

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# The Osteopathic Physician

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## A Chapter from Osteopathic Pathology

L. von H. Gerdine, D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Delivered at the February Meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association.

USE the term "Osteopathic" Pathology to indicate, by one inclusive phrase, both the changes anatomic and histologic to be found in the ordinary medical text-books of pathology, together with the anatomic findings of the osteopath.

I shall speak chiefly of that group of diseases which are more or less prominently connected with thermal conditions, that is exposure to cold, etc.—what I may term, therefore, the "Cold" or "Exposure" diseases.

In this group we find acute inflammations like rhinitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia (lobar and broncho), acute muscular rheumatism (such as lumbago, rheumatic torticollis, etc.), "cold in the bowels," and possibly conditions like infantile spinal paralysis and the like.

In most all of these disorders we find several things in common such as (1) acuteness of the process, (2) many if not all being of an inflammatory nature, and (3) all being in some way more or less connected with cold as an etiologic factor.

The ordinary pathologic changes as described in the text-book I need say little of. We have, however, certain fairly definite anatomic changes known chiefly to the osteopath which will require more detailed discussion and which will in conjunction with the "cold" factor explain, I think, very satisfactorily the morbid changes in their totality.

To illustrate this group in detail I shall select first of all as a typical example—the common lung inflammation called pneumonia. According to the standard authorities pneumonia is usually connected with "exposure"; the exciting cause is the "pneumococcus"; and the morbid changes in the lung are briefly conjestive, followed by an exudation into the alveoli which solidifies causing the so-called stage of hepatization which in turn is followed by resolution.

Concerning the above authoritative statements we note that the exact relation of the exposure to the lung disorder is not explained and no definite theory is ever brought forward. Moreover we find the medical authorities admitting that "something more" than the mere presence of the pneumococcus is necessary to produce the disease since frequently in the throats of healthy individuals (some 20 per cent), the organism has been found. This additional "something more" it is suggested, is to be found in the "lowering of resistance" of the lung, but how to explain such a lowering, for often the patient has been in apparently full health until the onset of the disease. These problems have remained unexplained up to the present.

What has the osteopath to say? What are his findings and how do they fit in with the "germ theory of pneumonia" and with the "exposure etiology" and the morbid changes in the lungs?

The osteopathic findings are chiefly muscular and bony "lesions" (that is "abnormalities") in the dorsal region of the spine and ribs. The muscles are found contracted and sore and painful on pressure and manipulation and the bones are deranged in their normal relations by the excessive "pull" of the contracted muscle. At the points of displacement too we find tenderness on

palpation of the bone. So much for the findings. What is the explanation of these conditions and their relation to the lung disease?

I think that the first link in our pathologic chain is the "exposure" which produces the muscular contractures for that cold can produce



Dr. L. von H. Gerdine, of Kirksville, Mo.

muscle contraction is admitted by all and easily proved in the physiologic laboratory.

The muscular contractures, of course, would cause the bony displacements, for that is the result of the shortening of muscles attached to bones, *i. e.*, skeletal muscle.

Now, remembering the close relation anatomically, between these deranged structures, especially ribs and the sympathetic chain ganglia of the upper dorsal region we can readily understand how the latter's function could be disturbed. This function in all probability, certainly in part, seems to be vasoconstrictor to the lungs. Irritation, therefore, of the ganglia would result in stimulating them and hence causing vasomotor spasm and lung anaemia.

The lung anaemia, if remaining any great length of time, could lower the resistance locally of the lung tissue through malnutrition and thus prepare the way for the pneumococcus if the latter happens to be present in the patient's throat secretions. The local malnutrition would thus serve as a "culture medium" for the germ.

The germ once admitted the ordinary results of germ action take place that is the phenomena of inflammation in narrower sense such as congestion followed by exudation, solidification and the like.

In some such way as this we can explain every link in the chain; we explain the relation of "exposure," of the "germ" and the rest to the osteopathic lesion. The question has often been asked whether the vaso-motor spasm could continue sufficiently long to produce the marked lowering of vitality of the tissue. I think there is little doubt of the possibility, for in migraine we have vaso-motor spasms in all probability—(the face becomes pallid, etc.), and the attacks may last several hours. Again, the attacks of vaso-motor spasms in Raynaud's Disease, in which the extremity becomes cold and pallid, last for some time.

This theory explains also why not all people in whose throat the pneumococcus is demonstrated develop pneumonia, for they have not the predisposing local conditions in the lung. Again, it explains why all people, who are exposed, do not develop the disease (they have not the pneumococcus in their throat).

This theory explains, too, the effect of corrective therapy on the prognosis, that if it be the vaso-motor spasm with following dilatation and nutritional derangement which lowers the resisting power of the lung, it must necessarily take some time before the condition becomes marked. If, therefore, the anatomic lesions are corrective very early we could well imagine the change does not become great enough in the lung for the germ to establish a firm foot-hold, and hence the process would stop short. And I believe that experience demonstrates the possibility of so-called aborted pneumonia. At all events we often see patients with initial chill and rise of temperature with pain in the side, etc., quickly clear up after persistent treatment from the outset.

As for pneumonia so somewhat analogous conditions and reasonings doubtless hold for the other members of the "exposure" group of diseases. How commonly, for example, do we find patients with acute diarrhoeas and painful tender muscles in the lower part of the back, with the consequent bony displacement, and do we not regularly find that one or two treatments confined to the region alone promptly stops the diarrhoea. It was a "cold in the bowels." Similarly in rhinitis and laryngitis the painfulness and tenderness of muscles of the neck are marked. Here again early corrective treatment in cervical region as all osteopaths know cuts short the "cold" in the bud.

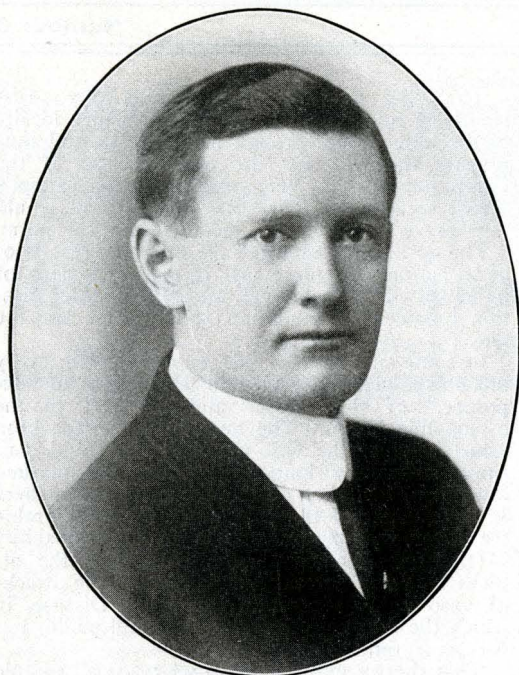
In this connection I am pleased to notice that McFarland, of Philadelphia, in his recent text-book of Pathology mentions to plausibility of vaso-motor spasms being found in connection with these acute inflammations in the nose and throat and hence lowering the resistance of the part to the germ.

I have already spoken of the possibility of infantile spinal paralysis being grouped under this heading, because of all of the etiologic fac-

(Continued on page 8.)

**Osteopathic Inventions Multiply**

**A** NEW treating table of unique design and construction is offered to the profession. We are showing herewith a view of the new Twentieth Century treating table, recently perfected by Dr. J. V. McManis, of Baird, Texas, but who, for some time past, has been doing



Dr. J. V. McManis, of Baird, Texas.

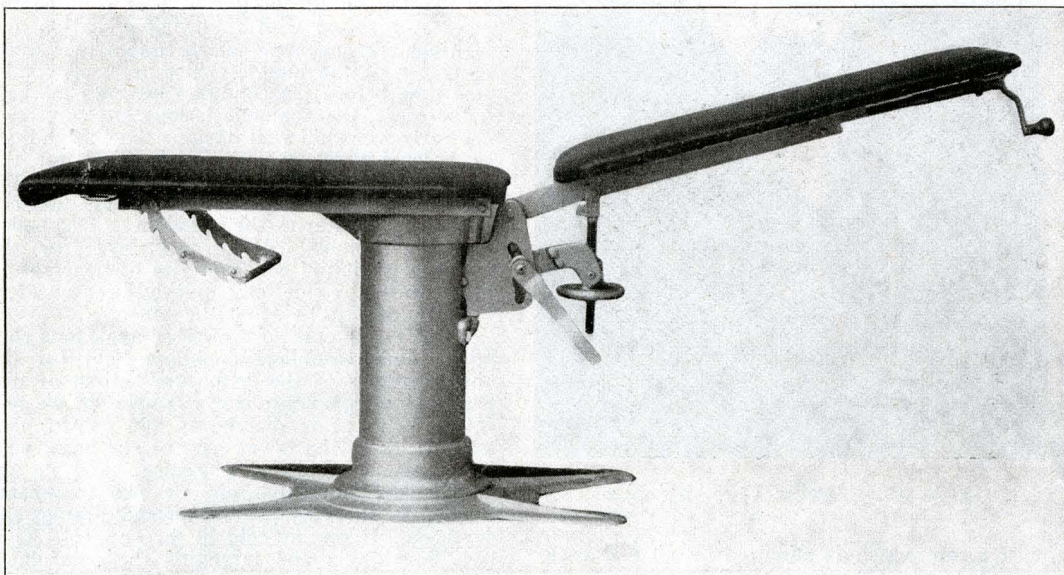
special work at Kirksville. Judging from letters we have seen written by members of the faculty at the A. S. O., this invention of Dr. McManis

"I have just had an opportunity to examine the improved Twentieth Century Treating Table and while I will be pleased to see the inventor of this table prospered by the sale of it and given due credit for ingenuity and patience in working out its valuable points, my real purpose in commenting upon this remarkable table is to attract the attention of the osteopathic profession to the fact that in Doctor McManis' invention we have the first table that has ever solved the problem of making operative technique easy in the lumbar spine and lower dorsal and at the same time (and this is the impressive feature) to move the lower part of the body on a fixed point in any direction desired just as though one held the legs of the patient on his arm, but without weight, and could direct the motion at will.

Some operators neglect the lumbar region as they have not the strength to use the lower part of the body and extremities in leverage, others contrive various means to make the movement they desire possible; but as long as we have operating tables in osteopathic offices or until we become skillful like the Old Doctor and make the spinal adjustments as he does with patient standing against wall, sitting, or on their knees, we will have need of just such a table as this Universal Joint affair.

"Its notable points are these: First the Universal Joint permits more easily than any other table I have ever seen the side to side movement common to other tables and in addition up and down motion and a complete (or not as desired) circular motion.

"Second: Spring tension adjustment is easily made, according to the weight of patient. Third: the friction clutch produces instantaneous fixation of the movable section at any level desired. Thus it is possible to stretch or compress certain groups of tissues and at the same time make lateral motion if indicated. Fourth: the leg hook for operator guides if desired, the spring motion of the movable section while hands are free for adjustment or fixation of point. Fifth: trac-



View of Twentieth Century Treating Table.

seems to have carried the institution by storm. We have seen so many strong endorsements of this table that we expect later, as stated in a previous issue, to publish a detailed description of its construction.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that this table will save an immense amount of labor and will render easy of accomplishment some treatments that have heretofore not only been extremely difficult, but also very exhausting.

In commenting somewhat fully on this table, Dr. F. E. Moore, says:

tion or approximation of spine by body weight of patient, using a simple screw for the movable section in the direction desired. All the above features are to make spinal adjustment more easily accomplished. Sixth: gynecological features complete. Seventh: a traction device which goes with table for extreme cases.

"I am much impressed with the professional appearance of the table; but best of all it saves, without doubt, the back of the operator and makes possible lumbar and even dorsal adjustment by an operator not overly robust."

**Special Reports on Stomach Cases Desired**

Dr. C. W. Proctor, 897 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y., wishes to receive reports of cases of constipation, stomach and intestinal indigestion in which a special diet was used in connection with the osteopathic treatment.

These reports should be definite as to the character of the diet and frequency of eating, with the results obtained, as they are for the use of the committee on research in dietetics, and are to be included in a report at the Chicago meeting and should be sent at earliest convenience.

**Further Explanation of Case of Cerebral Spinal Meningitis**

E. R. Proctor, D. O., Chicago.

**I** AM glad Dr. Harris wrote a criticism on the treatment of the case of cerebral spinal meningitis, giving his views on the case, and I will explain a little more fully.

I quite agree that in most cases of fevers, little or no food is given until the system has had a chance to eliminate, and the fever been broken.

In regard to the case reported:

First—The child had the terrific inflammation of brain and spinal cord, and had no treatment for several months, thence the constipation.

Second—When I was called the inflammation of brain and spinal cord was so great, also the spasms so intense that there was no peristaltic motion or action; therefore, the treatments could not make the filled intestines move off their contents.

The enemas given by Dr. Landis had given no results, then the oil was given which gave results.

The food given was protos and whey. Protos is a vegetable flour, and when properly boiled in water has a splendid action on the digestive tract, and seems to bathe the stomach and assist the bowels in emptying



Dr. G. V. Webster, of Carthage, N. Y., Who Has Just Issued a Compilation of Articles on Osteopathy Under the Title "Concerning Osteopathy," a Review of Which Appears in This Issue.

out their contents. In this case it was made very thin, so as to be taken in a nursing bottle.

Protos does not ferment or decay, therefore could not do any harm if not digested. The whey was given for its action on the liver and bowels.

I find different cases and different conditions yield differently. Osteopathic treatment did not fail in this case. The patient's bowels were as normal as the average case, but it took some time to build or assist nature to restore the nerve cells and tissues so that the digestive organs could do their work.

I have treated a great many babies and

children, and had average success, but this case is different from the average case of auto toxemia.

Dr. Harris speaks of manipulation failing in this case, but I am convinced that it was the manipulative treatment with the diet, ice packs, hot applications and nursing that saved the little patient's life.

I believe in osteopathic treatment first, last and all the time, but think oil helped us in this case.

We shall be glad to see Dr. Harris at the A. O. A. convention and we will give him a four days' osteopathic program, and one of the best times of his life.

## Doc Pessimist Had Turned Optimist Until He Had Sciatica and Later Read a Little Book

(He wrote this letter to the Editor, all right, but forgot to sign his name.)

WELL, of all horned cattle, deliver me from sciatica—which I have enjoyed for some time back. As I am so far from any other D. O. and was took so bad I called in "Doc" Pillsen and for six mortal weeks the things he done to me was a plenty. Pills and electricity and bake-oven and plasters and hypodermic and more pills and blisters and vibration and cupping and then pills to get the uric acid out of my blood until I could stand it no longer: so I had 'em 'phone to the city for an osteopath. He looked, and grinning, said, "Want me to yank out that uric acid in 30 seconds?" and he done it, too, by setting my innominate.

My pain was gone, but it took two weeks to get over the highly scientific medical treatment I had enjoyed, so while convalescing I got hold of a Chicago magazine which seemed to be the organ of some mutual admiration society, although the folks who had things printed into it had D. O. after their names, but that was about as far as the osteopathic part went—sort of handle to their name and them authors were sure great on their alphabetical appendages. Well, the name of this magazine was "The Health Bulletin and Journal of the Amalgamated Society of Self-handed Boquets," or some such short title. Since the convention I have been pretty warm on the loyalty side of our great science, so when I began to read from this copy of "The H. B. and J. of A. S. of S. H. B." it was not long before I got pretty mad and I made up my mind that someone ought to speak right out in meeting and as a new and highly enthusiastic member of the professional societies, I shall take my pen in hand and, although I have only D. O., which I can really use, I'll see if it is not big enough to chase a lot of these M. D., P. G., L. I. M., W. C., F. R. S. Ja., N. G., L. S. R. T., etc., off our sacred enclosure.

Speaking about them letter handles, I got hold of a book not long ago which interested me so much that I looked to see who wrote it and it was Herbert Spencer, and that was all he put down, yet I am told he was quite some man. Thinking still farther I found that Charles Darwin and Thomas Henry Huxley all got along without the decorations, yet their books can be found in most any of Andy Carnegie's libraries. This is just to show you that a caudal appendage may be long and heavy enough to lift a feller clean off the earth and float him around in space far remote from cheaper minds who have not acquired the alphabet.

Well, to resume, one of those pieces was about why osteopaths should not stand alone because McConnell had said in the *A. O. A. Journal* that they not only could but should. This feller went on to show how no osteopath could get along without drugs, especially antiseptics, antidotes, and anesthetics. It struck me I knew of no law which prevents the use of soap, and common law not only admits but commands the use of an

antidote in poisoning cases by any person whatsoever, be he pill doctor or plumber: so it narrows down to anesthetics. Of that I have heard that even the omnipotent M. D. does not always administer but calls upon some highly specialized practitioner. There, that settles that.

But further on he says the system does very well as an office specialty, but has certain limitations in the general practice of acute diseases. That gets me and I am constrained to say that the limitations of the feller who says that are the factors when it comes to treating acute cases or else he has never had any experience. My mind went back to my own case and how "Doc" Pillsen struggled and I submitted for weeks and how that Frisco osteopath yanked all the uric acid out of my system in 30 seconds. It also went back to the tonsillitis and bronchitis and diphtheria and pneumonia cases I—a has-been book and life insurance agent—had fixed up in from one to four treatments; and cystitis and so-called appendicitis and malaria—my gracious! I get enthusiastic as I think of 'em. Nix! when drug treatment shows 100 per cent cures in some length of time on any of these cases I'll think it over. Really, the idea with me was not so much having such claims made for pills but to see it even in a so-called osteopathic journal.

Another thing bears down on his sensitive soul and that is how osteopathy is not so respectable as lading out dope—at any rate he does not mingle among the bong tong with the same easy, care-free nonchalance of the boy with the pill case.

Well, mebbly I don't know, for I belong to three lodges here, and my wife goes to all the missionary teas; but I do know it is better to go through a life of few bouquets and fewer cures but without having added to the great and increasing army of dope fiends.

Well, ingestion, digestion and assimilation by the big allopath of the infant osteopathy is not far off when such rubbish is openly taught and printed.

But to proceed. Another piece was by a feller with M. G. after his name and when I had read it I just knew the printer had got one of them letters wrong and it would be an easy mistake, as it is the next one to it.

He went on to show what a weak-minded bunch we were because we practiced the kind of osteopathy—same like old Dr. Still invented. He has not heard that the "Old Doctor" is still living, because he says, "the major part of his work ended years ago." Think of that, my brethren. Also, "many osteopaths have stopped where Still was a quarter of a century ago." Say—if I could be where that old man was 25 years ago, I'd be content, and be, as this M. G. further says, "happy in their own conceit and it is hardly in my wish to disturb them." Suffering cats! conceit—well, who has got it?

Over on the next page I found out what it was all about. It seems this feller is a Swedish gymnast, and, like everyone else who uses his fore paws he thinks it is osteopathy. This was

the second queer piece for an osteopathic journal.

After a while I found out what one of its illustrated editors was, "the world's greatest authority on the theory and practice of Osteopathic Medicine," and I sighed to think how the old Doctor had—as usual with great reformers—lived in vain.

Of course, I don't know much about literature and don't read much, so I asked my woman D. O. friend the next time I saw her:

"Who is the greatest osteopath living or dead?" "Why, the old, Doctor, of course," she said. "What a foolish question."

Then I showed her this piece and asked what she thought and she just laughed and said: "What has he done to make the world say so?"

Says I: "Give it up, but from all I can learn he is strong on the 'theory' and 'medicine' part of the claim."

"Osteopathic medicine"—Gee! but that word medicine dies hard!

Well, I must close—but I do so feeling that unless we draw the line somewhere very soon we can strike out the first word of the unholy combination and rest on the "medicine."

## The Substance of Osteopathy

Carl P. McConnell, D. O., Chicago.

DR. STILL tells us you can call the discovery of osteopathy either purely accidental or philosophical. Probably like many great discoveries the very beginning of osteopathy was accidental but the development, the philosophy, was far from accidental. The inception of homeopathy, for example, was accidental but the development of the homeopathic principle to the point of a so-called school of medicine was not accidental.

The history of medicine is replete with instances of discoveries, accidental or otherwise, that have revolutionized to a greater or less extent the practice of medicine. And curiously enough many of them have been at first most severely criticized and tabooed by the self-termed "regular" school.

Today the situation is somewhat different, even within the last decade, for the sum total of knowledge that bears upon the medical sciences encompasses the field at most the points in a general way, although there is much detail and relative proportions to be determined.

Osteopathy is by far the most consistent school that has been evolved. It has never been simply a school of protest or one of negative attainments. Quite to the contrary it is one of positive assertions and significances. It is a school of positive and consistent principles; a school that has added to the sum total of knowledge. Osteopathy is inclusive of much new material bearing upon etiology, pathology, diagnosis, prognosis and therapy. And with it all it has given modern medicine fundamental principles of no small importance which embraces much heretofore fragmentary knowledge. Allopathy has always been a practice of disjointed methods; much that is good, but more worse than useless. Homeopathy has been consistent so far as teaching is concerned, but at best from a characteristic point it touches but a small part of the field of medicine—symptom interpretation and drug therapy.

The osteopathy of today has an evolutionary significance, a developmental force. Like all great and far reaching discoveries it has not sprung full fledged from an inspiration or an accidental happening; such is not the way of great forces or movements. Evolution signifies slow and gradual development, whether in the intellectual or moral world or in the physical. Scientific principles of really great significances that are far reaching in their effects upon human welfare can not be developed and weighed and proportioned all at once and their forces for good immediately set in full action. Such is not the way of the world; ours is a painful growth. As Dr. Still has said we know nothing of God and very little of his

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Gentlemen:—I have used several of your No. 1 Appliances with the best of success. They give a perfect support to the spine and back and in my experience I find they are a great aid to the work of the Osteopath practitioner in treatment of spinal deformities. I take pleasure in recommending these Appliances from my personal experience and knowledge of them, and also your company, for I have found you perfectly reliable and courteous in my dealings with you.

Very cordially yours,

C. W. OUTLER, Ph. D., D. O.

## The Philo-Burt Manufacturing Co.,

141 3rd STREET, JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

with others been factors in both preventing a rapid development of the healing art and in undermining the faith of the public in physicians generally.

It seems to me that in a broad sense the substance of osteopathy is but an expression, a correction, a readjustment of economic principles under a new form—really an evolutionary development. Like, in a sense, a religious and social movement are manifestations of unsatisfied requirements; even applied science comes under the same category for exact knowledge at best is very fragmentary and requires continuous additions and revisions to keep pace with demands—in other words with progress. Osteopathy is no exception to the rule. In fact it is part and parcel of the continuous movement, of life. And, consequently, in just so far as we realize our position and relation to humanity and to knowledge will we be a living and positive force.

Our position will continue to be a critical one and all work amount to naught until in sufficient numbers we realize to the full that in order to stamp the osteopathic hall-mark indelibly on posterity we must not only know osteopathy but practice osteopathy and carefully guide and nurse our present public and scientific prestige. A number are already courting osteopathic suicide by attempting the impossible—trying to harmonize the different factors of a hodge-podge therapy. Fundamentally this is an incompatible and can be nothing else than a perverted or retrograde drag.

Osteopathy recognizes that body disorders follow laws that are natural to the perverted state. So-called misdirected forces and diseased conditions (manifestations) follow unerringly the laws of any and every particular principle. Likewise the material body as a whole is a manifestation of some principle. It is the work of the osteopath to realize this and harmonize tissue with tissue and organ with organ and the individual with his environment in so far as possible. Growth, self repair and self-recuperation likewise follow definite laws; these are all sufficient for health. Disorder of the mechanism is disease and herein the osteopath is commonly able to rise above nature and reshape the body and control its forces.

The development of our school to a point of assured permanency is conditioned on the evolution of both our science and society. But promulgating flabby principles or practicing irrelevant methods will not accomplish anything.

## Attack on Osteopathic Law in North Dakota is Defeated

The attempt of the M. D.'s in North Dakota to render practically null and void the state osteopathic law by enacting a new medical law, with provisions prejudicial to osteopathy, has been defeated.

They put up a terrific and sustained fight, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, they were unable to get their new measure passed until they had stricken out those clauses which restricted the rights of osteopaths, with the exception of the right to practice major surgery. That part of the bill which contains the words "engaging in the administration of massage, osteopathy or similar manual treatment when not representing himself as, or assuming the title of doctor, physician or surgeon; provided such person does not profess or hold himself out to, not administer or prescribe drugs or perform surgery with the use of instruments," was changed to read, "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any person qualified under Chapter 172 of the laws of 1909, from engaging in the practice of osteopathy, provided such person does not profess or hold himself out to, not administer or prescribe drugs or perform surgery, except minor surgery." The entire clause defined in the term "Osteopathy" was also stricken out, so that as passed, osteopathy is exempted from the provisions of the law with the exceptions of the clause pertaining to the practice of major surgery.

A slight amendment to the osteopathic law was

works. Thus tradition, experience and knowledge all combined represents so little real attainment (facts) that the words of the poet "all discord, harmony not understood" seem significant. But after all the discord whether of a religious, social or scientific character comes through our own misunderstanding and misinterpretation of natural and higher laws and in a final analysis is representative of our ignorance.

The forces that make osteopathy significant may be resolved into positive and negative ones. The first, positive is the force that has added real and positive knowledge to the medical field, for example, the osteopathic lesion, which through its many sided relation to body economy alone may through its correct interpretation mean not only amelioration or cure of disease but prevention as

well. This is the central or pivotal point of osteopathic positiveness, containing the individualistic factors, etiologically, pathologically and therapeutically, that furnish the fixed nidus of a real school of medicine.

Intimately associated with the above and inherently part and parcel of the practice of the healing art is the present day knowledge of surgical principles, of hygienic principles, of sanitary practice, of dietetic facts, of nursing—all of which goes to clothe the system or practice of osteopathy and round it into a school of medicine.

The negative force of osteopathic importance has been the short comings of the older schools. The loss of faith in drugs, the disregard of nature's ways, the physician's presumptuousness, the apparent indifference of the patient's welfare have

passed, providing that those residents in and practicing in the state under Section 323 of the codes of North Dakota for 1905, may receive a license without having to pass the state board examination, provided the board is satisfied as to the good character of the applicant.

A bill introduced by the Naturopaths, which would have put all irregulars on the same basis as the drug doctors and the osteopaths was killed.

Commenting on the situation, Dr. Orr Sanders, of Grand Forks, says:

"I am enclosing you herewith a copy of the Medical Bill as finally passed and signed by the governor. The only concession we made was that of major surgery. There are really none of the members of our profession in this state practicing major surgery, and this was an argument the M. D.'s used against us to bring about this result. One good feature of this bill is that it eliminates all of the fakes and quacks, a good many of whom have been practicing in this state. I enclose you a copy of a bill they introduced, but were not successful in having it passed. Had this gone through, it would have practically put them on the same footing as "Medics" and osteopaths.

Considering the fact that there are about a dozen osteopaths and 600 "Medics" in the state, I suppose we came out very lucky. From districts where we have practicing osteopaths, the members supported us unanimously; it was only from localities where osteopathy is not known and where the "Medics" are strong that we met opposition. They put up a savage fight against us, but you see the results.

We wish to thank you very cordially for the assistance you gave us in advice, literature, etc., and assure you it was appreciated. Fraternaly,  
*Orr Sanders, D. O.*

### Tables Turned on M. D.'s in North Dakota

THE M. D.'s of North Dakota are experiencing a dose of their own medicine. They have been making a very severe fight on the rights and privileges of osteopaths, and now someone has introduced a measure, which has passed both Houses and which is up to the governor for signature, which will greatly restrict and limit the practice of surgery. The joke of it is, too, that the M. D.'s never got wind of it until the measure had gotten through both Houses and was only lacking the signature of the governor to become law. Their state legislative committee immediately got busy, and the governor is being bombarded with provisions asking him to veto the bill. The sections of the bill which are causing the excitement are as follows:

Sec. 5. No major operation shall be performed on any patient in any licensed hospital, except in an emergency, until the attending physician or surgeon has filed with the superintendent of the hospital a statement giving the reasons and pathological conditions that render the operation necessary. This statement must also be approved and signed by an independent qualified physician, not to be in any way a financial beneficiary from the operation.

Sec. 6. Where a major operation is for the removal of a diseased organ or tissue, the superintendent of the hospital must preserve a specimen of the diseased tissue in such manner as the director of the state public health laboratory may direct, and forward the same with the clinical history to the director of the state public health laboratory, within one week after the operation. The director of the public health laboratory shall examine such tissue and make such report as he deems necessary, which report shall be made to and kept on file at the hospital.

The allopaths are never averse to taking a hand in regulating any system of therapeutics which does not agree with their own, but that anyone should have the temerity to attempt to

regulate them, seems to grieve and agitate the M. D.'s of North Dakota. The letter of the legislative committee is as follows:

"Dear Doctor: Through some unexplainable method the enclosed bill passed both the House and Senate during the rush of the closing hours of the legislature and will become a law unless the governor can be induced to veto it. It was introduced, no doubt, by friends of Christian scientists or other irregular practitioners who were attempting all through the session to pass legislation in their behalf. If this bill becomes a law, it will mean that surgery will be practically outlawed in this state.

"No physician or surgeon can put in writing beforehand the exact situation and conditions he may meet during the course of an operation. Congenital anomalies, varied, unexpected complications in the course of a disease, and many other causes often makes it impossible for any human being to state in writing beforehand, what should and must oftentimes be done, in the interest of the patient asleep under an anesthetic. The greatest surgeons of the time are the strongest advocates of exploratory operations in doubtful cases, the operation proper to be decided upon only after an abdomen, for example, is opened and explored.

"The proposition that a disinterested physician should pass his opinion in writing is preposterous, ridiculous, and an injustice to a patient. This disinterested physician would, in many cases, be a far less competent diagnostician and less experienced in surgery than the surgeon in charge of the case. In many instances, he would be anything but fair and perhaps for selfish and envious motives in respect to the surgeon in charge, advise against the operation in question. Under these conditions the patient in question would suffer, or be obliged to go out of the state for treatment.

"To put it in writing for public inspection, the diagnosis and reason for operations done because of private and venereal diseases might subject the surgeon to liability at the hands of, the patient.

"The necessity for sending pathological specimens to the state board of health would cripple those men who have their own laboratories and are skilled and equipped to do their own pathological work.

"Now we ask you to write or wire at once to Governor John Burke and ask him to veto this bill. We have reason to think he will do so if you act at once."

(Signed) The Legislative Committee of the State Medical Association.

### Dieting and Fasting Important Therapeutic Aids

J. Corwin Howell, D. O., Vineland, N. J.

I HAVE followed with a good deal of interest the discussion between Dr. A. Still Craig and other osteopaths which has recently appeared in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. As an osteopath who has been in the practice for over ten years, I want to rise and say amen to all that Dr. Craig has to say. It has been my pleasure and privilege to become acquainted with a great many osteopaths in all parts of the United States, both east and west, and with most of the osteopaths of Canada and England and I want to say that my experience has been about the same as that of Dr. Craig, when he says: "Here, unaffected by the fire and enthusiasm of conventions, many of them and a good proportion of these our most successful practitioners, have unburdened themselves to me. I believe that a large majority of those practicing have a feeling of deficiency which is abnormal. Graduates of other schools, while loyal to their colleges, think that there must be something, an indescribable something, that the graduates of the parent school

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have that they have not. Graduates of the A. S. O. think that the earlier men only secured that same something; while the earlier men take the P. G. course to find it. I believe this is responsible for our perennial medical education agitation. Until recently I have intended at some time to take the course myself."

Regarding the tendency of osteopaths to take a course in medical colleges I want to say that it is my opinion that these tendencies are growing and as a member of the Board of Directors of an osteopathic college (Philadelphia College of Osteopathy) I believe that the only way that this tendency can be stopped will be for the college to grant the degree of M. D. Why should they not do this? Our colleges are giving a four years' course. Our students take the same course of study or practically the same as the medical students take. In a great many states they have to take the same examinations. If the state requires the same of them why should they not be given the same privileges as the medical students? Take the students of New York state at the present time for instance, our men have to have the same qualifications as a medical student and yet they are not allowed to open a boil or give a dose of castor oil if they want to, and if a patient dies on their hands they are not allowed to issue a death certificate. If the practitioners there had the degree of M. D. all this would be changed. They could go on practicing osteopathy as they have been without any molestation by the medical profession.

I remember very well the advise given me by one of the most successful and conscientious osteopaths it has ever been my pleasure to know, upon my entering practice some years ago. Said he, "Why don't you go to St. Louis and take a two years' course in medicine. There is a college there that will give you the M. D. degree in two years, now that you have your D. O. degree, then go and settle down somewhere and practice as a physician. Give people osteopathic treatment, and if they know that you are an M. D. very few will want anything else as people are very tired of drugs." My ten years' experience has proven to me that his advise was good. If people know that you have the right to give drugs or operate if you want to, their confidence in your advise *not* to take drugs is greatly increased and I know that my power for good as a physician would have been greatly enhanced if I had had this ability. Not that I would have used drugs perhaps any more than I have, but a physician's power for good depends largely upon the patient's confidence and faith in him.

Further on in the same issue (November) Dr. Craig says, "I believe that the greatest era ever is dawning. With political and social revolution, it seems too rapid to be called evolution, there will also be a therapeutic revolution. Why not have osteopathy on the daylight side of the ball when it revolves. I am jealous for this. While not minimizing the manipulative part of osteopathy, I have seen so much and been so wonderfully impressed with the diet and exercise factors, upon which life itself depends, that I believe that if they are conscientiously mastered that that indefinite need and desire of our practitioners will be found."

This is indeed good reasoning. My experience with Fletcherism, "The No Breakfast Plan" and fasting have opened a new therapeutic world to me. Only recently a woman entered my sanitarium complaining of a terrible itching all over her body, acne, constipation, indigestion and profound melancholia. This condition had existed for some two years and life she said was not worth living. Fasting for eleven days reduced her weight twenty-two pounds. After two days of fasting the itching disappeared. An enema each day brought away large quantities of fecal matter and prevented auto-intoxication of which Dr. Kellogg of Battle Creek Sanitarium seems to be so fearful during a fast. She went home at the end of two weeks apparently well in every respect and now about six weeks later she says she never felt so well in her life. I know that in this case fasting did more for her in two weeks than any drugs or anything else could have done in months of treatment.

Another case, that of a man, age sixty who had had two slight apoplectic strokes applied for

treatment, his blood pressure was 250 M. M. and his urine was loaded with urates. I ordered him to eliminate all protein from his diet and eat only two meals a day, lunch and dinner. In less than two weeks his blood pressure dropped down to 220 and the terrible feeling of depression had disappeared and the throbbing in the top of his head had gone, his speech had cleared up and his walking was much improved.

There is no scientific way in which blood pressure can be reduced except by thinning the blood and there is no scientific way in which this can be done except by eliminating the protied matter from the diet. Why then should we not make use of fasting in our treatment? I have tried the no breakfast plan personally for the past eight months and know that I feel better and am in better condition both physically and mentally than I have been for years.

What Dr. Craig has to say in regard to coffee, tobacco and alcohol should meet with hearty approval from all osteopaths. I have contended for several years that no conscientious osteopath should use coffee, tea, tobacco or alcohol. These are all drugs and we cannot consistently use them.

I remember speaking to Dr. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., about these very things at the National Convention at Norfolk and tried to get him to offer a resolution putting the National Convention on record in favor of National prohibition or local option. I believed then and I still believe that such a resolution would put us in an enviable position before the public, as no other school of medicine has taken this advanced position.

I hope the osteopaths will read the books referred to by Dr. Craig and also "Vitality Fasting and Nutrition" by Carrington, "Auto Intoxication" by Combe, and "No Breakfast Plan" by Dewey.

These are all up-to-date works and no osteopath should be without them. Finally I want to say all honor to Dr. Craig for the manly stand he has taken and may his tribe increase.

#### A Musical Comedy Star.

"I must have the center of the stage every minute of the time."  
"Well, I s'pose it can be did," sighed the manager.  
"We'll hire some beefy chorus girls and let 'em form a ring around you while you change your gowns."—  
*Washington Herald.*

## Regarding a National Bureau of Health

D. C. Farnham, D. O.

(In the Western Osteopath.)

**S**PEAKING of the proposed National Bureau of Health, Dr. Wm. H. Welsh, president of the American Medical Association, says:

"I would simply like to throw out the suggestion that it may be that the Federal Government can exercise larger powers in this matter than is generally supposed to be the case and would not look upon the prevailing impression that those powers are so very restricted as to the final determination of the question."

Discussing the same matter, Prof. Irving Fisher, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, writes:

"We believe that it is not possible to overcome the opposition unless a campaign fund of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars can be raised at once. This will be used for printing, stationery, telegrams, etc., the effect of which will be that Congressmen will not dare to displease their constituents by opposing President Taft's program. It will be used to reach our American Health League, which contains many thousand health enthusiasts; to start up our Authors' League of one thousand health writers; to stimulate our Press Council of one hundred leading editors, and to supply them and the members generally with ammunition in the way of literature; also to reach the labor organization, and the Grange and all our allies."

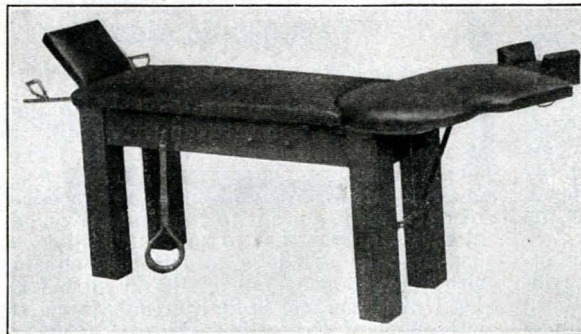
(More than double this amount has already been raised, and a systematic assessment has been levied upon the members of the A. M. A. in every community.)

The above statements furnish food for much thought, and constitute cause for grave apprehension among lovers of liberty and a fair deal; and from such and like statements, taken in connection with the activity of the allopathic practitioners in social and political matters, we find good cause (to say nothing of the inherent value of the methods of healing involved), for the present movement of great psychological import throughout this whole United States as well as in other countries.

In every field of activity there seems to be a definite insurgent movement, and wherever such

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Seventeen tables have been purchased by the Infirmary Department of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and members of the faculty.

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has developed, we are sure to find a stand-pat or ultra-conservative element which generally represents the faction in authority or holding the power in their hands.

We find this condition in law, theology, business, politics, and medicine, and among the insurgent factors in the field of medicine there is one that may be called the progressive—in fact, progressive and osteopathic are almost synonymous terms.

"History repeats itself," we are told.

It might be nearer the truth to say that history swings in circles, each circle rising above the former, or rather that it moves in spirals.

At any rate, whenever any effort is made to disturb the equilibrium of established conditions or to ruffle the placid waters of self-sufficiency, straightway the regulars or stand-pat element adopts the time-honored (or dishonored) tactics of the past which are, first, indifference; then derision, and then if the movement survives these various phases through which it passes in development, and proves its right to exist, and shows virility to the point of being dangerous to the existing conditions, there is an attempt made to crush or destroy it. When, failing in that, an entirely new and different policy is begun—that of absorption, if possible, and all sorts of alluring offers are made, compromises seemingly plausible, but always with the power in the hands of the orthodox.

Osteopathy has run the gamut of the first two, and largely of the third, and is just entering the era of the fourth, or period of attempted absorption, and I predict that our greatest battles are yet to come. If you will read carefully the two extracts at the beginning of this article, you will see that the stand-patters are thoroughly awake and have attempted a master-stroke of action.

The passage of such a law as the Owen's Bill means the beginning of a form of medical tyranny and monopoly such as the monarchies of Europe have never attempted in modern times, and which

will open such avenues for the oppression and interference with personal freedom, as well as for plain, ordinary graft, as may well give cause for alarm.

It is needless to argue that only national health matters will be affected, although that means a great deal, as there are about 7,000 physicians or assistants in the service of the Government of the United States, and every one of them of the so-called regular faith and regular in every way (considerable of a monopoly in itself, is it not?) The tremendous moral influence of such a bureau handling as Prof. Fisher prophesies, millions of government money with one thousand health writers, and one hundred editors working under national authority and prestige, will be felt in every hamlet throughout the nation. Bulletins will be sent to Board of Health, Education, Supervisors, Legislators, leading citizens, on every subject that can possibly be related to health, and it will not be a "close construction" of the application of the terms, either.

But why waste words! The field of application is practically limitless, for Dr. McCormick, A. M. A. national organizer, has said that practically every question of municipal government is related to the health of the people.

There arises, however, a danger that I have not seen mention of heretofore, and that is the interstate situation.

The Government has already proved its position in this matter in regard to animals, and has divided the nation into districts from some of which animals, especially cattle, under certain conditions cannot be shipped to any other section or district. It follows, then, that under certain conditions the passage of citizens from one section to another might become dependent on complying with the rules of this proposed bureau.

For instance, vaccination might be required; compulsory inoculation with some tuberculin, serum, etc.

The Government, I am informed, requires every

person crossing the Pacific on a transport to or from the Philippines to be vaccinated no matter how often they may so travel, or how recently they have been vaccinated, and this applies to all, whether in Government service or not.

A state or community that failed to approximate the standard indicated by a national health bureau might, and undoubtedly would be discriminated against, as was done with San Francisco some ten years ago, during the bubonic plague scare which has since been proved to be without foundation.

Turning to another side of this question, I am reliably informed that a few members of the A. M. A. own the vaccine farms which have contracts to furnish the Government with practically all the vaccine used by it. (Possibly that may have something to do with the frequency of vaccination just mentioned.)

Suppose these farms should control the output and sale through their commanding position, etc.; suppose that tuberculin inoculation should become compulsory, or practically so, with our population nearing one hundred million, do you realize what a vast sum is concerned, at, let us say, 50 cents each?

The National League for Medical Freedom, which represents all of the insurgent elements in medicine, is making an organized campaign against this un-American and un-democratic legislation, and its efforts are, I believe, not only worthy of our support, but our interests demand that we do so, both by becoming members of the league and by using our influence among our patients and friends to induce them to become members as well, subscribing or non-subscribing, either one.

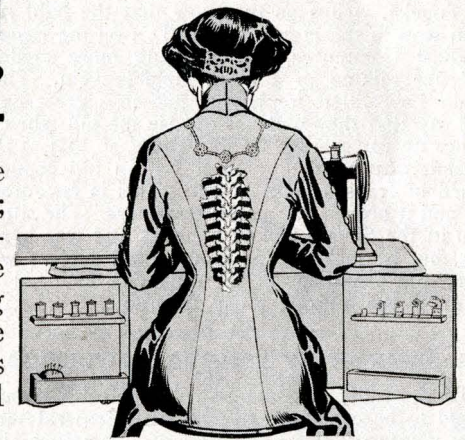
I hope that every practitioner in California will give this matter earnest consideration, and help to some extent at least to wage the fight against this autocratic bureau being established, realizing that osteopathy, from the very nature of the science, has more to lose than any other system of healing.



The Side Needle Spine

## WHICH POSITION Would YOU Recommend?

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New to the line. let chips fall where they will*

Vol. XIX. MARCH, 1911. No. 3.

**PARTIAL SUCCESS IN KANSAS.**

After a square turn down in the Senate, the Kansas Osteopathic Legislative Committee carried their bill to the House of Representatives and by hard work and the staunch support of some true friends in the House, the Wheeler Bill was passed by the House in committee of the whole, and is now up to the Senate. Dr. C. E. Hulett, of Topeka, writes us that now that the fight has been won in the House the M. D.'s on the Senate Medical Committee are becoming more mellow and are talking in a more amiable vein. They credit Dr. Hulett for having put up a great fight and say that they will not oppose the bill when it comes up for passage in the Senate, so that at the present writing the prospect for an independent board in Kansas looks bright. This is encouraging and it proves that persistency pays. The situation in the Senate looked hopeless and was hopeless, but by tackling the House hard success was won, and sentiment in the senate so changed as to make the outlook today favorable.

**A SAMPLE OF MEDICAL POLITICS.**

Theoretically, a State Board of Health is supposed to be organized to look after general sanitary measures, the regulation of contagious diseases, etc. It is supposed to be non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-political. In the hands of the allopaths, however, state boards have, for some time past, been used as means for supporting their own particular system of therapeutics and persecuting those who attempt to defend or practice any other system. An incident of how state money is used by the allopaths to further their own end, was recently exhibited in Rhode Island. The judiciary committee of the state House of Representatives announced a public hearing of the measure creating a State Board of Registration in Osteopathy. Immediately, the Board of Health took it upon itself to send special letters to all the drug doctors throughout the state, informing them of this special open hearing, and urging them to take some action in regard to it. The letter plainly showed antagonism to osteopathy and referred to it slightly. It concluded with an appeal to the physicians addressed to write to his Representative and Senator at the earliest possible moment. One

paragraph in the letter contains this sentence: "The State Board of Health has had many experiences with this class of *would-be practitioners.*" Of course, this letter was published in the public press, and so, in addition to using the money of the people of the state to work up agitation against the osteopathic bill, they also made the hearing an excuse to get published a letter calculated to throw discredit on the science of osteopathy; and yet we are told that there is nothing to fear from putting the allopaths in control of a national board of health—that all schools and systems would be treated fairly!

**LEGISLATIVE POT BOILS IN NEW JERSEY.**

The legislative situation is again acute in New Jersey. The local newspapers are devoting a good deal of space to recapitulations of the new medical measures and also to the attitude of the osteopaths. We are up against a hard situation in this state, one reason being that the chairman of the Committee of Public Health, to which medical bills are likely to be referred, is Dr. William E. Ramsey, a rabid opponent of osteopathy, who has consistently refused bills for an independent osteopathic board a favorable hearing or report.

However, the osteopaths of New Jersey are a hard working persevering, determined crowd, and they are fighting hard and hoping for the best. They are endeavoring to establish a high educational and qualification standard for the practice of osteopathy, and they are certainly entitled to the consideration and support of the state legislature.

**MEET AT CHICAGO IN JULY.**

We have just received word that District No. 8 of the Iowa Osteopathic Association have voted to hold a special meeting in Chicago at the time of the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association. This is good. We want more of these special meetings in Chicago. In fact, "the more the merrier." We suggest that it would be a good idea for other state and district associations to plan right now for special meetings or reunions in Chicago at the time of the National Convention. All these things will help to get out a big crowd, which is very important. Every one who attends will be more than repaid for the time and expense.

Remember also, that the Chicago Arrangement Committee will make special preparations for all such meetings that are to be held in Chicago at the time of the National Convention. All that is necessary is to communicate with this committee and you will be well taken care of.

**Further News on Convention Rates to Chicago**

AT a recent meeting of the Central Passenger Association the roads decided to let down the bars for special convention rates during the summer, and will make a rate of a fare and a half for a round trip for conventions. For several months past they have made no rate less than regular fare.

Now, for folks to avail themselves of the special rate to conventions, they must when buying ticket declare to what convention they are bound and take a receipt for the fare paid to the convention point. This receipt will secure for them the right to a half fare returning home.

Remember! If you want to save money, you must state to your ticket agent the fact that you are traveling to attend a convention and state the name of the convention. You must also secure a receipt for your money. These receipts should read for the amount paid, and also to what point and from what point, and also that it is purchased for the purpose of attending the Convention of the American Osteopathic Association.—Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, Chicago, Chairman Transportation Committee.

**Chapter from Osteopathic Pathology***(Continued from page 1.)*

tors usually mentioned, the most constant seem to be "exposure" and "trauma." Many writers, to be sure, make light of these causes also and give up the etiology as hopeless for the present. Of course, everybody believes that it is a germ disease, but here as in most other germ diseases other factors usually come into play as I have already illustrated in pneumonia. That is, we look for a predisposing cause producing a local lowering of resistance in the inflamed area, and thus allowing the germ to establish a foothold. In infantile paralysis, for example, the question often arises why in epidemics all children in the family do not acquire the disease, and again why one child develops the leg type, while another the arm type, etc., showing a different localization of the process in different individuals. We may here attempt to demonstrate local malnutrition and consequent lowering of resistance, in the former case in the lumbar swelling and the latter the cervical swelling, and in the third case, perhaps in mid-dorsal where the back muscles remain affected. We should find corresponding anatomic lesions in the spine and back at the areas in question which reflexly influence the vaso-motors to the cord of that region and hence disturb the nutrition of the part. Such anatomic findings could be explained as resultants of "exposure" factors as indeed also from local "trauma." Frequently we find in the history of our patients that the child has been sitting, or lying, on some cold or damp spot, and on palpation we often find the back tender and painful, demonstrating certainly muscular abnormalities.

Since infantile spinal paralysis is so much in the public eye at present, I shall add a word or so concerning its prognosis and therapy. The chief object after the acute attack is over (and this lasts a very short time only), is to repair damage, and regain as complete a recovery of function as possible. Now, more or less return of function occurs in almost all cases without treatment during the first few months, this being due to absorption of the exudate. The absorption depends, of course, upon the blood and lymph, and the more blood that is present the greater the absorption. Hence, turning on the blood supply to the part is the chief indication. This is readily done through the vaso-motors, and are all familiar with the fact of being able to direct blood into any part of the body desired, by manipulation of the vaso-motors. Thus, if treatment is begun early a far better recovery of function should occur than would otherwise. Of course, after a long time has elapsed the possibilities for such recovery is much limited.

**Chicago University Professor Favors a Trust of Doctors**

A DOCTORS' trust" was advocated by Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, head of the department of ecclesiastical sociology of the University of Chicago, who addressed the council on education of the American Medical association at the Congress hotel, Chicago.

"Free competition in each calling has its limits of usefulness," said Dr. Henderson. "A doctor's trust is desirable on certain conditions. It must admit all who are competent and honest, and must use fair means of excluding all others, and its charges must not be prohibitive to the poor."

"Gresham's law in economics is to the effect that inferior money, if made legal tender, will drive out superior money. A similar law holds good in relation to quacks. If admitted to competition with reputable physicians they drive the capable men to the wall and the community suffers."

"Those who fear to restrict the competition of physicians, nurses, pharmacists, and veterinarians lest they enslave the nation to a ring, should be reminded that the state gives a license to practice and can give reasonable conditions for holding the license."—Chicago Tribune.

## An Editorial Pilgrimage Back to the Parent College

It was my pleasure to visit Kirksville last month after an absence of a couple of years, and note the earmarks of progress on our Osteopathic Institution at the cradle of osteopathy. Any old graduate must be delighted to drop in upon the class rooms and hear the professors of this day and generation giving their lectures upon their various subjects. Also to visit the laboratories and see the work being done there by the classes. It is very evident that the standard of instruction has progressed very steadily along scientific lines with the passing of years at the parent school, and the institution was never before able to do as careful, efficient and conscientious work as it is doing today. Of this I have not a doubt.

It was a real treat to drop into the class rooms of the various professors and hear them each in turn. Dr. Gerdine was making an application of physiology to the diagnosis of various diseases of the thorax which would have appealed to the enthusiasm of every practitioner in our ranks could he have been present. His "tips" on differential diagnosis were practical and helpful in the extreme.

Dr. George Laughlin is one of the men in our profession who has attended steadily to his meetings, and has moved on and upward into the ranks of the authorities in his specialty, and although we don't hear very much about Dr. George setting hips and all that sort of thing, yet it is practically a weekly occurrence with him, and it is certain that no man in our profession or any other profession has attained any greater degree in this work, and few can rival him. It is a matter of great gratification to our old practitioners to be osteopaths of the Dr. George Laughlin "stripe," that adhere strictly to their own principles of practice and develop osteopathic manipulation to the point of realizing its fullest possibilities without feeling the necessity of borrowing from other systems. Dr. George is nothing if not a "simon pure" osteopath, and our profession ought to have scores more like him.

Dr. Pratt also has rare ability as a lecturer, hitting the nail of his subjects applied anatomy and gynecology, squarely on the head, and always giving his students the quintessence of valuable information attaching to the subjects under discussion. I have had the pleasure of listening to very few men in my time who speak so logically and simply upon complex subjects and reduce the gist of the subject to concrete images with a sharp definition as Dr. Pratt. And the fact that the students value his instruction so highly is an evidence of the fact that he always succeeds in giving them what they most need in the class room.

Dr. Emmett Hamilton was doing his usual conscientious and thorough work in the field of chemistry, and his admirable lecture showed the patient work he has been doing for the last decade, supplementing his work with post-graduate courses at the big universities, and always endeavoring as he does to make the work of tomorrow excel that of today and yesterday.

Dr. Henry, one of the new additions to the faculty, represents another distinct gain to the student body. His familiarity with his specialty, which is chemistry, has made him of valuable assistance to the students, and means much for the laboratory work of the institution of today.

Dr. George Still, as usual, was winning enviable laurels in the field of surgery, and there are few busier surgeons in the country than he is. There was a case of child-birth in the inter-amphitheater for the benefit of the interested classes the day I was there, and several

delicate surgical operations, any one of which performed in the course of a session in the old days would have been an event, but today represents just the ordinary daily routine of the A. S. O. and the hospital.

It is not too much to say that Dr. George Still through his careful work and unusual degree of operating success with recoveries after operation, and because of his boldness in undertaking any operation which he thinks practical and believes he can carry out, no matter what the precedent has been in that regard, has put himself well on equality with the Mayo Brothers, of Rochester, and visitors whose opinions are worth while, who have inspected the work of both institutions and



New Portraits of Prominent Osteopaths

Dr. D. C. Farnum, of San Francisco, president of the California Osteopathic Association, is one of the "live wires" of the profession. He is a "native son," having been born at Weaverville, Cal. He followed the traditional path to prominence, starting with chores on the farm and teaching when he was nineteen years of age. For five years he was principal of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Night School at San Francisco, and made a big success of the work. Dr. Farnum received his diploma as Doctor of Osteopathy in 1905, and held the chair of Professor of Physiology in the California College of Osteopathy until the great fire put the institution out of business.

the surgical work done at both, do not hesitate to say that Dr. George Still is in every degree the equal of, if not the superior, of the Drs. Mayo. Certainly this is high praise, and the whole profession should be proud of it.

I would like to have had time to visit the other class rooms, but the day was well spent making these visits and the observations noted.

It was also a pleasure to visit the business office and have a discussion with Mr. E. C. Brott, the assistant secretary and treasurer, who as Dr. Hamilton's assistant, has been practically in charge of the business of the institution for the last seven or eight

months. Mr. Brott came to his new duties after careful executive business training, resigning an important position in the internal revenue service to come to Kirksville, and the arduous business duties so long devolving upon Dr. Warren Hamilton are now being carried in great measure by Mr. Brott, under the advice of Dr. Charles E. Still and Dr. Hamilton. He is making good in his work, and will continue to do it.

The greatest pleasure of my visit, of course, was to make my accustomed pilgrimage up to the red brick house on the hill, and have a reunion with the old doctor. I had been led to expect that I would find the old man rather feeble, and possibly keeping his bed, but to my gratification the "Philosopher in Boots" was up and around, and as hearty and chipper as ever, actually showing no impairments of his vigor with the passing of the years. Dr. Still was able to play the part of host, instructor and entertainer with his usual happy originality, and to my surprise and delight, dismissed me at the arrival of a particular hour, saying that he was expecting a round-up with a physician who had been sent down to inspect the parent college. He evidently wanted to save his strength and alertness for an encounter that would amount to something in osteopathy, so I left the old doctor under injunctions to come back and see him at another hour when we continued and concluded our visit. I write this to assure you that the old doctor is still "in the saddle" with an "eye out" for everything that affects the welfare of osteopathy.

Later that day I was also pleased to find him running in and out of the college and hospital with his usual elasticity of step and personal interest in those he met in the passing throng. He still enjoys his "quibs" and jokes as he did when we were all students at the parent school, and it is his delight to "shoot" a searching question at either student, professor or practitioner who comes his way which will give him food for thought for weeks to come.

The hospital seemed to be running in full capacity and the clinics were well attended.

The dissecting rooms were well supplied with material and gave every indication of careful work. The physiological laboratories for research on dogs and in other directions were being enlarged and furnished with new equipment, some special lines of work having been arranged for under the auspices of the institution during the coming two years by those well fitted for this work.

Taking it all in all everything looked more prosperous, more business-like and more progressive at the American School of Osteopathy than ever before, and this must be very gratifying to everybody in the profession, not only the graduates of the parent school, but of all schools alike. For, as no stream can rise higher than its source, so it is true that no profession will ever rise higher in worth and achievements and education than its colleges, and surely osteopathy is judged all over the land, first by its oldest and largest institution.

### Poor Brown.

"Sorry, Brown," said the doctor, after the examination. "You're in a very serious condition. I'm afraid I'll have to operate on you."

"Operate!" gasped Brown. "Why, I haven't the money for operations. I'm only a poor working man."

"You're insured, are you not?"

"Yes, but I don't get that until after I'm dead."

"Oh, that'll be all right," said the doctor consolingly. —Lippincott's.

### Wrong Diagnosis.

Exchange: Patient (looking at prescription)—Doctor, couldn't you just as well step in at the drug store and have this filled and send me the stuff by your office boy?

Doctor (taking the prescription back)—I see I have made a mistake. You don't need any nerve medicine.

A. O. A. National Convention, Chicago, July, 1911.

*The Osteopathic Physician*

**Association and Society Convention and Meeting Dates**

IN this column will be listed the advance dates of meetings of our various associations, societies, and state boards. If you are an officer of any osteopathic organization, please send in the advance dates of your regular or special meetings. With the proper co-operation this department will prove a valuable reference, and will enable osteopaths who are visiting or traveling to arrange to be present at meetings they would otherwise miss.

**Boston, Mass., March 25th**, regular monthly meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society, at 510 Huntington Chambers.

**Chicago, July 25 to 28th**, National Convention American Osteopathic Association; Hotel La Salle headquarters.

**Columbia, South Carolina, June 11th**, regular annual meeting of South Carolina Osteopathic Association.

**Providence, R. I., April 8th**, regular meeting of the Rhode Island State Osteopathic Society.

**San Antonio, Texas, April**, annual meeting of the Texas Osteopathic Association.

**Wenatchee, Washington, April 1st**, annual meeting of the Washington State Osteopathic Association.

**Wichita, Kansas, March 25th**, semi-annual meeting of the Southern Kansas Osteopathic Association.

**Northfield, Minn., May 2nd**, regular meeting of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association.

**Worcester, Mass., May 19th-20th**, annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association.

**Northfield, Minn., May 2d**, regular meeting of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association.

**Clarinda, Iowa, October 13th**, regular meeting of District 8, Iowa Osteopathic Association.

**Denver, Colorado, July 21st and 22d**, semi-annual Convention, Colorado State Osteopathic Association.

**Dr. M. E. Clark Caricatured as an Athlete.**

A representative of *Forward*, a magazine of Indianapolis, Indiana, called on Dr. M. E. Clark recently for an interview. He commended in the magazine as follows, showing the illustration published herewith: "If you are expecting to see a man of middle-age, spectacled and grim, when you call upon Dr. M. E.



Clark, president of the Indiana Osteopathic Association, you'll be disappointed. Dr. Clark is past middle-age in point of experience—he was a member of the faculty at Kirksville, Mo., for eight years—but otherwise he's 'all to the young.' He's a husky young man with a decided hint of the athlete. It would be a safe hint that appearances are not deceitful and that behind the hint Dr. Clark has the goods. There is every indication that the patient gets his money's worth of osteopathy when he knocks at Dr. Clark's door. Whether that robust aid is the 'cause or effect' of his profession makes little difference. It's there."

**Opportunities for Osteopaths**

IN this column we want to list towns that present opportunities for good osteopathic practice. If you know of any town, or towns, in your state that needs an osteopath or that can support more practitioners, tell us about it. State briefly something of the circumstances and conditions such as size, character and attitude of the people.

There are good openings for practice in Wisconsin in the towns of Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Marshfield and Waupaca.—*Dr. L. H. Noordhoff, Oshkosh, Wis.*

We are informed that there is a good opening for a competent osteopath in one of the interior towns of British Columbia. A man is preferred to a woman. Further information can be secured by addressing Mrs. J. C. Gopil, care Dr. R. S. Shepherd, 409-10 Eitel building, Seattle, Wash.

Newberg, Oregon, is a lively town of 2,200 inhabitants which needs an osteopath. Dr. J. H. Wilkens, of McMinnville, has had a branch office there for nearly a year, which he has been visiting three days a week. He will vacate his office to any good osteopath who wishes to locate there. His home practice has increased to such an extent that he is in danger of breaking down from over work. For further information address Dr. J. H. Wilkens, 421 D street, McMinnville, Oregon.

"I heard, doctor, that my friend Brown, whom you have been treating so long for liver trouble, has died of stomach trouble," said one of the physician's patients. "Don't you believe all you hear," replied the doctor. "When I treat a man for liver trouble, he dies of liver trouble."

"Well, I think the doctor is about through with me. Told me my ailment is practically cured."

"What did you have?"  
"Two hundred dollars, originally."

Doctor—You certainly do look better. You must have followed my advice and had a change.

Patient—Yes, doctor, I have.

Doctor—Where did you go?

Patient—I went to another physician.

**Nipped.**

Patient—Doctor, I am troubled with cold feet. What do you suppose caused them?

Doctor—Cold weather. One dollar, please.—Boston Transcript.

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[Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for Ye Book Reviewer's sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply got to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

"The True Significance of the Times is Reflected in Its Books."

Concerning Osteopathy. G. V. Webster, D. O.; Cruikshank and Ellsworth, Carthage, N. Y.

A very timely little volume, comprising the best things that have been said by osteopaths and about osteopathy. It is evidently meant as a missionary volume and as such has all of the dignity that so many of the publications in that class lack. The typographical work is pleasant to the eye and the paper and binding pleasant to the hand. All the articles being short and exceedingly to the point, it is readable from cover to cover, and even the osteopathic physician will be sure to run across selections that he had missed in the periodicals. The number, size and quality of osteopathic publications has attained quite some proportions, and these is abundant material at hand from which some one with taste may compile excellent volumes of this kind.

Dr. Webster himself contributes chapters on Dr. Louisa Burns' Experiments, Manner of Treatment, and The Application of Osteopathic Principles in which he treats of the different parts of the body in a popular vein.

250 Meatless Menus and Recipes.—By Eugene Christian and Mollie Griswold Christian. Eugene Christian Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; \$1.00.

The only food for the brain is thinking; the only food for the muscles is work; the only food for health is a proper balance of functions. The best food for the stomach is chewing.

Nevertheless the study of different functions and parts of the body must be developed by men who devote special time and attention to each one of them. We therefore welcome the food faddists. This book of Mollie Christian's suggests immediately the vegetarian food fad. It is a fad, however, with which the mass of osteopathic physicians are in sympathy and represents the thing towards which food reform is surely tending. The subject of foods is not yet reduced to a science, and meanwhile they are helping to collect ideas and data on the subject. There is, beyond doubt, good in vegetarianism, and there is a great deal of valuable suggestion for dietetics in this volume.

It takes the subject up in a new and interesting way, and discusses the proper diet for different classes of people; as brain workers, babies, athletes, nursing mothers, etc.

One specially valuable chapter in the book tries to awaken mothers to a conception of the terrible effects of improper feeding of children. There are few of us who have not seen babies made the victims of the mother's ambition that he should be a man, which ambition she carries out in the only way she can, by giving the child a man's food. Food missionaries are needed, and among them this volume deserves a place.

#### Solicitous.

Doctor—Your wife, sir, is suffering from general functional derangement.

Mr. Parvenu.—I knew it. Maybe she'll give me credit with knowing a few things after a while. I told her to quit gadding around to all these swell functions or she'd be sick. Now she's deranged. Is she liable to be violent, Doc?

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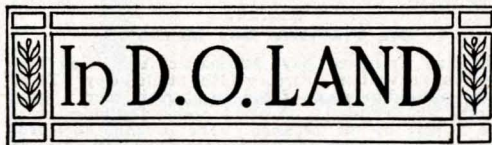
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#### Colorado Semi-Annual State Convention.

The trustees of the Colorado State Osteopathic Association have decided to hold a semi-annual state convention at Denver July 21st and 22d.

#### Boston for 1913

Osteopaths of Boston are suggesting that it would be a good place for the A. O. A. convention of 1913. How about it?

#### Boston D. O.'s Visit Albany.

A number of the osteopaths of Boston attended the New York State Convention held at Albany March 4th.

#### Boston March Meeting.

The March meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society will be held in Huntington Chambers, Saturday evening, March 18th, at eight o'clock. All out of town D. O.'s who may be visiting in the city are welcome.

#### Big Massachusetts Delegation for Chicago.

A big delegation of the osteopaths of Massachusetts is being organized to attend the A. O. A. convention in Chicago in July. That sounds good! Now is the time to get busy. Let osteopaths in other cities do likewise.

#### Preparations for New England Convention.

Great preparations are being made for the annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association to be held at Worcester, Mass., May 19th and 20th. Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, of New York City, will be one of the speakers.

#### Meeting of King County Osteopathic Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the King County, Washington, Osteopathic Association was held February 21st. Dr. W. E. Waldo gave a demonstration in the technique of correcting pelvic abnormalities. Papers were also presented by Dr. Wimer Ford and Dr. F. J. Feidler.

#### Masonic Insurance Company Acts Without Prejudice.

At a regular meeting of the Milwaukee Osteopathic Society held February 20th, the subject, "Headaches," was made the chief subject of discussion. Certain so-called remedies were condemned and held responsible for many ills which follow in the wake of many types of headaches.

#### Iowa District No. 8 Meeting.

The Iowa District No. 8 Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at Red Oak, February 10th. There was a good attendance and a good program. It was voted to have a special meeting at Chicago at the time of the

annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association. The next regular meeting will be held at Clarinda the second Friday in October.—Lillie E. Wagoner, D. O., Secretary.

#### Several Osteopaths Burned Out in Minneapolis

The Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, burned out the early part of the month and a number of osteopaths were put temporarily out of business. Fortunately, however, most of them had insurance. Among those who are compelled to seek new quarters are Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, Dr. H. M. Davis, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Dr. A. G. Willits, Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Dr. Harriett A. Nelson, Dr. Dorothy J. Stevens, Dr. Clara T. Geirrish.

#### Boston Academy of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

An informal meeting and dinner of the Boston Academy of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held at the Parker House, Boston, February 26th. Dr. Geo. D. Wheeler, president of the Academy presided. Following the very enjoyable dinner the meeting was turned over to a general discussion of various subjects pertaining to osteopathy and its welfare.

#### Los Angeles County Meeting.

At the February meeting of the Los Angeles County Society, held February 20th, Dr. Reynolds E. Blight, president of the Southern California branch of the National League for Medical Freedom, spoke of the work of the League and its plans for the defeat of the establishment of a bureau of state medicine. He also outlined what the league is doing for the education of the public to impress them with the urgency for action along this line.—C. H. Phinney, D. O., Secy.

#### Proposed New Minnesota Law.

Representative W. H. Wescott offered a bill February 26th creating a "state board of non-medical examiners," which is to examine and license all who practice "drugless systems of healing," except those who heal by mental means. His bill creates a board of five examiners appointed by the governor. It would replace the present osteopathic board, and would cover the chiropractic and other schools which have tried vainly in the past to get recognition.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

#### Southern Minnesota May Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association will be held May 2d at Northfield. The program, as prepared, is as follows:

Clinics and Demonstration, Luncheon at hotel. Business meeting. "Constipation," Dr. H. A. Rehfeld. "Practice in General," Dr. J. W. Hawkinson. "Scientific Diagnosis," Dr. A. McCauley. "Technique and Demonstration," Dr. L. S. Keyes. "Pelvic Disturbances," Dr. Lola D. Taylor. Dinner at hotel. General good time at Dr. Taylor's residence.

#### Southern Minnesota Meeting.

The annual convention of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association was held at Albert Lea February 7th. The morning session was devoted to clinical work. In the afternoon Dr. C. M. Post, professor of anatomy at

the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, gave a lecture and demonstration of the action of the valves of the heart. In the evening Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, of Minneapolis, gave a public lecture on osteopathy. The meeting was considered very successful in every way.

#### Must Have State License to "Adjust."

Jefferson City, Mo., March 8.—The supreme court in an opinion today by Judge Brown sustained the state medical law and affirmed the sentence of the Webster county circuit court, which fined George Smith, a "chiropractor," for treating diseases without a license from the state board of health. Smith contended that he did not treat the sick; he simply "adjusted them." The court holds such acts violations of the state law, and affirmed the sentence of the lower court.

#### Buffalo and Western New York Meeting.

Osteopaths of Buffalo and Western New York met February 25th at the Hotel Statler to form an organization. A dinner was held at which there were about 30 doctors present. Dr. F. C. Lincoln was made temporary chairman of the meeting and a committee was named to make plans for the permanent organization and to nominate officers. The report will be made at a meeting on March 25th. The committee consists of Dr. P. L. Weeger, Dr. A. S. Wiley, Dr. C. W. Proctor, Dr. Forrester Whittemore and Dr. Irene Bissonnette.

#### Nebraska Osteopathic Examination.

At a recent meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Osteopathy seven candidates appeared for examination and all were successful in passing the board and were granted licenses to practice in Nebraska. This is a very creditable record. The names of those examined are: Lester Clark Marshall, Wisner; Edward Elmer Steffens, Fairbury; Maud Tupper, Lincoln; Peter Kani, Omaha; Sidney Elmer Cresswell, Des Moines, Iowa; Mabel Lewis Cleveland, Des Moines, Iowa; Edward Carl Galsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### New Society Organized in Ohio.

At a meeting held in Cincinnati February 9th a new permanent osteopathic organization was formed under the name of the Miami Valley Osteopathic Society. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Chas. F. Kenney, Middletown; vice president, Dr. Mary A. Connor, Cincinnati; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Clara Wernicky, Cincinnati. There was a short technical program devoted to fractures and their treatment. The society will meet again about the middle of March, at which time details of the organization will be completed.

#### Next Oregon Examinations.

The Oregon Medical Board meets the first Tuesday in July for examinations. Osteopaths are required to take examinations in anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology, chemistry, gynecology, obstetrics and theory and practice of osteopathy. Application should be made at least two weeks before examination date, accompanied by \$10 and photo with signature on the back. Diploma should be sent the secretary with application or shown upon arrival. Apply to Dr. E. B. McDaniel, secretary, New Electric Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—F. E. Moore, D. O., Osteopathic Member.

#### Osteopathy's Prima Donna Enjoys Reunion.

Miss Felice Lyne, osteopathy's prima donna, and her family connection of eight persons, five of whom are osteopaths, have just had a reunion at Kansas City, at the home of her grandmother, Dr. T. E. Purdom. She made her debut October 26th last as leading soprano in Hans, the Flute Player, at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City. Director Hammerstein will take her to London for his Grand Opera in the new theater which will open there some time next November. In the meantime, she will go to Paris about the first of March for further study.

#### Southern Kansas Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Kansas Osteopathic Association will be held March 25th, at Wichita. The program prepared is, in part, as follows: "Serum Therapy—Why Unostopathic," Dr. C. E. Willis, Wichita. "Influenza—Causes, Prevention, Osteopathic Treatment, and Results," Dr. Thos. H. Clover, Winfield; "Publicity—How Ethically to Educate the Public," Dr. O. A. Orr, Newton; "Pelvic Articular Lesions—Causes, Detection and Correction," Dr. Florence L. McCoy, Wichita; "Colitis—Diagnosis, Causes; Diagnosticate from Chronic Appendicitis, and Treatment," Dr. James Decker, Hutchinson; Discussion of Papers, Dr. George Still, Kirksville, Mo. Lecture by Dr. George Still.

#### Minneapolis Society Organized.

The Minneapolis Osteopathic Society was organized at a meeting held at the Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn., February 25th. Dr. Leslie S. Keyes was chosen chairman, Dr. Flora M. Davey, vice-chairman, Dr. Katherine C. Loeffler, secretary, and Dr. Martha A. Covell, treasurer. The object of the society is to discuss topics of local interest to the profession, matters pertaining to public health and rational methods for the prevention of disease.

The bill offered in the state legislature for the creating of a "state board of non-medical examiners" was condemned, with the understanding that it would replace the present osteopathic board.

#### Osteopathic Legislative League Organized.

The organization of the Osteopathic Legislative League at Albany, N. Y., March 4th, at the annual meeting of

the New York Osteopathic Society marked the opening of a campaign to have appointed an osteopathic examining physician on every board of education in the country.

"Up to the present time," declared Dr. Chas. S. Green, president of the society, "the examination of pupils has included principally symptomatic conditions, vaccination, etc. Now we aim to eliminate the main hindrance to education from the physical standpoint by examining students for postural defects, superinduced by working while too young and during the development stage. Most of the deformities in adults are due to strains and overwork while young."—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.*

#### Masonic Insurance Company Acts Without Prejudice.

"I recently had a man who had sciatica and who held an accident policy in the Masonic branch of the Protective Association of Worcester, Mass., which also insured Odd Fellows. I cured him of the sciatica and, of course, had to fill out his papers for his accident insurance. He had had a couple of falls which produced an innominate lesion and in making out his papers I made them out that way, saying that in his having the falls an innominate lesion was produced, which was the cause of his sciatica, and in due time he got his money. I was greatly pleased that they accepted my papers without any trouble. Put this company down as one that is not prejudiced to osteopaths."—*Norman C. Howes, D. O., Gouverneur, N. Y.*

#### New Jersey Situation is Muddled.

The efforts to secure osteopathic legislation in New Jersey has become considerably confused, owing to the activity of the irregulars in that section. They are so numerous and aggressive that they have perfected an organization of their own and have drawn up a bill as a substitute to the one advocated by osteopaths who are graduates of recognized colleges. When the regular osteopathic bill was to be introduced by Assemblyman Chas. Brown, they succeeded in getting it from him and, without saying anything, substituted their own bill. Fortunately the trick was discovered and the proper bill was given to Mr. Brown before it was actually presented. The incident, however, caused considerable excitement and hard feelings, and is, of course, used by the M. D.'s as an argument to show that osteopaths don't know what they want themselves.

#### San Francisco Bay Meeting.

The San Francisco Bay Osteopathic Association held its annual convention February 11th, at Berkeley. There was a splendid turnout of the membership, and a good program was enjoyed. Pleasant social festivities were made a part of the occasion. The program included: "Conducting an Office for Ladies Only," by Dr. Martha Barmby, of Berkeley; "Infantile Paralysis," by Dr. D. C. Farnum, of San Francisco; "The Successful Operation on Fractured Spine of Dr. W. W. Venderburgh," by Dr. W. T. Sheldon, of San Francisco; "Does Advertising Pay?" by Dr. E. H. Morrison, of Oakland; "Reduction of Bilateral Congenital Hip Dislocation," by Dr. Harry H. Forbes, of Los Angeles; general clinics conducted by Dr. H. E. Penland, of Berkeley; "The American League of Medical Freedom," by Dr. Barclay Henley, of San Francisco; "Osteopathic Legislation at Sacramento," by Dr. Ernest Sisson, of Oakland.

#### The Fight is on Again in Pennsylvania.

The fight is on again in Pennsylvania, and Dr. E. M. Downing and Dr. O. J. Snyder, and other stalwarts of the profession in the Keystone state, are keeping close track of the situation at Harrisburg. The M. D.'s are endeavoring to get passed a one-board bill, two having already been introduced and a third is in preparation. On the other hand, certain amendments to the osteopathic law, which will strengthen it, have been prepared and introduced. The situation, while critical and requiring considerable attention, is not considered serious, and Dr. E. M. Downing assures us that he feels confident that our osteopathic board will not be abolished. Dr. O. J. Snyder has written some very strong letters to the press explaining the osteopathic side of the controversy, and has been given generous space in the newspapers. The *North American* of February 11th published a particularly good letter by Dr. Snyder.

#### Hospital in Hotel Latest Novelty.

One of the unique features of the new McAlpin Hotel, now in course of construction on the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, New York City, is a fully equipped miniature hospital where cases can be treated with the same care as in the best up-to-date private sanitarium. It is to be arranged to comfortably accommodate twelve patients. Expert surgeons, physicians and trained nurses will be in attendance so that surgical operations of any character can be skillfully handled at a few moments notice. The hospital is to be situated on the 23d floor so that a patient can enjoy the same quiet as though being treated in the most tranquil locality in spite of the fact that the McAlpin is to be the most centrally located hotel in New York City. Expert surgeons and medical men have been consulted by the architect, Mr. Frank Andrews, and this miniature hospital will be fitted with every modern appliance known to surgery.

#### National Medical Bills Discussed in Oshkosh.

A committee from the local medical society of Oshkosh, Wis., recently appeared before the directors of the local Chambers of Commerce and induced them to endorse the Owens Bill, which endorsement was subsequently forwarded to Washington. Considerable discussion, both pro

and con, was caused by this action, and our osteopaths in the town were able to get their side of the situation well presented in the columns of the local paper. Dr. F. N. Oium had a three-quarter column article in *The Daily Northwestern* of February 25th, explaining the position of the osteopathic profession in regard to the bills which are being introduced before the National Congress looking to the establishment of a Federal Board of Health. This is only one of the incidents that is occurring all over the country in connection with these national medical bills, and it behooves us to keep our eyes and ears open so as to offset any snap endorsements that the M. D.'s may secure or endeavor to secure.

#### Boston Osteopathic Society Meeting.

At the February meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society held February 18th, Dr. Mary A. Small spoke on "How Far Is Consultation with Medical Physicians or Co-operation with Them in the Conduct of Cases Helpful to Us or Desirable?" Dr. Small related a number of instances where M. D.'s were consulted without avail in her own experience, and she emphatically declared that osteopaths should call upon members of their own school in consultation. In an open parliament which followed it was the consensus of opinion that too many osteopaths in Massachusetts call men in consultation who are opposed to their principles. Dr. A. H. Gleason, of Worcester, spoke on "What Are the Methods of Diagnosing Arteriosclerosis, and the Early and Ultimate Results." Dr. Gleason illustrated with instruments how to make blood pressure. Dr. Frank M. Vaughan followed along similar lines. Dr. Geo. W. Goode spoke on legislative matters and went into a discussion of the present status of osteopathy in Massachusetts and the outlook for the future.

#### New Jersey Medical Bill Drastic.

The new medical bill introduced into the New Jersey legislature by Dr. Wm. E. Ramsay, who is chairman on the committee of public health, is more sweeping in character than anything heretofore introduced, and if it should become law would undoubtedly put every osteopath in the state out of practice, unless he was willing and able to comply with all of the requirements of the present law covering the practice of drug physicians. This end is accomplished by the new definition of Medicine and Surgery which is incorporated in the bill. It reads as follows: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine and surgery within the meaning of this act who holds himself or herself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity, or physical condition." The regular osteopaths of the state are working hard and it is hoped they will secure enough influence to not only prevent the passage of this obnoxious medical bill, but to also secure a law giving osteopathy the recognition to which it is so justly entitled, and which has been accorded in nearly every other state in the Union.

#### Osteopathic Bill Defeated in Maine.

The bill to grant osteopathy a separate board of examiners in Maine was defeated, but not until after a lively debate in the state legislature and a splendid campaign of education by our osteopathic practitioners. It was a fight of eighteen against twelve hundred, and while the desired end was not obtained, still it was a brave attempt and will doubtless bear fruit in the future. The argument grew very hot at times and the charge was made by several M. D.'s that money was being used by the osteopaths to influence members of the state legislature. Dr. W. Clare Brown, of Waterville, immediately took steps to nail this lie and issued a public statement offering to deposit with a bank a signed and sworn statement accounting for every cent of money collected by the Maine Osteopathic Association for the purpose of presenting their bill to the legislature. He challenged the Maine Medical Association to deposit a similar statement, giving account of the money used by them in presenting their own medical bill and opposing the osteopathic bill, both statements to be published simultaneously, and the Maine Association to stand the expense of such publication.

#### One Way to Handle Fakers.

Herman Wenner, of Northfield, Minn., was arraigned before Judge Carpenter of the Municipal Court February 7th, charged with obtaining money under false pretensions. The amount of money involved was \$40.00, making the case one of grand larceny. The accused was bound over to the grand jury, which meets in May. Bail was fixed at \$500.00. Immediately upon his release, Wenner was rearrested upon a similar charge, the amount involved being \$20.00, making the case one of petit larceny. At a jury trial of this latter case Wenner was found guilty and fined \$50.00 and costs, or sixty days in the county jail. He chose the former alternative. The charges against Wenner were that he sent out advertising matter purporting that he was able to make instantaneous cures of a large variety of ills. In response to his circulars, two women from some out of town place came into Northfield and took treatments of Wenner. The evidence showed that the would-be physician made use of quack remedies and various mysterious practices and formulas which led the patients to swear out warrants against him.—*Northfield (Minn.) News.*

#### Legislative Progress in Illinois.

A bill to amend the present medical act and to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the state of Illinois was introduced March 1st by Representative Perkins. After talking to several of our friends who are friends of Osteopathy, we were advised that there was a prevailing sentiment against the creation of more boards and, if presented, our bill in this form it would meet sure

defeat. In view of this antipathy against the creation of separate boards I deemed it expedient to call together the trustees and the legislative committee and after hearing the facts we decided in favor of amending the medical act. The amendment gives us the right to practice our science as taught in any reputable school of osteopathy in the United States; the right to certify to births and deaths; the right to call ourselves "osteopathic physicians"; and the right to prosecute all imposters. It gives us equal rights with the drug doctors except the performance of surgical operations.

We believe this bill will meet with favor with the majority of the present assembly. They seem to want to give us the legal right to practice our profession and are anxious to give us a square deal.—*Emery Ennis, D. D., President I. O. A.*

**Detroit Hard After a Convention.**

Detroit wants the A. O. A. Convention for 1912 and the osteopaths of the state are backing the proposition strong. Their A. O. A. convention committee, consisting of Dr. Chas. A. Bennett, Dr. H. D. Sullivan, Dr. Geo. B. Clarke, Dr. Geo. A. Ford, and Dr. J. E. Semple, is certainly a live one. They have gotten out an attractive letterhead and sticker. This is what they have to say in a letter sent out March 1st:

Dr. H. S. Bunting, Chicago, Ill., Dear Doctor:—The entire osteopathic fraternity of the State of Michigan has a little private tip to put in your ear. Please do not let it get away. We want the A. O. A. convention to be held in Detroit in 1912. Don't forget that.

The Michigan State Society will meet in Chicago with the National next July. Aside from advancing all professional interests, this will be our one great aim.

After thinking this matter over and discussing it with one or more of your fellow practitioners, I wish you would kindly drop the writer a line giving your views on the subject.

Will you help the Michigan State Society win the 1912 convention for Detroit? That is the point?

**Young Osteopath Successfully Performs Difficult Operation.**

A double Lorenz operation, said to be the first one performed in Oregon, was successfully conducted February 8th by Dr. Elmer Smith, of Portland, Oregon, assisted by Dr. Otis Aiken, Dr. L. B. Smith and Dr. LeRoy Smith. The case was a five-year-old girl with dislocations that had occurred at birth or previous to birth, and both joints were out of place. After the successful reduction both hips were placed in plaster casts where they will be kept for four months. It is anticipated that at the end of six months the child will be able to walk.

This incident is particularly interesting as showing what a well drilled osteopath recently graduated can accomplish. Here is the record of Dr. Elmer H. Smith. He graduated from the A. S. O. July, 1910, and immediately after doing so passed the Oregon State Board examination sixth from the highest grade out of one hundred and four applicants. In January, 1911, without an M. D. diploma, he took the state medical examination in Oregon and passed the board. In the same month he had demonstrated a successful congenital hip operation before the Tri-State Osteopathic Association at Portland, and now comes this successful double Lorenz operation. Certainly osteopaths everywhere should be gratified to know that our schools are turning out men of such high caliber, and so eminently well prepared to give a good account of themselves.

**Washington State Annual Meeting.**

Great preparations are being made for the Washington State Annual Convention, which will be held at Wenatchee, April 1st. Things are being pushed hard by Dr. W. G. Thomas, secretary of the state association, and by the arrangement committee, consisting of Dr. H. F. Morse, of Wenatchee, Dr. R. Wimer-Ford, of Seattle, Dr. J. E. Heath, of Walla Walla, Dr. H. L. McQuary, of Dayton, and Dr. J. E. Hodgson, of Spokane. Social features, such as the banquet and automobile ride, and the distribution of cartons of big red apples, for which Wenatchee is famous, are a part of the strong attractions that are being offered. The program as scheduled is also excellent. Dr. Walter M. Guthridge, of Spokane, will talk on "Infantile Paralysis." Treatment of the disease by apparatus will be demonstrated by Dr. Otis Akin of Portland, Oregon. Cases under treatment will be presented by Dr. H. F. Morse, of Wenatchee. Dr. F. E. Jones, of Sunnyside will discuss "Typhoid Fever." In the nine years that he has practiced as an osteopath, Dr. Jones has had 1,139 cases of typhoid fever, so he knows his subject. Dr. Otis Akin, of Portland, will give a talk and demonstration of the "Diagnosis and Treatment of Incipient Potts' Disease and Hip-Joint Disease." Dr. A. B. Cunningham, of Seattle, will give a paper on "Some Manifestations of a Disordered Liver." These souvenir programs are to be handed out at the convention.

**Death of Dr. Will A. Potter of Seattle.**

Dear Dr. Bunting: I enclose a clipping concerning the death of my dear brother, Dr. Will A. Potter. His death was the result of a very severe attack of pneumonia which he had over a year ago. He was worked down when he contracted it, and it seemed he could not regain his health. After his partner, Dr. C. E. Peterson, died in March he seemed to lose strength faster. In December he had a complete nervous breakdown. Everything that could be done was done, yet we could not stay the hand of death. In less than eight months the pioneer firm known as the Washington Institute of Osteopathy, lost its president and secretary, and would have passed out of existence had I not been here. I will remain for the present, at least, and continue the practice. Dr. E. G. Rickart will be associated with me. I have practically carried on the practice alone for the past nine months. Brother had practiced here for over fourteen years, and

**The HEGGEN Stretcher**

(New Invention)



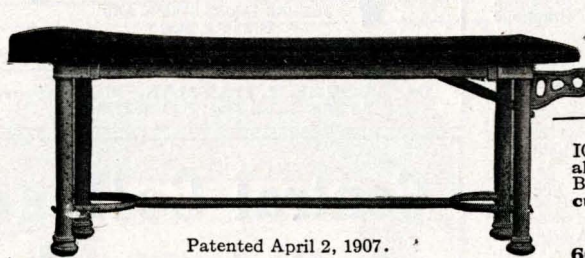
When not in use can be placed in a closet or hung on a wall, curtained. Will stand any test of strength, yet light in weight so as to make it convenient to use out of office. Adjustable for all size patients. Tension scale—enabling the physician to determine the amount of tension applied to each patient, to be increased or diminished as desired. In operating place on any ordinary treating table, couch, bed or floor. Correspondence solicited.

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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.

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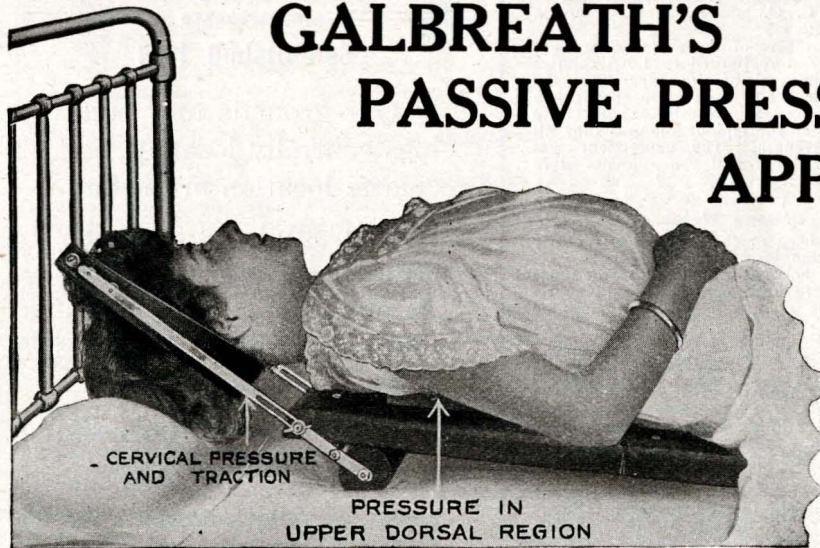
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The Passive Pressure Appliance is indispensable in all acute diseases, and will, when properly used, secure results in many chronic ailments where manual treatment alone is ineffectual.

The Passive Pressure Appliance will enable you to hold and cure many patients who otherwise would discontinue treatment before giving osteopathy a fair trial.

Every osteopath in general practice, who has the welfare of his practice at heart, will add to his professional equipment Galbreath's Passive Pressure Appliance.

**DR. WM. OTIS GALBREATH, 517 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia**

had made many friends for osteopathy, and spent lots of time and money in educating the legislatures about osteopathy and fighting for its recognition; working faithfully against terrible difficulties—as he used to when trying to glean from imagination enough to publish the first osteopathic journal. It was surely working under difficulties in those early days—not what it is today, Doctor, with the field full of high class, helpful literature.

The hardest battles seemed to be his—yet he was always found at his post.—*Minnie Potter, D. O., Seattle, Wash.*

**"The Skeleton."**

The "Skeleton" is a social and literary organization composed of members from among the students and faculty of the Central College of Osteopathy, Kansas City, Mo.

This organization is governed by a constitution and by-laws in conformity with a scheme, the novelty of which has made it a popular association. The members of the organization are called muscles, each member bearing the name of a particular muscle of the human body.

At roll call each member describes the muscle he represents. The officers are named after different parts of the human body, as The Head, The Skull, The Thumb, The Medullary Canal, The Diaphragm Keeper, Plantar, and Bright Eyes. Each name suggests the office filled by the officer. For instance: "The Diaphragm Keeper" keeps the records which are known as the Diaphragm; "The Medullary Canal" holds the money which is called marrow; "Plantar" acts as escort, being so named because of his special service requiring constant use of the plantar surface of his feet.

The different parts of the room have special names. The center of the room is the "Solar Plexus." There are special opening and closing ceremonies known as the articulation and disarticulation of the "Skeleton."

Special songs have been composed for these ceremonies. The ritualistic initiative ceremony is a medley of humor and wisdom.

At the regular bi-monthly assemblages very excellent musical and literary programs are provided by members of the Skeleton.

The present membership numbers about fifty. These members come from all parts of the United States, from New York to California and from Alabama and Texas to Minnesota and Ontario, Canada, as well as from states adjoining Missouri.—*Diaphragm.*

**Notes From Still College.**

During the past month we have had several visitors, a few of which we mention as follows: Dr. Osborn, of Willisca; Dr. A. F. Steffen, of Fort Dodge; Dr. Silas Harris, of Hastings, Neb.; Dr. G. A. Aupperle, of Sutherland; Dr. S. P. Taylor, of Cedar Falls; Dr. J. G. Connely, of Sheldon; Dr. Roy F. DeSart, of Mason City; Dr. Wolcot, of Oregon, Ill.; Dr. F. G. Cluet, of Sioux City; Drs. Wagner, of Creston; Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting, of Chicago.

There are more men eligible for base ball at S. C. O. than ever before. The first meeting of the team was held March 8th and there are twenty men who will try out for the team. There will be at least two regular pitchers on the team this year, Mason, a former Lake Forest star, and Jones, who at one time was one of the leaders in the Western league. Charlson will hold the "big mitt" this season and the prospects for the in and out field were never better. The team has not changed since last year as all the old men are still in school, but the new men will put up a strong scrap in order to make the team. The officers of the Athletic Association are: President, R. M. Forrister; secretary, Elmer Charlson; treasurer, R. P. Richmond, base ball manager, F. B. McTigue; captain of base ball team, A. L. Nelson. Probably the most important game of the season will be the one between the S. C. O. and A. S. O. teams at Kirksville, Friday, May 8th.

Some time ago eight members of the senior class were put upon a diet test, they were limited to 1,500 calories of food per day. At the end of the experiment the students were all in better health than when they began and in spite of the fact that they lost in weight (from one to five pounds each) at the end of the test they all showed more physical strength. The experiment was watched by the public at large and the students were more than gratified with their results.

**Littlejohn College Notes.**

The x-ray machine has been much in evidence recently in clinching important diagnoses.

Midnight parties at the hospital are popular with those who arrive on time. There are some who would appreciate it if the stork were more reliable in keeping his appointments.

The new and improved facilities for handling clinical patients is meeting with a response that is taxing the student body. Realizing the value of a varied clinical experience, however, the majority of the students are willingly doing double duty.

One of the largest classes in the history of the college will be graduated this year. Preparations are well under way for a commencement and class day which will establish enviable precedents.

The senior class election resulted in the selection of the following officers: Garfield Inwood, president; Edgar S. Comstock, vice-president; Dr. Roberta Moore, secretary and treasurer.

The officers of the Pi Alpha Beta Fraternity for this semester are: Guy Maxwell, president; Garfield Inwood, vice-president; Johnston McCormack, recording secretary; Edgar Comstock, corresponding secretary; Dr. Wm. E. Barnes, critic; E. J. Pratt, treasurer.

The Sigma Upsilon Fraternity have chosen the following officers: C. W. Messick, president; Dr. Wm. Early, vice-president; W. A. Ford, secretary; Ira McCall, treasurer.

The destinies of the Phi Delta Sigma Sorority are to be guided by Mrs. Ella Taylor Dodge, president; Dr. Roberta Moore, vice-president; Miss M. E. Cain, secretary.

The recent banquet and smoker given by the Pi Alpha Beta Fraternity at the college building will long be remembered as one of the most potent generators of good fellowship, college loyalty and osteopathic enthusiasm in the experience of the present student body.

A number of the students are regularly taking advantage of the courtesies extended by the C. O. A. and getting much value from the lectures and discussions heard at its monthly meetings.—*Garfield Inwood.*

**Chicago Osteopathic Association Meeting.**

The Chicago Osteopathic Association held the regular meeting at the La Salle Hotel, March 2d. There was a good attendance. The following resolutions were passed

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**\$15 Solar Germicide**  
 in five treatments of not over three minutes per treatment.  
 It removes Epithelioma, Birth Marks, Moles, Wens, Warts, Hemorrhoids and all small Blemishes.  
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approving the National League for Medical Freedom, and condemning the medical bills that have been presented in Congress with a view to establishing a National Board of Health.

WHEREAS, it has become necessary for the Chicago Osteopathic Association to declare itself and make known its views in regard to certain medical acts and political movements pertaining to medical status and Public Health in City, County, State and the United States.

Be it therefore resolved, That we, the Chicago Osteopathic Association, do hereby place ourselves on record against all monopoly of Medical Franchise under the guise of Public Health Committees, the teaching of but one School of Medicine, centralizing of despotic power in Medical or Public Health matters in one or any number or combination of medical men.

Be it further resolved, That we, the Chicago Osteopathic Association, do hereby most heartily endorse the movements and aim of the National League of Medical Freedom, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the League.

Be it further resolved, That this Association in unalterably opposed to Federal legislation, by way of the Owen Bill or any other bill that in its conformation will create a Cabinet Officer who shall directly or indirectly domineer all branches of Medicine, Public Health, Medical Civil Service, Quarantine, the Army and Navy at the expense of personal, County and State rights.

Be it further resolved, That we endorse all legislation which aids mankind in its search for health and protection against disease, that preserves his personal rights, and which allows the various Medical Schools an uninterrupted course without fear or favor.

A committee was appointed to write to Marion Harland complimenting her on being an exponent of osteopathy, and in advising so many persons to try treatments; and also to write to Miss Carrington an appreciation of the article she has written in favor of osteopathy. The lecture of the evening was delivered by Dr. Joseph Sullivan, and was entitled "Osteopathy Technique the Hope of the D. O. for Individuality." It was thoroughly enjoyed and highly approved by those present. The next regular meeting will be held April 6th, at which time Dr. Walter Elfrinck will lecture on Auto-intoxication.—*Arthur H. Tuttle, D. O., Secretary.*

**New York City Meetings.**

The osteopaths of New York City are by no means dead, or even sleeping. They have had many good monthly meetings this winter, with some splendid programs and noted speakers. The January meeting was very well attended and had for its principal speakers, Dr. R. H. Williams of Rochester, Dr. Norman T. Mattison of New York, Dr. Charles F. Bandel of Brooklyn, and Dr. George J. Helmer of New York. These speakers succeeded in arousing their hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Dr. Helmer and Dr. Bandel especially, almost precipitating a genuine old Love Feast.

Our meeting for February was held on the 18th and the speaker of the evening was Dr. Joseph C. Sullivan, of Chicago, whose topic was "Osteopathic Technique the Hope of the D. O. for Individuality." The meeting was well attended and an immense success in every way. The meeting was very courteously treated by the metropolitan papers, the New York Press giving Dr. Sullivan about half a column of space.

During January the members of the society indulged themselves in a genuine old fashioned Dutch dinner, with all the merry making, singing of songs and general foolishness thrown in. The popular song of the evening was composed by Dr. Geo. H. Merkle, who also managed the whole affair.—*A. B. Clark, D. O., Secretary.*

**A Modest Little Ditty.**

(Air, chorus of "I Love a Lassie.")

We're proud of our "Science,"  
 The good old healing "Science,"  
 In a country famed for progress, it's the limit,  
 But the thing that makes it famous,  
 And old New York glad to claim us,  
 Is it's everlasting "Would be in it."

Just take a minute,  
 And note the people in it,  
 Could you match them if you searched the whole world  
 through,  
 There are Farmers, M. D.s, Preachers,  
 Conductors, Nurses, Teachers,  
 Great folks, we think, don't you?

Each time we'll gather  
 There's not a man would rather  
 Be at home, or any place than here.  
 It's an intellectual schooling,  
 Plus a little restful fooling,  
 Gee! but we're glad we're here!

Size up this dinner,  
 Every course a winner;  
 Do not overlook the music and the flowers,  
 Later on there'll be speaking,  
 With wit and wisdom reeking,  
 Great stuff, this meeting of ours!

**The Finish.**

(Air, chorus of "There Is a Tavern in the Town.")

Adieu, Adieu, kind friends,  
 Adieu!—Adieu!—Adieu!  
 We hate to leave,  
 You bet that's true, bet that's true;  
 But the hour is late,  
 And it's like tempting fate,  
 To keep it up  
 The whole night through.  
 (Repeat until exhausted.)



**Osteopathy Sheds New Light on Nervous Diseases**

**L**IVING, working and even taking recreation under sixty horse power pressure has made the American people notorious as victims of nervous complaints. With a certain element it has come to be considered quite a distinction to have some new nervous disease and fashionable doctors are kept busy discovering or inventing new nervous diseases, or at least new names, to satisfy the cravings of their patients to be up-to-date. With the big majority, however, a nervous disease, like any other ailment, is recognized as a handicap to efficiency and a drawback to the full enjoyment of life and there is a most urgent desire for some remedy or relief for the condition. The name of this class of sufferers looking for help is legion. And to such *Osteopathic Health* for March will make mighty interesting reading.

The general title is "Osteopathy Sheds New Light on Nervous Diseases" and to a great host it will indeed bring new light and new hope. Osteopathy has done wonderful things in the cure of nervous afflictions and is destined to bring joy to countless numbers who have fallen victims to the effects of the strenuous life, and who have appealed in vain to drug doctors for relief. As yet too few know what osteopathy has and can accomplish in the field of nervous disease. This March number is undoubtedly a valuable addition to osteopathic popular educational literature and we offer it to the profession with confidence that it will be highly approved and widely used. Considering the importance of the subject and the splendid presentation of the value of osteopathic treatment in such cases, no osteopathic practitioner can really afford to neglect to supply each and every one of his or her patients and friends with a copy of this brochure. A copy or two should be reserved also for office reference.

The article sub-heads here quoted indicate something of the scope of the issue:

"Hemiplegia," "Occupation Paralysis," "Infantile Paralysis," "Facial Paralysis," "Epilepsy," "St. Vitus Dance," "Sciatica," "Locomotor Ataxia," "Neuritis," "Alcoholism," "Exophthalmic Goitre," "Insomnia," "Insanity," "Nervous Indigestion."

The edition is now ready for shipment. Orders will receive immediate attention.

RALPH ARNOLD, Assistant Manager, The Osteopathic Pub. Co., 191 Market Street, Chicago.

**Says Osteopathy Needs Mere Publicity**

"Please send me 250 copies of the March issue of *Osteopathic Health*, The Osteopathic Primer, with my card on the back cover.

"I don't have to go outside of my regular list of friends and patients, and friends of patients and people to whom I have been requested to send literature, to easily use up 250 or 300 copies of *Osteopathic Health*.

"For my part, I wish that some bold advertisers would flood this town of New York with good osteopathic literature for a few years. Personally, I think that osteopathy is at a standstill with the public. I mean that there is not enough good publicity work being done. The M. D.s exploit their discoveries and feats in the dailies as news or in magazines as special articles. These news articles and magazine articles are a common occurrence, but one does not hear of or read

**HEADACHES! No Drugs!**

G-H Headache Appliance relieves headaches, sick headaches, pains in and about the eyes, almost every affliction of head and face.

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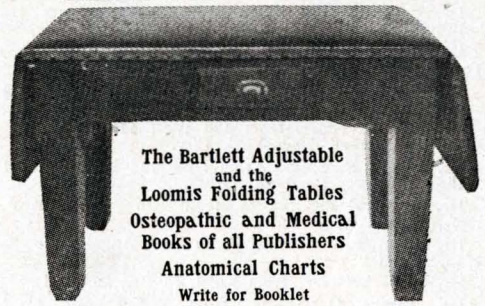
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Des Moines, Iowa

about osteopathy in a daily paper or a magazine once in a month.

"What appeals to many of our good brothers as 'ethics' looks to me like suicide. If there is anything in the power of suggestion, the repetitions of the M. D.s harping on their specifics, fads, theories and exploits help to keep them in the peoples' minds, to the exclusion of osteopaths. The natural result is that they send for an M. D. when anything is wrong with their internal economy.

"As a matter of fact, I do not think that patients come fast enough to most D. O.s solely by virtue of their good work. I know that this is what many of them wish to impress upon their sleepy brethren, but I notice, just the same, that some of these modest ones are what Hubbard calls good 'joiners.'

"It seems to me strange that so many D. O.s show so little originality or independence, but what they are so forcibly influenced by the code of ethics of the A. M. A., when, nevertheless, osteopathy is daily hampered by the tactics of this same A. M. A."—Dr. Edward Albright, New York City, Feb. 20th.

**Hearing on Proposed Rhode Island Osteopathic Law.**

The committee on judiciary of the Rhode Island House of Representatives gave a public hearing on the measure to create a state board of registration in osteopathy March 1st. The Rhode Island State Board of Health took it upon itself to notify the drug physicians of the state by special letter that this hearing was to be held and requested them: "If as a physician and as a citizen of the state you feel that the welfare of the people of the state should be protected, will you kindly explain your views to your representatives and senators at the earliest possible moment."

**Always Fine, But Growing Better—Verdict on Osteopathic Health**

"Please send me one hundred copies of the February number of *Osteopathic Health*. It is good."—Dr. A. G. French, Syracuse, N. Y., January 23d.

"You may enter my contract for two hundred copies of *Osteopathic Health* a month for one year, beginning with the February issue. Print my professional card on the back cover as per copy herewith."—Dr. Chas. Hazzard, New York City, January 23d.

"Please send me one hundred copies of the February issue of *Osteopathic Health* with card on back cover, as per copy enclosed."—Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington, Ill., January 23d.

"The only criticism I have heard on *Osteopathic Health* in a good many months was by Mrs. Stewart, president of the Illinois State Suffrage Society, who objected to what was said about women working for improved moral conditions instead of wanting to vote.

My method of distributing *Osteopathic Health* is to place them on my office tables and on the dressers, and my patients carry them away. My opinion of *Osteopathic Health*, on the whole, is that it is fine and growing better. I have never heard so many patients compliment *Osteopathic Health* as lately."—Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Ill., January 21st.

"Your January number is certainly a corker. The five hundred copies I mailed out have brought me more compliments than I ever had before. All my old patients agree that the citation of cases is the thing. Can't you manage to work them in at frequent intervals? They certainly do the business."—Dr. Cyrus C. Klumph, Chicago, Ill., January 19th.

"Please send me at once fifty copies of the February number of *Osteopathic Health*. You get better with every issue. The illustrations more than double the value of the magazines."—Dr. W. S. McClain, Cookeville, Tenn., January 21st.

"Enclosed please find check for February number of *Osteopathic Health*. I think it is one of the best you have ever gotten out."—Dr. W. S. Dressel, Carrollton, Ill., January 21st.

"Have just read the February number of *Osteopathic Health* and think it a banner number. Please send me two hundred copies."—Dr. Carric C. Classen, Ann Arbor, Mich., January 22d.

"Please send me one hundred copies of the February number of *Osteopathic Health*. It is a good one."—Dr. Mary E. Alspach, Topeka, Kansas, January 25th.

"We have just received *Osteopathic Health* for January. It is fine. Send us another one hundred copies as soon as possible."—Drs. Rehfeld and McCauley, Fairmont, Minn., January 24th.

"Have just received the February *Osteopathic Health*. Kindly send me another one hundred copies at once."—Dr. F. G. Burnett, Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 29th.

"Please send me another one hundred copies of the February issue of *Osteopathic Health*. It is a fine number."—Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, Hartford, Conn., January 30th.

"I think *Osteopathic Health* is better now than ever before."—Dr. Edward N. Hansen, Pittsburg, Pa., January 27th.

Lest we forget! A. O. A. National Convention, Chicago, July 25th-28th, 1911.



**Personal**

Dr. J. R. Tracy has joined his father, Dr. F. L. Tracy, in practice at Anderson, Ind.

Dr. J. C. Minnis, of Terre Haute, Ind., has just completed the construction of a flat building.

Dr. H. F. Morse and wife, of Wenatchee, Wash., have been visiting friends at Everett and Seattle.

Dr. W. L. Buster, of New York City, has been indisposed for some time past with an attack of the "grip."

The Seattle Women's Osteopathic class has been holding regular monthly meetings and is pursuing a definite, consecutive line of work.

Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford, of Seattle, Wash., spent several weeks recently in Los Angeles attending lectures and clinics, and also visiting friends.

Dr. Arthur Miner Lane, of Boston, is taking a post graduate course in the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy. Dr. Lane graduated from that college in 1904.

Drs. Satterlee & Satterlee, of El Paso, Texas, have moved into very desirable new offices at 609-610 American Bank building.

The A. T. Still Park Springs Sanitarium, of Bentonville, Ark., is sending out a very pretty colored postal card showing a view of the sanitarium grounds.

Dr. Chas. D. Lorenz, of Columbus, Ga., president of the Gulf States Osteopathic Association, was in New Orleans March 1st and 2d attending the convention of the association.

Dr. L. H. Marshall, of Newton, Mass., and a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, has joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston.

Dr. Anton Taylor, of Northfield, has been appointed by Gov. A. O. Eberhart, of Minneapolis, to the State Board of Examiners to succeed Dr. G. L. Huntington, of St. Paul.

Dr. Laura F. Lewis, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been under a severe siege of illness for something like two months. She is now, however, able to look after practice again.

Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims, of Columbia, S. C., is building a new home which will be used as a combination residence and office. She says that business is fine and that she attributes part of her success to *Osteopathic Health*.

Dr. J. W. Murphy, formerly of Sedro Wooley, Wash., will spend the summer at Katalla, Alaska, where he is under a contract to treat a well-to-do man and his wife, who have made Dr. Murphy a proposition that he considers excellent. Katalla is in the coal and oil region near the Copper River.

Dr. Albert Fisher, of Chicago, has announced the marriage of his daughter, Miss Josephine Fisher, to Mr. Nathan Tubbs. After the return of the bride and groom from their honeymoon, Dr. and Mrs. Fisher concluded that they would take a vacation, and they paid a visit to Dr. Fisher, Jr., of Syracuse. They also visited friends at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Canton, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Moore are planning to spend some months in Europe. They will sail via Steamship Canopic, sailing from the White Star docks at Charleston, Mass., April 8th. Their permanent address while away will be care of Thos. Cook and Sons, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England. They are not traveling with Cook's, but using their banking facilities and the conveniences of their offices. We anticipate publishing some interesting experiences from Dr. Moore on his return to the United States.

Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, of New York City, went over to Boston to attend the automobile show held in Mechanics building early in March, and as a result of his visit he will no doubt soon be able to make quicker time between his 69th street office and his home on Staten Island. While in the Hub the popular president of the New York Osteopathic Society was given the keys of the city by Dr. Geo. W. Goode, Dr. Ralph K. Smith, Dr. Arthur M. Lane, and others.

Dr. W. A. Cole, formerly of Iowa and Illinois, moved out to Oklahoma some time ago, under the assurance that a license would be granted to him by reciprocity on his Iowa and Illinois certificates. However, when he had settled himself in an office for practice he found that, under a new ruling of the State Examining Board, all reciprocal relations had been discontinued and so it was up to him to take the examination or go elsewhere for practice. He finally concluded to submit to the inevitable and take the examination, and he has recently received notice that he successfully passed. Dr. Cole writes us in a somewhat elated mood, as he says that, considering the fact that he has been out of school since June, 1902, and that he passed the entire fourteen studies given by the board, he thinks that he is justified in ordering a hat at least a half a size larger than usual.

A. O. A. National Convention, Chicago, July, 1911.

**Locations and Removals**

Dr. G. Covey, from Easton, Pa., to Malden, Mo.  
Dr. Chas. S. Clayton, from Utica, Ill., to 746 Ottawa street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Fanny T. Carleton, from Waterbury, to 24 Summer street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Dr. Wesley P. Dunnington, from 620 Real Estate Trust building, to 6415 West Chester Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. S. M. Andrews, from Huntington Park, Cal., to 634 S. Meldrum street, Fort Collins, Colo.

Dr. O. L. Butcher, from Atlantic City, to 28 Hill street, Newark, N. J.

Dr. L. R. Bolam, from 762 Broadway, to 34 Bow street, Somerville, Mass.

Dr. Ella Edwards, from Louisville, Ky., to Oberlin, Kansas.

Dr. R. D. Howell, from St. Louis, Mo., to Jerseyville, Illinois.

Dr. O. C. Keller, from Troy, Idaho, to Grand Forks, N. D.

Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, from Catlin building, to Ballerstein building, Hartford, Conn.

Dr. G. B. Lord, from McIntyre building, to 4-5 Klorh building, Mattoon, Ill.

Dr. O. E. McFadon, from 16 S. Third street, to 70 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. F. N. McHolland, from Blaine to Sedro Wooley, Wash.

Dr. J. W. Murphy, from Sedro Wooley, Wash., to Katalla, Ala.

Dr. Austin Neame, from 173 to 2 Broad street, Red Bank, N. J.

Dr. C. A. Porter, from Los Angeles, Cal., to Trinidad, Colo.

Dr. C. C. Phelps, from Maryville, to Opera House building, Sheridan, Mo.

Dr. Estelle E. Poulter, from Ferris, to Van Alstyne, Texas.

Drs. Satterlee & Satterlee, from 306 Herald building, to 609-610 American Bank building, El Paso, Texas.

Dr. Geo. R. Starr, from 426 West 44th street, to 445 West 34th street, New York City.

Dr. LeRoy B. Smith, from Swetland building to 1122 Selling building, Portland, Ore.

Dr. Emanuel dos Santos, from Kingston, Jamaica, to Panama Rep. of Panama.

Dr. Evan P. Williams, from Los Angeles, to Santa Monica, Cal.

Dr. Tillie Wismer, from Lead, to Britton, S. D.

Dr. Bertha O. White, from Wilkinsburg, to 5115 Center avenue, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Partnership Formed**

Dr. C. M. Proctor and Dr. Bertha M. Gates, at Ames, Iowa.

Dr. F. L. Tracy and Dr. J. R. Tracy, with offices at 355 Union building, Anderson, Ind.

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**SHAW-WALKER**  
MUSKOGON, MICHIGAN



**Married**

Dr. H. B. Mason and Miss Janie Rucker, at Temple, Texas, January 21st.

**Born**

To Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Lathrop, of South Haven, Mich., February 10th, a son, Earl Fenton.

To Dr. and Mrs. Irving Colby, of New London, Conn., February 28th, a son.

**Died**

Dr. Mary Conner Keith, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January 30th, of pneumonia.

Mr. John R. Nugent, husband of Dr. Emma B. Nugent, and father of J. Ross Nugent, January 28th, at Indianapolis, Ind., of endocarditis.

**Want Ads**

**WANTED**—By competent man to take practice during summer, or act as assistant; Illinois license. Graduate from Littlejohn college in June. Address 239, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—\$4,000 practice in city of the S. W. of 40,000. Health resort. Cheap for cash. Address 240, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—To buy a practice in the city of Detroit, Mich., or sub-rd days in well equipped office. Address L. C., care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—By young man, senior student, position for three or four summer months as assistant to practitioner, or to take charge of practice, or as a private physician to accompany parties desiring such service. Address 236, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—By senior student of A. S. O. position with an osteopath for summer, 1911. Address 7, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Splendid opportunity in growing Missouri city with every modern convenience, fine paved streets, everything up to date. Only one osteopath in the place with a large practice. Will sell office and practice to right party. Terms reasonable. Address Dr. L. Kilgore, 129 Ellis street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—A good practice with well equipped offices in a prosperous western Pennsylvania town. No competition. Tributary country large. A splendid opportunity for the right party. Address 237, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position as assistant by male osteopath; June graduate; any location. Address 238, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—To take practice during doctor's summer vacation or act as assistant, by competent man, graduate of literary college; licensed in Illinois; will graduate from the Littlejohn college June 2, 1911. Michigan or Illinois preferred. Address 235, care The O. P. Co., 191 Katalla, Alaska.

**NURSING WANTED**—Mrs. J. L. Hickman, D. O., graduate Still School 1903; two years' nursing experience for M. D.'s; nursing for Chicago D. O. patients desired. For information and appointments address 243, The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Fixtures and practice; Colorado city of 5,000; fine location, only osteopath; cheap for cash; good reasons for selling. Address C. B., care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Practice N. E. Kansas; will pay \$3,000 per year; cash or time; good opportunity. Selling reasons given purchaser. Address 242, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Four years' established practice (\$4,300 per year), 58 miles west of Chicago, no opposition. Town of 15,000 surrounded by wealthy farmers. Will sell for price of office equipment. Address 241, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.