with those below.

After the withdrawal the condition then comes a spasmodic one, the overflow of irritation taking place through the spinal centres. A little later as the reflex shortens itself further for the same cause, and flows through the vaso-motor nerves, the condition becomes one of congestion, followed by all the stages of inflammation. The organ into which this overflow of irritation will go depends upon what nerves have least resisting power. Disease is wholly a matter of the efficiency.
The Osteopathic Physician

of an organ. But the efficiency of an organ has reference not to itself—it does not work for itself—but to the rest of the body. An organ, except as it works, cannot be considered apart from this nervous mechanism, and the efficiency of the organ as such depends chiefly upon the integrity of its nerve mechanisms. The cause of insufficiency are to be found there. Any irritation affecting a part of the system in which these nerves lie will to some degree interfere with the efficiency of those nerve mechanisms. The cause of such irritation can be found. For instance, had such a man worked, say, within the stomach or the kidney, the kidney would have been much more difficult. We don't want any dead language or principle around us.

It is not a question of fairness, it is a question of psychology. Authority is never prone to go back on itself. Authority is naturally and emphatically conservative. The second thing is what to be done. There are three sources for our ideas. First is the laboratory work. Second is the statistical work gathered from the experience of the whole profession. Third is individual genius.

The first of these the profession already has. It has its research institute with its laboratory. As to the second, it already has its beginnings of a statistical bureau which is trying to get the profession in the habit of keeping case reports and answering its letters. As to the last, it also has magazines and societies which depend entirely upon its individual genius for their programs and their progress. The question, then, which Dr. Willard brings up, if we may be allowed to magnify it to its highest possible scope, is one of an organization for making effective the ideas thus brought up, an organization which shall first select and then present these ideas in such a way that no member of the profession can escape considering them.

In the heads of the research institute we have already just such an academic head, and those of you who have read its last report will recognize the fact that it has tried the only means in its power to bring about the general ideas, discoveries, and data in the laboratory and all parts of the body and through every function therein.

In short, if we reform the osteopathic principles and use in their place those which are authoritative, we ought to be very careful that it is to be done right. We cannot put the authority of the profession behind a thing not yet scientifically proved. We cannot run grave risk of allowing someone to foist his pet theories on us. On the other hand, an authoritative censor would be apt to nip in the bud many a thing that should have a chance.

The next point that Dr. Willard brings up seems to be that osteopathic ideas spread too rapidly through medical and other healing bodies, and too slowly through the osteopathic profession itself. And that false, erroneous, and harmful ideas gain or are likely to gain currency; and that there should be some official body to see to it.

The question is one for the scientific organizations of the profession. The schooling of a profession may be called a hobby. A hobby may run a hobby of the research institute we have already just such an academic head, and those of you who have read its last report will recognize the fact that it has tried the only means in its power to bring about the general ideas, discoveries, and data in the laboratory and all parts of the body and through every function therein.

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The Osteopathic Physician

July 7

Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

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

Will some one please crack the following:

First Nut—Why does the right innominate rotate forward and downward more often than the left?

Second Nut—Why is an impaction between the tenth and eleventh dorsal so common?

Third Nut—Why does the axis rotate posteriorly on the right side in relation to the third cervical which points the spinal process of the axis to the left more frequently than in the opposite direction?

Many cracks from many sources will be appreciated.—Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Illinois.

In answer to Dr. Fryette's first question, Will does not always rotate forward and downward more often than the left? I will say that I was not aware that this was so. In fact, I have never noticed this lesion as occurring more often on one side than the other. I fear that this lesion has occurred as often in the left innominate as in the right, at least I have so found it in my practice. The second question, "Why is an impaction between the tenth and eleventh dorsal so common?" Because this is the weakest part of the dorsal spine. We must consider the fact that the tenth and eleventh dorsal vertebrae each have but one articular facet for the head of the rib. Therefore, there is no head of the rib with its interarticicular ligament between the tenth and tenth, and tenth and eleventh, which will easily allow the tenth vertebrae to go on posterior on its articular facets. This I am sure you will understand with the fact that the eleventh rib has but very little anterior support, which allows the eleventh vertebrae to go anteriorly.

Dr. Fryette's third question is one that has often bothered me. I have noticed the frequency of the axis rotating posteriorly on the right side more often than on the left, and am utterly unable to account for the difference. Can you find out, the cervical spine has an equally distributed tissue support for each vertebrae. I would like to hear from some of the family on this question, which is, indeed, a hard nut to crack.

M. D.'s Keep Up Persecution of Dr. Pellette

As a great many of the profession are interested in knowing how I came out in my case which was to be tried this April term of court, I will give some details.

The case came up in court this week, and my lawyers, Sam Jones of Lyons, Kan., and Charles Williams of Hutchinson, Kan., have convinced the court that we had no case against me, and the judge decided to throw it out of court. However, the State asked for more time (the case has been hanging fire since last year) and while the judge notified the State that he had no grounds for a case, yet he would give them sixty days to bring in evidence, and thirty days more for our case. This I found with the fact that the eleventh rib has but very little anterior support, which allows the eleventh vertebrae to go anteriorly.

The two vertebrae (tenth and eleventh dorsal) being displaced thus is the only way an impacted lesion can be formed.

Dr. Fryette's third question is one that has often bothered me. I have noticed the frequency of the axis rotating posteriorly on the right side more often than on the left, and am utterly unable to account for the difference. Can you find out, the cervical spine has an equally distributed tissue support for each vertebrae. I would like to hear from some of the family on this question, which is, indeed, a hard nut to crack.

Teall

Dr. Teall in His Jinrikisha.

Dr. Teall in the Orient.

The following characteristic message explains itself:

Teall, was a right good Injun.

Within the reservation fence.

And did not wander hence.

Dr. Teall in the Orient.

He was a right good Injun.

He gardened in the wampum.

He started on a run.

And now he's East of Suez.

With all its joyous fun catalogued by R. Kipling in his justly cerebrated history, not to mention typhon and monsoon; the revolutionist, and insurrector; polyonic plague and small pox; harri-karri, Jiu Jitsu and the Gaita.

Futur Teall, Manila, March 19th.

M. D.'s Keep Up Persecution of Dr. Pellette

As a great many of the profession are interested in knowing how I came out in my case which was to be tried this April term of court, I will give some details.

The case came up in court this week, and my lawyers, Sam Jones of Lyons, Kan., and Charles Williams of Hutchinson, Kan., have convinced the court that we had no case against me, and the judge decided to throw it out of court. However, the State asked for more time (the case has been hanging fire since last year) and while the judge notified the State that he had no grounds for a case, yet he would give them sixty days to bring in evidence, and thirty days more for our case. This I found with the fact that the eleventh rib has but very little anterior support, which allows the eleventh vertebrae to go anteriorly. The two vertebrae (tenth and eleventh dorsal) being displaced thus is the only way an impacted lesion can be formed.

Dr. Fryette's third question is one that has often bothered me. I have noticed the frequency of the axis rotating posteriorly on the right side more often than on the left, and am utterly unable to account for the difference. Can you find out, the cervical spine has an equally distributed tissue support for each vertebrae. I would like to hear from some of the family on this question, which is, indeed, a hard nut to crack.

Patient at McNary Bros.' Sanitarium.

Under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up under the circumstances, and the family and relatives held no one to blame. However, the state of M. D.'s and our county attorney, who is their tool and instrument, as it were, has made me feel I will be tried again, and that the death they had me arrested, charged with maliciously killing this woman. My trial, as I have said, came up at this April term of District Court, and the judge practically dismissed the case without allowing it to go to trial. It now as to what has brought this all on, I will tell you what my different attorneys and friends and others have found out. This is a new frontier town made up

A Chance for the Wise Man.

Six hundred assorted magazines imprinted with card and delivered for $10.50. Build up practice in the summer. I have arranged that some of the advertising will be done in the fall. Let the magazines work for you while you are resting or "vacating" and there will be plenty of work waiting for you when you are ready to take hold again. See page 14.

A Patient's Definition.

In reply to a friendly demand: Well, you need good faith! You need you well quick. Even though you're quite sick, but his methods are not slings and arrows. U. B. Koch, Surgeon, Patient at McNary Bros.' Sanitarium.
The Osteopathic Physician

Published on the 15th of Every Month by
The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
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Entered as second-class matter April 7th, 1909, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1897.

Editorial

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!
How to live, let each find where they will

Vol. XXI. MAY, 1912. No. 5.

DR. WILEY AND OSTEOPATHY.

At a hearing in Washington, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, April 24, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly of the Bureau of Chemistry, or "Pure Food Department," characterized osteopathy as a "pure fraud." He is quoted as saying:

"I don't believe in the creed of osteopathy. It has no school; it has no scientific basis; it is a pure fraud," said Dr. Wiley. "They sometimes succeed, but are successful because they don't stick to their creed. The idea about the displacement of the cervical vertebrae is absurd. If you can't explain the cure, then you will be the osteopath."

The newspapers seized on this sensational testimony and it appeared in special dispatches with big headlines such as "Osteopathy: Pure Fraud, Says Wiley," "The Case of the Allopaths," etc. Coming from a man who has been regarded as an expert and a champion of fair play and honesty, many people have undoubtedly given these remarks of Dr. Wiley's serious thought, and even those who have been benefited by osteopathy and thus proven its worth have felt some misgivings as to the soundness of their faith.

We regret exceedingly that such remarks have come from Dr. Wiley. We have always regarded him as progressive and broadminded as well as courageous and firm in conviction. This wild outbreak against osteopathy shows him to be, after all, deep dyed in allopathic prejudice and ignorance. It is another instance that proves conclusively impossible it is for the average man of allopathic persuasion and training to regard the cure of disease from any point of view other than that of his own and be as a millstone on their schools of healing.

The research fund.

The board of trustees of the A. T. Still Research Institute are pushing their work vigorously, and with good success. Dr. C. M. Turner Hallstedt, of Cleveland, who has been largely devoting an immense amount of energy to the proposition, estimates that possibly four thousand members of the profession will contribute one dollar a month under the special proposition proposed some time ago. The regular monthly income together with the special "building" fund the Chicago D. O.'s hope to raise would make it possible to build the institute on its own and be on running basis next winter. If each individual will do his or her part and keep the faith, the Government Bureau, and other drug less healers, the Illinois State Board of Health in regard to the number of persons taking the various examinations with the percentages who passed and failed to pass. The report says that of 187 osteopaths and other drug less healers who appeared for examination only 61 were successful. Newspapers throughout the state and country have displayed headlines such as "Osteopathic Make Poor Showing," etc., it being assumed apparently that the majority of the 179 applicants were osteopaths. Newspaper comments on this phase of the proposition are too numerous to arouse the suspicion that some special effort had been made to cast reflection on the matter. At any rate, the fact remains that the 187 osteopaths and drug less healers who passed and failed to pass. The report says that of 179 applicants who appeared for examination only 61 were successful. Newspapers throughout the state and country have displayed headlines such as "Osteopathic Make Poor Showing," etc., it being assumed apparently that the majority of the 179 applicants were osteopaths. Newspaper comments on this phase of the proposition are too numerous to arous
THE BUSINESS SIDE OF PRACTICE

The purely business side of practice is too often almost entirely neglected and seldom gets the attention it deserves. The average doctor becomes so engrossed in the study of his science and its practical application that he overlooks many details that would tend to better success, financially, and greater enjoyment in his work. On this page we want to discuss such things as the keeping of case records and accounts; office equipments and furnishings; arrangements of offices and treating rooms; conveniences for callers and patients, etc. We shall welcome suggestions from doctors as to the methods they have found satisfactory, and also information from manufacturers of physicians' furniture and equipment. Anything that will make an office more attractive in appearance, or more convenient, or any system or method by which business efficiency may be increased will be germane and acceptable.

A Successful Method of Taking Care of Treatment Gowns

In regard to ideas on office equipment, I am going to give you two which I am using:

First, my sense of the eternal fitness of things precludes, the idea of a lot of treatment gowns of all styles, colors and previous condition of servitude strung up on hooks about my office or dressing room. I had two dozen boxes made at the box manufacturers 3½ x 10 x 19 inches, i.e., the size of an ordinary shirt box. They were covered with what is known as cartridge paper, cloth bound edges, and cost me $4.25 for the two dozen. Each woman patient is allotted a box and requested to bring her own gown, hair brush and comb, etc., as she desires, and these things are kept, of course, for her individual use. I have half a dozen of my own for occasional or new patients, or those Bohemian natures who are willing to wear any old gown or use a public comb and brush. The boxes are labeled on the front with adhesive labels and each patient is given her box as she enters the dressing room. They are kept on a shelf in a neat array. The arrangement is highly appreciated and I have had many satisfactory comments on it. Before I got these boxes made I used empty shirt boxes of uniform size obtained at the haberdasher's; but they are likely to be soiled and are not strongly made.

A simple system of keeping a combined history and account card:

I shall have to show a sample card which will explain itself. Each card carries its account for six months, when, if the account continues, a second card is attached to the original by a common O. K. paper fastener. These cards are filed in an ordinary card index box such as are sold by all stationers. I should prefer a card which would carry a full year's account, but have not found a box of sufficient size to accommodate such. The history side of card is intentionally left blank to accommodate variations in the length of space under the heads of history, diagnosis, examination, treatment, etc. This having a brief history on the opposite side of the account, I find very convenient. The daily professional work is charged in a common date book from day to day and posted on the card at night. These blanks cost me $1.50 for 500, and are the best I have ever had.—Dr. A. J. C. Saunier, Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN SMITH—123 Broad St.—Ae. 50—Jan. 15, '11.
Slipped and fell on sidewalk five days ago.
Has had severe pain in left hip extending to knee.
Walks with difficulty.

EXAM.—Left Innom.—post.

TREAT.—Reduction of lesions—Hot water bag to lumbar region—Rest.

"History" side of Dr. Saunier's Record Card.

"Account" Side of Dr. Saunier's Record Card.

Send your advance notices and have them listed in this department. Please use separate sheet of paper.


Kirkville, Missouri, May 24th and 25th, annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Osteopathic Association.


The Osteopathic Physician

Wisconsin

Association News Column

Last Call
for
the
Green Bay Meeting
Wednesday-Thursday, June 5th, 6th

Osteopathic Technique Clinics
Dr. D. W. ROBERTS
Des Moines Still College

The Osteopathic Needs in the Surgical Field

The Importance of a Proper Technique and Correct Interpretations of Urinary Findings

Obstetrics and Gynecology

No Banquet, But a Boat Ride on the Bay

Fooling our Fares

All Osteopaths Welcome

Short Suggestions
For Newspaper Publicity

We will show under this head short newspaper articles or items that we consider creditable and also articles suggested for such use.

Osteopathy is a science of curing disease without the use of drugs in any form. Its methods are distinctly different from those of any other therapeutic science and have nothing in common with massage or other mechanical methods. The rubbing and patting of massage is not osteopathy. However, there are self-styled osteopaths who, in their ignorance of the principles, perhaps use massage and other very unscientific manipulations and methods. Osteopathy results depend entirely upon the intelligent, scientific application of thoroughly established principles, by manipulations.

If someone, through ignorance or design, has told you that osteopathy is massage or has other manipulations.

Used by Dr. Charles D. Finley, Atlantic, Iowa.

Some Correspondence with Dr. Wiley

Offer to Furnish Dr. Wiley With Data.

In regard to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's opinion of osteopathy, it would be easy to reconcile this expression with the rank and file of the "Regulars," but somehow I have always thought Dr. Wiley could not stoop to such depths of sentiment; that at least his name has always been so high that it has never been possible for him to have done this is almost enough to make a fair-minded person lose faith in the sincerity of osteopathic thinking.

I would think you are saying when you brand osteopathy a "fad or fancy" is that if you have given me occasion to consider you somewhat of a zealot, as you perhaps think you know what you are saying when you brand osteopathy a "fad or fancy" I am to judge its worth in the same way you have given me occasion to consider you narrow and bigoted as an osteopath. The so-called regulars I think you may say that my opinion of you has always been of the highest; you have given me occasion to consider you narrow and bigoted as a regular. I can only say that I have always thought Dr. Wiley could not stoop to such depths of sentiment; that at least his name has always been so high that it has never been possible for him to have done this is almost enough to make a fair-minded person lose faith in the sincerity of osteopathic thinking.

If you have a book worth reading, you can always get business and make it pay. We are all in the "regulars," but somehow I have always thought Dr. Wiley could not stoop to such depths of sentiment; that at least his name has always been so high that it has never been possible for him to have done this is almost enough to make a fair-minded person lose faith in the sincerity of osteopathic thinking.

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

Bovine Supplies all this as no Beef Extract Can. It raises the Opossum Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

Bovine 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 our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors

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Old-Time Practitioner Passes On.

Dr. Julia C. Clarke, one of the early practitioners in Kansas Osteopathic Association, passed away on April 4th. After a brief illness, she was 68 years old and graduated in the class of 1899, Boston Institute of Osteopathy. Dr. Clarke was of fine build and had a kindliness and frankness to the science of osteopathy, and one of its most enthusiastic workers. She was a member of the A. O. A., the New England Osteopathic Association, Massachusetts State Society and the American Osteopathic Association. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Boston Osteopathic Society, held May 16th, a resolution of respect and appreciation was passed.

Seventh District Iowa Meeting.

The Iowa Seventh District Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at Des Moines, March 26th. The programme included the following: “Amenorrhea,” Dr. Bertha Gates, Ames; “Cervix,” Dr. D. S. Jackman, Des Moines; Discussion of Bowel Conditions, Dr. D. E. McAlpin, Boise; Lesions and Technique, Dr. T. F. Weir, Winterstet; The Osteopathic Concept, Dr. E. C. Thompson, Des Moines. A resolution favoring the establishment of an independent examining board in Iowa was passed. Dr. D. W. Roberts, of Des Moines, was elected president, and Dr. Bertha Gates, of Ames, was elected secretary and treasurer.

Western Pennsylvania Meeting.

The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held its regular semi-annual meeting and banquet at the West Baden Hotel, Fishburg, April 24th. A large attendance from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio were present and interesting addresses and demonstrations were given by Dr. Wm. Roberts, of Greensburg, Dr. Bashine, of Grove City, and Dr. Dinsmore, of Pittsburg. About seventy-five were present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Noyes Gaylord, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Dr. L. S. Irwin, of Washington, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Mary Compton, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Dr. Silas Dinsmore, Pittsburgh—Mary Compton, D. O., Secretary.
The Osteopathic Physician

For Sale—Practice located in suburbs of Pittsburgh, Pa.; ten minutes from center of city. Practitioner cannot accept his $5,280.00 cash. Reason for selling given to buyer. —Address A. B. C., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

We are not waging any war on osteopathic physicians, as we are respecting their professional work. We are able, however, to defend our position whenever called upon to do so, and we are ready to present testimonial to them as medical examiners.—A. D. Cloyd, Secretaries.

American Travelers Fair in Attitude.

Dr. Bruce C. Conkright, of Chillicothe, gives us the following experience:

Several years ago the oldest brother was taken sick and I attended him. After he recovered he sent his son, who was attending the Texas Osteopathic Association of Indianapolis, a health insurance company, and the boy had filled out the claim certificate the company paid the claim in the amount of $100, which is a fact that he had been attended by an osteopath. On April 11 another brother wrote to the secretary of the company asking what stand the American Travelers took regarding this case. The company sent a copy of the secretary's reply, which I am just in receipt of yesterday. I will say in its letter that we recognize osteopathic doctors, but those only who are in practice and who are approved by the fact that the osteopathic treatment must be given in a great many cases and we pay claims frequently on the work of the osteopathic doctor.—H. E. Sheets, Secretary, April 12th.

Importance of Physical Examination for Children.

An authority on spinal deformity advises that the use of the spinal appliance made at Jamesport, N. Y., by the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company, in all cases of what is designated as "adolescent" or "spinal" complaint in children, the importance of proper support and special exercises and the advising of parents of their duty in consulting the family physician, the best means of controlling the condition of children at least twice a year. Physicians should instruct their patients in the necessity of having the pupils fit the individual, as a denk too high or too low is a frequent cause of the spine in the growing child. The eyes should be tested occasionally, as astigmatism cannot be assisted by glasses, and pupils of the same age should be considered. The careful examination of all possible causes of the symptoms, such as headache, is absolutely necessary. The symptoms should be thoroughly understood, and all information concerning the condition of the child should be gathered.

Short Suggestion for Newspaper Publicity.

"How can it be relieved?"—Used by Dr. L. D. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.

Short Suggestions for Newspaper Publicity.

It is not necessary to buy a large intelligence but to have a person that saraparilla and such things frequently taken to "enrich" or "purify" the blood absolutely impoverished and corrupt it. There is no such thing as "blood medicines." Osteopathic manipulations, which restore the human body to normal form and functioning, supplemented with good food, normal exercise and hygienic living, are the only known way to make a good, wholesome blood supply and secure its proper circulation.

The osteopathic way back to health is to examine the human machine carefully, to find out what exaggerates or depresses vital processes and change the irritation and determine whether it is local or reflex, and then to cure the irritation which is the cause of the disease without what proves to be the commonest form of disease. There is no machinery or mechanical interferences between tissues—displacement, constriction, congestion, etc., which the osteopath proceeds to remove in his characteristic way. This done, and the body put right again, the body will be "free of blood medicines."—Used by Dr. Chas. D. Ray, Le Mars, Ia.

"Are You Going to Attend the A. O. A. Tax reforms.

The twelfth annual convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association was held at Forth Worth, April 24 and 25, 1912. The executive board and program were excellent. Cerebro-spinal meningitis came in this discussion and the fact that there was no known logical cure for this disease. Automobiles were over the unsanitary roads and there was a very enjoyable banquet at the Hotel Westminster, which was the place of meeting for 1918. Officers elected were: President, Dr. L. S. She . (Phoenix, Ariz.); vice-president, Dr. W. G. McVoy; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. E. Hope; first assistant secretary, Miss Ennis; second vice-president, Dr. George A. Wells, 12

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A very important and practical book for students and the general reader, covering the whole field of discussion in a thorough and definite manner.


New Thought and Psycho-Review, London, Eng.: "New light is thrown upon the study and every phase of the subject is discussed in a lucid manner."

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A popular explanation for the infa. Proves osteopathy to be a safe and effective method for all acute diseases. Corrects a widespread and deep rooted misunderstanding.

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The Most Beautiful Table in Existence

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The single adjustment (one-half inch spiral spring.)
The friction clutch.
The traction device. (Traction with manipulation.)
The only one in existence.

The log books.
Anchor strap.
Grip and control feature.
Stability.
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Appearance. (Many parts are nickel-plated.)

Valuable aid in detecting rigidity in an individual joint
or in groups of joints.

The marked beneficial effect of traction with manipulation
upon the circulation to the spinal structures can only be fully appreciated by those who have used it.

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.

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KIRKSVILLE, MO.

June Osteopathic Health a “Special Sense” Number

The June number of Osteopathic Health is devoted largely to articles on the special senses. The lead story is “How Osteopathy Cures Many Eye Troubles,” followed by “Why Osteopathy Is Good for Deafness and Auricular Ills,” and then an article on nose troubles entitled: “A Word of Warning Against Nose Tinkering.” In “Osteopathy Has Notable Success with Throat Troubles,” attention is called to the special success of osteopathy in throat troubles and to the fact that many professional singers and speakers now avail themselves of osteopathic treatment regularly as a safeguard.

This number will undoubtedly prove valuable in helping to build up practice in these special classes of cases. The public is not at all familiar with osteopathy’s scope in this direction, but diseases of the special senses are something that the osteopath can usually handle with a very gratifying degree of success.

This number presents a splendid opportunity to do some effective educational work and to build up some very desirable special practice. The articles are all written in entertaining style, and presenting as they do a phase of osteopathy that has been but slightly emphasized of late, they will appeal to the prospective patient with particular force and interest. This is just what is needed for summer distribution when something out of the ordinary is needed to direct and hold attention to reading matter of any kind.

The June number also contains a good article on the treatment of piles; a short article on “Some Forms of Goitre Cured,” and a fine illustration of the osteopathic idea as applied to liver treatment. A striking instance of the success of osteopathic treatment for tumor of the breast is related, and there are a few timely words on constipation.

The issue appears in a new pretty art cover design, and undoubtedly presents a really exceptional piece of osteopathic literature for summer distribution. Only a limited edition has been printed, and to those who wish to make use of it must place their orders promptly.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago.

Door Plates Give Satisfaction

I received today the brass door plate, which appears to me a very nice piece of work. I am sure that I appreciate it very much, and desire to express my thanks for it.—Dr. W. E. Smith, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, May 3d.

I have received the brass “Osteopath” door plate, and I wish to thank you very much for it. It is both appropriate and useful, and could be used to good advantage in any osteopathic office.—Dr. M. R. Cockrell, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29th.

Door plate received. Please accept my hearty thanks. It is very artistic, and I admire it very much.—Dr. F. E. Avery, Erie, Pa., May 1st.

I want to thank you for the “Osteopath” door plate received a few days ago. It is very neat and attractive, as well as practical.—Dr. R. J. Dunbar, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7th.

Special “Limited” Summer Sale

For a limited time, we offer a limited supply of magazines limited to one special assortment, at a remarkably low price:

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Imprinted with card and delivered all charges paid. Build summer practice now and lay the foundation for better business in the fall and winter. It is a poor plan to neglect or forget your patients or possible patients in the summer. There is no excuse for failing to “keep in touch” with your patients, as you can get considerable orders at this price. We can supply about 20 doctors with this special assortment—first come, first served. Make your reservation today. Mailing list taken care of if you wish.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago.

A Further Word About the Door Plate

Our supply of door plates is limited. Our special offer is that one plate will be presented to each new annual contractor who orders copies or more of Osteopathic Health, per month. In making this special offer to new annual contractors, we do not want to exclude our present contractors who have not yet received a plate, and any new contractor sending in an order for an extra 100 copies or more of the June or July issue will be presented with a plate. The quality and appearance of this door plate, as per plate, has surprised many who have received it. It is a strictly high grade article, and even in large quantities is expensive. It is the most likely proposition ever made in connection with Osteopathic Health, and if you want to participate you must act quickly as our stock will not last long.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co., 215 South Market St., Chicago.

Dr. Charles and Edith Dejarin have removed their offices from Toronto to Suite 25, Frances Block, Fort William, Canada, and also have a branch office at Ben­gers Block, Fort Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. C. W. Wright, of Charelston, Pa., has changed his office address from 219 McKee Building to 214 Tallow­field avenue.

Dr. A. C. McDaniel, of Oakland, Calif., has removed his offices from 900 to 313-314 Union Savings Bank Building.

Dr. Margaret Rogers, of Champaign, Ill., has been ill with mumps and a complication of ailments, but she is now able to be back at her office.

Dr. Florence Roades, formerly of Richmond, Ind., and sister-in-law of Dr. E. E. Townsend, of that city, had a very successful experience in throat cases, and, after the morning of April 20 and spread so rapidly that Dr. Roades had difficulty in making her work.

Dr. E. M. Thomas, son of Dr. W. T. Thomas and Dr. Bertha L. Thomas, is now associated with them in their offices, 814-816 Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Alice N. Willard, of Norfolk, Va., is spending a month at Old Point Comfort, but she visits Norfolk nearly every day.

Dr. A. W. Woman, formerly of Waukegan, Ill., but now of Freystorp, has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but we understand he is now convalescing.

Dr. A. J. Barnett, of Rogers, Ark., reports that they have had only one death in the city. He says that he got his share of the fever and was not very well for a time but they were sick no longer than twenty-one days, and no deaths or serious complications. He states that getting obstetrical practice, and from March 9 to March 16 had three cases, all of which were quite normal and without complications, but the babies are doing well.

A branch of the Wisconsin Humane Society was organized at Pont du Lac last month, and Dr. E. J. Breitman was elected president.

Dr. Charles M. LaRue, of Lancaster, Ohio, is the for­merly of a fine 1912 Overland Roadster which he says he is using to good advantage in his practice.

Dr. Mary E. Morgan has changed her address from Gustine to Paso Robles, California, where she will prob­ably spend the summer. It is one of the finest health resorts in California.

Dr. W. E. Smith, formerly registrar of the Massa­chusetts College of Osteopathy, has decided to locate at Winston, Georgia. He already has a temporary office at 711 Third Street, to which his practice is now de­veloping in good shape.

Dr. O. O. Sneeker, who some time ago sold his practice at Nashville, Pat., to Mr. H. L. Odle, has gone to Detroit, Michigan, and has given his interest to Dr. W. E. Smith, who is at present the owner of the practice. He states that he is very much interested in osteopathy and is working hard to build up a practice which will do him credit. The others are interested in the business and they are looking to it with the idea of making it one of the most successful practices in the country. They have already had some very successful cases and are looking forward to a bright future.

Dr. E. T. Decker, who recently located in the offices of Drs. Hutchinson & Hutchinson, at 92 Broad­way, Los Angeles, has had a very successful practice. Drs. Hutchinson are going to Los Angeles, California, where they expect to locate, and Dr. Sneeker has purchased their office, furniture and practice.
Dr. E. C. Bass, one of the speakers, his subject being "Object of the League."
Osteopathic Health for June Includes

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How Osteopathy is Good for Deafness and Auricular Ills
A Word of Warning Against Nose Tinkering
Osteopathy Has Notable Success With Throat Troubles
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