The Osteopathic Physician

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**Dr. “Bill” Smith Returns as Teacher to the A. S. O.**

Dr. William Smith, alias Dr. “Bill,” one of the pioneer-est of pioneer osteopaths, has been recalled to Kirksville by the American School of Osteopathy to resume his relationship as an instructor at the parent college. After seven years of absence from the birthplace of osteopathy Dr. Still’s first associate in the parent college thus becomes again identified with the A. S. O. as one of its professors.

This news, which came out of Kirksville this month, will prove more interesting to a greater number of the profession than most anything else that has happened in a long while. Dr. Smith’s magnetic eloquence as a lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy is well known to the thousands of students who have sat in his classes. Regardless of what may have been the merits of the unfortunate dispute which proved his undoing, nearly a decade ago, everybody will now be glad that Dr. Smith has returned to take up his early work at Kirksville.

He reached Missouri about the first of June and at once entered upon the work of getting ready for his fall classes. Mrs. Smith and Cuthbert Smith are due to reach Kirksville some time in July.

“We have received scores of letters from the field,” writes Dr. Still, “expressing the great pleasure of the old graduates that Dr. Smith has returned to the A. S. O. and almost every student who attended the school while Dr. Bill Smith was here appreciated the value of his work. We have received letters from a great many of those who were opposed to him in the unfortunate dispute in which he was concerned, seven years ago, which led to his separation from the college, and practically all of these express much pleasure at his return and a lot of them say they got more good from Dr. Bill’s lectures than most any other teacher in the school.”

Dr. “Bill” Smith, as he is familiarly known to the whole profession, was the first man who joined Dr. Still in starting a college to teach osteopathy. He taught the first classes in anatomy. He is a talented speaker and fluent writer and those who have had the pleasure of listening to any of his stories and lectures on the early days of the infant science will recall that experience with pleasure and profit. We reproduce herewith an article on the early days of osteopathy which Dr. Smith wrote for The Osteopathic Physician about six years ago. It will be new to many of our newer osteopaths and a pleasant reminiscence to all the older ones.

**REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS.**

“But, damn it—he cures them!”

These were the words that first interested me in osteopathy, that led me to meet Dr. Still, and that laid the foundation for ten years of hard work in the interests of the science.

I was in Kirksville, Mo., in the month of June, 1892. In an office on the south side of the square I met Dr. McCarthy, who was bitterly expressing his feelings at the decline of medical practice in that town, saying that old quacks had killed business. I remarked that nothing would please me more, were I in practice, than the presence of a quack; he would make business. To that McCarthy replied in the words with which I begin this article. I told him that, in that case, if he cured the people, he was, in my opinion, no quack, but simply a man of greater experience. I backed up my opinion by going over to see the so-called quack.

I found an office in an old log cottage, which was simply filled with persons reciting to one another wonders which they had either experienced themselves or seen others experience. I remained, made an appointment for after half of the doctor’s time that evening at the Pool hotel, and waited from that moment impatiently for the evening to come. At that office I had heard enough to interest me.

At the appointed hour the Old Doctor entered my room. Our conversation lasted—not half an hour, but four hours. I sat entranced; the theories he introduced were so novel, so contrary to all I had ever read or heard, that I failed to follow his reasoning. Arguments as to their impossibility were simply met with the one statement: “But it is so; there are no ‘ifs’ and ‘ands’ about it; I do what I tell you, and the people get well.”

At length I asked for proof and until two o’clock the next morning I was going from boarding-house to boarding-house seeing patients and getting confirmation. I was satisfied that cures were made; of that there could be no doubt. I looked upon myself. Before ever I saw Dr. Still I knew that McCarthy’s statement that he can cure was true, for McCarthy told me at that time that Dr. Still had cured him eight months before of asthma of long standing.

To make a long story short, we sat and talked on the stoop of Dr. Still’s house till four o’clock, and when I went back to the hotel it was with the understanding that in July I would come to Kirksville to teach anatomy to a small class and myself to learn osteopathy. What an example we have here! As Dr. Heiny Marks said to me at the City hospital in the October of that year: “Still is a philanthropist, but a fool; he could keep that knowledge to himself and his family—make himself and them all rich; but he gives it to the world. We need more men like that.”

Our little class opened in September. I can show every note and every document in a small back room at the tumble-down cottage. Eighteen students were there (the class subsequently had twenty-three members), and each and every one there not for the money there was in it, but had either been a sufferer and was cured by osteopathy or a close friend had been; Mrs. Gentry and Mrs. Peters had seen children raised from crippleddom to health; Bird and Hill had seen parents’ lives saved, and so with all. The class was conducted in a very primitive manner. No bodies could be procured, so the skeleton and mannikin only were used. Enthusiasm reigned; harmony was perfect.

In the Globe-Democrat one Sunday in October appeared the first newspaper notice of osteopathy. A page article headed “A Missouri Mecca” gave a fair statement of the condition of matters at Kirksville. The reporter who came was a sensible and thinking man, he saw there only a beginning, but he was sharp enough to see that much. He could have gone away and made a funny story out of it, but he saw below the surface; he saw men and women in earnest. He conversed with those who had been benefited, and was impressed by the pioneer article as one of the greatest tributes ever paid to a great truth.

In March, 1893, I left Kirksville and shortly afterwards went to Kansas City. The school did not meet regularly for some time, and when it did was conducted on lines somewhat similar, but slightly in advance of the elementary form which existed in the first class. In 1896 I returned to Kirksville at the request of Dr. Still and then began the true work by all of building up a truly scientific institution, which should be able to withstand all criticism. Bodies were, with great difficulty, procured for dissection, and the teaching of anatomy, to my delight, became earnest and thorough. With all branches the thoroughness was carried out. All was done in a day, but as each new branch added to the curriculum it was taught promptly from the beginning. It is a curious thing to go back to the single class of students I taught every subject in the school. I on held the subject long enough to get it into my mind, and then I passed on. This paper may seem as though it were all history, but the truth is that I am proud of my work for osteopathy and the American School.
there were over 700; instead of two teachers, the faculty had a membership of eighteen; every subject taught in a medical school, save Materia Medica. Such is a marvelous record. But it was no marvel. In 1892 I had foreseen that as soon as the growth which would come should begin, it would be rapid. At the first lecture which I delivered (the first lecture ever delivered in an osteopathic school), I had prophesied that ten years would see that frame cottage replaced by a handsome brick building; that the class of eighteen would swell to a school attendance of several hundred and that there would be five hundred practitioners in the field. All laughed. That prophecy was fulfilled in less than five years. What has made the success of osteopathy? Honesty and loyal work, self-sacrifice and devotion to a great principle; loyalty to the truth, to man and to woman. And, let me add, that the essential source of the success of Dr. Still and osteopathy comes from the very truth of that remark of Dr. McCarthy: "Dunn it, he cures them!"

I cannot go further back than 1892 of my own knowledge—back to the days in 1895, when Dr. Still and Maj. Abbott, hiding from the bushwhackers out in a cornfield in Kansas, meditated and thought on these lines; to the day in 1897 when Dr. Still signed on his first treatise; to the date in 1898, when Ward was carried to him on a stretcher at Eldorado Springs, to find out if he could be cured of his asthma. Those were before my time; but my experience in osteopathy, my knowledge of it, leads me to look for a great future for it. The seed has been sown; the soil has been tilled and tilled; the growth, so far, has been vigorous. The future lies in the hands of the men and women who are now practicing it. If they are faithful to their trust all will be well, and it is my confidence in their faith, their loyalty and their devotion, which leads me to augur a great future for the science to which the best years of my life have been devoted.—William Smith, M. D., D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

**FAKE STORY ABOUT REFUSING DEATH CERTIFICATE.**

The Chicago newspapers created a mild sensation June 15th by printing a story to the effect that Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, member of the Chicago and Illinois Osteopathic Association, had been refused recognition of a burial certificate issued by her for one of her patients by the City Health Commissioner. It turned out to have been a tempest in a teapot.

Dr. Parenteau was shown no personal or professional discrimination or discourtesy whatsoever, we are glad to say, and Health Commissioner Evans should be exonerated by osteopaths from any criticism which might have resulted from such a newspaper story.

It seems that Dr. Parenteau issued a burial certificate for a patient who had died of acute kidney trouble when the original cause of the death had been traumatic injury, dating back to an old and severe fall. This was done at the request of the family, who did not want such a situation to prejudice the prospects of a younger brother when he came to obtain insurance. The facts being very clear, Parenteau stated them in the certificate. The city health department reported it to coroner's office as a case of violent death, a natural inference, although many years ago the elapse of time made the coroner was about to send out a physician attached to his staff to investigate the death, in accordance with custom of the state. When the situation was explained to Dr. Parenteau courteously and she promptly presented a second death certificate, elimination; certainly no old or active material, though it had been one of acute sickness. Therapun the health commissioner promptly accepted the death certificate.

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**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

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**Illinois Harmony Is Now a Historic Fact.**

THE Illinois osteopaths in convention assembled have "made good." The great, in existing scaling fratricidal strife which until recently spread over this state from Waukegan to Cairo has been healed. War hatchets have been buried in the deep so deep that no man would know where to go to dig them up if he wanted to. Anomities have been forgotten; divisions have been healed into harmony. Because police bills, programs in the conduct of professional societies and in seeking legislation have been successfully welded into unity; because, truly, there was no will of the majority—and the future looks bright indeed for osteopathic achievement in this great prairie state.

Now it Is up to the committee of Massachusetts to get good.

The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic Association occurred at Decatur June 20th, and it called together almost ninety practitioners, among whom all sections of the state were about equally well represented. The meeting was absolutely harmonious and there was not one discordant note uttered. All persons and all factions pledged themselves absolutely and unreservedly to the support of the common cause, and the result is we now expect to be heard from in this state with one of the strongest osteopathic societies in existing states thirty years.

Dr. H. H. Fryette, who so successfully guided the destiny of the State Society the past year into the haven of harmonious action, presented the body and Dr. "Bill" Hartford responded. The constitution and by-laws were amended in numerous particulars and several valuable recommendations by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn with a view to making these instruments grammatically correct. The ten districts of the state were to be thoroughly jiggered up and organized.

Dr. R. L. Stephens, of Still College, gave a splendid address on "Osteopathic Technique" with demonstrations. Dr. Geo. R. Laughlin, of the American School, held a very interesting clinic on various cases, including glaucoma, sciatica and benign tumor. Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn was to have made an address on "Osteopathy, a Complete and Independent System," but there was so much work to do and he was kept so busy helping to discharge the work entrusted to him that he voluntarily postponed the address until some other occasion.

One of the important features of this meeting was the report of Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, sole survivor and presentee of the state society's committee on legislation, regarding our efforts the past year and the future of our legislation in Illinois. He covered the situation very exhaustively and showed deep information upon every phase of this all-important question.

The editor of "The O. P." voiced a universal sentiment that was unanimously endorsed as regards our legislative program in Illinois in the future, saying there MUST be only one program hereafter, and that must be the one presented by the majority membership of the association, and that every osteopath in the state in good standing with his fellows must support this program—whatever it is determined to be—and that there must be no personal and individual programs mapped out in conflict or competition with the program of the State Society; and that any osteopath, or osteopaths, who violate this clear understanding and agreement and go counter to the will of the majority by offering any independent bills on the subject of osteopathic legislation at future sessions of legislation must and will be declared traitors to the profession and will be ostracized for all future time by their professional brethren.

This suggestion was offered because of the absolute need of presenting but one bill at future meetings of the legislature and to insure that individuals who may entertain views not harmonious with those of the majority will not jeopardize the success of the profession's labors by introducing independent measures to the confusion of the lawmakers and the aborting of our chances for
Dr. Bernard, who had treated the lady for some time, advised her husband that she was crazy. The patient averred that Dr. Bernard had tried to get her husband to send her to an asylum. This was more than her womanly courage could endure. She promptly resented it in the traditional manner that women so frequently take to defend their honor.

The newspapers of Chicago printed that the attack of Mrs. Kanouse was unavailable, however, as she had no sooner raised the weapon of vengeance high above her head than at a glance from the hypnotic eye of Dr. Roy her arm fell helpless at her side. His mental poise had conquered the feeling of revenge that stirred her breast and left her crestfallen and disappointed at her inability to accomplish an erstwhile savage purpose. It is reported that the matter would yet reach the courts.

Two physicians, Dr. L. Harrison Mettler and Dr. O. H. Krohn, passed upon the case of Mrs. Kanouse after hearing that an osteopath had questioned her sanity and promptly pronounced her sane. Of course. Why not? What else could two poor M. D.'s do after an osteopath had suggested that the woman was unbalanced? Is it to be supposed that two average medics would ever concur in an osteopathic diagnosis, especially in a case offering such a wide latitude of opinion as regards mental balance? Doubtless the learned pair believe that the very act of trying to chastise an osteopath showed a rare degree of intellectual power.

THE NEW SCOTCH WAY OF STUDYING ANATOMY—IT'S GOOD.

The introduction of the stereoscopic method of studying anatomy which hails from Edinburgh and which is being pushed in this country by the Imperial Publishing Company of New York seems to blaze out a new "royal road to learning" for the student of anatomy. The old idea that in order to obtain knowledge it was necessary to pursue the stoniest and the thorniest paths possible is an antediluvian piece of nonsense that has been outgrown in the past decade by the introduction of modern text-books abounding in illustrations and by the perfection of models and manikins of anatomy that show more at a glance than the eye of a student's imagination could figure out in weeks of wrestling with unimaginable looking objects or than his poor over-worked memory could master as dry catalogues of names with months of studious application.

Of all new methods of learning which have made the study of anatomy simple, we would be inclined to place the "Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy" in the forefront. For one reason it is available for the isolated student. The work is compact and within purchasing reach of the school student and practitioner of medicine and is easily transported from place to place. In this work at the disposal of the student of anatomy he sees the simple structures formed in three dimensions before the eye as they actually exist in the body. The mere fact that there is an absence of the red, blue, yellow, black and gray tints of the tissues as they appear under the dissecting microscope and viewed through the powerful lenses which throw the pictures into bas-relief and which make the objects stand out as if they were viewed in life of a flat picture. Little lags bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., corresponding to the names of the structures at the top of the illustration, show just what each tissue is.

A student will learn more of anatomy in our judgment by studying this picture for an hour-and meanwhile find pleasure in it-than he could by reading wordy descriptions of anatomy for a whole dismal day, and he would not contract blindness, headache, or brain fog, either.

The osteopathic profession is showing warm appreciation for this pronunciation and scores, if not hundreds of the Forreston men in the profession, including our beloved founder, have written unqualified endorsements of the enterprise.

BE NOT DECEIVED, FELLOW OSTEOPATHS.

To the osteopath who has relinquished the belief of his fathers as to the efficacy of internal drug medication in the great majority of diseases there comes from time to time the urgent question, What attitude shall I take under these or those conditions? or say to those in competition using drugs as to their principle method of treating disease? One is apt to form very crude ideas in his endeavor to answer this query, especially so long as he has not had actual experience with the unlovable sort of M. D.'s.

In many cases the osteopath is misled by the assumption that justice or a native instinct of ethics, will be exhibited by the doctors of other schools; but, alas! calm contemplation of their very human natures in the osteopathic profession will soon dissipate this delusion.

Let no one think that there is not an analogy between the medical profession and a great trust. The two are not only theoretically but we have facts and experience both proving that they are exemplifying themselves into a similar institution!
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Takes a Fall Out of Bony Lesion Orthodoxy.

MAY it never be said that we osteopaths have a cut-and-dried belief about health and disease which renders it useless for us to entertain ideas adverse to our professional tenets. May it never be said that we, as a profession, do not feel keen joy and recovery mental stimulation from the realization that our general osteopathic publication would give space to. Believing still, as I did when Volume 1, Number 1, of The O, P. went to press seven years ago, that the important questions of osteopathic education was worth hearing, I have opened these pages now and then to some one who seemed to have a message to speak, however much his views might clash with representative osteopathic opinion. I shall do so again in this issue after quoting the following letter:

Seattle, April 7, 1897.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, D. O., Chicago:

Dear Doctor—The enclosed article, which is an adverse view of the "bony lesion" of the osteopath, I never expect to see in print, not only on account of its abhorrent boldness, but because I have some confidence in you to hold it that you would not do a thing to injure the public or to defraud the people of the truth. Why is it that the attention of the people themselves has not been drawn to this frightful amount of injury which is done to innocent people by the constantly being drugged and who's pines are abnormally curved or from such diseases as rachitis, syphilis or any other disease which produced it. Tailors, shoemakers and others whose spines are abnormally curved as a result of their occupation, are as healthy as their brothers in the same trade whose spines present a normal contour. In the young, kyphosis sometimes extreme, the chin approaching the level of the enameled cartilage while they are standing straight, many functional disturbances should be noted if it were possible for this deformity to cause them, and yet those due to direct pressure of the viscera themselves are usually the only ones observed.

In Pott's disease, however, there is a wide range of visceral disturbance varying with the degree of curvature of the spinal column. These symptoms are due to the area of inflammation about the roots of the spinal nerves; they are observed before the kyphosis becomes pronounced, with spondylitis, and may be entirely wanting when the posterior angular curve has become permanent. It is certain that they have consulted me and always with a desire to be rid of their deformity, making no complaints of their general health.

As with backward, so it is with forward or lateral curves, or any combination of them. Neither from my own experience nor from that of medical authors do I find any evidence that the most extreme spinal distortion in the absence of inflammation or other pathological conditions accompanying it, is responsible for deformity or suffering from the spine. But while this is true of the curvatures themselves, the inflammations which sometimes accompany their production may manifest themselves as symptoms in widely different areas.

That spinal tenderness is in some way related to the constant symptom has been recognized by all osteopaths, as well as the Griffiths, Hammon, and probably other medical authoriies. The pain that might be expected to accompany irritation of different localities need not be repeated here; the opinion of this tenderness, however, might be inquired into. Some people believe that it is evidence of and is dependent upon the subluxation of one or more vertebrae. Old luxations, it will be remarked, are not tender. A displaced hip, of several years' standing may be handled with impunity. Tenderness accompanying injury is an evidence of inflammation, not of displacement, and after the inflammation has subsided displacements are not tender. If there is a history of injury among osteopathic patients it is quite universally remote rather than recent.

Spinal tenderness may be cutaneous, but it is more frequently located in the muscles of the back, the tender areas being harder and firmer than the surrounding tissue; rounded, cylindrical, or fascicular in shape; rolling beneath the examining finger, sometimes conveying a sense of crepitation; occasionally felt to contract and grow harder under moderate pressure, and by the operator without regard to the testimony of the patient. There can be no doubt that such a superficially occurring in muscle represent contractions.

What, then, is the relation between contrac-
ture and functional disturbance? The constant symptom has naturally suggested itself is that the visceral disturbance is a reflected irritation from the spinal musculature, but on account of the intricacies of the
inflammation or contracture, is of little or no significance. Lawrence M. Hart, D. O.

Dr. Osler Says 4 Drugs at Least are Good Dope.

"My practice at Johns Hopkins was aptly described as a mixture of hope and nux vomica."

"The pathologist has made the province of the physician one of prevention quite as much, or more, than one of cure."

"Physicians must recognize and should admit that hope is the most valuable, even at the sacrifice of their pride."

"There is no cure for pneumonia by drugs. I have never had a case in which the patient did not live."

"There are about four drugs of real value in their various forms. I shall not name them."—Statements made by Dr. William Osler yesterday before the Pathological Society at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

"He is the best physician who knows the worthlessness of the most medicines," quoted Professor William Osler, of Oxford University, England, toward the close of his lecture to the Pathological Society, yesterday, at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Later he added that his practice, while he was in general charge at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, had been aptly described as a mixture of hope and nux vomica. He presented, however, the accusation frequently made against him, of being a therapeutic nihilist. He would admit that there were four drugs of inestimable value in the practice of medicine. Osler would decline to name them, a roar of laughter went up from the more than 200 physicians, among them 125 of the members of the society.

Medicine Revolutionized.

Professor Osler said the world had more to hope for from the work of this very pathological society than from medicines. Since its first meeting in the same hospital where they were now, fifty years ago, the discoveries of the pathologists had revolutionized the practice of medicine. Up to that time there had been but little advance in the practice of medicine since the days when disease was regarded as the manifestation of an evil spirit that had to be exorcised, or bad blood, that had to be released by the lancet.

Now, thanks to the pathologist whose duty it is to know the reason why for every disease that can be known, there is an answer, who...
The American School of Osteopathy

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The Osteopathic Physician

The time had arrived, he thought, when the physician should be so bold as to declare some diseases incurable and, while it was a hard thing to tell a patient that his case was a hopeless one, it frequently was the best thing to do, even at the sacrifice of the pride of the physician.

Celebrates Anniversary.
The Pathological Society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary yesterday. It assembled at the College of Physicians, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, in the morning. An extraordinary exhibition of specimens was made by members of the society from all parts of the country. Papers were read by Professor Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Professor F. G. Nory, of Ann Arbor, and Professor A. G. Taylor, of the University of California. After the morning session Dr. Osler lectured on "The Relations of Pathology to Clinical Medicine" followed at 6 o'clock. In the evening the society had a banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Dr. Osler, who is now the regius professor of medicine at Oxford, was called there a year ago from Johns Hopkins University.—Philadelphia North American, May nth.

Attention, Secretaries—A Novelty.
Retiring Secretary Wm. S. Hartford, of the Illinois Osteopathic association, tendered a vote of compliment and thanks by the association for the extraordinary, clever and valuable work he has done by way of compiling data and records of his office for permanent preservation. He used the loose-leaf book system and typewrote everything on a heavy stock of paper as soon as records were O. K'd. so that invaluable historical archives have thus been started. On the loose-leaf system the secretary enters his temporary notes and records at the right place on fresh sheets in pencil so they can never get misplaced, lost or destroyed and then it is a simple matter to transcribe them on the typewriter for permanent records at any convenient time. This system ought to be adopted by every secretary of every osteopathic society in existence. The price of the most expensive loose-leaf record system is money well invested for every society and corporation in the profession.

The Medical Society of Kingdom Come.—
Nineteenth Centennial Meeting.
President's Address: I, Hippocrates, the oldest member of our guild, do give you greeting, but am filled with fear and trembling lest ye should judge me wrongly, and take away my good repute. Of a surety my head swarmeth, and a dizziness hath taken hold upon me, yet it cometh neither from strong drink, nor from a fevered brain. Confusion hath come upon me by reason of the wonders I beheld but lately on the earth, as I did move among the mortal members of our guild. * * * * * * * *

Being in the spirit, in a great city, I followed a certain woman, who was sick, unto the house of a physician. In a large ante-chamber many with weak and inflamed eyes sat waiting, until each in turn should pass into an inner room to be healed. And behold, the physician came and looked upon those that waited, and I also did look through his eyes. And with great astonishment I saw but faint shadows, where before I had seen men and women. And in each shadow head I beheld two large, yellow eyes, and each part thereof was greatly magnified.

I said unto the man "Where are the men and women?" And he holdest thou the very truth and seest that man is but a pair of eyes, with a body attached thereto for support and nourishment. Verily the eye is the grain, and the body but the stalk." And the woman goeth into the inner room and returneth again many times. Glasses of many kinds are placed before her eyes, and the muscles are cut on either side, but all without avail.

Again I saw her in another ante-chamber, wherein sat many other women. And I looked upon these also through the eyes of him who sitteth in the inner room, and behold I saw naught but wombs and the appurtenances thereof. And of him also I asked "Where are the women?"

And he said, "Art thou of so little depth as to judge the fruit by the shell thereof? What thou seest before thee is woman, albeit many fools do look upon the outer shell as such."

And through his ears I heard a sound like unto the dropping of ripe almonds upon the earth.

And again I asked, "What causeth the sound I hear?"

And he answered "At this hour of the day it is our wont to play the women of the land, and as the ovary droppeth into the pus basin, it maketh the sound of which thou speakest."

And I said "How, then, will the earth be peopled in the time to come?"

And he respected neither mine age nor my wisdom, but laughed me to scorn, called me Rip Van Winkle, asked me whence I came, and at last said, with much truth, but no sympathy, that I was not up to date. And I held my peace for fear of further gibings.

When the woman came, in her turn, she putteith a ring within her and propeth up the womb, and against the mouth thereof she placeth cotton, which holdeth a dark and stinking medicine. This he doth for many days and then he openeth the womb and scrapeth the utmost recesses thereof. At last the woman layeth herself down upon the altar of her sex, and permitteth the surgeon
to take away her womb, and tubes, and ovaries.
And he being mindful of the sorrow they might experience in the years to come, doth take away the appendix and the gall-bladder also, and into all the vacant places doth glide the soft, accommodating gut. But he restrained his hand and leaveth to the woman a kidney, that did swing to and fro in the belly, but he shorteneth the cord thereof, and maketh the kidney fast in the girdle where it properly belongeth, according to his judgment. Of a truth this was some little space apart from the place appointed for it by the Creator of all, but by much work on many bellies, this man hath attained unto great wisdom.
But the woman grew worse and went to seek help from many. One poureth water into her stomach and taketh it out again, cleansing her as one would cleanse an empty vessel. Another maketh her to lie in bed and neither think nor speak for many days. Another placeth her body in water, which containeth many bubbles, that do prickle the skin. Another shooteth into her body sparks that Another wideth the vent and into such hemorrhoids as he seeth, he squirreth a burning fluid, and for a season the woman hath more comfort when she standeth than when she sitteth down.
Another looketh into her eye and speaketh sternly unto her, and she falleth into a sleep, yet one that differeth much from the nightly sleep of rest. Her body sleepeth not, but doeth the bidding of him who worketh this magic upon her, yet when he suggesteth unto her many simple, silly lies, so soundly sleepest her judgment that she regardeth them as very truth.
Another placeth against her body a device made of metal, which hummeth continuously, and which so shaketh her that it maketh her frame to quiver, as jelly quivereth in an earthquake. She goeth even to a new sect and seeketh out one who is a healer therein. And the table and that her suffering and her body, and all bodies, and all matters of all kinds are nothing but an imagination. Yet he maketh an agreement, that unto what she imagineth to be a treatment even though she be afar off, and after many days she shall be healed of the sickness which doth not exist. And she, not being one that readily perceiveth humor payeth him not for his wisdom. He further specifieth, that when he hath taken away from her the disease which she hath not, she shall pay unto him a certain sum of gold and silver, a form of magic upon her, yet when he suggesteth unto her many simple, silly lies, so soundly sleepest her judgment that she regardeth them as very truth.
Then, verily, it dawneth upon me, that there be some matters in which the man seeth to it that the imagination playeth no part, and thereby he worketh to much advantage. But the woman profitteth not from any of these things.
And once more I beheld her in an ante-chamber, smaller than any wherein I had seen her heretofore, and only one beside herself sat waiting therein. And in the inner room I saw the man whom she sought, and he looked like unto one that understandeth himself, and not as one that puffeth himself up with the vain imagination that he requireth a bigger head than any of his fellows. And he asked the woman many questions concerning herself, her brethren, her parents, and her parents' parents. With his ear he striveth to learn something about the parts that do lie within the chest, and with his hand he searcheth out the few parts of worth still left within the belly. At length he saith unto her, "Fear not, for of a surety thou canst be healed." And she saith unto him, "What aileth me?" He answereth, "Verily, thou hast no ailment of any moment. Thou sufferest only because of a slow and sluggish action of the gut, or as it is vulgarly

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**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

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Dr. H. J. FAYELL, Superior, Wis., July 7, 1906

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Dr. C. E. RUDOLPH, R. O., Des Moines, Ia., July 31, 96.

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while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for mere exercise. Even if you like that sort of strain and have no fear of rupture, or pulling down of your own organs The Common Sense Treating Table and Adjustable Swing is still better than ordinary Tables for many reasons. It is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable and beautiful, and it is not an expensive table. No man afraid of rupture or vainishing his own vitality, can afford to use any other table. No woman, mindful of the special handicaps of her sex, can afford to use any other table. Adaptable to every one's needs alike. Write for circular and prices. Everything in the book line also. Orders shipped the same day as received and return pays the freight charges on books only.

H. T. ROOT, Kirkville, Mo.
said, thou art constipated." And she took the paper on which he had written, and paid him, and went her way. And as she passed out, she said in her heart, "Lo! this man is a fool." This she said, not from any thought that he lacked wisdom or spoke falsely, but she held him in low esteem because he did not understand that an ordinary man would be meant by an ordinary fee. Yet, because she had given up most of her substance, and all of the organs she had to spare, she did the bidding of the man and was healed. But verily I say unto you, that the woman hath more regard for him that did much and charged much, yet benefited her nothing, than she hath for him that did heal and restore her at little cost—Dr. William Cowpe Gardner, New York Med. Journal.

AMONG THE STATES

A. S. O. Cats in Job Lots.

The American School of Osteopathy announces that it will send out lots of the A. S. O. Catalogue for 1906 and 1907, from fifty to two hundred in number, to whoever wishes to receive them and will pay express charges on them.

Whoop It Up, Georgia.

The Georgia Osteopathic Association will meet in Augusta, July 14th, and 15th in its fifth annual conclave. Dr. L. N. Turner of Savannah, President, and Dr. J. W. Bennett of Augusta are working hard to bring out a full attendance, and it is hinted that a move may be started to secure law in Georgia at the next legislature.

West Slope D. O.'s Rally.

At the annual meeting of the Western Slope Osteopathic Association, held at Grand Junction, Colorado, on the evening of June 7th, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. E. Taylor; vice president, Dr. S. Johnson; secretary, Dr. Nora E. Haviland; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Hock. A banquet followed the business session.

Dr. Farwell's Offer.

We call attention to this issue in the ad of Dr. C. W. Farwell, of Omaha, who is offering a very interesting series of brochures on Life Science at popular prices. Those of our profession interested in this matter will do well to get this series. Dr. Farwell offers to send six books on "Life Science" free to any osteopath who will send 24 cents in stamps to pay the cost of mailing.

Mass. College Alumni's 7th Meet.

The seventh annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was held at the American House, Boston, on the evening of June 8th. There were about seventy-five present and Dr. D. H. Hock of Portland presided. At the dinner the speakers were Rev. Charles F. Dole and Malcolm E. Nichols. Mrs. Harry Whitaker and Dr. Earl Scammon sang.

It Was Mrs. S. H. Runyon, Not Her Husband, Who Died.

Through copying an article from an Iowa paper we made the mistake of printing the death notice of Dr. S. H. Runyon, of Creston, Iowa, but we should have chronicled the death of Mrs. S. H. Runyon. Dr. Margaret B. Runyon died May 15th at the Roswell Trench City and Sanitarium, Roswell, N. M., of tuberculosis. She was also a practitioner and a graduate of the A. S. O., class of 99. Dr. S. H. Runyon, husband of the deceased, is also afflicted with this malady and with his wife was a patient at the same institution under the care of Dr. C. L. Parsons. Dr. Runyon, we are glad to report,
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the third edition of
McCONNELL'S
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Morphine! Whiskey! Beware!

Doctor, have any of your patients the morphine or other drug habit? If so, have them cured and then you can build them up.

Write for particulars, stating how much they are using and how long.

D. LITTLEJOHN, M. D., D. O. 
PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

is growing stronger steadily and promises to make a good recovery. His wife's case was too far advanced to derive any climatic benefit after going to New Mexico.

Indiana Tightens Up.

The Indiana Medics are more vigorous in their prosecution of unlicenced D. O's since their charter decision of May 8th. But you see the society voted to assist in taking Barnet's case to the Supreme Court and we cannot get a decision before fall. Till then twenty D. O's who are without a license must cease to practice.—Fraternally, J. F. Span­hurst

Dr. Louisa Burns, Authoress.

Dr. Louisa Burns, of the faculty of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, is at work on a book which she hopes to present to the profession in the near future. Dr. Burns, as professor of physiology at the second oldest college of osteopathy, and as a woman of rare scientific attainment, will produce a book that will demand universal attention by our profession, and we predict great success for her effort.

Prosperity at the Pacific.

"We are closing the year with everybody feeling well and with many inquiries regarding work for next September," writes Mr. W. J. Cook, business manager of the Pacific College of Osteopathy. "Financially, we are in better position than ever before in the history of the college. We have a bank account considerably larger than the aggregate of our debts and feel very hopeful for the future of the Pacific College. We will be represented in Norfolk by Professor Whiting."

Los Angeles College Has 12 Grads.

We acknowledge receipt of the invitation to commencement of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. "The exercises were held at the Women's Club Auditorium June 13th, an address being made by Judge Curtis D. Wilbur. Rev. Wm. Horace Day delivered the doctorate sermon. There were twelve in the graduating class. "We have no regular complete three-year course at this time," wrote Col. A. B. Shaw, "but yet having been in existence for three years, our graduating class consisted of students who had taken a portion of their course in other institutions."

A Little Legislative Tiff.

"A May session of the Illinois legislature was enlivened," said the Springfield News, "by an encounter between a legislator and an osteopath. Dr. Allison, a democratic member from Kankakee, hit Dr. Otto Schramm, an osteopath, of Chicago, who had been here in the interests of the osteopathic bill, which had been defeated during the morning session. Dr. Allison had been an uncompromising opponent of the bill and the two men got into a discussion. It reached the notice of the session, but was suppressed before the two doctors had got warmed up for action."

Iowans Need Thermometers.

Several of the Des Moines newspapers printed a story last month to the effect that when the Iowa osteopaths met in convention at the Chamberlain Hotel the consensus of opinion expressed in discussions was to the effect that our colleges are apt to be somewhat too narrow in their teachings and that practical experience shows that the thermometer, massage and some other adjunctive usages of the other schools are needed in the sick room and that our schools should give more attention to such things. "These measures may be used," said these newspaper articles, "in the opinions of these Iowans without in any way lessening their faith in the (Continued on page 11.)
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., M. D., President and Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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Vol. XI. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1907. No. 6.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"How to live, let others all where they will.

JUNE GRADUATES, ATTENTION!
Please send your address at your new location to us at once if you know it. If you have not selected a field please give us your forwarding address, where mail will be received for you and sent on to wherever you happen to be. If you can give us the new or temporary address of any of your classmates we will more than appreciate it. We can help you start your practice going if you will permit us to advise and direct your promotion efforts.

LOOKING BACK TO GOVERNOR STUART.

Now that the fight is all over it becomes only too apparent that Governor Stuart's act in vetoing the excellent osteopathic bill which should have become a law in the Keystone State this year was a case of "peanut" politics of which that gentleman should now be heartily ashamed. While Governor Stuart pretended that was a technical objection to the method of recognizing osteopathy that swayed him, it is pretty thoroughly believed throughout the state that it was purely a matter of politics that pointed his decision. Dr. Goehringer in an interview in The Pittsburg Leader attributed the veto to Senator Penrose's influence and stated that the bill was to go to the M. D.'s for their support of the administration. It is too bad that all governors are not statesmen and the above playing the part of the "peanut" politicians. We predict that Governor Stuart will live to repent his act and we trust that our friends in Pennsylvania next year will fight for an independent osteopathic board which the logic of events clearly indicates is the wisest course for them to pursue if we are to judge the situation at the present time.

THE BATTLE DEFINED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In "Medical Notes and Queries," edited by Henry W. Catto, and published at Lancaster, Pa., there appears this comment at the end of the brief article entitled "Defeat of the Osteopath:" "Great credit is due to the able and zealous workers in which the campaign was carried on against osteopathy by Drs. Beates, Stevens and Walker. The writer does not dilate upon his theme or explain why great credit is due the bigots of his profession, who find it necessary, not only to run their own affairs, but to try to regulate the balance of mankind and the affairs of every other school of medicine as well. We quote this simply to put the profession of Allopapy on record in the State of Pennsylvania, where they esteem it a shining merit in their leaders to go out and traduce, harass, malign and misrepresent osteopathy. We would cheat the will of the people from achieving society's rights every time they have the opportunity. We are not the only school in the world, and what the M. D.'s of the grand old state of Pennsylvania are capable of doing in the way of exalting their profession and misunderstanding what our valiant osteopaths will ignore them absolutely in future and disregarding any future overtures such as they may be present to have a "harmony program," fighting straight ahead for the creation of an independent osteopathic board of examination and registration in the State of Pennsylvania.

THAT COLUMBIA COLLEGE FAKE AGAIN.

The fake correspondence schools and diploma mills are still grinding out their grisly graft of imposters. Here's a recent ad from New Thought, which ought to change its name to New Fakes:

How much money are you earning? Take a correspondence course in Osteopathy and fit yourself to earn more. Immense demand for operators. In the meantime, why not take advantage of Our Special Book Offers and order Davenport's Essentials of Osteopathy, $1.00. These early reports, giving explicit directions for treatment and manipulation of patient, taking up specific diseases and considering their cure. Even those who professionally, find these books invaluable in every home which believes in drugless healing.

EDUCATION

Patent medicines are sin and under the constitution as such are forbidden. But patent medicines are the root of the American drug industry. The American drug industry, it is to be hoped, will install an osteopathic board of examination and registration in the State of Pennsylvania.

NEW CASE REPORTS VOLUME IS SPLENDID.

Case Reports, Series Six, has made its appearance from the press of Dr. Edythe Ashmore, Alapey Bookholder, Detroit, Mich., and it is in many respects the most satisfactory Case Report series that the profession has issued. Under the new ruling of the American Osteopathic Association, those who receive these Case Reports must either pay the small sum of 50 cents for them or else furnish two case reports for the editor for the series. This ruling, which is a very sensible one and which we believe originated in the fertile brain of our Uncle Jim's, has gone a long way toward Dr. Ashmore a much better batch of material to work upon than in former issues.

This new volume is upon Specific Infections, Constitutional Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, Head, Nose and Throat, Thoracic, Viscera, Abdominal Viscera, Pelvic Viscera and Lower Limbs, Nervous and Mental Diseases and Malalignments of Bones and Joints. It contains fifty-eight pages, with a directory of contributors of these reports, and the classifications of the cases reported.

Volume Seven of these Case Reports is now under headway and every one in the profession who gives intelligent thought to his work is hereby called upon to render his or her co-operation to Dr. Ashmore. The aid of every one in the field is needed in this work and every one in practice needs every issue of these Case Reports that comes out. Outside of the great value of these Case Reports, it will do every individual who has the power to do good to make out two careful case reports and send them to the editor than to receive his copy of these valuable reports as fast as issued. There is nothing like beginning the habit of keeping systematic records in practice. Begin it, doctor, if you have neglected it in the past.

We hope when Volume Seven comes out that Editor Ashmore will be able to report that she has had a great increase in the amount and quality of assistance rendered her by the profession.

DR. KETTLER'S EXPERIENCE A COMMON ONE.

We are in receipt of this heart-to-heart letter from the weekly paper New York, Washington, D. C., accompanying a communication, also printed, and as his letter interprets his article, we print both:

"May 16, 1907.

"Dear Doctor Bunting: I am sending you my convictions entitled "Deductions from a Hospital Experience." Several weeks ago I was called to attend a mental case in one of our hospitals here in Washington. The change the patient made for the better was indeed remarkable after the first two treatments. The medical men had the case four weeks without any improvement. They had the patient strapped down like a wild beast the night I went on the case. When they saw osteopathy doing the work I was publishing what they could not do after four weeks' trial they began to falsify to all inquiring friends and the
MEET ME AT NORFOLK!

E V E R Y B O D Y is getting ready to meet the American Osteopathic Association at Norfolk this August who can possibly make the journey. The association officers are working hard for a good attendance and it looks as if a fine meeting would be insured. We are indebted to Dr. Frederick E. Moore, of La Grande, Oregon, for the following notes to those figuring on making the trip from the western coast:

SPECIAL RATES AND DATES FROM PACIFIC COAST.

The following round trip rates have been announced from the Pacific Coast and I shall endeavor to give some information hereafter. These rates are very satisfactory and give promise that a large delegation of Western Osteopathic will attend our great National convention during the week of Aug. 28th. These meetings are actually worth to any osteopath two or three times the cost of attendance.

Consult your local agent in any Western state regarding your particular rate, as reductions take place going eastward. Write me if I can be of any assistance.

Note: Rates are quoted as far east as Chicago and California. From these points you can secure excellent excursion tickets eastward.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

To Chicago ........................ 72.50
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To New Orleans .................... 72.50
To Omaha or Kansas City ....... 60.00
To Seattle.......................... 70.00
To Portland or, St. Paul ......... 70.00

Dates of sale: July 3-4-5 and August 8-9-10.

Going transit limit: Ten days from date of sale. Final return limit: Ninety days from date of sale.

Routes: Going via any regular route, returning same or any other regular direct route.

Circuit rate fares: From California one way through Portland, not definitely fixed but doubtless by a small amount of about $5.50 extra can be chosen.

Stop-overs: Stop-overs will be allowed west of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans on going trip within ten-day limit and on return ninety-day limit.

From California: From California there will also be allowed July 9-10-31 and August 15th to Norfolk at same rates to above points, added to fares authorized therefore from Eastern and Southeastern lines.

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From Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham, Victoria, Spokane, etc. From Portland, Spokane and Eastern Wash common points, ton and Oregon.

To Chicago............. 71.50 $4.00
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To Minneapolis, St.
Paul and Duluth 60.00 $5.50
To Omaha or Kansas City ... 60.00 $5.50

Dates of sale: July 3-4-5 and August 8-9-10.

Going transit limit: Ten days from date of sale. Final return limit: Ninety days from date of sale.

Routes: Going via any regular direct route, returning any other regular direct route.

Circuit rate fares: From North Pacific Coast common points, one way through California, not definitely fixed, but fares authorized above via direct routes.

Stop-overs: Stop-overs will be allowed west of Chicago, St. Louis, etc., on going trip within ten days from date of sale, except no stop-overs will be allowed in California on going trip.

P. E. Moore, D. O.
Western Representative, Transportation Committee.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. Aubrey T. Dodson, A. S. O., '98, of Spokane, Washington, who for years has called himself "the pioneer osteopath of Spokane," has broken out in page display newspaper advertising as the "Vitalo" Expert. He says he's the discoverer. He says its great. Here are some things that he says of himself:

"I Stimulate Dilatory Nerve Action; I Vivify Shaggy Blood; I Arouse Lazy Muscles." In these statements Dr. Dodson embodies the principal features included in Vitalo. While these symptoms are not necessarily serious in themselves, the organic conditions, which, if treated in the earlier stages, allevi­ ate future suffering, prevent the oncoming of painful conditions, and save the human life.

Dr. Dodson believes that the nerves, the blood and the muscles should be properly developed, carefully attended to and frequently examined, and his treatment implies all of this; in fact, the secret of Dr. Dodson's success in the application of Vitalo has demonstrated that he has discovered the cause of all human ailments in these three conditions. He firmly believes that he can trace any chronic or functional trouble to one of these three things. This is the basis of Vitalo.

WHAT VITALO MEANS.

Although there is not now a technical definition for the word Vitalo, Dr. Dodson is firmly convinced that his method of treating functional and chronic diseases of all kinds will be so successful that the word will soon come into common use in medicine. The most comprehensive definition of the term Vitalo is the fact that it successfully treats, relieves and permanently cures all muscular, nervous, blood and glandular diseases. Vitalo can do no more. Surgery can do as much. More than this, Vitalo works at the real root of diseases. Vitalo means prompt as well as per­ manent cure. The predominating feature of Vitalo as discovered by Dr. Dodson is that he uses no drugs and does not require any surgical instruments. His treatment is the most rational of any known kind.

SEE DOCTOR DODSON.

Dr. Dodson has made arrangements in his apartments, suite 650, 650 and 650 Jackson block, to accommodate all who suffer. He has four hundred office hours a week to be present in his study from 9-3 in the morning until 5:30 in the after­ noon, returning at 7 o'clock, remaining until 8. Consultations with Dr. Dodson about Vitalo are absolutely free. Having graduated from professional schools he is able to diagnose any case quickly and prescribe treatment at once. Hundreds have called upon him in one day, received treatment and experienced great relief within an hour. He can not help those whom he calls, Dr. Dodson will be frank enough to say so at once, though he has yet to discover a disease to which Vitalo is not applicable. Dr. Dodson will also make appointments by telephone to call at the home of those who are not able to come to his office.

This is interspersed with testimonial of cures, one being heralded as follows:

"Dr. Dodson absolutely and permanently cured four members of one prominent Spokane family."

It is too bad that some D. O. will every now and then go over into the ranks of the patent-medicine advertisers and put up a catch-penny confidence game like that. The osteopathic profession is swift to enforce the same sort of professional ostracism that every other branch of the profession visits upon such offenders.

AMONG THE STATES.

(Continued from page 9.)

Glyco Thermolone

CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT, INTESTINAL, STOMACH, RECTAL AND UTERO-VAGINAL

KRESS & OEWEN COMPANY, 210 Fulton St., New York

theory and practice of osteopathy." We have not had any direct report from this meeting concerning such expressions of opinions and have not seen any in the public press.

Dr. Hildreth Takes a Rest.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth announced that his resignation has been presented and accepted as physician-in-charge of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Sanitarium at St. Louis, owing to his need of taking a protracted rest. He has been succeeded by Dr. Wm. D. Dobson, formerly dean of the A. S. O., who needs no introduction to our profession. Dr. Dobson will have associated with him his son, Dr. Wesley D. Dobson. Dr. Hildreth announces that he will continue to be as loyal a supporter of the institution as ever, but is compelled to take a protracted rest after many years of indefatigable application to duty. His mail addresses will continue to be 803 N. Harrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and
The Edinburgh University Stereoscopic Anatomy
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Are you up on your anatomy?
Can you instantly demonstrate it to your patients?

This new method is a good one, very helpful to students but especially on the examination of each anatomical plane. It cordially recommends it to the osteopathic profession.

Andrew Taylor Still, M.D.
Send for descriptive printed matter and mention this journal.

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Faculty selected for their high qualifications and fitness in teaching, presenting four Osteopathic Colleges.
Admission and curriculum conform to the highest standard of Osteopathic Education.
Dissection and Clinical advantages unequaled by any other school.
Students are admitted only by vote of the Faculty.
The next class matriculates September 17, 1907.
Write for catalog, application blank and Journal to the
Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy,
33rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Osteopathic Physician
Webster Grove, Mo. Dr. Hildreth, of course, expects to greet his friends at Norfolk this summer.

Missouri Board "Glad Hands" Nine.
The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Board of Osteopathy was held June 13th in Mexico. Members of the board present were: President, W. F. Trangrath, of Mexico; secretary, C. E. Boxx, of Cameron; treasurer, A. L. McKenzie, of Kansas City, and J. H. Crenshaw, of St. Louis. The papers of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, were graded. There were nine applicants for license to practice. Special examinations will be held in St. Louis and Kansas City on July 1. The board authorized the secretary to make a list of all the practitioners in the state in order to ascertain what persons are practicing illegally.

The Women's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., held their last meeting for the year Tuesday evening, June 4th. The program for the evening was a paper by Dr. Maude Oliver, subject "The Foot" followed by a general discussion and clinic. The association will begin its next year's work Tuesday evening, Sept. 3d. A very interesting and practical program has been arranged for the year and the members are looking forward to accomplishing some good work. A very cordial invitation to these meetings is extended to all lady D. O.'s who may be in the city. Meetings are held the first Tuesday evening of each month.—Mathilda E. Loper, D. O., Secretary.

Osteopathic Testimony Shut Out.
In United States court, at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 11, Judge Thompson sustained an objection of attorneys to the introduction of testimony of an osteopath on the ground that an osteopath is not a regular practitioner of medicine.
In the suit of Clara Collins against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for $2,500 damages, Attorney Booth, for the defendant, objected to the deposition from a woman osteopath of Omaha on the ground that the supreme court of Ohio has decided that an osteopath is not a practitioner, in that he cannot be held amenable to the law regarding the conduct of a regular practitioner of medicine or surgery. The deposition is being held pending the decision of the court.—Cincinnati Journal.

Wanted: Sanitorium Capital.
Dear Doctor Bunting: I am not a promoter, but I want to interest you in a scheme so that you can put me in touch with those who may become interested. There is here one of the best locations for a sanatorium possible, a piece of property highly improved and a location that cannot be better, and a good supply of excellent water. It will, of course, take some money to swing the proposition, but the investment will be as good as bank stock. I shall appreciate very much any suggestions from you as to the best way to get this matter before the osteopathic profession. Sincerely, Warren Taylor, Room 18 Hopkins Block, Santa Barbara, California [Anybody who is interested would better write Dr. Taylor.—Editor.]

Western Pennsylva D. O.'s Meet.
The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society held its third meeting for this season at Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Monday evening, June 14th, 1907. The profession in the western section of the state was well represented, some traveling over 200 miles to attend. An elegant banquet was served at 7:30 o'clock, after which Dr. Wm. Roback of Greensburg, president of the society, introduced Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis, Ind., who spoke on...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

fully to commemorate those who gave of their lives that osteopathy might become established and whose names are engraven in the annals of the profession. This tablet is erected by the American Osteopathic Association, 1907." Dr. Hildreth made a very feeling address, paying well deserved tributes to the memory of the late Dr. C. L. Parsons, who for many years was the heart and soul of the osteopathic movement in Philadelphia. From his intimate personal acquaintance with each of these deceased brothers no better man than Dr. Hildreth could have been entrusted with this mission.

Dr. C. L. Parsons Won First Prize.

Through a peculiar error that dates back almost a year, an announcement was made in the last "O. P." that Dr. Charles A. Wheelan, of Santa Fe, N. M., was the author of the essay "Nervous Control of All Bodily Action," which won first prize in "O. P." recent contest. As a matter of fact this essay was written by Dr. C. L. Parsons, of Roswell, N. M., and we herewith take back the honor recently conferred unjustly on Dr. Wheelan and place the laurels upon the brow of Dr. Parsons. It happened at the time this essay was written that the author's name was got switched on it so that he was temporarily deprived of the credit for his good work at the time it was published. One mistake leads to another and the error became perpetuated in getting up "copy" announcing the winner of the first prize. C. L. Parsons is a clever writer and his article was a most excellent one and we are proud to announce him the winner of the first prize.

The Best Yet.

The Roswell Tent City and Sanitarium, through a peculiar error that dates back two years, got switched on it so that he was temporarily deprived of the credit for his good work at the time it was published. One mistake leads to another and the error became perpetuated in getting up "copy" announcing the winner of the first prize. C. L. Parsons is a clever writer and his article was a most excellent one and we are proud to announce him the winner of the first prize.

The Last Six Books.

Scene I—Office; 'phone rings. "Hello!"

"Hello; is this Dr. Beaven?"

"No, this is Dr. Miller, his partner."

"Has Dr. B. a patient at Mt. Vernon, a Mrs. H.?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I am a friend of hers and I want to make an appointment to see Dr. B."

"What time can you call? We leave the office at 5 p.m."

"Send me before 5:30."

"All right. I’ll have Dr. B. wait for you."

Good bye.

Scene II—Office; 5:45 p.m. Dr. Beaven, waiting, vexed. Enter lady.

"Is this Dr. B."

"Yes, ma’am."

"I am Miss Dr. G., chiropractor, of Mt. Vernon. I called to see if I could arrange to give you a few lessons how to treat so you could take my patients at Mt. Vernon, as I am going away.!!!"

"(Adieu, adieu, skidoo, 23 for you!)"

P. S.—Dr. Beaven was thrilled out of the shock and is on a fair way to recovery. Respectfully, S. B. Miller, D. O., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 13.

Chorico Osteopathic Merger Concluded.

The last step in the formal proceedings of unifying the two Chicago societies into one, to be known as the Chicago Osteopathic Association, was taken the night of June 6th, when the osteopaths of Chicago assembléd at the office of Dr. Carl P. McCon­ nell, 57 Washington street, and concluded the merger. Dr. E. R. Proctor presided. The constitution was signed and $2 was paid by twenty present, which constitutes them charter members. There was about an equal representation of the two old societies present. The officers elected were Dr. E. R. Proctor, president; Dr. W. Burr Allen, vice presi­ dent; Dr. Furman J. Smith, 545 West 62d street, secretary and treasurer. It was agreed to leave open the opportunity to sign the constitution as charter members until the regular meeting in October. Dr. J. B. Littlejohn presented the association a hearty invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, June 7th. Thus concludes the merger of the two societies, which insures a bright era for osteopathic fellowship in Chi­ cago in the future.

Texas Satisfied.

Honorabie Sidney M. Samuels, of Fort Worth, Texas, addressed the members of the State Osteopathic Association at Houston July 14th and in his address decided that under the new law osteopaths stand on an equal footing with members of the other schools of medicine in Texas and have nothing to fear under an operation of the so-called one board bill. Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis addressed the association in behalf of the parent college. Thirty-six members of the association set out a banquet, with Dr.

Six Books Free

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1. The conditions of perfect health and permanent success. 2. The cause and cure of nervousness, insanity, drunkenness, etc. How to prevent delirium and safely span critical periods during illness or other emergencies. 3. How to obtain health, self-control, and fearlessness, besides many other laws and principles of great value to the physician. In fact, it is a relative complete system of philosophy and life culture in a series of 6 books, the most tangible work on the science of mind that I have ever read. To introduce this valuable work will send FREE to any address the first six books, which retail for $1.50. Send 24c in stamps for mailing.

DR. C. W. FARWELL

613 N. Y. Life Bldg.
OMAHA, NEB.

Send Your Tubercular Patients to Roswell, New Mexico

"The Roswell Tent City and Sanitarium" is an osteopathic institution where the benefits of the best climate on earth are combined with competent osteopathic attention. Don't make the mistake of keeping your tubercular patients north until it is too late for climatic influence and the benefits. Patients are charged $16 per week for board, lodging, osteopathic treatment and supervision, or $10 per week without treatment. Write for details.

C. L. PARSONS, D. O.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

TABLES TABLES TABLES

We manufacture the tables that look well and wear well. Price list and samples of covers sent on request. Folding tables, strong and durable, $5.50.

Dr. George T. Hayman, 3/7 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia
W. E. Noonan of Austin as toastmaster. Before this meeting some of the members had come to entertain the view that osteopaths were in a precarious position, but the opinion seemed to be unanimous, after taking counsel on the subject, that everything was satisfactory. Galveston was opened and the place of the next meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. P. Terrell, Dallas; first vice president, Dr. J. S. Crawford, Denver; second vice president, Dr. A. Virginia Spate, Sherman; secretary and treasurer, Dr. R. R. Norwood, Mineral Wells. New trustees were elected to the board as follows: Dr. A. D. Ray of Cleburne and Dr. Nathaniel Lynch of Houston. The following committee on transportation was elected: Drs. J. L. Ray, Fort Worth; Dr. F. J. Mahaffey, Waco, and Nellie Hassel, San Antonio. Dr. J. L. Holloway, the retiring president of the association, was elected as a delegate to the national convention of osteopaths which is to meet in Norfolk, Va., on August 20.

Still College Professors "Not Guilty." Dr. R. L. Stephens, of the faculty of Still College of Osteopathy, was acquitted in the district court last Wednesday of the charge of practicing as a physician and surgeon without a license. The case, which was pending in the county court for two years, was given to the jury at 5 o'clock and at 8:30 o'clock in the evening it returned a verdict of not guilty. The case attracted widespread attention in this city and state, but throughout the country. The accusation was made that Dr. Stephens and Dr. W. O. Olds, who was also a defendant in a similar case, which will now be dismissed, were practicing and that they had taken obstetric cases, although not holding licenses as practicing physicians. The matter was taken to the grand jury, which returned indictments. In the taking of evidence it was disclosed that those two were not practicing as physicians, but that they were merely teachers in the college and that their contracts with the college trustees provided that they should take no patients nor do work outside the college. The college authorities declared that the obstetric cases in question were cases under the direction of the Still college hospital and infraordinary and not cases of the defendants. The instructions of the judge to the jury was that if the defendant was only a teacher in the college and that the cases were hospital cases, then it should find for the defendant, which it did. A noticeable fact in the case of the county attorney before the jury was that he paid a very high compliment to Dr. Stephens and to Dr. Haight for their ability in the prosecution. The county attorney pointed out that the evidence given by Dr. Haight and Dr. Stephens on the stand disclosed their eminent qualifications for the work they are doing and that they are leaders in their chosen work.

How About the Traction Couch? Editor The O. P. J.: Are you aware that the "Traction Couch Co." emanates from the Langworthy, or chiropractic outfit, and that the advertisement as has characterized some of Langworthy's previous movements, in that he is very careful not to mention the fact that it is already had that. Its sole purpose was to protect the public from incompetent and unskilled operators. The bill was referred to the committee on District of Columbia, of which Senator Gallinger, an allopathic physician, was the chairman. That committee reported the bill to the Senate, with the recommendation that it be referred to the District for such comment as they might see fit to make. The commissioners of the District returned the bill with a unanimous recommendation that the bill be referred to the committee favorably. Thereupon the senate committee unanimously reported the bill favorably, Senator Fordyce, of Ellsworth, was the chairman. The bill spent one and one-half years at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, after graduating at Harvard and spending a year at Johns Hopkins. He takes this degree this summer from the Rush Medical College, which is now affiliated with the University of Chicago. Although already eminently qualified for his work, Dr. Gerdine is very ambitious and desirous of obtaining the utmost knowledge that can be put at his disposal by the best study at Berlin and Vienna with such masters as Prof. Oppenheim, Mendel, Redlich and others of the nervous system. Dr. Gerdine is an honor to the American School of Osteopathy and our profession and we wish him the best of luck in his undertaking. We hope more of our teachers will be enabled to emaze his example and enjoy the best facilities for pursuing individual and special work that the world offers.

Dr. Gerdine to Study in Europe. Dr. Gerdine, professor of neurology and psychiatry of the American School of Osteopathy, has been sent by the college authorities to study in Europe in order that he may go to Europe and pursue further his studies on the nervous system. Dr. Gerdine has already studied abroad, having spent one and one-half years at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, after graduating at Harvard and spending a year at Johns Hopkins. He takes his degree this summer from the Rush Medical College, which is now affiliated with the University of Chicago. Although already eminently qualified for his work, Dr. Gerdine is very ambitious and desirous of obtaining the utmost knowledge that can be put at his disposal by the best study at Berlin and Vienna with such masters as Prof. Oppenheim, Mendel, Redlich and others of the nervous system. Dr. Gerdine is an honor to the American School of Osteopathy and our profession and we wish him the best of luck in his undertaking. We hope more of our teachers will be enabled to emulate his example and enjoy the best facilities for pursuing individual and special work that the world offers.

Medics Retaliate on Senator Foraker. Our very staunch friend, U. S. Senator J. Foraker, of Ohio, has been getting into trouble with some of the bigoted medics of his bailiwick because of his uniform fairness and courtesy to osteopathy at the time that it was an issue recently in the U. S. Senate. The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio had its annual meeting at Cincinnati May 15th and adopted resolutions pledging the organization to oppose in every way possible the bill of Senator Foraker. The Senator replied May 22nd to the Ohio medics and the Ohio editors, which contained this clause: "As to the osteopathic matter, I introduced a bill providing for a license privilege for practice in osteopathy in the District of Columbia. This bill did not confer on osteopaths the right to practice, nor they already had that. Its sole purpose was to protect the public from incompetent and unskilled operators. The bill was referred to the committee on District of Columbia, of which Senator Gallinger, an allopathic physician, was the chairman. That committee reported the bill to the Senate, with the recommendation that it be referred to the District for such comment as they might see fit to make. The commissioners of the District returned the bill with a unanimous recommendation that the bill be referred to the committee favorably. Thereupon the senate committee unanimously reported the bill favorably, Senator Fordyce, of Ellsworth, was the chairman. The bill spent one and one-half years at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, after graduating at Harvard and spending a year at Johns Hopkins. He takes his degree this summer from the Rush Medical College, which is now affiliated with the University of Chicago. Although already eminently qualified for his work, Dr. Gerdine is very ambitious and desirous of obtaining the utmost knowledge that can be put at his disposal by the best study at Berlin and Vienna with such masters as Prof. Oppenheim, Mendel, Redlich and others of the nervous system. Dr. Gerdine is an honor to the American School of Osteopathy and our profession and we wish him the best of luck in his undertaking. We hope more of our teachers will be enabled to emulate his example and enjoy the best facilities for pursuing individual and special work that the world offers.

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Do you know that system in a physician's office is as vital—as beneficial—as profitable as in a business or commercial house? You have your records, your correspondence, your accounts. Learn to keep them in shape so that you can lay your hands on them at any moment—so you can refer to them to-morrow, a year from to-morrow, just as easily as you can to-day. Your good system pays.

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Ask about it. Learn to-day. Don't go on in the same old loose time-worn way. If a business house can be systematic, so can you. Send to-day and find out how. Just sign your name and tell us what you want to know about:

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In fact, how to systematize your entire work. And it costs only a red stamp to learn all this. Write your name in the blank space, cut out this advertisement, and return it to us to-day, now, while you have it in mind.

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DO YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE?

In the March issue of "Osteopathic Health" is the sort of an appeal to the public that will make friends and addicts of osteopathic therapeutics on every side. It is full of personal appeal to every individual. See that the people in your community have the chance to read it. Other features of the March issue are:

How to file and answer correspondence
How to fill and answer correspondence

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO., 171 Washington St., Chicago

Osteopathy—Is It Growing?

There is an article in this issue also on Osteopathic Obstetrics. Other short articles are on Improving Digestion, Sore Spots in the Back, Osteopathic Obstructions, etc., round out a superb issue.

THE STORY OF A SLIPPED RIB

Is the appellation of a strangely interesting Osteopathic Case in "Osteopathic Health" for July—It's just the sort of an article that everybody will read with interest. Whether at home or on vacations, all business men will likewise be interested in reading about it.

APPENDIX—The Modern Treatment

which is Osteopathic, of course. This article will make you more than interested in osteopathic medicine. You will want to know what it is, and find out the amazing results that osteopathy has produced to take treatment then who won't consider beginning treatment in the summer. We shall be pleased to fill your order promptly.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO., 171 Washington St., Chicago

THE NEED OF POPULAR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

It is just as easy to keep practice booming in the summer as it is to let it go to pieces. While a number of one's regular patients ordinarily go away on vacations, it is not at all impossible—if one will work to achieve such an end—that an entirely new lot of patients will come in to take their places. This is especially true with old chronic maladies, many of whom did not have leisure or inclination to take treatment in the winter or spring season, others who did not feel able to venture out in inclement weather and also new people who usually come into every community at the summer season.

As we have just reason to believe in osteopathy it is like instilling patience in the minds of the children of any nation. The lesson is taught today that it will be acted upon tomorrow. The boys of a nation who are inspired with patriotism today will defend the state tomorrow if need be; those who are educated in June and July as regards the merits of osteopathy may not need treatment, either themselves personally or their friends, for several months, but the good work should go on at this favorable season, notwithstanding.

We must educate the people as to the simplicity, reasonableness, safety and effectiveness of osteopathic therapeutics—and still we must educate them. We must keep up this campaign of education perpetually from Maine to California and from Halifax to Mexico City, because there are other very active agencies at work to create prejudices views regarding osteopathy, and these agencies do not cease their campaigning for one moment. We are outnumbered from ten to one hundred times by the M. D.'s in every state in the Union, and the great majority of the M. D.'s feel that their bread and butter is jeopardized every time one of their families become a patient in osteopathy—and well they might. Therefore, we need not blind ourselves to the fact that the M. D.'s influence almost unanimously is exerted in the direction of belittling osteopathy, pooh-poohing its reported cures of maladies which drugs could not benefit, and creating the impression in
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE MAY ISSUE

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH

Gives new illustrations of the osteopathic principle that disease is largely pressure induced by considering a variety of glandular disturbances which largely are the palpable effect of mere mechanical pressure.

The brain also is shown to be peculiarly sensitive to pressures.

While this issue of Osteopathic Health forms in its entirely a very interesting and readable brochure, its constituent parts are really separate short stories, each lucid and complete, upon the following topics:

- Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure.
- Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down.
- How Acute Ills Become Chronic.
- The Testimony of the Glands.
- Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammations.
- Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady.
- Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms.
- Prostatic Troubles from Pressure.

Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure.

Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect.

What Pressure on the Brain Will Do.

Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

This number of Osteopathic Health is from the pen of the editor and is offered in the belief that it will do excellent missionary work wherever circulated.

Have you ordered a supply of this May Issue? May we send a hundred copies to your order today?

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

171 Washington St., Chicago

The May Issue of Osteopathic Health

Covers several topics related to osteopathic principles, including the effects of pressure on the brain, chronic diseases, glandular disturbances, and various other conditions. The issue also includes testimonials and the personal stories of individuals affected by osteopathic treatments.

Personal Ad

Dr. Nettie Olds Haight of Des Moines, Ia., has been ill for some days. She is, however, getting along nicely and is able to resume her duties.

Removal

Dr. T. E. Riley from Pass Christian, Miss., to Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. K. H. E. Harwood of Detroit, Mich., is enjoying an extended trip on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. E. H. Veziro is taking care of his practice while she is away.

Wanted

Dr. A. H. Lillard, A. Q., at Canton, Mo.

Dr. M. L. Sinner, A. Q., at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The May Issue of Osteopathic Health gives new illustrations of the osteopathic principle that disease is largely pressure induced by considering a variety of glandular disturbances which largely are the palpable effect of mere mechanical pressure.

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