Osteopathy in the Cure and Prevention of Neurasthenia


The value of these interchanges of experiences, ideas and personal deductions cannot be overestimated, especially as osteopathy has no historical compilation of therapeutic facts.

There are three important reasons why this subject is of vital interest to the present day osteopath, viz. because of its recent origin, being a disease unknown until 1913 in the memory of most of us, gave it name and place in therapeutic history; because other therapeutic agents have not as yet been able to successfully cope with it; and because osteopathy is not only a treatment, but the specific treatment in the cure of this disease.

I have studied this subject thoroughly not because it is a disease in the care of which medical agencies are weak, and the use of drugs, according to the best authorities, of no avail, but because of its vital importance at this time to so many Americans, whose unconscious trea as nervous prostration or neurasthenia. I say without fear of successful contradiction that the cure and prevention of nervous prostration, the great middle ground between health on the one hand and the asylum on the other, will be productive of as great and lasting results as the extermination of any of the present day scourges, tuberculosis, cancer and syphilis not excepted.

The best authorities agree that this disease has two primary causes grouped as hereditary and acquired. My inability to find sufficient data to establish sequence of neurasthenia being inherited makes it impossible for me to agree to this classification. So far as I am able to discover, some children inherit weaker constitutions than others. These children simply differ from others in that a lesser degree of overtaxation will produce the symptoms classified as neurasthenia. For a better understanding of the treatment, I would make the classification neurasthenia and pernicious neurasthenia, as the anaemias are classified. The first group to include the sequence of overtaxation, through the various stages of muscular contraction, unequal circulation, deranged digestion, impaired elimination (with the consequent retention of toxic products), the loss of spinal contour, and the attendant intervertebral impingement. From this condition the patient will be able of his own power of recuperation to restore a normal condition when the cause, overtaxation, is removed. The second group would include those cases which are unable to regain normal health when the overtaxation has been discontinued, because they have the "vicious circle." This produces a condition whereby the interference with the nerve force to the vital organs, so weakens them that they cannot regain the power necessary to start anew the whole machinery, necessary to restore nourishment to the brain.

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In my opinion this constitutes the dividing line between the two groups. Neurasthenia is pernicious or not according as we find a clonic or tonic spasm of the erector spine structures.

The tonic spasm will automatically be relaxed when the overstrain has been removed. Its relaxation will permit the nutrition to be returned to the intervertebral discs, which will be restored to their normal size, shape and consistency. This in turn will restore the normal contour of the spine, the vertebral alignment and remove intervertebral impingement of the nerves. The removal of this impingement will restore normal nerve force to the organs supplied by these nerves. Physiological activity will result, normal elimination be established, toxic ferments eliminated and a healthy condition follow.

This is the patient who will get well with a change of scene and temporary freedom from care.

Such is not the case with the pernicious type. It requires definite and specific, active and passive anatomical mechanics to convert a clonic spasm of structure into a tonic spasm, in order that the above mentioned sequelae may be reduced. We must break the "vicious circle." This requires the regional knowledge of anatomy of the structures involved, that only the osteopath is familiar with. Hence my reason for having said that osteopathy is not only a system of treatment, but the specific treatment in the cure of neurasthenia.
The most successful methods of treatment have consciously or unconsciously been directed by the laws of physical nature: the laws of years of persistent and conscientious research.

For example, practically all authorities in their paragraphs on treatment, lay stress on exercise, diet, and drugs—by the use of which it is permitted until they are able to ride horse-back and play golf. The physician does this empirically. The reason why golf, for instance, is probably accepted as the best exercise for the rheumatic patient is because it is the nearest to accomplishing what the osteopath does. The shift of system which is held before the stroke, produces extension, compression and slight torsion of the spine. The stroke itself produces radical torsion, concomitant with some other movements, and is therapeutically valuable in neurasthenia in proportion as this sequence of exertion will rest and tone the intervertebral disc its nutrition from the reservoir located in the erector spinae structure. Osteopaths, many of us have been convinced of the statement that the cure depends on the restoration of intervertebral motion as the prime requisite. This is well and good, but it is also true that in any system of explanation to the laity or the scientist of how and why successful and permanent results are obtained.


With the scientific knowledge of these and their respective bearing on the ultimate and possible course of these cases, we are able to gain the absolute mastery. Each victory will give you added courage and enthusiasm, for you will have become an even greater benefactor in restoring a fellow-soldier to the great army engaged in universal progress and victory, than if you had succeeded in a drawing-room movement. You do not always realize his usefulness, and persists in clinging to his place in the ranks, and by his victory impedes his progress, while the other is beyond such error.

It is only necessary in an audience like this to refer hurriedly to the anatomy, physiology and surgery in connection with the intervertebral disc or the cartilage foramen. The disc, located in the erector spinae structure, and the vertebra from the alimentary canal. From the cortex we have a picture of the abnormal functioning of definite parts of the body. All this abnormality as outlined by authorities of repute, I find that they picture a sequence which would ensue from lesions in the eyes and ears, from the abnormal functioning of the muscles of the eye, the cardiac and stomachic centers, enteric peristalsis and the organs of the respiratory system, all straightening the spine would, from the laws of physics, bring impingement on just these centers. This is more than a coincidence.

As regards the anatomy of the disease in question, a study of the symptoms as outlined in this paper will indicate the plane to which we are discussing. In passing, it might not be amiss to refer to the one point in which osteopaths are credited with being excellent anatomists and objective diagnosticians. Let us often ask ourselves this question: "Are we worthy of the title of Osteopath?" Also, would it not be worth while to refer hurriedly to the anatomy, physiology and surgery, which we are to add a little more to the curriculum of our students?

By the insertion of an ordinary cedar pencil with only a small fraction of the supportive power of the normal disc, it was impossible to obliterate the intervertebral foramén by simply working the combination in a "to and fro" manner, in the true sense of the word, following the hydraulic principle of the disc, combining as it does, the greatest degree of motion and economy of efficiency.

Now for the application of a few other principles which will add to our efficiency in the care of these cases. In surgery, as we have seen, the bone is reduced by pressure, with the patient in the position in which the subluxation occurred and reversing the force which caused it, and is able to move without a derangement of organic structure is not always realized. The tenderness over the vertebrae, for instance, is not always realized, and persists in clinging to his place in the ranks, and by his presence impedes his progress, while the other is beyond such error.

There are four phases of the pathology, structural and physiological, worthy of enumeration: 1. The lesion must produce absolute loss of motion. 2. The lesion must produce spasm of contraction with attendant circulatory changes. Second, the withered, wrinkled condition, due to the permanent pressure of the nerve, the insulation of Schwan, with consequent lesioning of the size of the nerve (as in the case of the kidneys where comparison is possible.) I have seen the nerve going to one kidney less than one-third the size of the branch to the other. Third, the change at the seat of the lesions involved in the length and condition of the capsular ligament binding the vertebra together at or near the intervertebral foramen, and agglutinated. Fourth the cellular changes in the disc itself. Here the cartilage cells that have been eliminated from the disc is the shape from that of spheres filled with and surrounded by a viscous liquid and encased in the space between the vertebra, by the capsule, ligaments and muscular structure, all working together, with its attendant loss of elasticity and its hydraulic, supportive principle.

How can the vertebra be restored to its normal shape from that of spheres filled with and surrounded by a viscous liquid and encased in the space between the vertebra, by the capsule, ligaments and muscular structure, all working together, with its attendant loss of elasticity and its hydraulic, supportive principle.

I hope that the osteopaths will give us a picture of the abnormal functioning of definite parts of the body.

In the technique of restoration of these divisions, the laws are to be found in the relationship of the organ to the nature of the lesion. This is my reason. Why suddenly overtake these binding ligaments, so constructed that the anterior capsular ligament, a normal anterior capsular deflection, a normal posterior dorsal deflection and an anterior lumbar deflection, when the condition of restoration of the lesion cannot be suddenly restored to sufficient anatomic power to occupy the space such as that the efficiency of these ligaments would produce. Shipbuilding, in the same principle of physics in trueing a mast with the deck: First, they block the base of the mast and then at just the halvards on either side, repeating the process until the relative positions are true.
The Osteopathic Physician

The Convention Program

Monday, August 4th.
10:00 a.m.—Inaugural Address; Address of Welcome, President's Address, Dr. C. B. Atzen.
11:00 a.m.—Probable Mechanism of Body Defense in Infections, Dr. W. B. Meacham; Discussion, Dr. Chas. H. Spencer, Dr. Thos. J. Howerton, Dr. J. Deason.

Tuesday, August 5th.
9:00 a.m.—Gastritis, Osteopathic Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment, Dr. D. S. Jackson; Demonstration, Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, Dr. L. A. Bumstead.
10:00 a.m.—Practical Application of Osteopathic Hygiene, Dr. Orren E. Smith; Discussion, Dr. E. E. Moon.
11:45 a.m.—The Milder Grades of Anemia, Dr. Louisa Burns.
1:00 p.m.—Report of A. T. Still Research Institute.

Wednesday, August 6th.
Celebration of the “Old Doctor’s” 58th anniversary.

Thursday, August 7th.
9:00 a.m.—Faulty Posture and Its Relations to Osteopathic Conditions—Dr. Ernest C. Bond; Discussion, Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Dr. Ella Still.
9:45 a.m.—Question Box, Gynecology, Dr. M. E. Clark.
10:15 a.m.—Round Table Pediatrics, Moderator, Dr. W. C. Brigham; Discussion, Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, Dr. D. Ella McNicol.
11:00 a.m.—Report of Legislative Committee.

Friday, August 8th.
9:00 a.m.—Generic Internal Secretions, Dr. Ernest E. Tucker; Discussion, Dr. C. W. Procotor, Dr. Geo. E. Webber; Dr. F. M. Schwarzel.
10:00 a.m.—Round Table Acute Diseases, Moderator, Dr. Wm. D. McNary; Discussion, Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, Dr. D. Ella McNicol.
10:45 a.m.—Main Points of Weakness of the Profession, Dr. George Still; Clinics, Dr. George Still.

Afternoon Demonstrations in Technic.

Demonstrations of Technic will be given in the afternoons, in sections, by: Dr. Frank C. Farmer, Dr. Earle S. Willard, Dr. Arthur D. Becker, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Dr. C. W. Johnson, Dr. W. H. Hofsees, Dr. C. E. Link, Dr. S. H. Bright, Dr. Jennette Hubbard Bolles, Dr. Edith Ashmore, Dr. Ethel Louise Burner, Dr. Jose- phine R. Draper, Dr. Susie F. Bright, Dr. C. S. H. Raps, Dr. P. V. Aaronson, Dr. A. S. Hollis, Dr. H. W. Forbes, Dr. K. L. Seaman, Dr. J. J. Pierce, and Dr. P. H. McCull.

Special Sections.

Monday, 2:00 p.m.—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Five Sections in Technic.

Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.—Orthopedics, Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dr. Kendric Smith, Dr. Otis F. Akin, Dr. E. M. Downing. Five Sections in Technic.

Thursday, 2:00 p.m.—Orthopedics, Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dr. Kendric Smith, Dr. Otis F. Akin, Dr. E. M. Downing. Five Sections in Technic.

Friday, 2:00 p.m.—Six Sections in Technic.
In answer to the insistent requests on the part of many physicians for instruction in the work of spinal adjustment, I take pleasure in announcing a special class, open to doctors and drug physicians of the city to teach them the therapeutic world is nowhere more clearly revealed than in the increasing number of osteopathic practitioners who are coming to the profession, and who are all more than pleased, and are getting results that they never dreamed possible.

The idea that physicians should know all medicine and not that they are the only method whereby the profession can hold their patients and prevent them straying to the "irregulars."
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The Osteopathic Physician

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A physician writes me as follows:

“I have been practicing medicine for the past eighteen years but have endeavored to keep up with the progress of the age. I devote myself exclusively to office work and now use the various mechanical methods in the treatment of disease. I am however very favorably impressed with chiropractic and am inclined to believe that it supersedes all the others.”

Read the enclosed circular which gives the views of a prominent medical authority on the subject, and then decide to avail yourself of this opportunity to learn this interesting work.

All inquiries will be cheerfully answered.

The nerve of this “chiropractor” is second only to his ignorance of the copyright law and its penalties. Dr. Smith has sent a copy of the reprint to the New York Medical Journal and called their attention to the flagrant and obnoxious infringement of their copyright, and there is no doubt but what the publishers will deal with him in the proper manner.

The copyright being owned by the publishers, they are the only ones who can proceed against this man in court for infringement, but if their action is not sufficient, Dr. Smith may, himself, seek an injunction to restrain this man from publishing the statement that he gives in the instruction in technique “as mentioned in the above article.”

Dr. Smith has given the Philadelphia osteopaths authority to act in his name in any way they wish to this end.

A year ago Dr. Smith procured an injunction restraining a Boston M. D. from circulating a pamphlet containing a quotation from one of his papers read before the American Association of Clinical Research, and putting over it the heading, “Endorses Our Method of Treatment.”

Boston osteopaths, also, are interested in the question of “chiropractic,” as a “college” has just been opened in that city.

As an illustration of the exaggerated and foolish statements that the newspapers will publish when they are put forth under the auspices of the old drug school, an article which appeared in the Philadelphia North American, May 6, is worthy of first rank. It is headed, “Use a Hammer on Spinal Columns to Cure Organs,” and refers to “spondylotherapy” and the so-called wonderful discoveries of Dr. Albert Abrams.

Some physicians who have adopted the new treatment use a pounding instrument called a ‘pleasor,’ but I use an ordinary tack hammer with the head covered with rubber.

“Now, if I wish to contract the heart of a patient, I hammer the seventh cervical vertebra. That produces an action on the organ and brings the desired result almost immediately. If it is necessary to dilate the heart, I pound with my hammer on the spinal column from the eighth to the twelfth dorsal vertebra. The treatment rarely fails.

“As I hammer the spinal column, I can feel the patient’s heart working. The patient should be lying on his back, with his knees drawn up, and the vertebrae of the spinal column with an ordinary tack hammer have brought relief to scores of patients at the Philadelphia Hospital suffering with lung, heart, stomach and liver troubles. The novel treatment is being applied at the institution with remarkable success almost daily by Dr. Myer Solis Cohen, of the X-ray and Treatment room.

If you have lung trouble, and it is essential to have a contraction of those important organs, wonders can be worked in that direction by a little intelligent pounding of your fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae, Dr. Cohen has demonstrated.

If your liver is out of kilter, a few well directed thumps on the eleventh dorsal vertebra will usually aid in restoring the organs to their normal condition. Many patients who had given up hope until they were hampered to test it.

The “tack hammer treatment” bears the scientific name of “Spondylotherapy.” It was discovered, by Dr. Albert Abrams, a noted nerve specialist of San Francisco. Recently Doctor Abrams demonstrated his discovery at the Philadelphia Hospital with the X-ray. Since Doctor Abrams’ clinic, several leading Philadelphia physicians, including Doctor Cohen, have applied the treatment.

“Spondylotherapy,” according to Doctor Cohen, is based upon a sensible and scientific understanding of the various nerve centers that gather about the spinal cord. Nerve centers that control the heart, the stomach, the lungs, liver and spleen are all found in the spinal canal.

“There is a chord of bone which is in the shape of a V, and this bone serves as a sort of guide post in the location of the nerve centers. When these vertebrae are struck with a hammer they cause a vibration of the nerves and a reflex action is produced in the organ which the physician is attempting to treat. The vertebrae of the spinal column serve as sort of guide posts in the location of the nerve centers. When these vertebrae are struck with a hammer they cause a vibration of the nerves and a reflex action is produced in the organ which the physician is attempting to treat. This treatment seems even more wonderful when it is demonstrated under the X-ray. When Doctor Abrams saw his clinic I could see the heart and the aorta, the largest blood vessel coming from the heart of the subject, contracting when Doctor Abrams hammered the seventh vertebra.

It is safe to say that Spondylotherapy is yet in its infancy and that we may expect wonderful results from the treatment in the future. The relief it has given patients at the Philadelphia Hospital has convinced me of its scientific value.

That a physician of standing who claims to be a physician of first rank would permit the publication of such trash shows how desperately anxious the drug physicians are to lead the public to believe that they have not overlooked the importance of manual manipulations and adjustments, and that they have at their command the latest discoveries along this line. It is a belated effort to rob osteopathy of its “thunder,” as it were.

Feeling that the prominence given to this matter was an outrage and unfair to osteopathy, Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, properly sent a letter to the North American, which was published in their issue of May 24. Dr. Snyder’s letter is as follows:

HARMING THE SPINE.

To the Editor of the North American:

The medical profession seems strangely calm in the face of the tremendous “discovery” reported in a recent article in a recent issue of The North American. This told how patients at the Philadelphia Hospital “suffering with lung, heart, liver and stomach troubles” had been greatly relieved by the “scientific hammering of certain vertebrae of the spinal column with an ordinary tack hammer.” This treatment, beautifully named Spondylotherapy, being “based upon a sensible and scientific understanding of the various nerve centers that gather about the spinal cord,”

In these days of progress one is hardly surprised at anything and the news that the medical profession has “discovered” a relation between spinal nerve centers and the various organs of the body is strictly in accordance with the demands of the day. But the tack hammer device is certain to attract attention—from the patients, anyway.

The first thought suggested is that this humble instrument is a happy change from the scalpel and saw; and one can conceive that it might well replace those lethal weapons in a good many instances. Instead of a costly and serious operation, followed by prostration and painful convalescence, a gentle tattoo upon the patient’s back-bone is all that is needed. A course in cabinetmaking or carpet laying will certainly have to be added to the medical curriculum, if graduates are to arrive at the requisite proficiency in the hammer-and-tongs method of correcting functional disorders.

Seriously, the “discovery” bears about the same relation to osteopathy as the shotgun to the blacksmith’s tooth extraction by means of horse pliers does to dentistry.

For centuries scientific experts had observed that associated with disease of any organ there was found a corresponding sensitive area in or surrounding one or more spinal vertebrae. Not until nerve reflexes were discov-
The Osteopathic Physician

The Epistle of Teall, the Apostle, to the Buffalolians

1. And it came to pass that a message was sent to the Apostle asking that he come and speak to the people.

2. But he girded up his loins and journeyed hence through a fair land until he came unto a mighty city beside a great water.

3. And his coming was at eventide, when the city was shut that no malefactor might not enter, so he raised his staff to shine upon the gate that it might open and he enter, saying: "Seal me, O Guard, from before the knock that I may obtain entrance into your city?" to which the guard lifted up his voice in reply, "You don't have to, the knocking is done already."

4. And the gate was opened and the Apostle passed through until he came unto an Inn kept by a Sentry. And the Sentry, being shamed and aghast, did eat and slake his thirst, which was like a mighty desert, from the bounty within.

5. After his fatigue had passed he spoke unto his brethren saying: "Listen to the voice of wisdom which cometh from the mouth of antiquity.

6. Beloved, behold how good it is to dwell together having peace even if necessary to fight for it.

7. Love thy neighbor osteopath as thyself.

8. Blessed is he who taketh not the pill, for his days shall be long in the land.

9. Avoid the ways of the mixer, for his cause is a sheep's wool, and he knoweth not the source.

10. Rub not that ye be not rubbed, for whosoever rubs is not an osteopath.

11. It is commanded that ye live up to the teachings of the Prophet Still and not wander henceward.

12. How sharper than a serpent's tooth is an ungrateful patient, yet are they thicker than a summer fly around a mess of pottage.

13. Verily it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a pill doctor to find his way through a town.

14. Consider the chiro of the town: he told little neither does he have to think, yet Solomon in all his wisdom had little on the chiro.

15. Let us hold fast the faith of our profession and shun swindling; for he is faithful that promised.

At the close of the convention a party of fifteen, headed by the genial "Hutch" went down to Pawtucket, to enjoy one of Rhode Island's famous clam bakes. It is needless to say that those osteopaths who live inland from the salt water enjoyed the most and did justice to the bivalves, lobsters, and Chowder.

Dr. Hutchins presided over the post-prandial exercises and had himself appointed as master. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Empire State," Dr. Grant E. Phillips of Schenectady, N. Y., president of the New York State Society. "The Old Deuteronomy," John John Howard of Franklin, Mass.; "Old Rhody," Dr. Norman B. Atty of Springfield, Mass.; "The Ladies," Dr. E. G. Cambert of Boston; "The Oil of the Temple," Dr. Orren E. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind., author of "Our Ex-Presidents," Dr. Ward C. Bryant of Greenfield, Mass.; "Our Boys," Dr. Katheryn Tallant of Boston. Songs and recitations were rendered by Dr. E. Heath Clark of Boston, and Dr. William H. Jones of Marlboro, Mass. The
The Iowa Mix-Up—Who Is to Blame?

The osteopathic profession is too small to indulge in the luxury of factional strife. There has been so much of it in the past, that we thought the profession had learned a lesson, and that the tendency was away from this sort of thing, especially in matters that may relate to the public welfare. But physicians should thrash out our differences in private, and however much opposed they may be to the policy adopted, the minority should bow to the wishes of the majority. We have the foolish and disastrous situation of the profession divided against itself and going before the public without united and harmonious action.

One standard form of law should be adopted in all states, and a physician having passed the examination in one state should be eligible to practice in any other state without further examination. A law something after the style of the one recently proposed in Wisconsin could be made to go into effect at once and be applied.

This bill is an innovation in medical legislation, and is, we believe, the first liberal statesmanlike measure ever recommended by the M. D.'s. It protects the public and keeps up the educational standard of the healing profession and at the same time it does not disbar anyone from attempting to heal sickness if they believe they can prove their ability to do so.

Excepting a provision which provides that no one who has never practiced medicine shall be considered as having had his preliminary training in any school of medicine, the measure represents the will of the majority. It places allopaths, homepaths, osteopaths, chiropractors on the same level, and it gives the public right to practice is concerned, provided they pass the general examination that is provided for. The general branches are: anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, general diagnosis and hygiene.

The supposed Wisconsin law further provides that the basis for license examination shall be medicine, surgery, or osteopathy, the applicant must also have a diploma from a reputable school of his system of healing, one that required at least four years' study, and demands of its students a preliminary education, equal to one year's work in the University of Wisconsin. For his special license the board conducting will be composed of a member of the board representing that branch of healing. If there is no member of the board representing the school of healing the applicant claims to represent, then the board has power to appoint some acknowledged representative member of the system to conduct the examination.

The bill also provides that a person who is not a member of a board or practicing may treat adult persons provided they display written notice of their qualifications or evidence of their ability to practice the art of science of health in Wisconsin. This is a state, liberal law that will appeal to the public. It does not hamper any school of healing in making all the legitimate advertisement it can. It protects the public by assuring them the services of men and women with proper educational equipment. It removes any chance for a claim of discrimination or oppression in precluding those who have not the required educational qualifications for license to practice provided they inform the public as to the status and putting it squarely up to the general public as to whether or not they want to patronize such people.

The proposed law in Iowa which has caused so much trouble was designed to include under its provisions the practice of all medical and manipulative or mechanical therapy. The bill was drawn up under the direction of Dr. S. L. Taylor, of the Iowa Osteopathic Association. It was recommended by Dr. Ella B. Caldwell, president of the Iowa Osteopathic Association in a letter to the profession March 14, 1913.

Dr. C. E. Thompson, Dr. Ella M. Crowley and Dr. S. S. Still of Des Moines, opposed the measure. Letters of opposition were also received from Dr. Atzen, Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. A. G. Hildreth. One of the chief objections to the bill was the elimination of the word "osteopathy." The facts, we believe, as viewed by both sides have been put before the profession of the state in circular letter. We print herewith, Dr. Taylor's explanation of his position, and we should be glad to hear from others.

Dr. S. L. Taylor Explains His Attitude

Recently we made an attempt to have the state legislature of Iowa enact some progressive and constructive legislation, but two or three prominent legislators in the city here misconstrued our motives and conspired with the allopaths and chiro-

chiropractors, and against this three-cornered fight our endeavor did not succeed.

Dr. Hildreth came up and we had quite a long talk about the bill. Dr. Hildreth opposed the bill because it used the term "Mechanical Therapeutists" instead of the word "Osteopaths." He seemed to think it was belittling osteopathy in that state. Allow me to say that the only object in the work which we did on that bill was to bring in a measure representing the will of the majority. It was recommended by Dr. Della B. Caldwell, of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, and the Davenport College. It was one of the ways by which an osteopath can be protected in his efforts to prepare himself thoroughly and to give the public his best service. The simplicity of this mechanical therapists come under one head just as all the drug therapists come under one class. Homeopaths, allopaths, eclectics maintain their separate existence and distinction although they come under a common law. We maintain that osteopaths, chiropractors, neuropaths, etc., will in no sense be mixed if a common law including them all is put on our statute books. We can maintain our separate organization just as the medics, and personally, we feel that the destruction of osteopathy is nonsense. Osteopathy is as dear to our hearts as to any man. We make no exceptions and we also want to say that we are making and we are willing to make as many sacrifices for the cause than any other living man. Chiropractors have belittled osteopathy in the eyes of the public and cheapened it in public estimation beyond imagination. We have at the present time two hundred and sixty-five in Iowa. I understand that there are more in Kansas and also in Oklahoma. The Davenport chiropractic school has seven hundred students, and I am informed that they graduate them practically without requirements of any character, except the payment of fees, and that they are no regulars at all.

This mechanical therapeutic bill was only one of the methods which we have in mind to solve this problem. We believe that unless other avenues are explored, we are not going to attain the end desired that within two years, or at least five years, no argument will be necessary to get any system recognized by law.

We are in the presence of a real situation and it is in no sense imaginary. We are not making these statements under a state of excitement, nor have we any desire to create the ill will that has been defeated. That is not our attitude at all, but in the light of the influence which friends of the chiropractor are exerting over our interests of the osteopathic profession, and we expect to continue to do so notwithstanding criticisms which have been made on us.
ATTACKS A ROTTEN RECORD.

The A. M. A. has been put in the pillory and its ugly record exposed in broad daylight to public scrutiny and ridicule. It remained for a North Dakota man to write the coring-est expose of the A. M. A. politician crowd we have ever seen. His name is Ralph A. Crockard, Bismarck, North Dakota. He has a free and easy style, full of humor and persiflage, but there is vigor and "punch," just as in its course of studies, the Chicago College will include all branches taught in the medical colleges.

The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

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CONCERNING BURIAL PERMITS.

In the New York Evening Mail of May 8th appeared an item about the City Health Board granting permission to osteopaths to sign burial certificates. It read:

The Board of Health has granted permission to osteopaths to sign burial certificates. This work alone is of immunity grows. This work alone is of importance to interest me a whole lot more to the spirit of productive....

The Osteopathic Physician

VOL. XXIII.

JUNE, 1913.

No. 6.

VACCINATION VICTIMS.

The Harrisburg Telegraph for May 16 contains a notice concerning little Loraine Powley, a patient at a clinic by the faculty of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, held at the Harrisburg Hospital Dispensary. The little girl, who is six years old, is small for her age and unable to walk. As a baby and until she was sixteen months she was healthy. At that time she was vaccinated and her parents report that she has never warts. Her joints are enlarged and slightly deformed. Time and again these reports of the awful results of vaccination come to light, and still our health boards insist that healthy children and adults be poisoned with or without their consent. The health board of Philadelphia is particularly arbitrary in its methods. Here is the latest outrage that has come to our attention. It is taken from a newspaper dispatch:

Philadelphia, June 1.—Charlesmagne Tower, former ambassador to Italy, his wife and son, Godfrey, and 15 prominent guests he had invited to dinner were compelled to submit to vaccination last night. The Tower butler, William Walker, had been suddenly stricken at his home and the case reported to the Board of Health as smallpox.

A health board physician immediately went to the Tower residence and ordered the butler to be vaccinated. The Tower family, however, refused to submit to vaccination, the Tower boy, whom he visited, being too young to give permission or governmental sanction. My understanding is that the Tower family was not only kept from burying their deceased father, but that everybody engaged to be buried, but how to keep alive and above ground is what worries most people."

What man wants to speculate on who will be promoted in the United States? Why should a man think of himself a pass to the cemetery? I was not aware that the death certificate and permission were necessary for a patient to die under the care of any physician. I was under the impression that it might happen any time, with or without permission or governmental sanction. My understanding is that the Tower family was not only kept from burying their deceased father, but that everybody engaged to be buried, but how to keep alive and above ground is what worries most people."

"I received the enclosed marked 'copy' in my mail this morning, which will explain itself. No this mate by osteopathic certificate and medical examination conducted by the State Board of Medical Examiners, would have been an easy task in the hands of a skillful oseopath, as it has passed the medical examination conducted by the state board, and certified by the Board of Regents.

The paper containing this notice was sent by an osteopath—a good friend of ours—to a mutual friend of his, with the purpose—just as many of us might be—permitting what has most interested me. The work, which has made the osteopathic profession a reality, is now in the hands of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, which, from its inception, he say of his, with the purpose—just as many of us might be—permitting what has most interested me. The work, which has made the osteopathic profession a reality, is now in the hands of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, which, from its inception, he said, is the most powerful influence in the field of osteopathy. It is a copy of the first catalogues of the Chicago College of Osteopathy. The college was founded by the American Osteopathic Association, and is a non-profit making institution. The college is located near the center of Chicago, and is one of the largest osteopathic schools in the country. The college is one of the largest osteopathic schools in the country.

New Chicago College of Osteopathy Issues Its First Catalogue.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy has just issued a well printed catalogue giving full information as to its faculty, courses, tuition fees, etc. It is hoped that this catalogue will be liberally circulated by the profession among prospective students. Extra catalogues will be supplied at cost, written in, to give information about the college, which is itself a non-profit making school, for the purpose of education and the propagation of the art of osteopathy, and is under the management of the American Osteopathic Association.

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Believing that a scientific institution, especially one which is devoted to the training of young men and women in the art of osteopathy, should be inspired with the spirit of productive research in the fundamental sciences, and should be arbitrary in its methods. Here is the latest outrage that has come to our attention. It is taken from a newspaper dispatch:

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Argument for an Independent Osteopathic Examining Board Presented Before the Judiciary Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives

by Dr. O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia

MR. CHAIRMAN and Members of the Judiciary Committee:

We are here assembled for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 229—an act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the state of Illinois.

We want to thank you, gentlemen, for your cordiality in affording us this opportunity of coming to you the reasons why this bill should be enacted into law. We recognize the fact that there are a great many measures coming before you during this session that are more pressing in character, and must remain of the public nor accord needed protection to the science of osteopathy. Under the present regulations your State Board of Health, which is composed wholly of medical practitioners, examines applicants for the practice of osteopathy, of which the members of the board know little or nothing. How then can they intelligently and adequately examine others? They do not require that an applicant for the practice of osteopathy shall have attended an osteopathic college; no diploma showing graduation is demanded. Anyone is admitted to these examinations, regardless of any evidence as to his preliminary training and educational qualifications, his examinations are almost wholly technical, that it is possible for anyone to study texts and to pass such a technical examination.

We contend that such an examination constitutes but a part, and but a small part, of the preparation that should be required of an applicant to be qualified to practice as a physician. A diploma showing graduation from a reputable medical college would constitute a part, and to our mind a large part, for such a diploma is evidence of much training and experience which those attending college acquire and which cannot be tested for in an examination.

For instance, everyone attending an osteopathic college is required to do a vast amount of dissecting upon the human cadaver, thereunder a practical and concrete knowledge of the entire structure of the human anatomy. He is required to make analyses in the laboratory of the secretions and excretions of the body in health and in disease. For instance, he is thoroughly trained in the matter of urine analysis, by which he is enabled to determine within the body and thus is enabled to make diagnosis that could otherwise not be made. He is similarly trained in the matter of blood analysis, analyses of the sputum, feces, etc. In like manner he studies blood analysis, of urinary sediment, of the sputum, feces, etc. In fact he goes through an extent of laboratory training that enables him to make accurate diagnoses by analyses which no other class of men are skilled to make.

Furthermore, every osteopathic student before graduation is required to serve in the dissection room and hospitals of the osteopathic colleges for at least one year. Treating all kinds of diseases under the skilled supervision of experienced and expert physicians of these institutions, thus obtaining a practical knowledge of the principles underlying the osteopathic philosophy. At all events, it is hardly just to subject the medical profession to the examination of the osteopathic schools or system and the domination of another and competing sect. Therefore a license shall be granted him by the state conferring upon him authority to treat the sick and suffering of this state.

The fact that the allopathic school is the older and represents vastly greater numbers than the osteopathic school is no argument why the old school should exercise despotic authority and in a large measure direct the affairs of this newer school, which possesses a less number of practitioners. You might argue with equal justice and propriety that, on account of its vast numbers and unquestioned success, the medical profession should regulate and dominate the affairs of all the Protestant churches. We know that the Catholic church was in existence for many centuries before Protestantism made its appearance. We also know that today there are vastly more Christians professing the Catholic faith than are attached to the Protestant churches; and yet it is the duty of the Protestant clergyman, before being ordained a minister of the church of his choice, should be subjected to an examination before a Catholic bishop or board of priests, demonstrating his fitness to preach the gospel according to Protestant dogma?

The analogy, gentlemen, is fair and just and could be applicable in this case. You have already been informed by the President of the Legislation Committee of our National Association, the aim of which is to obtain uniform legislation for the practice of osteopathy in all of the states throughout the Union; we regard the discordant condition of medical legislation as absurd, unwarranted and perilous. This bill, if enacted, would be an act of justice to the best interests of the public. We congratulate and compliment the medical practitioners upon this wise and all-important provision for the practical knowledge without its application to the practice of osteopathy, it would still be a matter of trivial concern as to whether those attending college acquire and which cannot be tested for in an examination.

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examination by a medical board to determine their fitness to practice osteopathy, a system about which the examining board is itself quite uncertain. It is not absurd and ridiculous; it is flagrantly unjust. It would be doubly unjust and unfair to continue this examination, for the time will come in the future when it will be the situation if you reject this bill that is now before you and in the interests of which we are now arguing.

This bill provides that every applicant who aspires to practice osteopathy in this state in the future must have had a preliminary education before entering an osteopathic college, equating this with a four-year college training, and must have attended before graduation from an osteopathic college at least four years of scientific work. Each and, finally, after graduation, must submit to an examination before a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners to further show his qualification for this all-important work. He thus presents a diploma, showing that he has done the laboratory and hospital work which is so vitally important, as already explained, and then subjects himself to an examination that will be in fact a test of his knowledge as related to the practice of the profession in which he contemplates to engage, namely ministering unto the suffering and sick of this commonwealth by the osteopathic method.

The educational provisions in this bill, gentlemen, are even equal to the requirements of any medical or osteopathic law in the Union. Since the osteopath is willing to meet these high educational requirements, there can be no reasonable objection on the part of anyone to our proposition. As a matter of fact, it would be interesting to know why opposed such a laudable proponent. Is it the least bit the idea that I have yet to hear of a layman to raise a voice against such an advancement. The only position held by the medical profession, whose ambition it is to dominate the entire healing art and thus maintain its prestige by legal advantage instead of by merit. Such a bill as this, gentlemen, should be forced upon the osteopathic profession in this state, since our colleges are providing the necessary instruction, rather than oblige the practice of osteopathy of the practice of osteopathy to regulate the practice of medicine. And as a parting and grateful word let me express the sincere hope that should sickness and suffering invade the sacred precincts of your own home, and you seek the services of an osteopathic physician, may he who serves you in that capacity be possessed of the highest education, the most thorough preparation, and in the highest degree that skill, to the end that he may render you the best and greatest possible service. Thank you.

The Osteopathic Physician

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Brookfield. Dr. J. B. Cole, of Columbia, has been reappointed a member of the board by Governor Major.

Central College Commencement Exercises

The annual commencement exercises of the Central College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO, were held Friday, June 6th, in Ford Hall, Boston. The fifteenth annual meeting of the Central College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO, was held Thursday, May 15th and was a most enthusiastic “love feast.”

Arkansas State Board and Association Meet July 1st

The Arkansas State Board will meet with Dr. C. A. Dodson in Little Rock July 1st. Quite evidently they have already applied to take the examination and as the State Association meets the same week we are expecting an interesting meeting. We invite all osteopaths to join us and help make Osteopathy in Arkansas a power to be reckoned with—Lillian Mohler, D.O., Sec’y.

Wisconsin Osteopaths Have Good Meeting

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association was successfully conducted May 21st and 22nd. Dr. W. L. Thompson, of Milwaukee, was recommended for reappointment to the state examining board. Officers elected were: President, Dr. K. W. Shipman, Janesville; vice-president, Dr. Benj. C. Childs, Milwaukee; secretary, Dr. Robert Foster, of Des Moines; and treasurer, Dr. Harriet Whitehead. Considerable discussion was devoted to legislative affairs, but no definite action was taken.

Report Says That A. M. A. Spent Ten Thousand Dollars to Defeat Colorado Osteopathic Bill

The following is taken from The Critique, a fearless, independent, and ably edited Homeopathic magazine, published in Chicago:

“It has been hinted that the American Medical Association spent over ten thousand dollars during the recent session of the Colorado legislature in the proposed separate examining board measure the osteopaths and before that bill the House carried it by a vote of 38 to 3 and then something happened.”

Pennsylvania Annual Meeting Occurs June 27-28

We plan to make this meeting the “best yet.” We will have to go to some There seems to be mighty good meetings. Headquarters, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia. Principal speaker, Dr. Carl McConnell, of Chicago, demonstration of Abbott operation for cure of lateral curvature of the spine, gynecological and other clinics. Arrangement for parade and demonstration at Kirkville on August 6th. Further public and private demonstrations and discussions—and this last is by no means the least—J. F. Foster, D. O., Secretary.

A Good Field for Osteopathic Development

Dr. C. A. Dodson, of Little Rock, has been treating a number of railroad employees and with such success that they are now using a large number of employees among their various local unions asking that the railroad company provide osteopathic care in the hospital staff. This is a field of osteopathic development that should be encouraged. If there is a railroad hospital in your city, why not become a special agent in touch with the railroad employees and to show them the benefits to be derived from osteopathic treatment?

Still College Exercises

The Des Moines Still College of Osteopathic Medicine held commencement May 19th. The exercises were presented by C. W. Johnson, dean, and the degrees conferred by Dr. S. L. Taylor, president of the college. Those receiving diplomas were: Misses Beasie Strong, Nettie Compton, Lillian Hult, and Mary Strong; Meredith Cooper, White, inter的感受, Misses McMillan, Stetzer, Wheaton, Currier, Harrison, Smith, Forrester, Harold, Grouiche and Dickey. The Misses Pauline and Bertha Clausen completed a course of post graduate work.

The Osteopathic Physician

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Central College Commencement Exercises

The annual commencement exercises of the Central College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO, were held June 3rd at the college’s campus. Among the speakers were: Dr. A. L. Christmas, dean of the college and the diplomas were conferred by Dr. J. W. H. Hepsen, dean of the University. Following were: Albert Scott, M.D.; Everett, W. Eastman, Nellie Light, Lillian B. Lauver, Elizabeth May and Joseph Swart.

British Osteopathic Society Annual Meeting in September

The annual convention of the British Osteopathic Society will be held in London, on Saturday, September 22nd, at the house of Dr. J. Stewart, 4 Kingsway Road, Upper Norwood. An interesting program has been planned. There will be opportunities for the profession to show that they are beginning to recognize that it is time for a return of a special training from whom much can be learned.

Dr. Frank Vaughan Presented with an Automobile

One of the features of the New England Osteopathic convention at the Narragansett, Providence, R.I., was the presentation of an automobile to Dr. Frank M. Pratt, President of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. In honor of his thirty-fifth birthday a number of friends grouped in the large parlor of the hotel and presented the automobile. Dr. Vaughan thanked the doctors in a neat speech. At the convention at Somerville, Mass., Dr. Vaughan gave a birthday feast to a number of his friends on the evening of May 17th.

Massachusetts College Alumni Meeting

The Alumni Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy met in reunion at the Hotel Thordike, Boston, Massachusetts, June 7th. The banquet was the chief feature, Dr. Grace C. Taplin, president and in a neat speech, Dr. Francis D. Taplin, of East Boston, was the toastmaster. Dr. Vaughan thanked the doctors in a neat speech. At the convention at Somerville, Mass., Dr. Vaughan gave a birthday feast to a number of his friends on the evening of May 17th.

Massachusetts’ College Exercises

Commencement exercises of the Massachusetts College were held to join us and help make Osteopathy in Arkansas a power to be reckoned with—Lillian Mohler, D.O., Sec’y.

A POPULAR TREATING TABLE

DR. GEORGE HAYMAN, Manufacturer.

MILLARD CLINICAL RECORD

Gulf States Annual Meeting

The Gulf States Osteopathic Association held its annual convention at Birmingham, Alabama, Friday and Saturday, May 15th and 16th. The annual dinner was held at the Hotel Seelbach, May 15th and was a most enthusiastic “love feast.” Drs. F. A. H. Harris, W. W. Blackman, and Elwood L. Mercier, of Chicago, were guests at the meeting.

Dr. E. M. Sassell, of Montgomery, Alabama; “The Osteopath as an Agent in Public Health.”

Kentucky Convention

The fifteenth annual convention of the Kentucky Osteopathic Association met in reunion at the Hotel Thorndike, Boston, Massachusetts, May 14th and 16th. The annual dinner was held at the Hotel Seelbach, May 15th and was a most enthusiastic “love feast.” Dr. W. W. Blackman, of Atlanta, Ga.; “The Superman following-of Public Health.”

E. M. Sassell, of Montgomery, Alabama; “The Osteopath as an Agent in Public Health.”

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For Recognition by Public Libraries

The Publicity and Library Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, Dr. Julia C. Foster, Butler; Dr. Laura Dinsmore, Sewickley and Dr. Robert Miller, McKeesport, has been appointed the librarian of osteopathic literature in public libraries. The report was received with approval. The committee was requested to carry the committee to the annual meeting of the Osteopathic Physicians Association with the request that that association bring it to the notice of the American Osteopathic Association.

For New England Personalities

Dr. Mary Walker, of New Bedford, is making her outside calls in a Bailey automobile, the gift of an appreciative patient.

Dr. H. G. Sheehan, secretary of the New England Annual Convention of the Physical Osteopathic Directors of New England met at the Hotel Thordike, Boston, Massachusetts, June 7th. There was an extended and interesting board meeting. New officers were elected.

Physical Directors Recognize Osteopathy

The Sixteenth annual conference of the Physical Directors of New England was held at the Hotel Thordike, Boston, Massachusetts, June 7th. There was an extended and interesting board meeting. New officers were elected.

One of the features of the New England Osteopathic convention at the Narragansett, Providence, R.I., was the presentation of an automobile to Dr. Frank M. Pratt, President of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. In honor of his thirty-fifth birthday a number of friends grouped in the large parlor of the hotel and presented the automobile. Dr. Vaughan thanked the doctors in a neat speech. At the convention at Somerville, Mass., Dr. Vaughan gave a birthday feast to a number of his friends on the evening of May 17th.
Osteopathic Association, made a visit to several of the Maine hospitals last month and was particularly interested in Dr. Abbott's method of treating scoliosis. Dr. Robert T. Wall of New Bedford, Mass., has a branch office at Sandwich, Mass., during the summer months.

Dr. Kendall L. Achorn, of Boston, bids fair to rival his old friend, Dr. J. C. M. Williams, as he has just joined the members of the same club which Dr. Achorn recently joined. Now, Dr. Ellis will look to his laurels. Dr. Achorn is a member of the volunteer militia and has plenty of opportunities for target practice.

A. O. A. Membership Best Qualification Says Arkansas State Board.

As president of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Arkansas, I have always given application from those wishing license stating that they can refer to someone to whom they have been referred in regard to their qualifications. The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Arkansas has decided that the best recommendation that an osteopath can give is that of an up-to-date certificate of membership in the American Osteopathic Association. Our boards will grant a temporary permit to practice in Arkansas to the holder of such a certificate. If osteopathic physicians and surgeons see it as their possible influence to make osteopathic practitioners join the better organizations and better osteopathy.—D. A. Dadasen, D. O., Little Rock, Ark.

A Silk Form of Pakay

Down in Hot Springs, Arkansas, there is an M. D. who claims to have discovered an improved method of treating nervous disorders, something, he says, that is vastly superior to osteopathy. We are told that it is his habit to diagnose every case coming to him, as being neurasthenia or neuritis. His system is to tell a patient that a thorough course of treatment will be necessary for curing him. His method is to get over the body of the patient and at every place where he can apply pressure on the nerves so as to cause the patient severe pain, he makes a sensation by pressure with his thumbs. Practically all he does is to torture the patient for a few minutes at each treatment and charge two dollars. Whatever good comes from his treatment is presumably from physical impression and from the three-months' rest and taking of baths in Hot Springs.

Dr. Sharpley of Denver Defeated as Health Commissioner.

Denver has adopted the commission form of government. The new commission commissioners were, Joe Berry, for Commissioner of Safety and Dr. Sharpley, for Commissioner of Health. Dr. Sharpley and Sharpley who to a great extent helped, or possibly were really being represented by the postmaster of the osteopathic independent board measure in the State Senate. The Commissioner of Social Welfare practically corresponded to the osteopathic state boards would use his influence to make osteopathic physicians and surgeons of Denver got busy and were largely instrumental in bringing about the defeat of the osteopathic independent board for the benefit of Dr. Sharpley for this office. Dr. Perkins, who secured the office, claims to be a friend of osteopathy. At any rate, Dr. Sharpley was of the old political crowd and osteopathic physicians of Denver rejoiced that he was not placed in the position of power that he desired to occupy.

Issue New Book on Spinal Curvature Appliances.

The Philo Burt Manufacturing Company of Jamestown, New York, announces that the following members of the commission obtained their qualifications from their qualifications. The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of New Jersey has decided that the best recommendation that an osteopath can give is that of an up-to-date certificate of membership in the American Osteopathic Association. Our boards will grant a temporary permit to practice in Arkansas to the holder of such a certificate. If osteopathic physicians and surgeons see it as their possible influence to make osteopathic practitioners join the better organizations and better osteopathy.—D. A. Dadasen, D. O., Little Rock, Ark.

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If you have the money to invest and know how to hold practice, you can’t go wrong on this deal. The practice has been established five years, and osteopathy is favoredably regarded. There is no other osteopath in the city and three towns to draw from. Population of town about 5,000. The office furniture includes Albright table, McIntosh Wall Plate, Atomizer, Cabinet, complete furniture for 7 room house.

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"SELF PRESERVATION"

The law of nature that is of special interest to the busy osteopath.

That heavy lifting, over work, and strain produce abnormal anatomical structure we all admit.

That the practice of Osteopathy is hard work and a severe strain on our body and bone will not be denied.

That any avocation that subjects our anatomy, especially our spine, to extra work and strain inadvisably lays the foundation for an early and sure breakdown in our general health and lowers our resistance to infectious diseases.

NOW DOCTOR, THE ONE INSURANCE AGAINST SUCH A FATE, THAT IS FAR BETTER THAN ANY "OLD LINE COMMERCIAL" AND THE 20TH CENTURY TREATING TABLE.

It improves your efficiency. Why? Because you can give better treatment than those who lose weight. The heavy lifting and strain of the older methods are done away with. Your practice will be more secure as you can give them most vigorous treatment without distress. You will not fraud to treat the upper dorsal nor the lumbar spine as the technique is so efficient and simple it will surprise you.

Colorado Annual Convention July 31.

The fifteenth semiannual meeting of The Colorado Osteopathic Association will be held on July 31st and August 1st at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver. The motto adopted by the organization for this year was "Technique for the Osteopath; Publicity for Osteopathy," and these slogans have furnished inspiration for both state and local societies. The Denver Association in carrying out this idea has devoted a great deal of time and energy to technique at each of its meetings during the winter which has proved to be helpful and interesting. Following the plan of the A. O. A. and in furtherance of this idea, classes in technique will be held in connection with the meeting; these classes will be conducted by Dr. Dain Tasker, of Los Angeles. The Publicity for Osteopathy will be furthered by a public lecture in the auditorium of the University of Denver, conducted by a member of the faculty; the lecture will be given by Dr. Tasker. A large attendance from the State expected. In that case, the party will leave Denver for Kirkcviile, Ohio, to attend the National Convention and assist in celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Osteopathic Association—Martha A. Morross, D. O., Sec'y.

Minnesota Optometrists Want To Bar Osteopathies

The International Congress of Osteopaths, which met in St. Louis, Missouri, has passed two bills introduced in the House and Senate to make it compulsory for a board of examiners to be organized by the State Board of Osteopathy for examination, and pay a special permit fee of $125.00 each year for this purpose. Only the medical profession were exempt from this law; as the law stands now, osteopathic physicians as well as optometrists will be affected by this special board, and license. The osteopathic profession was duly represented during the session, and succeeded in having an amendment that all physicians holding a license in Minnesota be exempt from such a board, which was passed over.
The Osteopathic Physician

Open Letter to the Osteopathic Profession

Dear Doctor—Therapeutically, these are very encouraging days for the science of Osteopathy and the success of the Osteopath. More men of big affairs are leaving the care of their bodies to the Osteopathic Physician today than all other therapeutic agencies combined. This fact speaks for itself.

Commercially conditions are not so favorable. We have by our presence in the field sharpened competition. It is time we should inspect every link in the commercial chain, and those who do will find one link far weaker than all the others. Tightly osteopathic instead of waiting for them for cases requiring institutional care. The result of this lack means a loss to the profession of 15,000 cases annually, after patients have started osteopathic treatment. At the state no doubt startles you. However, it is true. Investigate your own practice. See whether or not last year you lost one patient through discouragement, one patient through the antagonism of the pathies, and one patient to institutions unfavorable to osteopathy, because they are sanitarium goers from home. This makes you aware of the opportunities there are 6,000 of us. Mathematics will demonstrate our statement. It certainly is high time each and every one of us take immediate steps to overcome this leak.

We believe investigation will prove that GREEN GABLES furnishes to the profession an immediate and practical channel through which you, Doctor, can begin to stem this tide and prevent this loss. Assert yourself when caring for a patient where you know you are facing one of the three above-mentioned factors, and use GREEN GABLES. Then watch how mutually beneficial the results will be. Instead of losing your patients you will find they return to you osteopathic enthusiasts ready to give you time to complete the permanent repair if it is a long, tedious case, or to remain under your professional care as far more illness would arise, because of the enthusiasm the time spent in the environment of an osteopathic sanitarium created.

You will also find it will add to your professional standing to have one of your patients, prominent in the community, away at an osteopathic institution, because of the comment that the necessity of this lack means a loss to the profession of 15,000 cases annually, after patients have started osteopathic treatment. At the state no doubt startles you. However, it is true. Investigate your own practice. See whether or not last year you lost one patient through discouragement, one patient through the antagonism of the pathies, and one patient to institutions unfavorable to osteopathy, because they are sanitarium goers from home. This makes you aware of the opportunities there are 6,000 of us. Mathematics will demonstrate our statement. It certainly is high time each and every one of us take immediate steps to overcome this leak.

Our Twenty-five Dollar ($25.00) rate includes sanitarium care and professional attendance. The examination fee is $5.00, unless physician sends notice to go of their own accord to an institution unfriendly to Osteopathy.

Green Gables Osteopathic Health Resort

Physicians in Charge

WILLIAM D. McNeary, D.O., D.M.
J. FOSTER McNARY, D.O., D.M.
A. W. BROCKWAY, D.O.

lecture in the Hotel Patten auditorium entitled "The Why of Osteopathy." Dr. H. Viehe of Memphis, retiring president, in his address endorsed the use of modern methods and the general distribution of osteopathic literature. He also made a recommendation that all osteopathic schools and departments of osteopathy be amenable to incorporate a comprehensive definition of osteopathy, which was carried by a vote of 36 yeses and 17 noes. Chickamauga Park being one of the main attractions and a special presentation of the Keith Brothers was enjoyed. Chickamauga Park being one of the main attractions and a special presentation of the Keith Brothers was enjoyed.

American School of Osteopathic Exercises

The American School of Osteopathic exercises was held May 16th and 17th. There were 500 students present. The school was held at the M.M. Hotel. The exercises were arranged by Dr. A. O. A. meeting necessary to successful practice, and that membership in the American Osteopathic Association is duty we owe to the Science of Osteopathy. Officers elected as follows: President, Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio; President-elect, Dr. C. D. Williams, Galveston, Texas; Vice-President, Dr. E. E. Huber, Fargo, N. Dak.; Secretary, Dr. H. E. Collier, Nashville, Tenn.; Treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak, Iowa; Delegate to A.O.A., Dr. D. M. Hurst, St. Joseph, Mo.; Delegate to Section C, Dr. J. R. Pugh, San Antonio, Tex.; Delegate to Section D, Dr. E. W. H. Bollinger, Bee, Iowa; Delegate to Section E, Dr. S. M. Roby, Kansas City, Mo.; Delegate to Section F, Dr. W. E. Brown, Des Moines; Delegate to Section G, Dr. E. E. Huber, Fargo, N. Dak.; Delegate to Section H, Dr. C. D. Williams, Galveston, Texas; Delegate to Section I, Dr. S. W. Acheson, Seattle, Wash.; Delegate to Section J, Dr. W. E. Brown, Des Moines; Delegate to Section K, Dr. E. W. H. Bollinger, Bee, Iowa; Delegate to Section L, Dr. S. M. Roby, Kansas City, Mo.; Delegate to Section M, Dr. J. R. Pugh, San Antonio, Tex.; Delegate to Section N, Dr. C. D. Williams, Galveston, Texas; Delegate to Section O, Dr. D. M. Hurst, St. Joseph, Mo.; Delegate to Section P, Dr. E. E. Huber, Fargo, N. Dak.; Delegate to Section Q, Dr. H. E. Collier, Nashville, Tenn.; Delegate to Section R, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak, Iowa; Delegate to Section S, Dr. S. M. Roby, Kansas City, Mo.; Delegate to Section T, Dr. J. R. Pugh, San Antonio, Tex.; Delegate to Section U, Dr. C. D. Williams, Galveston, Texas; Delegate to Section V, Dr. D. M. Hurst, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Over $4,000 for Research Work Pledged at Illinois Meeting

The fourteenth annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, June 7. After regular opening and routine work, Dr. A. N. Oversey read a report of special state legislative and association work. Dr. E. M. Brown, of Galesburg, gave a splendid address on "Osteopathic Education." Dr. Fred W. Gage, of Chicago, extended an invitation to all osteopathic institutions to "attend and participate in" the "Chicago College of Osteopathy," in an able and instructive manner. Dr. Forber read a report as delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C., in 1912. A letter of greeting and encouragement was received from Dr. C. B. Arez, of Omaha, president of the American Osteopathic Association. In the absence of Dr. Emery Ennis, chairman of the legislative committee, Dr. A. N. Ovens and Dr. F. R. Mantle gave a report of the work and progress made to date on the Independent Board measure, House Bill No. 229. A telegram of greetings and good wishes was sent to Dr. T. Still at Kirkville. A resolution of thanks to Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, and Dr. H. B. Fryette of Chicago, for their generous and loyal support of the association in its efforts to secure the passage of House Bill No. 229, authorizing an independent board of osteopathic examiners for Illinois. It was the sense of the resolution that the earnest support and convincing arguments of these gentlemen had much to do with the favorable progress of the bill. The association went on record as favoring more systematic and energetic publicity and legislation reading in part as follows: "Whereas, there has been no united effort of the Illinois Osteopathic Association to systematically educate the public as to the principles and merits of the practice of osteopathy, we hereby place a large percentage of the public unformed as to osteopathy and its field of practice, except through the media of our patients and the false impressions usually given out by the members of the medical profession, and, Whereas, we believe that systematic publicity campaign inaugurated by the Illinois Osteopathic Association, under the direction of its publicity board, would be the means of greatly developing our fields of practice and proving to the public the propriety and merits of osteopathy and the thoroughness of the educational qualifications, be itResolved, that the president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association be, and hereby is, empowered to appoint a publicity board of five (5) members to serve one year, whose duty shall be to direct a publicity campaign in the state of Illinois, to advise the members of this association on matters of public health and hygiene; to pass upon all articles for publication in the public press, and to encourage the publication of such articles in various parts of this state; to encourage and solicit the support of the osteopathic profession in movements seeking to give substantial aid in disasters that are visited upon the public; and to seek ways to increase the promotion and to increase the efficiency of the osteopathic profession in all matters pertaining to public health and hygiene.

Pearson was chosen as the place for the fifteenth annual convention, and Officers elected were: President, Dr. E. O. Thavelley, Pearson; vice-president, Dr. Geo. H. Carpentier, Chillicothe; secretary-treasurer, Dr. L. E. Fiske, 81 East Madison St., Chicago; treasurer, Dr. E. M. Brown, Elgin, Ill.; director, Dr. E. R. McDougall, Chicago; Dr. J. J. Moriarty, Ottawa; Dr. Canada Wexner, F. F. Prevost, Chicago; legislative committee, Dr. A. N. Owens, Mason City, Iowa; Dr. Emery Ennis, Springfield; Dr. H. B. Fryette, Chicago; Dr. F. W. Graham, Morris; Dr. Canada Wendell, Pearson.

Program in Part for Coming Pennsylvania Meeting


Luminous Exposition of Osteopathy Made by Clever Comparison to Causes of Neurasthenia and Pott's Disease in July Osteopathic Health

YOU, Doctor! can read the July Osteopathic Health and find there a most interesting, revealing, and valuable as a discussion for the profession and yet so simple in language and explanation that it is equally desirable for the laity.

This is the July issue of an osteopathic journal that has appeared under the name and as the organ of the Osteopathic Publishing Company. It has a broad claim but the book sustains it. My advice is get it and use it liberally—it's destined to create a rich and fruitful influence.

Ralph Arnold, Assistant Manager, The Osteopathic Publishing Company.
The Osteopathic Physician

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. Kendrick Smith, D. O. Osteopath and orthopedic surgeon. Hospital accommodations for out of toun cases. 19 Arlington Street, Boston.

Dr. W. F. Traughber. Physician, Surgeon and Osteopath. 317-19 Consolidated Realty Building Los Angeles.

Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh. Dr. Rose Vanderburgh 608 Elkann Gunst Building San Francisco, California

Dr. Murray Groves. Osteopathic 209 Symes Building, Denver, Colorado. Special attention given to referred cases.

Dr. Frederick H. Williams. The office treatment of rectal diseases a specialty. 19 Arlington St., Boston.


Dr. J. David Glover Osteopathic Physician 615 American National Bank Building San Diego, California

Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan. Office established 1894. Godiard Blvd., (adjoining Palmer House,) Wabash Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago, after May 1st.


Dr. D. C. Farmer Osteopathic Physician 802 Elkann Gunst Building San Francisco, California

Doctors Maxwell, Osteopathic Physicians, 136 North Fifth St., Reading, Pennsylvania. Formerly located at 304 North Fifth Street.

A New O. P. Subscription Offer

The Ladies’ World and Housekeeper and “The O. P.” each for one year for $1.20. The Ladies’ World and Housekeeper is published by the McClure Publications, Inc., publishers of McClure’s Magazine. This periodical is a combination of two magazines, one known as The Housekeeper and the other as the Ladies World. Aligned together under the combined title, we are informed, will represent one of the finest and most complete magazines.” This is a trial offer and may be withdrawn at any time if you want to take advantage of it.

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OSTEOPATHY

The Back-to-Nature Treatment
(July Number Osteopathic Health)

To Those Who Suffer, and to All Who Would Understand.

Nervous Prostration or Neurasthenia.

Osteopathy Takes Issue as to Diagnosis. 
Some Speck in the Spine are Significant.

Differing Viewpoints Make or Unmake Ability to Aid.
If a "Sick Spine" is Not a "Structural Change"—What is it?

Spinal Nerves Deranged by Pressure.
Lack of Medical Acceptance Does Not Seem Reasonable.

The Medical Treatment Candidly Stated.

Unfortunately Opposed to New Discovery.

One of Man’s Transcendent Achievements.
Not Theories but Results Give Proofs.

Not Rest and Starvation, but Motion, Adjustment and Increased Blood Supply for Pott’s Disease.

Vertebral and Ribs Also Unite Solidly.

Two Forms of Treatment Contrasted.
Surgery Willfully Increases Defects. 

Wherein Osteopathy is a New Treatment. 
Osteopathic Cases Do Not Grow More Crooked.

Experience More Convincing Than Theory. 
Osteopathy is a Back-to-Nature Treatment.

Some New Opinions About Dr. Orren E. Smith’s Great Book “Manhood”

Read what Dr. Franklin Fiske, Dr. Arthur G. Smith. I feel that the subject is very ably handled, and it

is entitled to careful

a "Flat" Spine is Not a "Structural Change"

Spinal Nerves Deranged by Pressures.

Not Theories but Results Give Proofs.

Wherein Osteopathy is a New

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Experience More Convincing Than Theory.

Osteopathy is a Back-to-Nature Treatment.

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MONEY TALKS. $2,600 CAN BUY A PRACTICE

Dr. Mary Guild Crossman, of Providence, Rhode Island, May 20th.

opportunity for osteopath who wishes to perfect his

service by adding attendant nurse. Graduate can

surgical training under George Still; and field experience under both osteopathic and medi-

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service by adding attendant nurse. Graduate can

surgical training under George Still; and field experience under both osteopathic and medi-

of the Middle West. Will sell for cash at $500.00. Good opportunity for someon


WANTED—Competent woman osteopath, fine presence, would like to take charge of a practice for 3 or 4 weeks or two months during the summer. West or North- west preferred. Address No. 379, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

For RENT—Office hours in good downtown Chicago office. Reasonable and right. Address No. 388, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

BORN

To Dr. and Mrs. George B. F. Clarke, of Detroit, Michigan, May 14th, a boy, Ralph Henry.

To Dr. and Mrs. Frank Harvey, of Erie, Pa., May 22nd, a son.

WANT AD.

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