The Osteopathic Physician

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Chiropractic Unmasked—The True Character of Chiropractic, Disclosed by Its Own Literature, Shown to be Spurious in Its Claims—A Fraud on Osteopathy


"To Live and to Let Live" is the thought and the expression of all true, patriotic and liberally minded persons who are opposed to the present legislation in relation to the attitude and claims of the various men and women who call themselves Chiropractors.

The writer has spent many years investigating and studying the merits and history of chiropractic—its uses and its abuses; and, for the better understanding of the subject, he has taken a personal course of instruction in the system. As a result of such investigation and the evidences presented by the comparison of authentic literature—authoritative books, school announcements, personal letters from the founder (D. D. Palmer), newspaper and magazine articles and advertisements, official and private explanations in printed pamphlets, personal conversations with representative graduates from the various schools of chiropractic, I feel justified in presenting my views and conclusions to my fellow practitioners of osteopathy.

Time and space will not here permit me to give the detailed results of my investigations or even present the "Comparative History of Osteopathy vs. Chiropractic," which I have prepared as a separate article to be published in pamphlet form. This history of the two systems is written in parallel—a most forceful and determining factor in proving the counterfeit nature of chiropractic, was written by me in the two column (parallel) form for use in legislative and court arguments; and every statement is backed by the authority and the date of the statement.

In justice to the rank and file of the members of the osteopathic profession, it should be stated at the outset of this article that the spirit of justice, fairness and tolerance to other methods or systems of healing has been pre-eminent. As early as 1906 we find Dr. Asa Willard, in calling attention to the chiropractic propaganda, stating: "Chiropractors have never asked for special privileges; they have never waged war against the just rights of either practitioners of other schools or the people. When they asked for recognition, the people, through their representatives in the legislature, said that the men and women who care for our sick and afflicted CANNOT and OUGHT NOT TO BE TRESSESSED OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS."

The osteopaths replied that this was fair, and laws were passed requiring adequate school standards and examinations. The osteopaths did not try to evade these requirements in relation to the attitude and claims of the various men and women who call themselves Chiropractors.

The writer has special reference to osteopaths, and does not believe this truth holds good more than it has with the osteopathic profession. The question then is, what shall be the attitude of Osteopathic physicians in relation to the claims of the chiropractors?

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Therefore a brief summary will be proper at this time as to the development and relation of chiropractic to osteopathy.

Both early and latest literature on the subject agree in fixing the date of origin of D. D. Palmer's "discovery" of chiropractic as being September, 1895, fully three years or more after the first osteopathic school had been established; and at that time Dr. Still's skill as a "bone-setter" and "drugless healer" was well known in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and even far distant states. Thousands of patients all through that part of the country profited by Dr. Still's skill in adjusting abnormalities of the spine and other parts of the human framework to relieve diseases with which they were afflicted. Many of these were treated in the early '70s and '80s and are still alive to tell the tale.

The early life and training of D. D. Palmer was not conducive to the "discovery" and the "development" of a system of healing as was the case of our esteemed founder of osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still. Prior to his becoming engaged in the healing art as a magnetic healer, D. D. Palmer had been engaged in the grocery business and bee-raising. About 1885 he became an itinerant magnetic healer in the vicinity of What Cheer and Davenport, Iowa, at which latter place he established permanent headquarters, and for a period of ten years he apparently came in touch with many people afflicted with various ailments. At this time it is impossible to assert with any degree of certainty as to what extent his attention was directed to the work of Dr. Still; but the FACT HAS BEEN WELL ESTABLISHED that D. D. Palmer was conversant with the "foundations principles of osteopathy," at the time of and since the proclaimed date of his "discovery" of chiropractic, September 1895.

On page 213 of the Journal of Osteopathy, August 1897, we find the first reference to the unscrupulous methods of the Palmer system in the following language:

The Journal was forced to copyright its contents in order to prevent the use of osteopathic literature by others. There are a number of "FAKEO-PATHS" of various denominations who have gotten into the habit of stealing osteopathic thunder and PALMING it off upon the public as applying to their various forms of treatment. There is one fake MAGNIFIC HEALER in Iowa who issues a paper denouncing osteopathy, and then recently made up his entire publication from the contents of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, changing only the name 'osteopathy' where it occurred, and substituting the name of his own practice."

To substantiate the above claim, I have in my possession papers published by D. D. Palmer, prior to 1898, in which appear word for word quotations from the Journal of Osteopathy of two years before without any credit being given in any way, shape or manner.

D. D. Palmer had his following who naturally gave him the credit of being the discoverer of the new system of healing according to the claims made by him in his paper, "The Chiropractic." He offered to "teach the SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC. The whole business for $500."

The length of time required for giving the course of instruction in chiropractic was usually one to three weeks; and among the first persons to investigate the claims and system of "Chiropraxis," as it was first called, was one of the early students of osteopathy under Dr. Still, Dr. A. P. Davis, who, in 1897-1898, took a course of instruction from Palmer and evidently in return he appropriated some of the adjustment methods as taught by Dr. A. T. Still. In 1899 another student of D. D. Palmer by the name of Oakley Smith became interested and later became associated with Palmer at Davenport, and later in Santa Barbara, California, where Palmer had removed from Davenport during 1901-1903.

Later Smith started a rival school at Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1904) with several other chiropractors associated with him; and the question of the honesty of the claims of D. D. Palmer was raised by Messrs. Smith, Langworthy and others. It was denied that Palmer "discovered" chiropractic, as had been claimed, but that he had appropriated the idea from a crude method followed by resident Bohemians in Davenport, Cedar Rapids and other places—a method of relieving an all-of-a-system condition, by giving a direct thrust, or skillful blow, at certain points on the spine with the patient prone on the floor or a narrow bench, credited to one Dr. Epstan of Prague, Bohemia. The terms "Zada Spravit" or "Napravit" or "Napravovani" were used by the Bohemians to signify "to fix," "to repair" or "to adjust" displaced boney structures of the body, according to the claims of Oakley Smith and his associates.

Many incriminating statements were made and the lie passed back and forth in the newspapers of the rival schools of chiropractic. Smith endeavored to show that Palmer was a fraud, and to clinch it (without giving in to osteopathy as a prior discovery) he dug up any and all authorities and references to spinal cause of disease and of mechanical treatment of the same—anything that would support chiropractic.

Smith jumped at the chance of proving his claims by referring to the work of Dr. Ed-
ward W. Tuson, a famous English surgeon; and, quoting from that author in the August (1908) Journal of Modernized Chiropractic, refers to substantiation by Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, in an article printed in The Osteopathic Physician of the pathological history of spinal disease. The charge has subse-
dently came from a decidedly osteopathic source.

During the absence of D. D. Palmer in Califor-
nia, the work in Davenport was fostered and carried on by Dr. B. J. Palmer, son of the founder of chiropractic, who assumed the role of secre-
tary, developer, and expounder of chiropractic. In 1907, Dr. B. J. Palmer followed out of the Davenport school and running things to suit himself—his father, D. D. Palmer, going to Oklahoma and engaging in the grocery busi-
ness for the next several years. This was followed by Alva A. Gregory in the “Palmer-Gregory School of Chiropractic.” Later this partnership was severed, and again we have an institution located in the more congenial climate of southern California, where he is now teaching chiropractic in an obscure manner. Contrast this checkered career with the honest and creditable association with the “Child of his brain,” oste-
opathy, by Dr. A. T. Still.

Since the starting of the Palmer School of Chiropractic (or more) schools of chiropractic have been started, consisting in most cases of only one or two instructors, many of them entirely ignorant of the fundamental knowledge they assume to be the basis of chiropractic. Literary misrepresentations as to technique or theory in this field are so common that each osteopath may have a printed comparison as to technique or theory in this field are so common that each osteopath may have a printed annual announcement and other literature of the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Garbled state-
ments about chiropractic are so common that it is her-
timely time that we as a profession demand that such procedure be stopped.

One osteopath told me, when I stated to him that I had no reason to interfere with him, as he was being benefited by leaving them alone, inasmuch as he was getting quite a practice of patients injured by the chiropractors. I blushed with shame to think that I should have to explain to such patients why they were being benefited by leaving them alone, as he was getting quite a practice of patients injured by the chiropractors. Blush with shame to think that I should have to explain to such patients why they were getting injured rather than helped.

Since I began my investigations along the line of chiropractic, I have been astounded at the ignorance on the part of the osteopathic profession as to the nature of chiro-
practic; and further, I find but little reference to it in the various osteopathic journals and magazines. Only occasionally has an article of which the value and importance has been mentioned appeared until recently. Few a.

From the first chiropractic publication up to the present time there has been a studious ef-
tort to keep constantly in the forefront the statement that chiropractic is not osteopathy.” yet investigation shows conclusively that the very

Garbled Newspaper Story Reflects on Osteopathic True Facts Explained by Dr. Martin

WITH various scare heads and variations of the following story has been going the rounds of the daily newspapers for some months past:

His Neck Broken Six Months Ago, He Will Recover—Dempsey Able to Walk and Chew His Food After Serious Injury Resulting from Osteopathic Massage

St. Louis, February 8th.—Edward H. Dempsey, for-
near points of the human spine, has been living for six months with a broken neck.

Dempsey went West upon the advice of his physicians to be here for a rest and he was employed as a mail assessor at the post office. His work left him in the way of a draft from a door and he developed an inflammation in the shoulder that resembled rheumatism. It seemed that it affected his spinal column and after three months he had developed an inflammation in the shoulder that resembled rheumatism. It seemed that it affected his spinal column and after three months he had developed an inflammation in the shoulder that resembled rheumatism. It seemed to have been living for six months with a broken neck.

"He was tugging at my head," Dempsey said, "and I felt something snap in my neck. I told him I was hurt, but he assured me I was just frightened. In a short while, however, my neck began to stiffen."

"After a while the osteopath got frightened himself. Everything seemed to go wrong. Finally, he said, 'I guess I'll go back here at once.' That was in April."

Dempsey then went to see Dr. A. O. A. He saw Dr. A. O. A. who was a mail assessor at the post office. He was given the same advice and then he went back to New York.

Surmising that Dr. George W. Martin was the osteopath referred to, we wrote him for information so that the facts could be placed before the profession and public. Dr. Martin’s letter states:

"The Osteopathic Publishing Company:—I have to hand your letter in the Dempsey affair: this is about the ten thousandth letter I have received regarding to this subject and I think it will be the last."

"In May of the A. M. A : to doing something smart; that’s my opinion. I think the world is ahead of the osteopathy by almost a month by you."

"When Dempsey came to me he was wearing a rigid steel body brace or crutch, and I found his whole spine was creaky from coccocy to occiput, with one exception. Cervical vertebrae was three of the lower dural vertebrae and formed a V with an elevation of about one and one-half inches; he could not turn his head more than one-half inch in either direction, and suffering constant pain.

"He told me that Dr. Vosburg had sent him out here with hopes of getting away from the climate as he could not do anything more for him there. The

"When Dempsey left here I referred him to Dr. B. J. Palmer in New York for further treatment. He was there for a week and then he left and returned to New York. I saw a letter that Dempsey wrote to his friend here in New York. He said: 'I guess I’ll go back here at once.' That was in April."

"Dempsey then went to see Dr. A. O. A. He saw Dr. A. O. A. who was a mail assessor at the post office. He was given the same advice and then he went back to New York."

"When Dempsey asked me what I thought of his case, I thought it was ten years for me to get well and if you ever go to walk again you will be lucky."

"lifetime. If you have any friends still in the osteopathic profession I would be glad to have them send the letter for me."

"When Dempsey asked me what I thought of his case, I thought it was ten years for me to get well and if you ever go to walk again you will be lucky."

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A. O. A. at Kirksville in August. Remember, this is to be the greatest ‘homecoming’ in the history of osteopathic medicine, and probably become an event of historic interest.

Chiro Education

This advertisement is appearing in many news-
papers and is received by many of the men who as "chiropractors" are claiming to offer the public something ‘better than osteopathy.”

1O. O. A. 26; income's; send 882 for complete course, fifty lessons in chiropractic, including beautiful letterhead.

National College of Osteopathic, Grand Rapids, Mich.
A National Symposium on Office Conduct—An Exchange of Experience—You Are Invited to Tell What You Do and Why

Dr. Moffett

Do you talk to your patients?

Sure; can you show me a doctor who does not? But there are ways of talking to them that are apt to be confusing. Where while being treated, others want their treatment and be gone. It's a mistake to force conversation. I tell the latter class, preferably in the former class. And that talk should be something interesting to the patient; not just talk to make a noise, or you talk your patient out. I find a great many like to hear about our work, how osteopathy started, the progress being made, what is being done with certain diseases, and I always try to inform them, but I never talk them tired with shop, or my ability. I leave the latter for them to discover.

How do you explain osteopathy to them?

They generally ask questions that give a good opportunity to try explaining the principles of osteopathy in as short and impressive a manner as possible. I keep a skeleton in my office and show on the latter class, it is liable to take to make a cure (but never claim to do it); if it's a case of favorable prognosis, I tell them so; if it's a case of unfavorable prognosis, I tell them that the best thing to do is take treatment. We D. O.'s must never lose sight of the patient's confidence in you. I believe that the patient's confidence in me is still have a friend for osteopathy. My skeleton is a better talker than I, but perhaps it's because this is Missouri.

How do you answer various questions asked?

In as plain explanatory way as possible. If it's a case of favorable prognosis, I tell them so; if it's a case of unfavorable prognosis, I tell them that the best thing to do is take treatment. In the plainest possible way. If it's a case of favorable prognosis, I tell them so; if it's a case of unfavorable prognosis, I tell them that the best thing to do is take treatment. We D. O.'s must never lose sight of the patient's confidence in you. I believe that the patient's confidence in me is still have a friend for osteopathy. My skeleton is a better talker than I, but perhaps it's because this is Missouri.

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How do you handle "prospective" patients who call in quest of information before committing themselves to osteopathic treatment?

I leave the latter for the former class. And that talk should be something interesting to the patient; not just talk to make a noise, or you talk your patient out. I find a great many like to hear about our work, how osteopathy started, the progress being made, what is being done with certain diseases, and I always try to inform them, but I never talk them tired with shop, or my ability. I leave the latter for them to discover.

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How do you handle "prospective" patients who call for information?

I give them all information asked for that can be had from other sources. If they cannot grasp it; explain anything they ask about as fully as possible, then when that is through ask if they wish to talk to the osteopathic physician some more definitely after an examination. If they are not examined then they will come back for it after what has been told them absorbs. But during this process the patient has no doubt as to the man and meet that. Don't show in any way that you think $2.00 has walked in. D. O.'s should advertise how much they can do as a basis of how much they can do. D. O.'s should advertise how much they can do in as short and impressive a manner as possible. I keep a skeleton in my office and show on the latter class, it is liable to take to make a cure (but never claim to do it); if it's a case of favorable prognosis, I tell them so; if it's a case of unfavorable prognosis, I tell them that the best thing to do is take treatment. We D. O.'s must never lose sight of the patient's confidence in you. I believe that the patient's confidence in me is still have a friend for osteopathy. My skeleton is a better talker than I, but perhaps it's because this is Missouri.
If this were your little girl, Doctor, what would you do?

What wouldn't you do?

You would search unceasingly for a method of cure. You would emphatically reject all means of treatment of questionable benefit, the antiquated instruments of torture, the platter cast, the steel and leather jackets, and other unscientific apparatus.

You would be gentle, you would be CERTAIN of success. You would save the child from life-long misery and disfigurement. Exhaustive investigation would lead you to adopt a

Sheldon Spinal Appliance

Many physicians have found out what the Sheldon Appliance accomplishes, and they are now using it in all their cases of spinal weakness, irritation and curvature. The judgment of these physicians has been justified by our record of treating successfully over 15,000 cases in the past ten years, a record that even the most conservative practitioner must recognize as conclusive evidence of worth.

Every Sheldon Appliance provides the required support, giving a gentle, firm pressure where needed, yet permitting full respiration, normal heart action and free play of the muscles. It lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off the spine, and corrects the curvature. And there is this additional advantage:

30-DAY GUARANTEED TRIAL

Every Sheldon Appliance is made to order according to measurements taken by the physician, and is delivered subject to a 30-day guaranteed trial.

Let us send you our plan of co-operation and full information about the Sheldon Appliance. Address

PHILO BURT MANUFACTURING CO.,
141 Fifth Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

them for a few minutes. If it is so that I cannot give them any time until several hours later, I leave my work for a moment and go into the reception room, shake hands and let them know how glad I am to see them, and to see how soon we can possibly take care of them. In the first interview with a prospective patient, it's really a matter of convincing them that a D. O. is human, then it's an easy matter to arrange for an examination—that is, if you convince them that you are—William Allen Gravett, D. O.

Littlejohn College Was a Non-Profit Institution

Editor OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN: Permit me to say a few words about your statement in last issue regarding the new college of osteopathy. You do not say, but what you say creates the impression that this new college represents a new principle, as this is your first advertisement for profit. The college that this new college succeeds, or rather continues, the Littlejohn College, formerly the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, was founded in May, 1900, on the non-profit principle and was conducted on that principle during its entire existence. No profits ever accrued to any one. I worked for eleven years as head of the institution and gave two hours a day or more to teaching and never drew a cent out of it. One-half of the equipment of the college and the hospital represents time, money and labor I spent in building up osteopathy an institution representing absolutely the non-commercial in osteopathic education. My physical strength could not any longer stand the strain. I am glad to see the consummation of unity and harmony in the establishment you announce. For this I hoped earnestly during the passing years. I am glad to see the consummation of this movement for the perpetual upbuilding of osteopathy, that we all love.

—J. Martin Littlejohn, D. O.

Dr. Atzen Makes Ardent Appeal for Research Institute Support

The Research Institute is a fact now, a reality, in place of a hope. Your trustees and officers have done their duty along the line they have been instructed to do, by you, the profession. It is hoped that you, and the profession at large, will clearly realize that this is your business, a means to an end, to boost your profession. It is not a mushy sentimental move, but a hard business proposition; one that must be pushed to a successful termination, or your profession will stand before the world as a tottering, crumbling institution, too weak to survive the rush of modern business methods.

I trust that you, who, in reading this, fully realize the great facts which we have stated. There can be no turning back now; the profession stands committed to a certain business policy; the Council has acted, as though you were in earnest on the proposition; they have engaged experts to start the work in the Institute, no later than July 1st, this year. The plan outlined by the Council has committed your profession to an expenditure for the first year amounting approximately to $90,000 for equipments, salaries of the workers, and other incidentals. This money must be raised by the trustees in order to make this movement a success, or your profession will stand upon a solid base, where clinical demonstrations can be extended to the Old Doctor, than to the New Doctor. One, no sentimental thought can take the place of this practical problem, and no greater honor can be extended to the Old Doctor, than to pledge your unflinching allegiance to this practical movement for perpetuating his efforts by proving his theories by practical demonstrations. Unless this is done by our profession some one, no sentimental thought can take the place of this practical problem, and no greater honor can be extended to the Old Doctor, than to pledge your unflinching allegiance to this practical movement for perpetuating his efforts by proving his theories by practical demonstrations.

Pardon me if I seem insistent, but there may be those in the profession who need to be given a glimpse of the value of this business undertaking. To those who would appeal with all the strength of which I am capable to the business understandings, I would say: "You gentlemen think of nothing but your own personal profit; you only wish to make money; you have no consideration for the welfare of the public, or for the cause of osteopathy."

Dr. Geo. B. F. Clarke, of Detroit, has been adopted by the Michigan Osteopathic Association as a part of its articles of incorporation. It was published in full by the association as an advertisement in the Detroit Free Press of Sunday, April 6th, with this introduction:

"Notice is hereby given that osteopathic physicians represented by the Michigan State Osteopathic Association (incorporated) under the laws of the State of Michigan, have adopted the following statement or declaration, which is a part of the articles of incorporation, and also to those who have been, and are not now members of that Association or the Michigan Osteopathic Association (incorporated). Osteopathy represents an independent and complete school of medical practice; and osteopathic physicians are required to register and receive a certificate from the Michigan State Board of Osteopathic Registration with full rights to sign death and birth certificates, and are subject to the provisions of the public health laws of this state. The use of this statement proved helpful in putting through desired amendments to the state osteopathic law. Dr. Clarke who do not return their certificates, and other incidents. This motion must be raised by the efforts of the profession, if this research work is to be successful. Dear reader, kindly take this to heart; the trustees and the workers have done their duty as per instructions; the next step forward depends upon the loyalty with which the profession supports this movement. It is agreed by all clear thinking members of our profession that we must prove our theories by practical demonstrations. The Institute can do that part for us in time, and there is no other way to do it, but by means of its laboratory, clinical demonstrations, records to show to the world that our efforts are worth while, and the Institute can furnish them. If I am not there it is because, like one greater than myself, I "laid down my life" in trying to establish a foundation upon which such a college might be built; and I helped to hold the fort until the greater developments you announce were rendered possible. From the field of my rest in the far-away I shall look on with anxious interest. I hope to live long enough to see the success of this movement for the perpetual upbuilding of osteopathy, that we all love.

The Osteopathic Physician

"Declaration of Osteopathy" Used by Michigan Osteopathic Association

The "Declaration of Osteopathy" written by Dr. Geo. B. F. Clarke, of Detroit, has been adopted by the Michigan Osteopathic Association as a part of its articles of incorporation.

DR. GEORGE B. F. CLARKE, D. O., Pres. A. O. A.

The use of this statement proved helpful in putting through desired amendments to the state osteopathic law. Dr. Clarke who do not return their certificates, and to them on this basis of "constitutional right which legislators nor physicians of another school cannot deny." As official statistician of the Michigan Osteopathic Association, by election, Dr. Clarke will be glad to receive items of interest to the profession from practitioners in the field, especially anything relative to osteopathic research value, chiropractic or any other system of healing, clippings, etc. All such articles will be placed on file for the future reference of the profession.

Copies of the Declaration of Osteopathy can be gotten upon request from Dr. Clarke.
Thymoline

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hours

physicians could have privileges of hospitals. The

~f

instance, insane asylum physicians. provided that

prejudiced individuals, or organized medical so­

settles the matter for all time and prevents dis­

cause

an agreement with the hospitals whereby only

have been barred from the Helena hospital be­

physicians could have privileges of hospitals. The

passage of the bill, a copy of which is appended

settles the matter for all time and prevents dis­

have been barred from the Helena hospital be­

the County Medical Society entered into an

agreement to accept hospitals whereby only

members of that society would be recognized by

hospital as staff physicians and only staff

be barred from the Helena hospital be­

Moore is at present on furlough from hiS

pose of a trap-door over a meat cellar.

Smithsonian Institute. He is seated. on a whale skull.

He

Behind is the scapula of a whale which serves the pur­

questions we will graduate you.

lithographed diplomas; . . . it is in appeardnce almost

the penalty for the violation thereof. 

Section 1: Every person, persons, corporation or assoct·

ation conducting a hospital that is or hospitals that are

for the latter provision would make osteopathic physicians practicing under a separate board act

ineligible; osteopathy being declared not to be the

practice of medicine and surgery within the

meaning of the medical act.—Asa Willard, D. O.,

Mossula, Mont.

The following is the hospital bill:

House Bill No. 273: A Bill for an Act entitled: An

to compel every person, persons, corporation or associa­

tion conducting a hospital that is or hospitals that

are institutions of purely public charity, that exempt themselves or by reason of the fact that said physician

is not a member of the Medical Staff of said Hospital, or

for any other reason, and such hospitals are hereby com­

pelled to admit and care for the patients of any other

regularly licensed physician or physicians under the
terms and conditions as may be promulgated by the

management of said hospital. and shall not forfeit its

right of exemption from taxation.

Section 3: All acts and parts of acts in conflict here­

with are hereby repealed.

Section 4: This act shall take effect from and after

its passage and approval.

Collier’s Weekly After Chiro College

The stench from this get-rich-quick factory has reached New York City. Surely out of self­ respect and for self-protection Grand Rapids

should take some action. The following appeared as an editorial in Collier’s Weekly:

Mr. Arthur H. Vandenberg is the editor of the

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald, and Mr. Russell

Gore is the editor of the Press in the same city.

Both have youth and enthusiasm, as well as abil­

ity and ideals. Can they not, between them, earn

the gratitude of the rest of the country by turning

this quack institution lures the unscrupulous to

prey upon the ignorant includes these sentences:

"You are welcome to finish the course in five days,

or to devote two months to it if you wish.

"If you will send us the entire amount, $25, at once,

we will be very glad to send you the complete course of

fifty lessons, and. as soon as you have answered all the

questions we will graduate you.

The price . . . includes one of our handsome

lithographed diplomas; . . . it is in appearance almost

the same as the best medical college diplomas.

"A person of ordinary ability ought to be able to make

at least $100 per week in the practice, if he does ad­

vertising liberally, as it only requires a very few minutes

to operate in their city under the title “National

College Chiropractic.” The literature with which

this quack institution lures the unscrupulous to

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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 some things as the keeping of case records and accounts; office equipment 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.

Dr. Hulett Advocates Single Treating Room With Separate Dressing Rooms

I HAVE studied with considerable interest the various plans submitted for office efficiency by your publication. While noting many neat and admirable arrangements, I have also observed in most of them a lack in two particulars—economy of space and of equipment. In our larger cities particularly is space a considerable item of expense, and the equipment of numerous treating rooms with the modern tables and other apparatus necessary represents quite an investment.

I submit for the consideration of the profession "layout" as per plan shown herewith. I am giving simply the idea—the skeleton—which need not be followed in every detail. It is assuming, too, that there is but one physician in the office. When more, elaborate to suit.

In the first place, a physician can use but one treating room; therefore why duplicate? This one should be sufficiently large for all necessary equipment.

The only duplication is in the number of dressing rooms. In size they may be just large enough for a small dressing table and chair, and place to hang clothing. One or more of these rooms may be advantageously equipped with a couch.—M. F. Hulett, D. O., Columbus, Ohio.

Diagram of lay-out for office suggested by Dr. M. F. Hulett, of Columbus, Ohio. Size of space recommended for a moderate practice, 24 ft. by 16 ft. Plan drawn to scale of 1/4 inch to the foot.

Popular Instruction Cards Used by Dr. G. S. Hoisington.

D R. G. S. HOISINGTON, of Pendleton, Ore., is a firm believer in popular osteopathic educational publicity work. He uses various mediums and has been a strong supporter of Osteopathic Health, inc. Of his latest ideas for attracting attention and informing the public is a series of illustrated cards, each one giving a "lesson in osteopathy." We reproduce herewith two of these cards.

We should like to know how this idea appeals to the profession. Used in connection with a good field magazine such as Osteopathic Health, it seems to us that this plan could be used to good advantage, especially to develop a live mailing list. A line could be put on the card offering to send magazines giving further information on request.

Dr. W. T., Dr. M. E., and Dr. Bertha L. Thomas, of Tacoma, Washington, send us a plan of their offices, which is self-explanatory, but they neglected to send us any details as to equipment and furnishings. We are interested in receiving descriptions of color schemes used to produce artistic and tasteful effects in reception rooms. We are gratified at the interest that has been displayed in the department and trust we shall continue to receive many comments not only on lay-out of offices, but also many helpful suggestions as to how to improve the "Business Side of Practice."


Dr. Bumstead's Daybook Record.

We show here, in reduced size, a copy of daybook ruling used by Dr. L. A. Bumstead, of Delaware, Ohio. In this book are recorded all his transactions, treatments, remittances, examinations, etc. By reference to this book he is able to tell the amount of business done by the day, by the week or the month. Also the cash received, each day, week, month, or year. The book makes very easy comparison of work and receipts for current period with same period of previous year. Dr. Bumstead says that this ability to quickly ascertain the condition of his business financially is a source of great satisfaction, especially when things are "growing."

Plan of New Offices of Dr. Tate.

Dr. Edwin W. Tate, of Newark, N. J., Occupies Fine New Quarters.

Dr. Tate's new offices are on the ninth floor of the Kinney building, a new structure. He has plenty of light and air, as there is a window in each room, room looking north, three looking east and two looking south. The interior partitions are of mahogany, 7 feet 6 inches high, with rough glass panels to the ceiling. The floor is covered with linoleum. The building is regarded as more sanitary than wood.

### Monthly Data

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Reduced reproduction of page from record book of Dr. L. A. Bumstead, of Delaware, Ohio. \(P\) Indicates posted in loose leaf ledger account. \(X\) Indicates cash paid when treated. \(\#\) Indicates examination.
WHAT I HAVE FOUND OUT

I have often seen the statement that it was not likely, or some Dr. O’s discussing an osteopathic lesion say it is not possible for a bony lesion to inhibit the action of a nerve fibre, but attribute the functional-disturbance of a nerve to pressure on the blood vessel supplying the cord substance, thereby cutting off the nutrient blood supply to the cell body of the neurone. Now, I will not deny the above theory as being an important factor in the pathology of an osteopathic lesion, but I wish to say that anyone giving the matter a serious thought knows you can easily inhibit a nerve anywhere along its course if it is exposed to pressure. Just last night I went to sleep with my elbow lightly touching the bed rail and woke up with the ulnar nerve from the elbow to the tips of my ring and little fingers completely numbed. Sometimes it will occur with my elbow lying on the mattress. Just cross your legs, letting the popliteal space rest on the point of the other knee just right, and the foot will go to sleep. Now, if such light pressure will affect large nerve cords, what will it do to numerous small fibres coming out of the intervertebral canal or anywhere in the body? I believe that muscular contraction will so compress a nerve that will cause all other nerves so affected can (in common parlance) be put to sleep, or that it is possible to have the same effect on the viscera through a bony, ligamentous or muscular lesion that you get on the foot or hand in the above mentioned experiment, although many times I believe there is only a slight disturbance or there may be many degrees of inhibition. I am surprised that osteopaths knowing how intensely the muscles contract at times would doubt for a moment that such would not comprize a nerve fibre. My ulnar nerve (funnybone) is easily affacted and while writing this article I had to stop and rub my hand before I could proceed.—Dr. E. C. Downey, Chat­nute, Kansas.

In very stubborn cases of constipation, I found that for immediate relief, nothing equals the use of sand, round sand—the so-called sea-shore sand. Sand will invariably bring relief and that, without the lint-forming tendency that chartharistic have. The sand treatment was originally intro­duced by Prof. Windsor of Boston, from where I procure the sand. The amount to be used is about one tablespoonful after each meal. The results obtained are surprising. Never use sharp sand.—Dr. Ray Moerrell, Sheldon, Iowa.

U. S. Bulletin on Dr. Friedmann

"On March 8 the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the surgeon general of the public health service, caused a board of medical officers to be detailed to make a thorough investigation of Dr. Friedmann’s alleged cure.

"These officers proceeded immediately to New York and arranged with Dr. Friedmann for demonstrations of his remedy upon persons suffering from tuberculosis. These demonstrations are being carried on in certain New York hospitals, through the courtesy of their respective authori­ties, and will be continued until sufficient information has been obtained for the forming of an opinion as to the merits of the treatment.

"Dr. Friedmann has submitted to the board a culture of the bacteria which he states

"Certain statements purporting to be expressions of the opinion of the board of officers under treatment by Dr. Friedmann, the board of officers will make experiments to ascertain whether this culture is, as Dr. Friedmann claims, harmless to warm blooded animals.

"Considerable time will necessarily be required to carry out these investigations. The work will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

"In the meantime the public is informed of the individ­uality in the vast majority of cases of traveling long distances in the hope of receiving treatment, as those selected by Dr. Friedmann constitutes only a small proportion of applications.

"Certain statements purporting to be expressions of the opinion of the board of officers of the public health ser­vice carrying on the investigation have appeared in newspaper articles. These officers have expressed no opinion and will not be in a position to do so until the work has advanced sufficiently far to warrant some conclusion in regard to Dr. Friedmann’s treatment."
If he finds that a sufficient number of voters are deeply interested, he isn’t going to take any chances of offending them, especially when it can be shown that the measure is an honest and fair one and opposed only for prejudiced reasons.

So far, a splendid campaign has been conducted, and the results have been encouraging. Let no one in any way become disheartened nor lax in efforts. If we win at all, we will win because we keep up a tremendous high-pressure campaign from start to finish.

FOOLISH LEGISLATION

New York State has been quite excited about a piece of foolish attempted legislation. State Senate Bill No. 932, introduced February 18th, 1913 by Senator Sealey, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health, forbids the use of the word “nurse” except by a “registered nurse” who must be a hospital graduate and who must have passed a Regents’ examination and have received a Regents’ certificate. If any person attempts to do nursing, he or she must be called an “attendant.”

The M. D.’s are quite excited about this and claimed that the state was likely to be in the hands of a nurses’ trust. Trained nurses have a union price of from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars a week. It is self-evident that the large proportion of the public cannot afford such prices, and that consequently a great deal of nursing is done by people who are not registered nurses.

The term “nurse” for a person who assists a doctor in time of sickness has been used since time immemorial, and what benefit there can be to the public on insisting that they change their name to that of “attendant” is more than we can understand.

The tendency toward ill considered, irritating class legislation of this kind is all too prevalent. It should be stopped. It is somewhat amusing, however, that the drug doctors who are themselves the authors of most restrictive and arbitrary legislation pertaining to medical and health matters were so much aroused and “up in arms” against this unjust bill and so ready to call it a “trust” measure.

The drug doctors are greatly dependent on good nurses and it is easy to understand that they would be alarmed at the legislation that it is a matter of vital interest to a large number of the citizens of Illinois.

Some of the members of the state legislature have the impression that osteopaths and their friends don’t amount to much when it comes to political influence. They think that the M. D.’s and their friends would oppose this measure far outnumber us. We must show them that not only are we not so badly outnumbered as they think, but that moreover, we are an exceedingly active bunch and that our friends are deadly in earnest and will deeply resent unfavorable action on this bill.

We want to appeal to the legislators, it is true, on the basis of their sense of right and justice, but we must not forget that a practical politician always has his “weather eye” open to keep in good favor with the voters.

FOOLISH LEGISLATION

It is to the credit of several doctors at the meeting that they approved this feature and stated that “it was not wrong in principle for any one to relieve the sick.”

Dr. J. M. McCormack of Kentucky, notorious for his political activities was present, and immediately upon the reading of the synopsis by our friends, he got to his feet and denounced the plan, characterizing it as a return to the chaotic condition of twenty years ago.

It will be observed that the proposed Wisconsin measure gives the public adequate protection by providing for the licensing of all medical and physical practitioners and putting it up to individual judgment as to whether a licensed or unlicensed practitioner should be patronized. It does not, however, give the practical M. D.’s the kind of “protection” he pines for, i.e., the kind of protection that will compel the citizens to patronize an old school drug doctor whether he wants to or not.

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We want to appeal to the legislators, it is true, on the basis of their sense of right and justice, but we must not forget that a practical politician always has his “weather eye” open to keep in good favor with the voters.
Kirksville to be Liberal Host—Wants to Show Osteopaths Biggest Time in History—Expenses Not Spared—Large Fund Already Subscribed

ENTHUSIASM is a fine thing. It kindles the blood in one’s veins and fires one’s respon-sibility. And it catches like wild fire, too, that’s why there’s always “something doing” when enthusiasm abounds and why nothing really great ever accomplished without it. We therefore want to announce that the A. O. A. convention at Kirksville will be a great and glorious success, for they have certainly already welcomed down there all kinds of enthusiasm for the proposition. The whole town is “for it,” head, heart and pocketbook. If every man, woman and child in the country could be made to see and understand why nothing really great ever accomplished without the possession of enthusiasm, our country would go to pot, but if you do, remember you are disloyal to that which gives you your living and wasteful of opportunities for your own good, yet many are destined to lose more than you gain, much as you may not realize it and much as you may wish to act the misers and serve yourself and your interests only. The practice of medicine is a profession and the profession, unfortunately, has too many of them. Too many who are willing to let the work be done by others without giving appreciation or support. Too many who are ready to let osteopathy be advanced and pushed to the front in public attention by others without turning that attention to the benefit in their daily practice just the same.

It is thoughtlessness oftentimes, brothers and sisters! It is lack of understanding and appreciation of the men and women who have done the greatest possible service for your town, your state, your country and the whole world. Whether you claim to be loyal or disloyal to the thing will be remembered and cherished by everyone claiming osteopathic allegiance or affiliation. We do not consider the committee and the program committee are working hard and hand in hand with the local people and even at this early date things have so far progressed that a splendid time is going to be had and a number of special important features—and unique and interesting social entertainments is guaranteed.

Now the question is, shall all this effort be appreciated—appreciated—utilized to the complete extent? To get the most out of the convention, we must have the biggest possible crowd. We know that we cannot afford to have even a single “true blue” osteopath not present. But there will be, of course, unavoidably prevented from attending. Therefore, it is all the more important that every single individual who can by any means get there, do so.

And for this one occasion, whether you have ever done so before or ever do so again, make some sacrifice, if necessary, in order to show the "Old Doctor" in his declining years the compliment of the effort every osteopath can make in an osteopathic convention. Whether or not you are an A. S. O. graduate makes no difference—whether you claim to be an osteopath or not, one owes much, very much, to Andrew Taylor Still.

Some people profess to laugh at sentiment, but sentiment is one of the great moving forces of life and the world is one vast sea of sentiment. It is about half dead. Osteopaths should be proud of the sentiment that urges them to do honor to the venerable founder of the science. It will be greatly to the credit of the profession if this sentiment is given full play on this occasion and publically acknowledged and witnessed by a “gathering together” at Kirksville in August the largest in the history of osteopathy.

It can be done just as easily as not. If each individual will say to himself or herself now I will be there and stick to it, the thing will be done. The success of the undertaking depends on the individual. No one can make your decision for you. No one can say to you “You are free to help or retard as you see fit.” You in your own heart know whether you are loyal or disloyal. Whether you have any care for the scientific advancement of the science and for high sentiment, or whether it is your own pleasure, your own convenience, your own money-making or mere self-interest.

You can go to Europe, or the mountains, or the seashore, or stay at home if you like and let the convention and osteopathic enthusiasm and sentiment go to pot, but if you do, remember you are disloyal to that which gives you your living and wasteful of opportunities for your own good, yet many are destined to lose more than you gain, much as you may not realize it and much as you may wish to act the misers and serve yourself and your interests only.

The A. S. O. graduate makes no difference—whether you claim to be an osteopath, you owe much, very much, for high sentiment and fine enthusiasm cause mental and spiritual rejuvenation which alone is well worth more than the price. Then there is the joy that overtakes you, the wish to serve and to be served, the wish to have the credit of the profession if this sentiment is ever accomplished without it.

A. S. O. graduates are all of the same sentiment that urges them to do honor to the venerable founder of the science. The whole town is “for it,” head, heart and pocketbook. We want such a splendid technical program is assured—with a big dividend to the whole and to the individual.

This is a bed rock fact that won’t budge and can’t be gotten around.

Its application to the present subject it this: you are wanted at Kirksville and your presence will be a big help to others, but it will mean infinitely more to you personally. The determination to be loyal, the opening of mind and soul to high sentiment and fine enthusiasm cause mental and spiritual rejuvenation which alone is well worth more than the price. The joy you feel is something you have never known before and in their wild anxiety to re-gain public confidence, the drug doctors are doing a lot of things that are alienating them from the esteem and confidence of the public, but nothing quite so foolish and hasty as this has gone the rounds for some time.

Among other papers, the article appeared in the "Regular" M. D. ’s in times of disaster such as the recent Omaha tornado and the Ohio Valley flood. It appeared referred to osteopaths and physicians of other schools outside the “regular” school, and implied that they were not active in the work of relief in such catastrophes.

The article appeared in the A. M. A. Journal, but it was evidently made as a part of the newspaper propaganda of the "Regular" clique, as it appeared either as an editorial without reference or with an editorial introduction in number of newspapers throughout the Mississippi Valley. Appearing as an independent editorial, it did not show up so badly of course for the medical profession, but as a direct quotation from their own official organ, its prejudiced viewpoint and its poor taste are glaring and conspicuous. In their wild anxiety to regain public confidence, the drug doctors are doing a lot of things that are alienating them from the esteem and confidence of the public, but nothing quite so foolish and hasty as this has gone the rounds for some time.

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in the issue of November 10th, 1906, George M. Gould, M. D., says, "At present osteopathy is influencing legislatures, and ignorantly but far more extensively, the professional medical practice of the country. It is treating the millions of people suffering from acute or chronic disease. By the best good citizens in the endeavor to alleviate suffering and to restore health and happiness to the afflicted community. No class of citizens, according to numerous reliable and competent observers over the great work of the osteopaths at the great disaster of San Francisco. The same is true of them in their efforts to relieve those suffering from the flood and to bring order out of chaos and to re-establish sanitary conditions at Dayton, Ohio.

However fine the services rendered by the medical profession, it has no monopoly of service or with that by the osteopathic profession. They and we are striving to accomplish the same end, viz.: to help the afflicted and to relieve the suffering—only by different methods. In this work there is honor enough for all, and the high purpose of both professions is well worth any amount of praise and admiration, and we feel that even the medical secretary of the Board of Health in Dayton will admit that he had willing work—indeed, all the time, to brighten up that scene of woe and devastation.

For physicians as a class we have no other feeling than that of profound respect. Medical physicians are no better and no worse than the rest of us. As in every class of human beings, there are good and bad men among them. They are no more nor less than human, and are actuated by the same motives, moved by the same emotions, and subject to the same frailties and temptations as any other class of men. The true physician goes about his own business, doing the best he can, with nothing and no one to exploit, while the other class is willing to exploit his profession, his associates or the public whenever he sees a chance for the acquisition of power whereby he may give voice to his ambitious and unscrupulous principles, and the innocent and well-meaning have to suffer for the sins of the gang.

The osteopathic profession is not subject to all certain members of the medical profession, that their organization is looking after all the people all the time, and the ease with which they perform their work by their calling and the way they assume all the attributes of lofty altruism and philanthropy, irresistibly suggests that it would seem to be more the part of modesty and sincerity and personal worth to pass around compliments of this kind.

Who ever heard of the members of the ministering classes, the legal, or the newspaper association or of the dental or newspaper societies, or the members of any other organization, drafting resolutions as to what they will do in the event of some future disaster. No other organization that we know of has ever made such a display of eternal sympathy and patriotism. They have assumed all the attributes of lofty altruism and philanthropy, irresistibly suggests that it would seem to be more the part of modesty and sincerity and personal worth to pass around compliments of this kind.

Who ever heard of the members of the medical profession, and as it appears that nothing but good can come from such praise, we may be pardoned if we indulge in the same wholesome privilege.


The wonderful so-called new discoveries made by Dr. R. Abrams, of California, are in essence the old reflex constrictor nerve to the pylorus allowing dilatation of the stomach and duodenum, which is accomplished by a simultaneous contraction of the vagus showing the heart and contracting the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery. The vagus is a branch of the nervous system that by this means exophthalmic goiter was easily relieved.

Second—That over stimulation produces inhibition of the vagus, while under stimulation has the opposite effect. A fair field and no favor. Let the sick be treated as the medical profession, his associates or the public whenever he sees a chance for the acquisition of power whereby he may give voice to his ambitious and unscrupulous principles, and the innocent and well-meaning have to suffer for the sins of the gang.

Third—That by continuous pressure or percussion on the cranial veins, the sympathetic nervous system is excited and the parasympathetic inhibited, thus increasing the blood pressure, which is produced by a simultaneous contraction of the vagus showing the heart and contracting the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery. The vagus is a branch of the nervous system that by this means exophthalmic goiter was easily relieved.

Fourth—That by light percussion on the seventh dorsal spine, the parasympathetic nervous system is excited which increases the blood pressure, which is produced by a simultaneous contraction of the vagus showing the heart and contracting the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery. The vagus is a branch of the nervous system that by this means exophthalmic goiter was easily relieved.

Fifth—That by light tapping on the tenth dorsal spine the parasympathetic nervous system is excited which increases the blood pressure, which is produced by a simultaneous contraction of the vagus showing the heart and contracting the aorta and the superior mesenteric artery. The vagus is a branch of the nervous system that by this means exophthalmic goiter was easily relieved.

Sixth—That percussion of first to fourth lumbar spines produces significant change in the pulse rate, blood pressure and respiration. The pulse rate is decreased, the blood pressure is increased and the respiration is decreased.

Seventh—Perception of seventh cervical spine eures disease. The clinical observations made by Dr. Gould, of Des Moines, Ia., and Dr. E. H. Cuerrier, D. O., of Dayton, Ohio, April 16th.

A Splendid Demonstration of What Osteopathy Can Do for Babies

ENCLOSE a post-card picture of the patient with infantile atrophy or marasmus, about which you published a short article some months ago in The Osteopathic Physician. It is self-explanatory. Am sorry I didn't get her (the infant) photographed when she was so wasted away, weight only six pounds at eight months of age. Her mother and grandparents are the "delightfuldest" people on earth. They treated her and are now having a healthy child. We treated the child five months. Note especially what the mother says:

"Our same little girl that osteopathy put over the same things twenty years ago is beside herself with joy. Our six month old child was taken ill, and we thought it was the end of her. We treated her for two months. We have had other babies with this same affliction that owe their lives to osteopathy—not in connection with other schools of medicine have failed. Dr. Gould, M. D., says, "At present osteopathy is influencing legislatures, and ignorantly but far more extensively, the professional medical practice of the country. It is treating the millions of people suffering from acute or chronic disease. By the best good citizens in the endeavor to alleviate suffering and to restore health and happiness to the afflicted community. No class of citizens, according to numerous reliable and competent observers over the great work of the osteopaths at the great disaster of San Francisco. The same is true of them in their efforts to relieve those suffering from the flood and to bring order out of chaos and to re-establish sanitary conditions at Dayton, Ohio.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Chicago Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held May 1st at the Hotel La Salle. The paper of the evening was delivered by Dr. W. J. Myron of Milwaukee on the subject, "Osteopathy as a Cure for Neurosis." Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Augustus S. Metz; president-elect, Dr. Agnes M. lanides; secretary, Dr. Nettie M. Hunt; treasurer, Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter.—F. E. Daygan, D. O., Sec'y.

Dr. Urban's Flood Experience.

Dr. V. P. Urban, of Hamilton, Ohio, writes us that a fire was extinguished out of which a great deal of water poured. He was caught in the fire, but was saved for his life. After crossing the river in a lumen wagon, Dr. Urban says that although business and professional work is in a state of great difficulty yet he feels that they will surmount it.

Livelining Up Interest in a State Organization.

Dr. Della B. Caldwell, of Des Moines, Iowa, president of the Iowa Osteopathic Association, believes in keeping his organization alive. The most recent meeting was held at 9 A.M. on April 25th. Mr. Thomas, who is the mayor of Des Moines, was present. He said that his city council was particularly interested in the work of the association. The meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Des Moines, and was well attended.

Illinois Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic Association was held June 7th at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. Dr. C. M. Loring, of Chicago, was elected as president, which time Dr. E. J. Thawley, of Peoria, president, will give his address. The meeting was followed by report of secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler. The technical program for the afternoon was as follows: Dr. C. E. Michna, Missoula, Montana; Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, Chicago; "Acute Diseases," Dr. E. M. Brown, Brooklyn, New York; "Osteopathic Treatment of Nerve Cases," Dr. A. N. Owens, Mason City; "Chicago College of Osteopathy." Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago; "Report of Visit to Washington, D. C., for Congress of Hygiene," Dr. Fred W. Gage, Chicago; "Theory of Osteopathic Treatment," Dr. Joseph B. Loring, Kewanee, Illinois.

Dayton District Society Elects Officers

The Dayton District Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting Thursday evening, May 8th, at the office of Dr. P. A. Greathouse, Schwind Bldg., Dayton. There were present practitioners from Piqua, Springfield, Xenia, Middletown, Franklin and other neighboring towns. The meeting was of especial interest as the officers were all elected at the last meeting, and the association was reorganized for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. P. A. Greathouse, Dayton; vice-president, Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton. The society adjourned for the summer months, until the regular meeting Thursday in September.—W. A. Gravett, D. O., Sec'y.

Dr. George D. Burr Not a Graduate Osteopath

We are informed by Dr. H. F. Morse, of Wenatchee, and also by Dr. T. T. Goss, of Tacoma, Washington, that George D. Burr and Alice M. Burr, of Wenatchee, who is known as the "founder" of THE OSTEOPHATIC PHYSICIAN, are not graduate osteopaths. They were refused license by the Washington State Board of Medical Examiners in July, 1939, for lack of educational qualifications, but the State Supreme Court so construed the osteopathic section of the law as to permit them to license under the two year practice clause. It is not surprising, therefore, that these people have so little respect for or appreciation of osteopathy. Later advertisements in this journal show that they have changed the name of their institution from the Wenatchee Osteopathic Institute to the Wenatchee Healthatorium.

Osteopath Claims Discovery of New Cell Food

Dr. John S. Allison, of San Diego, California, has announced the discovery, in collaboration with Dr. Fred N. Spenard, of a new compound or cell food and complete muscle building. It is protected by a United States patent No. 2,889,701. The claim is: "Foda contains no opiates or stimulants; it is freely absorbed through the blood vessels without any effect, and is taken in where the tissues are not impoverished. This gives the technologist a marvelous tool acts at the same time upon the nerve and muscle cells, building them up simultaneously. It is entirely harmless in its action, containing nothing which cannot be safely taken into the stomach. The cells refuse to take more than they can assimilate."

This report comes from a California newspaper, but we have been informed by Dr. Allison to give us a direct report of his discovery.

New England Notes

Dr. Kenneth Van Allen, of Boston, is studying for an M.D. degree in an Atlanta medical college.

Dr. Thomas A. W. Wibberg, of Boston, has opened a branch office in Concord, Mass.


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**A GREAT AID TO MORE ACCURATE AND SCIENTIFIC WORK**

Space provided for the usual twelve months’ checking of treatments and collections and for the most important clinical markings.

With red ink, one can readily note an inter­esting case. The patient’s name and number are marked and the usual red outline. A version or fixation may be indicated by the usual red mark. The rash, tender, or inflamed areas, the fibrous or cartilaginous changes, and the spine are shown by the red outline. The in­flammation in their original position and the abnormal position are indicated by straight and dotted lines. The spinal process as it leaves the pelvic basin is drawn in all the illustrations.

A time saver from the word “go.” It is an accurate record, as the anatomical drawings are correct in every detail.

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**The Osteopathic Publishing Co.**

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Chicago

“Better scientific practice by means of better office system.”

Dr. Wilfred A. Streeter, of Glasgow, Scotland, was a visitor to Boston recently and reports practice good in the land of the Highlander.

Just the other day, Miss Alice, of Boston, N. H., received many congratulations at the Providence convention of the New England Osteopaths in question of her splendid and successful fight in the Supreme court of New Hampshire.

Dr. Bert D. Coon, South Bend, has opened a new office in Gloucester for the summer season.

It has been whispered that Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, will take a long and much needed rest after the college closes in June.—George W. Good, D. O.

**Suffragette Lobbyist Includes Osteopathic Treatment in Advocate’s Account**

Dr. E. C. Crow, of Elkhart, Ind., calls attention to the expense account submitted by Mrs. Elizabeth D. Christian, Mrs. Christian, insisted on the osteopathic service in the Democratic Club. Mrs. Christian represented the club as a lobbyist for adequate treatment and says her expense is carefully itemized and is an unique document, being perhaps the first ever submitted to the history of the United States. In the statement appears an item of $8 for osteopathic treatment. Commenting, Dr. Crow says that it shows that osteopathy has its part to play in the great movements of the day, woman suffrage included. Newspaper items of this kind give the osteopathic account state that the item for osteopathic treatment is unexplained, but Dr. Crow says truly that the lobbyist undoubtedly knew what was needed and what was best for her. We concur in this view, as osteopathy is undoubtedly a great thing for those undergoing severe mental and physical strain such as in political campaigns or legislative fights.

Dr. Fryette Talks for Standardised Technique

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held April 8th at the La Salle Hotel. The attendance was large. Dr. H. H. Fryette gave an entertaining and instructive talk on Technique. Considerable discussion followed his lecture and much interest was shown in this vital subject. Dr. Fryette believes one of our greatest needs today is a standardization of techniques. There is no doubt that indi­viduality should not, or cannot, be expressed in our treatment, but it does mean that our osteopaths must be much more exacting in the treatment of the patient at the expense of the common cut-and-come-out men. Members of the association manifested great interest in the new method. Dr. Fryette was of the opinion that diabetes was caused by sugar poisoning and that the sugar was consumed in the cells, was absent. Tyson, Purdy and others, who have worked up this subject for several years, are of the opinion that the item for osteopathic treatment is unexplained, but Dr. Fryette says truly that the lobbyist undoubtedly knew what was needed and what was best for her. We concur in this view, as osteopathy is undoubtedly a great thing for those undergoing severe mental and physical strain such as in political campaigns or legislative fights.

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**NEW ENGLAND OSTEOPATHS FIGHT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE.**

The New England Osteopaths for her plucky and successful fight in the Supreme court of New Hampshire.

Dr. Bert D. Coon, South Bend, has opened a new office in Gloucester for the summer season.

It has been whispered that Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, will take a long and much needed rest after the college closes in June.—George W. Good, D. O.

**Universal Joint is a Great Aid in Diagnosis**

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500 WEST JEFFERSON ST.

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**The Osteopathic Physician**

**"SELF PRESERVATION"**

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

That heavy lifting, over work, and strain produce abnormal anatomy and toxic conditions.

That the practice of Osteopathy is hard work and a severe strain on our body no one will deny.

That any evocation that subjects our anatomy, especially the spine, to injury and strain injuri­ously lays the foundation for an early break-down in our gen­eral health and may be a direct cause to infectious dis­eases is a PHYSIOLOGICAL TRUTH.

**NOW DOCTOR, THE ONE INSURANCE AGREEMENT THAT IS FAR BETTER THAN ANY "OLD LINE COMPANY," IS THE 20TH CENTURY TREATING TABLE.**

It improves your efficiency. Why? Because you can give better treatments than before with less effort. The heavy lifting and strain of the older methods are done away with. Your patients will appreciate it as you can give them most vigorous treatment without distress. You will not dread to treat the upper dorsal nor the lumbar region as the technique is so efficient and simple it will surprise you.

**An Unusual Theory Concerning Cause of Diabetes.**

Dr. Daisy Pennock, of Plainview, Texas, read a paper at the Texas Osteopathic Association that met in Houston April 13th and 14th, on the "Cause of Diabetes Mellitus." She was of the opinion that diabetes was caused by some form of sugar poisoning and that it could be sustained by data and clinical reports on the health and tempermental condition of the patient afflicted with diabetes. In the preparation of this paper most of the osteopaths of the state were asked to give data, but few had kept case reports on this phase of the subject. All that had or were able to give was the health condition of the afflicted, or the tempermental condition of the patient, or something of the affliction, seemed to comply with the opinion of Dr. Pennock.

She believed that there was a kind of demagnetization or neutralization of the electric force or energy of the cells of the body; probably caused by contact with an­other individual. The force, energy or electric spark generated the flame of combustion by which sugar was consumed and the cells was affected. Tyson, Purdy and Osborne were quoted as admitting that in some way the body cells either lacked an affinity for or ability of elaborating the sugar.

**INDIANA OSTEOPATHS HAVE GOOD MEETING AND TAKE ACTION ON INDEPENDENT BOARD.**

The Indiana Osteopathic Association met at Hotel Washington, Indianapolis, Saturday, May 3. The attendance was especially good, and the program well se­lected, which was as follows: "Osteopathy in Pediatrics," Dr. K. L. Seaman, Fort Wayne; "Osteopathic Treatment of Goiter," Dr. A. H. Abbott, Chicago; "A New Method of Correcting Spinal Lesions," Dr. Allen B. Caine, Mankato; "Osteopathic Treatment of Diabetes," Dr. F. A. Turf, Rensselaer; "Treatment of Intestinal Infections," Dr. L. E. Ford, Okemos; "Oxygenation in Osteopathic Treatment," Dr. J. L. Blackman, Bluffton. There was considerable discussion in connection with the obtaining of a Board of Reg­istration and Examination, which finally resulted in the formation of the Independent Board of Registration and Examination.

That the Legislative Committee be requested to draw up a bill to provide for the organization of a Board of registration and examination and embodying in the same bill a provision for the organization of the Association to include the entire scope of osteopathy. That the bill be presented to the General Assembly for passage and that the Association endeavor to have the bill passed into law as soon as possible in order to provide for the proper interpretation of the law.
The Osteopathic Physician

who gives time and talents to the society adds to his own efficiency. For a practiced and truly progressive osteopath, the monthly meeting is a necessity, while the society imparts the combined wisdom and experience of the members towards mutual advancement. Here ideas are exchanged, in- spiration is gained, new topics are imbued, enthusiasm is kindled, and the ideal of a professional spirit and standing is maintained. At our last meeting, the speaker, Dr. Robert F. Scott, of Chicago, pointed out the need of such meetings in the advancement of osteopathy.

Maryland Joint Meeting.

The Maryland Osteopathic Association held a joint meeting with the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association in Baltimore, Saturday, April 30th. The meeting was held in the Assembly Room of the Academy of Medicine. The meeting was called to order by President Dr. Henry F. Walls, of Baltimore, and the following Maryland osteopaths were elected: President, Dr. Henry F. Walls; First Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Arnold, of Baltimore; Second Vice-President, Dr. O. Flack, of Baltimore; Secretary, Dr. A. J. Prentiss, of Baltimore; and Treasurer, Dr. J. H. McKee, of New Carrollton. The following was the program:

1. A vote of 31 to 4 in favor of the proposal to elect Dr. W. H. Arnold, of Baltimore, as President of the Osteopathic Association.

2. The proposal to amend the charter of the Academy of Medicine so as to provide for the election of members of the board of health by the people at large, was defeated.

3. The proposal to provide for the election of officials by the people at large, was rejected.

4. A proposal to provide for the election of a board of health by the people at large, was defeated.

5. The proposal to amend the charter so as to provide for the election of officials by the people at large, was rejected.

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in “Chronic Suppurating Ears.” It’s a timely topic and will attract attention. Two points are made: that osteopathy is unusually effective for diseases of the organs of the special senses, and second, conditions needing osteopathic treatment do not “clear up” of themselves. Specific adjustment is necessary before nature can restore normal functioning.

Mothers and fathers will read with interest the story of the boy without a voice. How the trouble was overcome is cleverly told in “Osteopathy Restored a Lost Voice.” It is just such instances as this that have awakened first interest in osteopathy with thousands of people. Let the story be known! Any person who desires to do so will be permitted to verify the facts.

Are many of your patients easily alarmed “about their kidneys”? Probably so, and no wonder, considering the broadcast advertising of “kidney pills” with the familiar picture of a crippled, groaning, bent-up figure. There is a lot of common-sense advice crowded into four paragraphs in the article “Kidney Diseases Not Associated with Lumbago.” Another good, short article giving advice that needs to be frequently reiterated is “Are You Fooling Yourself About Constipation?”

A right-up-to-the-minute article of popular interest is “Medical Officer Decrees the Drug Delusion.” It strikes two notes of special interest. Its apropos the much heralded Friedmann tuberculosis cure, which is being discussed in every newspaper, and it vividly reveals how completely even the “drug doctors” are “going back” on the old drug system. Dr. Hurty’s declaration came as a kind of bomb shell in the camp of the osteopathic doctors and “stands patters” and it cannot help but make a deep impression on the public mind.

Some people would find this statement by Dr. Hurty magnificent. If someone convincingly attacked the very foundation principle of their religion, but new hope and new light is offered in “Discarding Drugs Does Not Leave Mankind Despairing” and it will lead many to an investigation into, and acceptance of, the common-sense, rational, philosophy of osteopathy.

To the person whose interest has been thus quickened “How the Osteopath Became the Family Doctor” will bring a further sense of satisfaction and desire for more information, because it shows that osteopathy has proven itself a complete system equally efficient in acute cases as well as for stubborn old chronic conditions.

Taking it from cover to cover, this June issue is just full of bright, entertaining, informative material, it may even make you want to call me and ask for a sample copy, or have one for the asking.


The Osteopathic Club
(For the Laity)

This is a new plan for developing osteopathic sentiment. Provides another means of utilizing the enthusiasm and good will of satisfied patients. They want to help promote osteopathy—let them do it—encourage them. Write for details. Membership unlimited. The “more the merrier.”

A.WHITING, CHICAGO.

Biffing with them having a “good thing” when Dr. Hurty as mentally staggering as if some­

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About Special Editions for Women Should We or Not Have Frail Discussions?

THE April issue of Osteopathic Health, special edition for women, has been very highly praised. It is in the opinion of one of the best woman’s numbers we have ever produced. It is plain and common sense, and yet in literary style it is delicate, fine, and good in quality. It stands for progressive ideas, and high ideals.

Nevertheless, there are some in the profession who have thought it was too outspoken. One man wrote us quite frankly and freely about it: “It is a summer’s special number.”

I was a little timid about using the April number of Osteopathic Health as a starter for you to make reference to in your own opinion, one of the best woman’s numbers we have ever produced. It is plain and common sense, and yet in literary style it is delicate, fine, and good in quality. It stands for progressive ideas, and high ideals.

We believe the position taken in the April number of Osteopathic Health is absolutely right, and the osteopathic physician who circulates it will make a dozen friends where he makes one enemy. If there is any evidence to show that we are wrong in this, we should like to know about it. However, we are publishing a magazine to advance the interests of the profession, and if in the opinion of those who wish to use the magazine, such references as appear in the April number are hurtful and embarrassing to the physician distributing them, we are open to change our policy, although our opinion as to what is the right kind of advice to give the laity in this connection may not be changed. Let us have some reports coming from the laity on the April number of Osteopathic Health.

BRIEF COMMENTS FROM THE PROFESSION

I used Osteopathic Health to such good advantage a few years ago that I am still enjoying the benefits of that campaign and am doing all the work I can possibly attend to in fact, really need nothing more.—Dr. G. A. Koehler, Chicago, Ill.

The May number of Osteopathic Health reads good and is good.—Dr. L. R. Bassen, New Rochelle, N. Y., May 7th.

Kindly forward me 100 copies May number Osteopathic Health. It is an excellent one and I have not seen anything like it since I have been in practice. It contains an assortment of excellent material for the contents of this number, and it is something that I have long wished for.—Dr. J. W. Lea, Kinston, N. C., April 8th.

Please send me 200 copies Osteopathic Health for May. The issue was a winner.—Dr. J. F. Wolfe, Bristol, Va., April 26th.

There is some class to the May number of Osteopathic Health, to say nothing of other numbers. Please send me 10 more copies.—Dr. A. E. F. Pek, Elkader, Ill., April 30th.

I think the April number of Osteopathic Health, the woman’s edition, is a perfect gem of artistic beauty and conforms to my ideas entirely.—Dr. Sarah Pugh, Fresno, Calif., April 26th.

The May number of Osteopathic Health is check full of good material.—Dr. H. M. Barden, Pt. Williams, Ont., Canada, May 1st.

The Osteopathic Physician.
The May number of Osteopathic Health is too good to be sent enclosed in our subscription letters to the public. It is truly osteopathic all the way through. It is in good condition you can send it back and we will send you a new one. This is a number that will sure be a winner of the Ten-cent issue. This is a number that will sure be a winner of the Ten-cent issue.

Do you Advertise Osteopathic Health?

Dr. Lizzie O. Griggs, of Harvey, Ill., has announced the opening of her new offices at 1202-3 Goddard building, southwest corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. He will practice at this office mornings and 17th and evenings.

Do you try to make the public, outside of your friends and patients, familiar with Osteopathic Health? Send for our subscription letters to the connection of Dr. Joseph Ferrie, M.D., Physician and Surgeon to the connection of Dr. Joseph Ferrie, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. He is practicing at Danville, Illinois, with offices at 206 Adams building.

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Osteopathic Health for June

For Ear and Throat Afflictions
Occupational Diseases and Chronic Nervous Troubles

CONTENTS
The Business of Breaking One’s Self Down.
Stamp Out Nervousness by Physical Culture Plan.
Do You Work With Dull Tools?
Chronic Suppressing Ears.
Osteopathy Restored a Lost Voice.
Kidney Diseases Not Associated With Lumbago.
Are You Fooling Yourself About Constipation?
Medical Officer Decrees the Drug Delusion.
Discarding Drugs Does Not Leave Mankind Dispairing.
How the Osteopath Became the Family Doctor.

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I am glad to see you pushing the sale of Dr. Green B. Smith’s book, “Manhood: A Study of Male Vitality,” as it is the psychological moment for our profession to become more convinced of its importance in entering upon an era of popular study and osteopathic physicians must not be behind medical practitioners in this great work which means so much to humanity. As an active worker in the Oregon Social Hygiene Society, I desire that everything points toward a campaign in all educational matters. Dr. Smith was just a few years ahead of the movement, and it is the duty of every osteopathic physician to become informed in these matters. Every osteopath who has enough red blood to be progressive should possess Dr. Smith’s book. I believe that osteopathic physicians should buy the books of osteopathic writers, but I especially recommended this book because of the need of the hour—Dr. F. E. Means, Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Smith’s book, “Manhood: A Study of Male Vitality,” shows the hardwork not only of a student, but of a practical osteopath. Aside from the exhaustive and most interesting consideration of the subject in all its phases and relations, the work has much of osteopathic reasoning and therapy in application to the subject that it has a substantial lasting value as a work on osteopathic principles and practice—Dr. A. A. Willard, Minnesota, Montana.

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