

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

**October 1913**

**Vol. 20, No. 10**

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# The Journal of Osteopathy

Edited by M. A. Boyes, A. B., D. O.

Vol. XX

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 10

## EDITORIAL

### Opening of School

The American School of Osteopathy re-opened its doors for work on Monday, September 15, 1913. The old students have all returned and they brought a host of new students with them. It is a fact that the buildings are alive with old and new faces. The enrollment which has been swelled by the freshmen, additions to the upper classes by students from other schools, a good number of post graduates, and several medical students and practitioners who have taken up Osteopathy have made the enrollment at the A. S. O. the heaviest it has ever been.

### The Faculty

The faculty at the A. S. O. has been increased this year. The management has secured the services of two veteran osteopaths and teachers: Dr. S. S. Still who teaches descriptive anatomy and his wife Dr. Ella Still who teaches gynecology. With these two additions to the faculty, Dr. Charlie Still, President of the A. S. O. says in the Kirksville Morning News, "If I had the pick of all the men in the country I would not make one change in the present faculty." In time of service excepting the Drs. Still the youngest member of the faculty is starting his third year's work; while the oldest member of the faculty is starting his twelfth year's work. Of course this does not include Dr. Charlie Still and Dr. Geo. Laughlin who have been with the school since its organization. Considering the long service of the teachers of the A. S. O. there is every reason why this year's work should be the best in the history of the school. And we are reliably informed that the high standard of the school in teaching the fundamental truths of Osteopathy as taught by the "Old Doctor" himself will be raised even higher.



**The Editor** With this issue of the Journal of Osteopathy the new editor takes charge, relieving Dr. Hollis who will devote his entire time to teaching. The editor takes charge of The Journal with high hopes and lofty ambitions. It is his sincere desire to do some real good in the world and especially in Osteopathy. Just how soon and how much his ardor will be cooled or to what extent his lofty ambitions will be realized will be evident in a few short months. To follow so efficient an editor as Dr. Hollis is a difficult task; therefore, if we can ever closely approximate the excellency of his work we shall feel that we have done well. There is a saying "a new broom sweeps clean." Then you may look for everything about The Journal to be clean for at least another month because we have a new editor, a new stenographer, a new typewriter, new letter heads, new stamp, new printing office, etc. Everything is new. The very newness of it all makes the work extremely interesting and pleasant thus far and we here and now pledge you our earnest and conscientious efforts to make The Journal worth many times the subscription price.

**The Outlook** In deciding upon the policy of The Journal for the coming year we have taken into consideration the practitioners in the field, the students who read The Journal, and our advertisers. It is our desire to make The Journal necessary to all these classes. With this view in mind we are able to announce in part some of the leading articles to appear in the coming issues.

Beginning with this October issue The Journal will contain a series of articles on Technique by Dr. A. S. Hollis. These articles which are to be abundantly illustrated will show the down to date manipulations as taught in the American School of Osteopathy. Dr. Hollis teaches physiology, applied anatomy, principles of Osteopathy, and applied mechanics at the A. S. O. Dr. Hollis' technique is scientific; every bit of it. Therefore we are justified in promising you something especially good in these articles.

Following the above, will appear during the year a series of articles on the technique of setting a congenital hip, and another on the technique of the Abbott operation will be given by Dr. George Laughlin. It is only necessary to mention Dr. Laughlin's name for you to know what the articles will be. Number of articles from other leading osteopathic physicians will be mentioned in due time.

### Osteopathic Technique

Much has been written about osteopathic technique, and it may seem somewhat presumptuous to attempt to outline any definite line of thought in connection with this subject. Much too has been written about "standardizing" the osteopathic technique. Such discussions savor, we feel, of both the impossible and the useless. As well might one "standardize" the method of driving a nail or inserting a screw. It is of course necessary to know when the nail needs driving or when the screw needs inserting and to know also approximately the general procedure to be employed in accomplishing the result aimed at, but to standardize the method is quite useless. It is such a line of thought that should guide us in any discussion concerning technique. It is extremely important to know how to diagnose an osteopathic lesion, then the principles that guide in the correction of osteopathic lesions must be grasped and appreciated. If we know these principles, the actual application will vary with each individual operator, that is if the practitioner have any mechanical skill whatever, and be not a mere imitator. The main principles underlying the diagnosis of lesions we have spoken of in an article elsewhere in this issue. The principles that are employed in the correction of lesions are primarily two: (a) separation of the involved articulations; (b) direct attempts at movement. It is easily seen that to obtain separation between articular surfaces, two things are necessary: (1) to take all the slack out of the surrounding tissues; that is to get every structure "on tension;" and (2) to employ a line of force practically at right angles to the plane of the articulation. To obtain direct movement the line of force will be along the plane of the normal movement of that articulation. In either case, whether (1) or (2) is utilized, or if both are employed, the end result is the same, namely the normalization of abnormal tissues. A lesion is but rarely "set" by any single movement and whether it requires one second or six months a lesion is "set" only when normality replaces abnormality, and when tissues re-assume their strictly natural relationships. HOLLIS.

Dr. Ella Still, wife of S. S. Still, was educated in Kansas State University and later was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy. She has been a member of the American Osteopathic Association since its organization, has twice served as vice president



and has at different times served as a member of board of trustees of that association. She has appeared on nearly every program of the National Association and lectured before many of the state societies. After graduating in Osteopathy she decided to specialize in diseases of women, upon which subject she is now con-



DR. ELLA STILL.

Recently elected to the Chair of Gynecology in the American School of Osteopathy.

sidered an authority. She has taken special work of Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago—the great official surgeon—and also from the late Byron Robinson, who in speaking of her said “Dr. Ella Still possesses the keenest and best trained mind of any medical student who has ever attended my clinics.” She has held important positions as teacher and lecturer, possessing the qualifications so necessary for a successful instructor—that of being able to impart what she knows to others. There are osteopaths all over the country who attribute much of their success to her instructions. During the last

ten years she has acted mainly as an examining and consulting physician.

She is a relative of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. For the past ten years she has been much interested in club work, being prominently identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution, having served one term as Regent. She has also held high positions in the Des Moines Womens' Club and has been President of the City Federation. She has been interested most of all in her profession and is never happier than when imparting some of the osteopathic truths to a body of students.

In her present position, as teacher of Gynecology in the American School of Osteopathy, she has at once become very popular—not only with her students but with the citizens of Kirksville, also. The American School of Osteopathy is to be congratulated upon securing the services of so efficient a teacher.

S. S. Still, D. O., L. L. M., one of the new members of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, is a nephew of the “Old Doctor.” He was educated at Baker University and Kansas State University, later graduating from the American School of Osteopathy, in which school he held the position of instructor in anatomy. He was president of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy until in 1903, when it was merged with the American School of Osteopathy. In 1902 Dr. Still was graduated from the law department of Drake University, a year later receiving the degree of L. L. M. In 1905 he traveled extensively in Europe; upon his return to America he engaged in private practice in Des Moines, Ia. He has made a specialty of X-Ray work and has in his possession many valuable radiograms. He has always taken an active part in osteopathic questions and has served as president of the Iowa State Association and has been a member of the American Osteopathic Association since its organization. During his college course at Kansas State University he was elected to membership in Beta Theta Pi fraternity. In osteopathic life he is an Atlas man, and of the Iota Tau Sigma he is also a member; also a member of the Masonic Lodge.

Dr. Still from his years of experience and diversified knowledge is prepared to teach practically every subject in the curriculum, but



prefers the Descriptive Anatomy, because it brings him in contact with the "beginners." He feels that given a good foundation for his future work there would be less opportunity for failure on the part of the student. He has also the rare faculty of instilling



DR. S. S. STILL.

Who Holds the Chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy.

courage and determination into those who find the work hard and might otherwise be tempted to give it up.

Dr. Still has at once become quite popular with the freshmen.

**Elbert Hubbard** In a recent issue of the Bath (Maine) Times on Osteopathy there is an excellent article by Elbert Hubbard as an Art on Osteopathy as an Art of Healing and its Mission. of Healing. Mr. Hubbard certainly has the osteopathic view point. The article follows:

Osteopathy simply means the science of adjustment of the human machine. It is based upon the idea that if there is a right adjustment of structure, other things equal, the man will be well.

Man's business is to adjust himself to his environment, and then so to live and act that every tissue will be adjusted one to another.

Under the conditions, theoretically, waste should equal repair and the man should live forever.

The Osteopath maintains that we should all live five times the length of time that it takes us to reach our maturity. That is to say, we should all live to be a hundred years old; and we should be well, happy and useful all the time.

Senility and softening of the brain would never occur if the brain were intelligently used and properly fed.

The great central trunk line of nerves that play through a man's body is centered in the spinal column and here is where the trouble usually first occurs. These bonds that make up the vertebrae get slightly displaced, pressure occurs on nerves, this affects the arteries and veins, blood-supply is cut off from some particular point, and disease follows.

Osteopathy aims to do away with the necessity of surgical operations. Carried out properly and taken in time, there is no doubt that it would, and does.

#### Giving Nature a Chance.

I believe that Doctor Still was the first physician to cease using the word "cure."

An osteopath does not claim to cure disease.

All he does is to give Nature a chance.

The healing principle is in Nature. We are a part of Nature.

Nature is on our side and she is doing her best all the time to keep us well.

Pain is the result of a remedial endeavor on the part of Nature to bring about a change for the better. Also pain is a beneficial warning.



The old time method of silencing pain by sedatives and lotions was based on a wrong principle.

For instance, doctors used to give morphine to stop pain. The effect of morphine is to deaden sensibility, not only in the afflicted part of the body, but also throughout the entire system.

I have seen morphine given in cases of sciatica and lumbago, and there is no doubt that it stopped the pain.

It also stopped the action in the entire alimentary tract. And always and forever where morphine is given it has to be followed with another drug in order to prevent killing the patient through malnutrition.

So one drug always calls for another, and thus the patient not only has to fight the disease, but has also to fight the effect of the drugs and thereby is his resiliency or resisting power lowered. And when you reduce a patient's vitality, other complications enter and his chances of recovery are much diminished.

To retain all of one's vitality is the one desirable thing to do.

Osteopathy holds that health is the most natural thing in the world, and its effort is to move in the line of Nature and take advantage of the laws of Nature.

Naturally, Osteopaths lose caste with the regular practitioners.

Every good thing in the world has to fight for its life. Every innovation is opposed. The average man knows only the things that he has memorized. Initiative, originality and progress are painful propositions.

But inasmuch as the founder of Osteopathy was a graduate of a regular school of medicine, it was not possible for the jealous ones to deprive him of the privilege of practising in his own way.

But when some of his young men, who were not graduates of regular colleges, sought to treat disease by manipulations, bringing about a right adjustment of the tissues so as to let Nature play through the patient, they found themselves lawbreakers in the eyes of the State. That is to say they were practicing medicine without a license.

It was in vain that they pleaded that they gave no medicine and that they were endeavoring merely to bring about a right relationship between the man and his environment. Their argument was scoffed—they were trying to heal the sick. And the fact that their patients got well was construed as proof of guilt. In certain cases

prosecution and persecution followed. A few were imprisoned. Some were fined. But no good thing can be stamped out of existence unless you turn to and kill everybody who is upholding it.

Osteopathy increased in popularity, for the simple reason that it gave people relief without risk—also, without undue expense.

Those who were sick usually got well, and if any of the friends suffered they, too, were inclined to take up Osteopathy.

**Dr. A. T. Still's** In a speech before the Missouri State and  
**Philosophy of** Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association, at  
**Immortality** Kirksville, Missouri, May 24, 1912, Doctor Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of the science of Osteopathy, said the following:

I do not know that I can make the Philosophy of Life and Death that I will present to you at all interesting.

For fifty years I have sought for some kind of gun or artillery that would slay the Black Wolf of Death, or fear, that is in all the pens of the lambs of God. I mean by the pens all the churches, —Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan and all others.

When the priest or minister comes to the dying hour and you as his physician tell him that he is on the brink of the River of Death, that he cannot live twenty-four hours and tomorrow will be a corpse—you know how he has lived, devoted all his time to the service of the living God,—even the pope, if you should tell him that tomorrow he would be a corpse and ask him what he sees beyond the river,—the answer of the priest and minister invariably is and I think the pope's answer would also be, "It is all a leap in the dark."

As a physician I have stood by the bedside of all of them, both in war and peace, and I am now eighty-three years of age. I have stood by the bed-sides of ministers who were devoted and who tried to spend their days in preparing to cross that river, and when they asked me to be honest with them, saying "Do you think I can possibly recover?"—and I told them they could not live, that they would be a corpse tomorrow, and asked them what they saw beyond the River of Death, their answer was, "It is all a leap in the dark."

I will begin with my father. From eighteen years old to seventy-one years, he was a devout servant of God and practiced



his religion. When he was very low with pneumonia I went to him and he said, "Andrew, be honest with me, don't be afraid—tell me, is there any chance for my recovery?" I said, "Father, you have asked me a serious question, tomorrow you will be a corpse. Now I know how you have lived, you are devout, and if there is anything in religion you have been a faithful servant of God,—tell me, what do you see beyond the River of Death, you are on the brink of it." He answered, "Andrew it is all a leap in the dark, I hope I am in the hands of a merciful God and that all will be right." I said, "I had hoped you would say, 'Beyond that river I see a brilliant light, but it is a leap in the dark.'" I thought it was poor pay for his lifetime's religious service. His name was Abram Sill, aged seventy-one, a Methodist preacher.

Abram Roffrock, a Banker, was one of the most devout and religious men I ever knew. Peculiarly he and my father both died at seventy-one. He had flux and asked me if he could live through it. I told him tomorrow he would be a corpse. Then I said to him, "What do you see beyond the River of Death? You are on the edge of it." He answered, "It is all a leap in the dark, I hope I am in the hands of a merciful God."

That wolf of dread is in all the pens or churches of all the lambs of God. The pope, bishops, elders and leaders of all churches dread that wolf and will run into a corner and hide just as quickly as any sheep in the flock. They fear the wolf of death just as much as anyone. I know what I say.

For fifty years I have hunted in all the theological armories to find the gun and ammunition which would shoot that wolf of torture which the theologians all teach from this text.

"Be ye therefore always ready, for at such an hour as ye think not behold the Son of Man cometh."

I have at last found a gun that has driven that wolf of dread from me. Today I have no more fear of death than life. I have a choice for death. Why? Because when I am ripe and been in the body long enough I wish to come out, being confident that it will be a higher step, which is necessary to man's spiritual perfection.

After going to all the theologians for demonstrable truth I went to my henhouse, to my stable, to animal shows and I found that all animate nature but man, came to the world qualified with per-

fect knowledge to know and do that which was necessary for their comfort and happiness. When two hours old the calf, colt, and lamb got up, went to the mother and to the right place on the mother's body, took hold of the teat and sucked the milk of nourishment and every motion showed absolute mental perfection in their orbit.

When a chicken comes out of the shell and is two days old he proves the perfection of the knowledge that is in him, that is according to the orbit or sphere of a bird. You put a spider and a fly down on the ground together and he will eat the fly, leaving the spider. He will eat dry bread which he never saw before, and with a portion of this dry bread in his mouth walk right over to a saucer of water, moisten it, and continue his meal in that way. Should a hawk fly over a chicken which has been developed in an incubator it will hide until the hawk has gone. These examples of nature are ample evidence of the perfect intelligence and provision of God for all animate beings at birth, but man, in their various departments of life.

But alas, when I came to man he was both a physical and a mental dependent. He comes into the world a mental blank and when he dies he knows but little more, notwithstanding the days and years that he has spent in theological and scientific schools. By observation he has learned enough only to make a living for himself and those dependent upon him,—so he will have very little to carry away with him. You may go to all the schools you wish, but when you come out you are still an imitator.

I learned more from an old hen than all the theologians have ever taught me. I learned the great lesson, which is, that our lives are in a body which could be called an incubator, developing the spiritual man to make the step from mortality to immortality. That hen sat on her eggs and kept them at a temperature between 96 and 108 degrees. Had the temperature varied a few degrees either way the chicken would have died in the shell. When a man's temperature goes below 90 degrees or above 110 degrees he is out of the shell and dead and the union of the spiritual with the physical stops. I thought these things over. What do they mean? We know an egg is a substance that will produce a chicken if it is kept in the incubator at the proper temperature. As sure as you run that above 108 degrees the chicken dies.



My eyes have been opened by demonstration to the true philosophy of incubation in man and all animate beings and satisfied me that the union of matter and life is for the purpose of developing man to the degree of perfection which the God of Nature designed.

Man's life here represents the link in the ring which is connected to the ring of eternal life. I had no difficulty in satisfying myself that the link represents the human body, and that when we come out after the period of incubation we are prepared to fill the sphere of perfect life for which Nature designed us. After the separation of the physical and spiritual, the spiritual leaves the body, or incubator, prepared to receive and use all the attributes of perfect intelligence which belong to his sphere, man.

This philosophy has driven from me everything like the fear of death when I leave the body and has made me hope that at the mature hour of my development I will come out with that perfection which the Architect of all nature intended. Every evidence that I have found in all nature is that the God of Life is an architect, a builder, an engineer and no imperfection can be found,—and there is no perfection short of completion, for which I think the spiritual man is retained in the physical body until Nature says it is finished, having absolute perfect knowledge of all requirements for his comfort and happiness.

With me it has changed fear and dread to rejoicing at the perfect work of the Great Architect of the universe, and I am ready to receive all changes that the Architect thinks are necessary to complete the work for which man was designed.

I will close by saying, "Know thyself and be at peace with God."

**Medical Association Ostracize Own Member** The members of any profession who leave their work and attend conventions and associations are looked upon as being leaders and their ideas are supposed to represent the most advanced thought in their profession. Especially is this true of those who are elected officers of the association. The Missouri Valley Medical Society held its last meeting about September 18, 19 and 20. The Omaha Bee in reporting the meeting said fifty were in attendance at the opening session and that many more prominent men were

coming. It then quotes from the paper of Dr. L. A. Merriam of Omaha as follows:

"The practice of medicine and surgery has been greatly commercialized, and both have been practiced for the benefit of the bank account. Physicians and surgeons don't know their physiology because the subject is not properly taught in their schools. They know nothing of psychology because that subject is not taught at all in the medical schools. Not one in a thousand knows how to advise right thinking and right living. They give too much attention to the subject of germs and not enough attention to the condition of the blood, the soil in which the germs thrive."

#### Must Obey Laws of Nature.

These remarks followed his development of the evolution of medical science, in which he said the baneful idea had grown up that a man could violate the laws of nature in regard to his physical being and then restore himself by taking a little extract of roots and other preparations.

"Eighty per cent of the surgical operations are needlessly performed," he said, "for the extortion of money. Four-fifths of the medicines given are worse than useless, because they are even injurious to the system. The floating kidney, appendicitis and other fads have been exploited by surgeons to get money. But these fads will have their day and the good that has been discovered will be absorbed in the new science.

"To be well one must know what to do and cannot violate the laws of health without suffering." He urged right thinking and right living as the means of preventing disease.

Dr. Merriam told the truth. Eighty per cent of the surgical operations are needlessly performed, and we are glad to hear him say that the medicines are worse than useless because they are even injurious to the system.

Dr. Still said this over thirty years ago.

I do not know Dr. L. A. Merriam but I conclude he must be considered authority by the medical practitioners else he would not have been given a place on the program of the Missouri Valley Medical Society. He must surely represent the most advanced thought of the association. Yet when the man recognizes one of



their faults and has the courage to tell them of it they promptly try to ignore and humiliate him. Evidently the reporter for the Omaha Bee didn't think much of the action of the association for he wrote the following for his paper:

"It was not the steam roller that was brought into operation by the Missouri Valley Medical society at the close of its meeting yesterday, but it was just a plain trip hammer that squashed Dr. L. A. Merriam of Omaha for his pointed remarks on mercenary surgery made Thursday. It is customary to publish the proceedings of the society's meetings in the Medical Herald each year, with a full report of the papers read. Just before adjournment this afternoon someone bobbed up and made the motion that Dr. Merriam's paper be not published in the Medical Herald, and that it be returned to the doctor. The vote was unanimous for the motion."

Think of it! The vote was unanimous for the motion! And these men who did this voting are the leading men in the medical profession of the Mississippi Valley. How blinded are they to truth and the right!

Thirty years ago, Dr. A. T. Still took the same stand that Dr. Merriam has taken and received similar treatment. Today Dr. Still has about 8000 active practitioners and many times as many who believe as he does.

Medical men beware! Every time you meet a Merriam you make an osteopath.

#### Are They Trying To Get Into The Osteopathic Fold?

We know a number of honest conscientious M. D.'s who believe in Osteopathy and who are attending school trying to learn how to cure disease when their medicines have failed. For these men we have a very high regard. But here is the statement of the Seattle Washington Times under date of September 20, 1913 on a group of drugless M. D.'s:

#### Convention of Drugless M. D.'s Ends in Banquet.

"With Dr. J. E. Lydon, of Spokane, president of the organization, presiding, the first annual convention of the Washington Association of Drugless Physicians. Inc., was brought to a close last night with a banquet at The Rathskeller. About twenty-

five were present, a majority of whom responded briefly to toasts from the chair.

All of the officers of the association were re-elected for the coming year at the session at the Hotel Frye yesterday and Tacoma was chosen as the meeting place in 1914.

"Discussion of measures favorable to drugless physicians, which would entitle them to examination before an independent board, or give them representation on the present medical board, featured the closing meeting yesterday afternoon. A petition purporting to carry 15,000 signatures will be presented at the next session of the legislature in support of the drugless physicians' claims."

Now these drugless M. D.'s were educated in the same medical colleges as the drug M. D.'s of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. They are honest, intelligent men looking for the truth. What does it mean?

**Department of Agriculture Advises that Milk be Pasteurized at Low Temperatures.** In order to determine the best way of pasteurizing milk so as to kill the disease germs and yet not give the milk a cooked flavor or lessen its nutritive value, the Department of Agriculture, through its Dairy Division, has been conducting a series of experiments, treating milk at different temperatures and for different lengths of time. According to the report on these experiments in Bulletin 166 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, when milk is pasturized at 145 degrees F. for thirty minutes the chemical changes are so slight that it is unlikely that the protein (muscle building element) or the phosphates of lime and magnesia are rendered less digestible than they are in raw milk.

Moreover, from a bacteriological standpoint, pasteurizing at low temperature is found to be more satisfactory than pasteurizing at high temperatures. According to Bulletins 126 and 161, where low temperatures are used the majority of bacteria that survive are lactic acid organisms which play an important part in the normal souring of milk. When milk is efficiently pasteurized at high temperatures, the bacteria which survive are largely of the putrefactive kinds, and milk so treated if kept for any length of time has a tendency to rot instead of sour. From the standpoint of economy, the technologist of the Dairy Division finds that pasteurizing at low temperatures calls for less heat. It is found that it takes about twenty-three and one-half per cent less heat to raise milk to the temperature of 145 degrees F. than to a temperature of 165 degrees F. A similar gain is a saving of the ice needed, because it will require twenty-three and one half per cent more refrigeration to cool milk to the shipping point when it is pasteurized at the higher temperature. The Department, therefore, recommends that when market milk is pasteurized it should be heated to about 145 degrees F. and held at that temperature for 30 minutes.



## OSTEOPATHY

By ARTHUR S. HOLLIS, A. B., D. O.,  
Professor of Principles at the A. S. O.

In presenting the following discussion of certain fundamentals of osteopathic practice we shall attempt to make clear and definite a few main thoughts that lie at the very foundation of our Science. Unfortunately Osteopathy has frequently been judged by its opponents on the ground of several misrepresented fundamentals and the claims of the Science have been disregarded, because some of those fundamentals were often apparently at variance with known anatomical facts. In every new Science a difficulty, such as this one, is found, and it is only when the basic ideas are stated with extreme accuracy and exactness that any claim to scientific precision can be made for them. We shall attempt herein to state our ideas with as much clearness as possible, so that whether or not our readers agree with the contentions put forward they cannot but grasp the thoughts and follow the lines of reasoning.

### The Lesion.

The first conception that we wish to determine clearly is the "lesion." What is the lesion? How widely are we justified in applying that term from the osteopathic viewpoint? Do the commonly accepted ideas of the lesion clash with the Anatomy of the spine, as we know it? In answer to these and similar questions we would say that an **osteopathic lesion** is a condition which is found in the spine associated with disease and serving as a causative factor of it. It is an abnormal condition of the ligamentous and other articular structures of such a nature that the movements between the vertebrae become perverted.

This definition is designed to emphasize the essential nature of the condition which is under discussion, and this is that some **perversion of movement** is the **manifesting factor** in a lesion. This perversion may be in the nature of an excessive amount of movement, though this is rare, or it may be in the nature of a deficient amount, and this is very commonly the case. Such a condition, namely a deficient amount of movement between the vertebrae, is called **rigidity**. Hence, **rigidity** is the essential feature of most osteopathic lesions. Now rigidity between articular surfaces means that the ligaments and the synovial membranes, etc., of the articulation in

question have become thickened and perverted in their nature to the extent that **they** limit the normal movement. Hence the essential pathology of an osteopathic lesion is to be looked for mainly in the articular structures themselves, though also we may look for it in the ligaments that elsewhere bind the vertebrae together, such as the common and the supraspinous ligaments. We need do scarcely more than merely mention the fact after what has been already said, that any "bony" lesion will be manifested by limitation of movement **within the range of the normal movement of the vertebrae affected**. We mention this to combat the thought of the "dislocated" vertebra, that is to say, the thought of a vertebra wrenched beyond its normal range of movement; for as soon as such a "lesion" is found it is analogous to a dislocated ankle and should be treated in a manner similar to such a condition.

A question naturally arises as to the causative factors underlying the production of lesions, and on careful analysis we find that we may accurately speak of two main types. These we might name: (a) primary, (b) secondary. By a **primary** lesion we mean either one that is developed spontaneously owing to a certain architectural weakness that seems inherently to cling to man's spine, and this is due largely, in all probability, to his upright position; or one that can be traced to some trauma. A **secondary** lesion refers to a contracture of the musculo-ligamentous structures of the back, owing to a toxic congestion that occurs concurrently with acute troubles in the body. The main point we would emphasize here is that an osteopathic lesion will be manifested by a lessened degree of movement in the majority of cases; there will always be **some perversion of movement** and generally also some tenderness will be found on attempted motion.

### Adjustment.

A thought that demands a word of explanation at this point is: granted that such be the case, what does the Science of Osteopathy suggest as a curative procedure? The answer is that osteopathic practice aims to **re-normalize abnormal tissues**. We may use to advantage in this connection the expression "adjustment," as being a fitting term to express what Osteopathy aims to accomplish. What is meant by this is that a certain normal standard is regarded as existent for every individual spine, and that if there are found present variations from that standard it is the work of the osteo-



pathic physician to **normalize** those structures and thus to give free play to Nature and to Nature's processes. It is well to remember that Osteopathy was founded on the premiss that Nature is striving for each one of her children to be well; health is normal, and if not present there is but one reason, namely that somehow Nature's attempted efforts are being thwarted or are not being afforded free play.

The striking feature of osteopathic practice is of course the manipulative procedures employed, but if we associate the term "adjustment" with Osteopathy, we must see that any methods which will harmonize with Nature's efforts to produce normal conditions are strictly to be included under the heading of the osteopathic principle. We must aim not only to adjust the individual parts of the organism in order that harmony may result within and without, but also we must adjust the organism to its environment.

In correcting abnormalities in the organism the attempt is made to drive away congestion, to dissipate and absorb excess tissue that may have proliferated around the articulations of the vertebrae, to stretch and otherwise normalize the capsules surrounding the articulations of the vertebrae, and to re-establish generally a normal condition of the vertebral tissues.

In other words, to the extent that we "adjust" the tissues of the vertebral column to the normal, are we employing the essential feature of osteopathic practice. Many times in using manipulations a "pop" is heard between the articular surfaces. This is due to the separation of those surfaces and is not of supreme importance in itself. In fact, the more strictly normal an articulation is the more readily, frequently, it can be "popped." In other words, if a pop can not readily be obtained between almost all the vertebrae, there are generally but two explanations possible. One is that the line of force used was not properly applied, and the other is that the tissues were so congested and the ligaments etc., so thickened that the force applied was insufficient to cause a separation of the articular surfaces. At this point we would simply mention the fact that too frequent popping of vertebral articulations (and especially of those in the neck) undoubtedly causes irritation and is itself productive of considerable harm; also in some people there is present so lax a condition of the connecting tissues that the vertebrae pop at the slightest provocation. Many osteopathic movements do not

produce a "pop," and in these cases the force is applied directly in the line of the plane of the articulation and the principle employed is analogous to that employed in breaking up adhesions in one of the larger joints of the body.

The exact mechanism whereby the osteopathic lesion produces its effects upon the nervous system is hard to determine precisely. Concerning two facts we may probably feel fully assured, and they are: (a) that any trouble that may result from or be associated with osteopathic lesions, is produced by some vascular changes occurring around **nerve cells**; these cells being either in the cord itself or in the sympathetic ganglia; (b) that direct pressure upon the nerve trunk or upon the blood vessels in the intervertebral foramina is a negligible factor in the production of disease. We are not in this latter connection denying the possibility that the vessels may become contracted in size in the intervertebral foramina; they may conceivably do so, but if they do, that condition is produced by an irritation of their vaso-motor cells, and not by direct pressure.

#### Classification of Lesions.

We are now ready to discuss somewhat more fully a point that we have touched upon above, viz: The types of lesion that may be found. Under this heading we have suggested the following classification: Lesions may be (a) primary; (b) secondary. Primary lesions may themselves be (1) traumatic, or due to extraneous force; (2) idiopathic, or self-originating. Secondary lesions are reflex from toxic conditions or inflammatory processes elsewhere in the body. This latter type of lesion we will consider more fully when discussing the relation of the lesion to acute diseases. About primary lesions we may to advantage say a little right here. The term traumatic is self-explanatory, though the lesions to which this term may be applied are comparatively rare. However we see examples of this lesion especially in the Innominate articulation. Indeed perhaps the majority of Innominate lesions are traumatic in origin, that is, the symptoms arising from them date from some injury that was directly felt by that joint. The idiopathic lesions form probably the large majority of lesions met with in clinical practice. They develop in the spine because of its peculiar structure, and because of a certain inherent architectural weakness existent in the spine of man in his upright position. They are important because of the proximity of the spine to the nervous system and by their



presence oftentimes is produced an irritation of the nervous system which may manifest itself as a disease of some organ or part.

**Osteopathy is Nature's method of curing disease**, and we find therefore that the logical scope of Osteopathy includes all diseases rationally curable by Nature's own processes. The osteopathic physician is entitled to use, in addition to his manipulations, common sense aids, such as the enema, dietetics, antidotes, hot and cold water, etc., but these do not constitute any essential feature of his especial curative methods. The surgeon realizes the value of anaesthetics and employs them, but an anaesthetic is not any special possession of the surgeon. An osteopathic physician who refuses to give or advise an enema occasionally is as foolish as a surgeon would be to refuse to allow a patient to take an anaesthetic because this latter was not strictly along the line of his individual work.

The scope of Osteopathy is very broad and it is easily seen by following the line of thought suggested that acute diseases rationally fall into the field of osteopathic practice, for it is universally recognized that normally an acute disease is self-limited and the up-to-date physician trusts to this fact almost exclusively while employing ordinary hygienic procedures. Those procedures we are as entitled to use as is the medical man and hence even if our peculiarly specific work, the osteopathic manipulations, was of no avail, we should at least be as well equipped as is the medical practitioner. That the osteopathic manipulations are of **great** and **striking** value we will attempt to prove a little later in this article. Except in a very few acute diseases the pathology in the early stages is such as readily to be dissipated by natural means, and to the extent that this can be done, excellent results will follow.

#### **Pathology and Prognosis.**

The next thought that we would suggest for consideration is the relationship that the pathology of a disease bears to the prognosis of that disease, and in this connection we wish to quote from an article by the writer in the Bulletin of the Atlas and Axis Clubs for October, 1912. We reproduce the following excerpts:

"It has been well said that Pathology determines the Prognosis of Disease, and that the limits of every therapy are set with absolute precision by the Pathology of Disease. By this we mean that in diseases causing structural changes in the organism, the possibility of cure is determined by the extent of those changes and by the

degree to which Nature can compensate for them. Underlying this thought is one that is of great importance; indeed upon its validity the very rationale of therapy depends. We refer to the apparent **extravagance and prodigality** with which in most cases Nature has provided the various tissues of our bodies.

"Surgically and experimentally it has frequently been demonstrated that the human body can maintain an unimpaired functional integrity with one kidney extirpated, with one ovary or one testicle removed, or with a portion of the stomach or a section of the intestine taken out. We know that in a healed tubercular process of the lung, the cure is brought about by the complete obliteration of the involved portion of the lung, with its transformation into solid non-functioning connective tissue. If it was not for the compensating mechanism within our bodies, which is dependent entirely upon this apparent prodigality of Nature, no cure of an organically involved structure would be possible. In a word, it is the fact that Nature has provided in most parts of the human body tissue in excess of that needed for bare functional necessities that enables that body to react to organic disease at all.

"In many diseases that are 'cured' by some therapy we find on close investigation that the functional integrity of the part that was involved has been restored, though the anatomical relations are perverted and permanently disturbed. Indeed this is found in the majority of diseases in which structural changes have been wrought. It is this phase of the curative process that is dependent upon the prodigality of Nature mentioned above. Nature thereby is able to draw on the excess functional tissue and thus to re-establish a physiological integrity.

"The diseases that are **osteopathically curable** we believe are coextensive with the limits of Nature's ability to react to a pathological process, which means that this class includes every disease in which the pathological process has not advanced to such a stage as to be beyond Nature's own reactive power. In other words we believe that this class includes all diseases in which Nature has not been perverted beyond her limits of compensation. What is curable from Nature's standpoint is curable from the standpoint of Osteopathy, for we look upon them as synonymous.

"From this standpoint it might be asked why Osteopathy is powerful in combatting disease. We know, from clinical exper-



ience, that there is developed around the articulations of the vertebrae a tissue-perversion either antecedent to or concomitant with disease of the organism elsewhere. This tissue perversion is manifested by impaired mobility of the spine, and the restoration of a normal degree of movement between the articulations means that the tissues have been normalized in this region. Nature wants us to be well, and she is able to function perfectly, provided she is not taxed beyond her capacity for reaction. By restoring normal movement in the spine we give Nature, in very many cases of disease, the necessary assistance to enable her to combat the condition successfully."

The line of thought that we have been following naturally leads us to the determination of the relation that must exist between the osteopathic lesion and acute and chronic diseases. We would also discuss briefly the relationship that Osteopathy bears to Surgery.

#### Osteopathy and Acute Diseases.

There are many factors that co-operate in the production of disease in its acute stages; for example, if we take a concrete instance of Typhoid Fever, it is well known that there are several such causative factors at work. The age of the patient, the season of the year, the dietary habits, previous mental or physical strain, the typhoid bacillus, etc., all are important as factors to be taken note of. It is true that an idiopathic lesion is very frequently present as a cause of the run-down nervous system, but it need not necessarily be so.

The disease itself is manifested by a series of effects. Indeed every disease presents a fairly typical picture, upon which the average practitioner bases his diagnosis. The "effects" are looked upon as "symptoms" of the disease, though to what extent they are really so will be seen in a moment. Suffice it for the present to say that an abundance of toxin is produced by the infection and that the majority of symptoms are symptoms of toxic poisoning.

What then is the relationship that exists between Osteopathy and an acute infection? It is this: Many of the symptoms that are commonly regarded as symptoms of the disease are in reality symptoms of a secondary osteopathic condition which arises owing to the toxic infection and which by its persistence maintains that infection by preventing a free elimination of the toxin. This secondary condition is placed mid-way between the "cause" and the

"effect," and it is this factor that the osteopathic physician works upon. A "good treatment" will relieve very materially many of the symptoms of the disease, because many of the symptoms are really effects of the secondary osteopathic condition. Thus the aching will be eased, fever will be mitigated, the bowels will be regulated, etc.

Thus the osteopathic physician is able to handle acute diseases better than a medical physician because not only can he employ the same hygienic methods that this latter physician employs, such as the enema, the bath, dietary restrictions, rest, etc., but also he has it in his power to combat an extremely important secondary causative factor that the medical man is ignorant of. If we glance at the "circle of causes" as represented in the accompanying diagram we may ask which of them a medical man can attack? Can he effect the age of the patient, the season of the year, the previous dietary habits, the mentally or physically run-down condition present, or the typhoid bacilli? The answer is obvious, and indeed his inability to combat the majority of these factors has driven him to attempt to overcome the last mentioned. The failure of attempted "sera" is too well known to need comment in this connection. The osteopathic physician, then, is from every standpoint as well equipped to handle acute infections as is the medical man, and from the standpoint of his own specialty he has a lever that raises him into a class entirely by himself. We wish it to be clearly understood that Osteopathy does not claim that typhoid fever is caused by a displaced vertebra or by a slipped rib, but it claims that such a factor oftentimes causes sufficient irritation to the nervous system to produce a run-down condition, which is well-known to be a necessary fore-runner to such disease, and it further asserts that as a result of the accumulation of toxins in the organism a secondary reflex contraction of the spinal muscles occurs; it is this latter factor which the osteopathic physician attempts to combat, because he realizes that many of the apparent symptoms of the "fever" or "infection" are in reality symptoms of the secondary osteopathic lesion. Moreover, if there was present a deep-seated lesion at the outset of the infection, the continued treatments during the siege of the fever will generally remove it by the time the patient is about again.



**Osteopathy and Chronic Diseases.**

With some slight adaptations we can apply a line of thought similar to that used in the case of the acute diseases, when we consider the relation that exists between Osteopathy and chronic diseases. In this latter discussion, however, we shall find that the primary traumatic or primary idiopathic lesion in many cases plays a far more striking part than it played in connection with the acute diseases. In some chronic conditions practically the only causative factor is the osteopathic one; in this class we would include most cases of sciatica, many cases of headache and neuralgia, etc. In these instances the symptoms are the direct results of the osteopathic cause. In other chronic diseases there is a more complex "circle of causes," and it is these diseases we will consider for a moment. The accompanying cut represents these different relations diagrammatically.

Why then is Osteopathy powerful in combatting any such disease when there are so many causes operative? For this reason: Anything that will **break into** the "circle of causes" will tend to give Nature the necessary boost for her curative and reactive processes. There is no factor known today in the medical world that is so **powerful to break into this circle as the removal of the osteopathic lesion.** Remember always the osteopathic physician does not cure any disease, he **removes obstructions** to Nature's operations. **Nature is the great physician.** This last fact explains why it is that in some few cases methods other than osteopathic seem to accomplish good results: in those cases the factor utilised was stronger than the osteopathic factor in breaking into the "circle of causes." However the strength of Osteopathy lies in the fact that in the **majority of diseases the most powerful lever that is known for breaking into the "circle of causes" is the removal of the osteopathic lesion.** In this last statement lies the secret of the success of Osteopathy.

**Osteopathy and Surgery.**

Some osteopathic physicians seem to regard Surgery as almost a criminal procedure, and this attitude has somewhat biased the medical profession against Osteopathy, because the value of Surgery in selected cases is known positively and to assert dogmatically that all Surgery is butchery can do nothing but expose the ignorance of the person making the statement. In considering the relation of

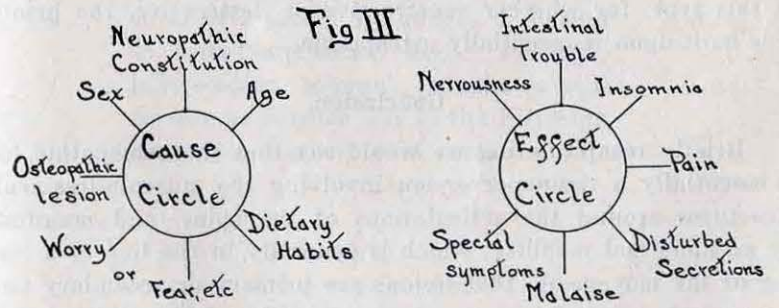
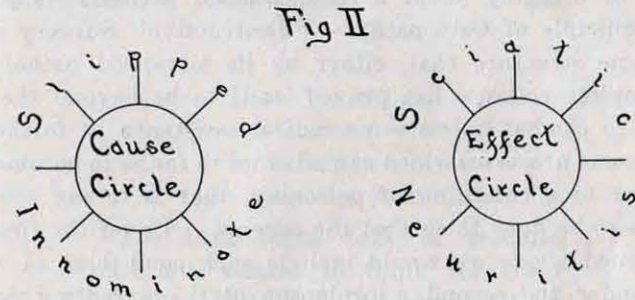
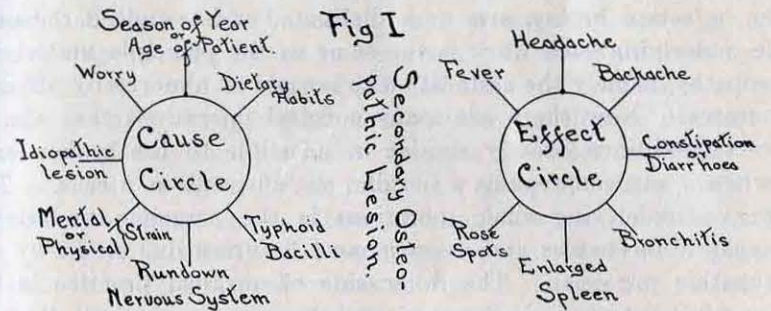


Diagram representing the relation of the osteopathic lesion to diseases:  
 Fig. I. The relation in an acute disease, e. g. Typhoid Fever;  
 Fig. II. The relation in a simple chronic disease;  
 Fig. III. The relation in a more complex chronic disease.



Osteopathy to Surgery we would call attention to the fact that Surgery embraces both a constructive and a destructive phase. For example, no one will deny that a surgeon is in his rightful sphere when he sets a broken arm or a dislocated wrist; indeed the principle underlying such work is the same as the principle underlying Osteopathy, namely the restoration to normal of abnormally affected structures. Now there are many surgical operations that aim to correct conditions exactly similar in principle to the broken arm, as when a surgeon repairs a hernia or suspends a uterus. The principle underlying such operations is the principle underlying osteopathic mechanics and as such must be given due credit by the osteopathic physician. The other side of surgical practice is the phase of "destructive" Surgery, and here again we will find no difficulty in bringing about a reconciliation between its principle and the principle of Osteopathy. "Destructive" Surgery aims to remove some structure that, either by its advanced pathology, or by its complete collapse has proved itself to be beyond the power of Nature to combat unless some radical assistance be forthcoming. There are some processes which can advance so far as to become analogous almost to a condition of poisoning, that is to say something drastic has to be done to combat the process. Under the first heading mentioned above we would include such conditions as virulent cancers, under the second a prolapsus uteri warranting complete hysterectomy. Surely no one would cavil at conservative surgery of this type, for whether constructive or destructive, the principle it is built upon is essentially osteopathic.

Conclusion.

Briefly recapitulating we would say that the osteopathic lesion is essentially a tissue-perversion involving the musculo-ligamentous structures around the articulations of the spine, and manifesting by an abnormal mobility, which is generally in the line of a lessening of the movement; that lesions are primary or secondary and if primary they may be traumatic or idiopathic, whereas if secondary they are reflex from toxic irritation; and that Osteopathy attempts to correct "lesions" by a gradual restoration to normal of abnormal conditions. We would also urge that a "popping" of an articulation is no indication of the setting of a lesion and that the only sign that a lesion has been set is that a normal condition has replaced an

abnormal one. It is also important to remember that the limits of the osteopathic therapy are determined by the pathology of the disease under consideration, and that no pathological condition that Nature cannot handle can be handled by Osteopathy or by any other therapy, save perhaps by Surgery. In acute diseases by our treatments we improve elimination and thus enable Nature to combat the toxin of the infection more readily; in chronic diseases the removal of the osteopathic lesion presents the **most important** lever that is known today to break into the "circle of causes" and thus to combat the symptoms or effects and enable a remedy to be obtained. Finally, Osteopathy has no quarrel with conservative Surgery, whether it be constructive or destructive in nature, for at the last analysis the principle underlying such Surgery is essentially the osteopathic dictum of "adjustment."

The tremendous task of teaching men and women to think for themselves has been scarcely begun. All but our very cleverest people are the creatures of a school of thought or belong to some intellectual herd. Fearless, independent, tolerant thought is still as rare as Science was in the Fifteenth Century.—Herbert N. Casson.



## LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE

**New Jersey Schools Bar Osteopaths as Medical Inspectors.** Osteopathic practitioners cannot hold the position of medical inspector in the public schools of New Jersey. Such is the opinion of the State department of public instruction rendered in reply to a query of the Board of Education of Sussex Borough.

The board asked for a ruling, having an application for the position of medical inspector in the local schools from Dr. Carolina Wallin, an osteopath. The State department held that medical inspectors must hold a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners granting the privilege of practicing medicine in New Jersey.

Osteopaths do not hold such certificates and, therefore, are not eligible to appointment as medical inspectors.

**...Osteopaths War on Diploma Factory.** The prosecution and arrest of members of a certain osteopathic "diploma factory" in Boston, where it is said a full-fledged osteopath is turned out in a few days, "if he has the price" will be the task of the Boston Osteopathic Society, which held its annual meeting last night in Huntington Chambers. The members voted to begin an active crusade against all fakirs, beginning with the "factory owners" referred to. Dr. K. L. Acorn was elected president.

To practice osteopathy in Massachusetts a person must now be a registered physician.—Boston American.

**Osteopaths Must Have Permit to Practice Optometry.** The attorney general of Oregon has rendered an opinion that an osteopath cannot practice optometry without securing a license from the state board of optometry.

**Osteopath Chosen Health Officer.** Perhaps the first osteopathic health officer of the state of Oregon will be Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, who was on September 11th appointed by Judge H. S. Anderson, of the County Court, to fill the remainder of the term of Dr. J. W. Norris, removed.

The local physicians had signed a petition to the County Court, asking for the appointment of Dr. Norris and each declared that he would not accept the place. The court had the impression that the doctors were trying to force him to make the appointment, as they chose. Under the law the physician must have an office in the county seat. All of the regular doctors now in the county seat were bound by the agreement, which almost necessitated the appointment of Norris.

The court, however, got around the difficulty by appointing the osteopath. Dr. Van Brakle is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., and has been licensed to practice in this state by the State Board of Medical Examiners. He had been practicing in the city for the past two years and has spent one year at Ashland.

As another step in the movement that the local doctors had planned in the hope of getting the appointment for Dr. Norris, the present petition was to have been withdrawn and the physicians planned to circulate another among the people of the city and county, getting as many signatures as possible for the court's consideration.

The appointment of the osteopath, however, circumvents the plans of the regular doctors and gives Clackamas County one of the first osteopathic health officers in the West.

Dr. M. C. Strickland, a member of the Clackamas Medical Society, tonight said:

"The Clackamas Medical Society will ignore the appointment. Dr. Van Brakle cannot serve legally. He is not a physician. He cannot rightfully prescribe even a dose of salts. The physicians simply will ignore his appointment."—From Portland Oregonian.

**Osteopaths to Aid Van Brakle.** Solidly behind him in his difference with the local physicians over his right to the place of county health officer, the Oregon Osteopathic society on September 17 pledged its support to Dr. J. A. Van Brakle.

At a meeting of the trustees of the society in Portland Monday night, the organization declared that it would support the local physician through whatever difficulties he might have and that it would assist him if the case finally found its way into the courts.

Dr. Van Brakle has now qualified and is the active health officer of the county. He is making plans to conduct the work of his department and will send out notices and other letters to the various physicians of the county along lines that are required by the laws of the state.

Should the legality of his appointment be carried into the courts, the district attorney will be called upon to defend the county official. U'Ren & Schuebel have offered their services to the doctor, believing "that the court had the right to appoint whatever doctor he chose for the place and that Judge Anderson's selection is legal under the law."—From Oregon City Enterprise.

**Physicians are Warned.** Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, the new Osteopathic Health Officer of Clackamas County, has declared (September 25) that the other physicians of the county will have to "come through" and send their reports to him as the law requires or there will be trouble in the courts.

He has taken the step in face of the general refusal of the physicians to recognize him as the County Health Officer and their contention that he does not fulfil the qualifications that the law requires. Dr. Van Brakle believes, as he has been appointed by the Court, that the other physicians should at once recede from their position.

Physicians outside of the city, who were not parties to the agreement that supported Dr. J. W. Norris, of Oregon City, for the place, have already sent in their reports.—From Portland Oregonian.

## ASSOCIATIONS

## MEETING OF FIFTH DISTRICT IOWA OSTEOPATHS.

The 13th Annual Meeting of the 5th District Iowa Osteopathic Association convened in the parlors of the Elk's Club at Sioux City, Oct. 1st and 2nd. But for the unavoidable absence of Dr. C. B. Atzen, who was to have demonstrated his new technique, and a very few of the members, the meeting would have been an entire success.

The same enthusiasm that inspired the organization of the 5th District years ago, marks the sessions of each annual meeting. Its work never becomes monotonous and formal, but from the opening until the closing number, the keenest interest is manifested by all present.

It has been the custom for years to have one of the leading lights in the profession on the program and up to this time, we have never been disappointed in their contributions.

We are particularly fortunate in having several of the "Pioneers" of Osteopathy in our membership and they are as loyal and hard working now as they were in the early days.

We have three ex-state-presidents and the president incumbent is also one of our members. We simply call attention to these facts in the hope of encouraging every other district Association to follow our example—by making each individual member feel that he is important and has a part of the work to do.

Because of its accessibility, Sioux City is the regular place of meeting and the visiting members have only the warmest praise for the courtesy and



hospitality of the local society—consisting of—Drs. Ella Gilmour, F. G. Cluett, Geo. F. Ingledue and Marcus E. Brown.

The program of this last meeting was not entirely carried out, but the delinquencies were almost made good by the extra clinics of Dr. Chas. E. Clark of Onawa and Dr. R. B. Ferguson of Washta. The program was as follows:—

#### October 1, 7:30 P. M.

- 7:30—Open Parliament conducted by Dr. F. G. Cluett, Sioux City.
- 8:00—Report of National and State Convention, Dr. Ella Ray Gilmour, Sioux City.
- 8:30—Clinics.

#### October 2, 8:00 A. M.

- 8:00—Cervical Leasons and the Adjustment, Dr. Bruce E. Fisher, Ida Grove. Discussion led by Dr. A. W. Leard, Spencer, Ia.
- 9:00—Locomotor Ataxia, Dr. Ray Moeshell, Sheldon. Discussion led by Dr. Chas. D. Ray, LeMars.
- 10:00—Insanity, Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee. Discussion led by Dr. B. O. Hoard, Cherokee.
- 11:00—Hay Fever and its Treatment, Dr. A. W. Peterson, Hawarden. Discussion lead by Dr. R. B. Ferguson, Washta.
- 11:45—Appointment of Committees.

#### October 2, 1:30 P. M.

- 1:30—Business Meeting and Election of Officers.
- 2:00—Atzen Osteopathic Technique, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha, Neb.
- 3:00—Legislation, Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake.
- 3:30—Unfinished Business and Clinics.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:—

President.....Chas. D. Ray, Le Mars.  
 Vice-President.....U. S. Parish, Storm Lake.  
 Sec'y-Treas.....Bruce E. Fisher, Ida Grove.  
 State Trustee.....R. B. Ferguson, Washta.

We usually have visiting members from other districts, who are most cordially welcome.

BRUCE E. FISHER,  
 Secretary.

#### PROGRAM OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COLORADO OSTEPATHS.

A special meeting was held in the Acacia Hotel, Colorado Springs, on September 27, 1913. The program follows:—

- 3:30 P. M.—Osteopathic Technique, by Dr. D. L. Clark, Denver.  
 Discussion: Dr. G. W. Perrin, Denver; Dr. C. G. Coulson, Colorado Springs and Dr. G. W. Pauly, Colorado Springs.
- 6:00 P. M.—Dinner.
- 7:30 P. M.—Report of Legislative Committee by Dr. J. T. Bass, Denver.  
 Discussion, Dr. R. B. Powell, Denver.
- 8:00 P. M.—Osteopathic Diagnosis, Dr. Jenette H. Bolles, Denver.  
 Discussion; Dr. J. P. O. Givens, Colorado Springs and Dr. Genie L. Summers, Colorado Springs.
- 8:30 P. M.—Osteopathic Technique (continued), Dr. D. L. Clark, Denver.
- 9:30 P. M.—Osteopathic Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye,  
 Dr. H. J. Richardson, Colorado Springs.

—MARTHA A. MORRISON,  
 Secretary.

#### CHICAGO A. S. O. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Chicago A. S. O. Alumni Association was held September 20, 1913 at Hotel Sherman, where a delightful banquet was enjoyed by members and visitors present.

After the dinner the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Alfred W. Young and the regular business of the association transacted.

It had been expected that Dr. George Still would have been present to address the association, but as he was unavoidably detained in Kirksville, Dr. Deason of the Research Institute kindly consented to give a talk. This was listened to with much interest by all present.

Following Dr. Deason, short talks were given by Dr. Richard Wanless, New York, Dr. I. H. Boughman of Connersville, Indiana and Dr. R. B. Meyers of Detroit, guests of the association.

—JESSIE A. WAKEHAM,  
 Secretary.

#### MEETING OF MAINE OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Maine Osteopathic Association held its regular quarterly meeting with Dr. N. Maud Kellet of Auburn on Saturday, September 27.

Dr. Kendall Achorn of Boston gave an interesting talk on "Osteopathic Technique" demonstrating with clinics.

Dr. Chas. B. Doron presented a paper on "Bacteriology in Relation to Osteopathy."

The meeting was well attended. New members of the association are Drs. Winsor, Waterville; Freeman, Lewiston; Cox, Biddeford; McDowell, Brunswick; Fifield, Lincoln; and Roben, Auburn.

—F. M. OPDYCKE, D. O.,  
 Secretary.

#### MEETING OF SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Southwestern Michigan Osteopathic Association was held in the offices of Drs. Keene B. and Beatrice N. Phillips in Kalamazoo September 6, 1913.

Dr. J. Deason, Director of the A. T. Still Research Institute of Chicago gave the principal address of the evening. His subject was "Spinal Perversions Produce Abnormal Physiology as Shown in the Research Institute."

He also gave a short talk on Research highly commending the work done by Dr. McConnell of Chicago, Dr. Louisa Burns and Dr. Whiting of Los Angeles. He spoke especially of the value of the Research Institute to the practitioner and emphasized the fact that osteopaths should keep an accurate record of cases and so help build up statistics for the osteopathic profession. He stated that the Institute was now in a position to make all kinds of laboratory examinations for the profession at very small expense and urged that practitioners avail themselves of this opportunity.

Dr. Evelyn Bush of Louisville, Ky., was present and gave a very interesting talk and demonstrated exercises used in conjunction with osteopathic treatment in cases of paralysis.

#### MONTHLY MEETING OF THE OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Osteopathic Society of the City of New York held its monthly meeting September 27th at Murray Hill Hotel, New York. The following program was given:

Address by President, Dr. A. B. Clark.  
 Impressions now and when I graduated, Dr. A. S. Dean.

The Convention as I saw it, Dr. Anna Hadley.

The Abbott Method with Drawings, Dr. T. H. Spence.

The Parade and Celebration of the Old Doctor's Birthday, Dr. Chloe Carlock Riley.



A week with the A. T. Still Research Institute, Dr. C. E. Flick.  
Address, by Dr. Phillips, Pres. N. Y. Ost. Soc'y.

—H. W. BURNARD,  
Secretary.

### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF MONTANA OSTEOPATHS COMES TO SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

During the meeting a drastic resolution was adopted, criticizing the Montana board of health and United States Senator Owen, for what they allege to be class legislation in regard to health measures and medical practice. The resolution is as follows:

#### The Resolution

"Be it resolved, that, while we express hearty accord with an encouragement of all legitimate efforts of the state to better hygienic and sanitary conditions through instruction in the public schools, it is the sense of this association that all instruction in the public schools as to hygiene and sanitation be confined to instruction as to personal and environmental cleanliness, pure minds, pure food and fresh air, and instruction in any other matters pertaining to the correction and elimination of conditions which breed and spread disease, and be it further

"Resolved, that we deplore the attempt of the Montana state board of health to introduce as text books into the public schools of the state of Montana, works advocating the particular theories and procedures of a particular school on medical practice. Particularly is this to be deplored where these theories are supported by misrepresentation of fact, and false treatment, as is done in the book called "Principles of Public Health," written by Dr. Tuttle, former secretary of the state board of health, which the state board of health had had introduced in the fifth grade of our public schools, and be it

#### Endorse Owen Measure.

"Resolved, that we favor legal enactment in this state, making venereal disease reportable the same as smallpox, tuberculosis and other contagious and infectious diseases, which are now made reportable, and, be it

"Resolved, that we heartily endorse the measure introduced in the federal senate by Senator Owen, providing for the inspection of railroad coaches used in interstate traffic and compelling adequate measures being taken to keep these coaches sanitary; and that for the sake of medical freedom and the public health, we would rejoice to see Senator Owen direct his entire energies to the furtherance of such commendable measures instead of insistently using his influence in behalf of such political-medical monopoly producing measures as the so-called "Owen bill" for the establishment of federal department of public health, and, be it

#### Against Health Department.

"Resolved, that we would deplore the establishment of a federal department of public health under such illy safeguarded arrangement as provided in the so-called "Owen Federal Health Department Bill," now before congress."

The following addresses were given at the meeting yesterday:

"The Prostate Gland," Dr. C. L. Marshall, Livingston; "Adjusting Old Subluxations," Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; "General Considerations of the Therapeutic Uses of Diet," Dr. G. H. Townsend, Chica, Hot Springs.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. C. L. Marshall, Livingston; vice president, Dr. Martha Arledge, Lewiston; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman, Trustee. It was unanimously decided that the fourteenth annual convention should

be held in this city next year during the state fair week. A majority of the members will visit the fair this year during the remainder of the week.  
—Helena Daily Independent.

### THE NEBRASKA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Nebraska State Osteopathic Convention was held at Grand Island on September 24th and 25th with an attendance of 30 members.

The program was rendered as previously published. The notable feature of this convention was the demonstration of applying plaster cast by Dr. Wm. R. Archer of Lincoln, for spinal curvature, which differed from the Abbott method, in particular, by the introduction of a pneumatic tube on the side of the convexity of the curve, which can be inflated and deflated at the wish of the physician.

The public lecture plan was also adopted at this convention and quite a number of both the practitioners and laity attended this open meeting. The result justifies the continuation of these lectures. Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha was the speaker.

The convention was particularly fortunate in one particular, namely, Dr. Hugh W. Conklin of Battle Creek Michigan delivered an address on Fasting and the Milk Diet, which was so replete with valuable suggestions, that all who heard Dr. Conklin, expressed themselves in the highest terms of praise for the pleasant and instructive address.

Officers elected: Pres., Wm. R. Archer, Lincoln; V. Pres., Dr. Jennie M. Laird, Omaha; Sec'y., C. B. Atzen, Omaha; Treas., Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury.

The three following members were nominated to fill the vacancy on the Nebraska State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, one of which will be appointed by the Governor, namely, Drs. E. M. Cramb, Lincoln; C. K. Struble, Hastings; N. J. Hoagland, Central City.

Dr. N. J. Hoagland was elected delegate to the national convention. The Convention will hold the next annual meeting at Hastings Nebraska.

A motion to consolidate the Nebraska State Association with the A. O. A. was passed and adopted.

The problems of the Research Institute were presented by Dr. Atzen of Omaha to the convention. Twenty-three members were in the room at the time the subject was presented. Twenty-two of this number signed a pledge to support this institute to the extent of \$1.00 per month, without time limit, until rescinded by request of the donor.

—C. B. ATZEN,  
Secretary.

### Program of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association.

The morning program was as follows:

10:00—Address of Welcome, Mayor Wallace G. Nye.

President's Address, Dr. L. E. Ijams, Marshall.

10:30—The Practical Value of Research Work to the Physician, Dr. J. Deason, Director A. T. Still Research Institute, Chicago.

11:00—The Diagnosis and Treatment of Hip-Joint Disease, Dr. Arthur E. Allen, Minneapolis.

11:30—Delegate's Report on National Convention held at Kirksville, Mo., Dr. K. Janie Manuel, Minneapolis.

The afternoon program:

2:00—Report of Original Research on a New Stomach Affection, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Minneapolis.

2:30—The Diagnosis of Common Disorders of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dr. J. N. Waggoner, Member Faculty American School Osteopathy.



3:30—The Correction of Upper Dorsal Spinal Irregularities, Dr. Arthur Becker, Preston.

4:30—Business Meeting.

7:00—Banquet at West Hotel.

Program Committee—Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, Chairman; Dr. Andrew McCouley, Dr. Arthur Becker.

#### SOUTHERN MINNESOTA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION TO MEET NOVEMBER 8, 1913.

The following program will be rendered at the coming meeting of the Southern Osteopathic Association in Northfield, November 8, 1913, in the office of Dr. Lily F. Taylor.

##### Program.

Address of Welcome ..... Dr. S. H. Stover, Northfield.  
Response ..... Dr. Arthur Taylor, Stillwater, President.  
Diet in Health and Disease..... Dr. E. J. Stoike, Austin.  
The Business Side of Our Profession..... Dr. R. F. Weeks, Owatonna.  
Osteopathic Research ..... Dr. J. Deason, Chicago.  
Goiter..... Dr. E. W. Hawkins, Red Wing.  
Technique of the Cervical Region..... Dr. W. H. Bedwell, Mankato.  
Field Experiences ..... Dr. J. Y. Ernst, Faribault.  
Office Experiences ..... Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Luverne.

##### Discussions.

Report of the A. O. A. meeting..... Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul.  
What Osteopathy can do in Nervous Diseases..... Dr. J. Deason, Chicago.  
—W. H. Bedwell, D. O.

Secretary.

#### DAYTON DISTRICT OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The D. D. O. S. met with Dr. E. H. Cosner, 911 Reibold Bldg., Thursday evening, October 2nd.

Dr. W. A. Gravett of Dayton was the speaker the subject being "Neurosis."

Dr. L. A. Bumstead of Delaware, Ohio was a visitor and exhibited to the society the plans and elevations of the new osteopathic hospital on which work has commenced at Delaware. The members of the society are enthused on this hospital subject and have expressed their approval in a substantial way by becoming stockholders.

The meeting was well attended.

—W. A. GRAVETT D. O.

Secretary.

#### ONTARIO OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

##### The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy.

The Meeting was held, Friday, September 5th., at the Temple Building, Toronto, Canada. In his address, Dr. Bach, the president, dealt especially with the expansion of Osteopathy, and the constantly growing appreciation of the science by the people of this Province. "There is no question," he said, "but that this growth of respect is due solely to the real contribution which we have been able to make to the relief of suffering and the cure of disease."

Dr. Pocock gave a very interesting report of the convention of the American (International) Osteopathic Association held at Kirksville in August, on the occasion of the 85th birthday of the venerable discoverer of Osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. R. B. Henderson, Toronto; Vice-President, Dr. C. E. Amsden, Toronto; Secretary, Dr. E. D. Heist, Berlin; Treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt.

Perhaps the most important item of business was the discussion of the

following resolution, proposed by Dr. J. E. Horning, Toronto,

"WHEREAS, it is high time that Osteopathy should receive legal recognition and protection in Ontario and it is well known that a great variety of such applications are being received by the government from various schools of medical education and practice, thus making it very difficult to deal justly with osteopathy and

WHEREAS, it was announced by Sir James Whitney at the opening of the Toronto General Hospital, June 1913, that a Royal Commission is to be appointed to deal with the whole question of medical education and practice in Ontario, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, that the osteopathic profession of Ontario in convention assembled, heartily welcome a Royal Commission of disinterested men, and that osteopathic practitioners will do everything in their power to further the ends of this Commission and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Government.

Another important resolution, proposed by Dr. Walmsley, was discussed as follows:

WHEREAS there exists a discrimination against the osteopathic physician as an examiner by life insurance companies and

WHEREAS we believe the osteopathic physician is quite as competent to pass upon the physical condition of applicants for insurance as are the graduates of any other school and further

WHEREAS there has been formed the American National Assurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., whose primary purpose is to do a general life and accident insurance business and which will recognize and accept applicants properly examined by competent osteopathic physicians, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that we members of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy do hereby endorse this company and its plans and purposes and commend it to the favorable consideration of the profession and its friends.

Papers read by Dr. Amsden, Toronto, on "Electro-Therapeutics in its relation to Osteopathy, dealing especially with Stomach Troubles," Dr. A. D. Sinclair, Toronto, on "Flatulence" and Dr. E. J. Gray, St. Thomas on "Anatomical Disorders of the lower Back and Pelvis." Dr. Gray concluded that "In the future it will be considered positively criminal to operate on a patient, anywhere in the body, when there exists an uncorrected lesion of the lower lumbar and the sacro-iliac joint."

The speaker of the afternoon was Dr. J. D. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo., who has done very successful osteopathic research work on the cure of deafness. He demonstrated on the cadaver and several patients, a wonderful method of treating catarrhal deafness, by which he very frequently can produce an improvement in hearing in one treatment.

It was a most successful convention attended by the majority of the osteopathic physicians of Ontario as well as several from Buffalo and other outside points.

—EDGAR D. HEIST,

Secretary.

#### THE EAST WASHINGTON OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held in Spokane September 20th at which the following papers were read:

Successes and Failures in My Practice..... Dr. F. B. Teeter, Davenport.  
Social and Moral Hygiene..... Dr. Carrie Benefiel, Spokane.  
Serum Therapy ..... Dr. J. D. Windell, Spokane.  
My Impressions of the Better Babies Show..... Dr. Frances Thoms., Seattle.

Each paper was freely discussed and everyone seemed to enjoy himself. Dr. Windell's paper was especially interesting since he is an independ-



dent M. D., not being tied to the "A. M. A." and having used these agents quite extensively in his own practice, he was in a position to back his statements up with clinical experience. He convinced us that serums and vaccines are far from being the cure which many would have us believe them to be.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. E. A. Archer, Pullman, President; Dr. H. E. Caster, Spokane, Vice President; Dr. Carrie Benefiel, Spokane, Secretary-Treasurer. The next meeting will be held in November.

—E. A. ARCHER,  
President.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The meeting was held at Hotel Russel, Russel Square, London, on Saturday, September 27th, 1913.

The program was as follows:

- 9:00 A. M.—Call to order  
Reading of minutes, Roll Call of Officers, Communications.  
Election of Applicants.
- 9:15 A. M.—The President's Address.
- 9:45 A. M.—Paper: "Experiences in Zurich," by Dr. Caroline L. Paine, of Los Angeles, Cal.  
Questions and General Discussion.
- 10:15 A. M.—Paper: "Muscular Contractures," by Dr. Elmer T. Pheils, of Birmingham.  
Questions and General Discussion.
- 10:45 A. M.—Paper: "Clinical Experiences at Los Angeles," by Dr. Barbara A. McKinnon, of Los Angeles, Cal.  
Questions and General Discussion.
- 11:15 A. M.—Address: Dr. Ira Frame of Philadelphia.
- 11:45 A. M.—Question Box—(Each member is limited to two written questions.)
- 12:30 P. M.—Adjournment for luncheon.
- 1:00 P. M.—2:30 P. M.—LUNCHEON.
- 2:30 P. M.—Reports of Officers.  
Report of Committees.
- 2:45 P. M.—Osteopathic Technique, "What I saw at the A. O. A. Convention,"—Demonstration by Dr. Franklin Hudson, Edinburgh.
- 3:45 P. M.—Address: "What will help the Osteopath in his work?" By Dr. W. J. E. Dillabough, of London.
- 4:15 P. M.—Election of Officers  
Unfinished business.  
New business.
- 5:00 P. M.—Adjournment.

Secretary.

#### BOOK REVIEWS

**A Manual of Surgery.** For students and Practitioners... By Francis I. Stewart, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, etc., etc. Third Edition. With 571 illustrations. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1913. Price 4.00.

Many of the regular works on Surgery are too long for students,

whose hours are crowded, and for busy practitioners seeking a practical guide to present day Surgery. To such, the book under review will strongly appeal as it has been stripped of verbiage and unessentials, and presents concisely and completely those facts which the student and physician must know. There are thirty-one chapters covering the entire body, from the surgical standpoint, and also discussing bandaging, bacteriology, anaesthetics, diagnosis, and Roentgen Ray, etc. The part of the book revised in the present edition are those sections devoted to anesthesia, technic of syphilis, the vascular and lymphatic systems, thyroid gland, the stomach and intestines, diaphragmatic hernia, fractures, the brain and spinal cord, and amputations.

**Gout.** Its Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment. By James Lindsay, M. D. (Edin.), M. R. C. P. (Lond.). London and New York; 35 W. 32d St. Price \$1.50. Oxford Medical Publications.

The subject of gout is one which an American physician knows very little of, and consequently the book under consideration is almost exclusively of academic interest to the average practitioner on this side. The author states that the object of the book is to present to the profession the results of his observations in a study of about six hundred cases of gout. He has divided his subject into six sections: Etiology, Pathology, Symptoms, X-rays in Gout, Differential Diagnosis, Treatment. There are numerous interesting and instructive plates incorporated in the text.

**Skin Diseases in General Practice.** Their Recognition and Treatment. By Holdin Davis, M. B., B. Ch., B. A. (Oxon.), F. R. C. S. (Eng.), M. R. C. P. Physician in charge of the Skin Department, Paddington Green Children's Hospital, etc. Oxford Medical Publications. New York and London. 35 W. 32d St. N. Y. Price \$3.75.

The author of this book has attempted to make this book "a thoroughly practical work," and in consequence he has adopted a new method of presentation, which promises to be very useful. At the beginning of each chapter is to be found a list of the eruptions found on that particular portion of the body surface of which the chapter treats. Thus suppose a case presents certain lesions on the face, the practitioner can refer to the beginning of the chapter dealing with that part, and he will there find a list of diseases affecting that situation. The author has given considerable space to treatment, which however in many of the cases is extremely meagre and



unsatisfactory; for example under Leukoderma we read: "Not much can be done. No drug has any influence, etc." The arrangement in particular makes this book of considerable practical interest.

**Handbook of Physiology.** By W. D. Halliburton, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Professor of Physiology, King's College, London. Eleventh Edition. Being the 24th Edition of Kirke's Physiology. With a large number of illustrations and 3 colored plates. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1913. Price \$3.00 net.

There are many good manuals of Physiology upon the market, and it is often hard, in such a case, specifically to state wherein one volume excels, or is inferior to, another. The work before us is a thoroughly standard one and contains in its 900 pages excellent discussions of the various problems that arise in every work on Physiology. There are fifty-nine chapters and over six-hundred illustrations, many of which are in colors. The work handles the subject in an orderly manner discussing first the various tissues of the body, then nervous physiology, then the circulation, respiration, digestion and excretion, and lastly the special senses and reproduction, etc. The book is well printed on good paper.

**Manual of Obstetrics.** By John Osborn Polak, M. Sc., M. D. Professor of Island College Hospital, etc., etc. With 3 colored plates and one hundred nineteen illustrations in the text. New York and London. D. Appleton & Co. 1913.

This is a thoroughly practical work, the object of the author being "to place the essential facts and principles of Obstetrics within the easy grasp of the student." There are 427 pages of reading matter and a full index. The regular plan of the Standard Texts on this subject is adhered to, that is to say, the physiology of the various steps is considered and this is followed by the pathology of the same state. The book is bound in limp leather, and presents a most pleasing appearance. The use of italics emphasizes the most important points.

**Old Age Deferred.** The Causes of Old Age and its Postponement by Hygienic and Therapeutic Measures. By Arnold Lorand, M. D., Carlsbad, Austria. Fourth Edition. Translated, with additions, by the Author from the Third German Edition. Philadelphia. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers. 1913. Price \$2.50.

"Man does not die, he kills himself."—Seneca. "While it is still impossible for us to create a young man out of an old one, it

is quite within the bounds of possibility, as we shall endeavor to demonstrate herein, to prolong our term of usefulness by ten or twenty years. In other words, we need no longer grow old at forty or fifty; we may live to the age of ninety or one hundred years instead of dying at sixty or seventy."—From the Author's Preface.

With great care the author describes the intimate physical and psychical condition of woman, revealing the wonders of the female character and ways of thinking so different from man and scarcely ever understood by him.

The book is designed to prolong human life by means of scientific hygiene. It richly merits a place in the library of every physician and every layman.

**Headache. Its Varieties, Their Nature, Recognition and Treatment.**—A theoretical and practical treatise for students and practitioners, by Dr. Siegmund Auerbach, Chief of the Polyclinic for Nervous Diseases in Frankfurt, A. M. Translated by Ernest Playfair, M. B., M. R. C. P. Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York. Price. \$1.50.

This book has been written to provide a convenient and practical presentation of the subject of headache, that will prove useful to the profession at large. The treatment of the subject matter has been arranged under four main headings:

1. Theoretical Introduction.
2. Scheme of Examination. General Diagnosis.
3. Classification of Different Forms of Headache.
4. Bibliography.

Under the Classification of Different Forms of Headache, the subjects treated are:

1. The More Independent Forms of Headache.
2. Headaches associated with Diseases of Individual Organs.
3. Headache in General Diseases.
4. Combination of Different Forms of Headaches.

The author is a man of wide experience and far-reaching knowledge, whose opportunities have enabled him to examine many rare cases and unusual conditions. In the preface the author says, "In particular, insufficient attention is paid to the combinations in the same individual of several, aetiologically different, forms of this disorder, which are in my experience of great importance and shed much light upon the question of treatment." The book is well printed and is worth many times the selling price.



**A Manual of Venereal Diseases.** Introduction by Sir Alfred Keogh, K. C. B., late Director-General of the Army Medical Service.

History, Statistics, Invalidating, etc., Brevet Colonel C. H. Melville, R. A. M. C., late Professor of Hygiene, Royal Army Medical College.

Clinical Pathology and Bacteriology, Brevet Colonel Sir William Leishman, K. H. P., F. R. S., R. A. M. C., professor of Pathology, Royal Army Medical College.

Clinical Course and Treatment, Major C. E. Pollock, R. A. M. C.

Second Edition. Revised and largely re-written, with new matter by Major L. W. Harrison, R. A. M. C., Clinical Pathologist, Military Hospital, Rochester Row.

Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York. Price \$3.75.

The book contains 318 pages, 15 chapters, 16 illustrations and 14 plates. The introduction is written by Sir Alfred Keogh, K. C. B. The Authors have had opportunity to study venereal diseases among the British soldiers where the infection is very prevalent. The influence of temperature on venereal diseases has been closely studied, as also prevention of infection by legislative control. The latest methods of treating syphilis can be carried on easily and without loss of efficiency, etc. These points are so well handled that every practitioner and student will do well to have a copy. It is of a convenient size, well printed, and very valuable.

## PERSONALS

**Dr. Franklin Hudson, 12 Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburg, Writes Journal.** Dr. Hudson sends copy of program of "The British Osteopathic Society" which will be found under "Associations." The convention was held at Russell Hotel and undoubtedly was one of the most successful meetings the society has ever held. Over twenty osteopaths were present. Five visitors from the States were present: Drs. Caroline L. Paine and Barbara McKinnon, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Drs. Frame and Frame, late of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Nine new members were elected to membership in the society. So successful was the meeting that the society voted to have a special mid-year meeting during the Easter holidays.

**Dr. Dodson's Residence Burns.** On the afternoon of Monday, September 22nd, Dr. C. A. Dodson's \$6,000.00 home on Hill Crest in Little Rock Ark., caught fire from some unknown cause and was completely destroyed with all its contents. There was no one at home at the time the fire occurred. The insurance was \$3250 on the house. There was no insurance on the furniture which was a complete loss.

Since the fire Dr. Dodson is making his home in the Y. M. C. A. Building where he had lived for four year previous to purchasing his new home last July.

**Formed Partnership.** Dr. J. F. Clark and E. H. Ballew, of Campbell, Tex., who have passed the Texas State oBard, have formed partnership and will locate in the Brooks Bldg., Greenville, Tex.

**Osteopath to Wed Eastern Girl.** Mrs. Cora Scripture of University Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Le Vinnia Scripture, to Dr. Howard S. Dean of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

**Osteopaths Get Licenses.** The following are the successful candidates receiving state licenses to practice osteopathy, according to a report announced by Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, Secretary of the Minnesota Board: C. D. Blackford, Brainerd; William B. Lauver, Red Wing; F. M. Shoush, Worthington; Ruth Watson, Virginia; Portia Wingfield, Hutchinson; O. E. Johnson, Fari-bault, and Roy D. Rifensbark, Ortonville.

**Partnership Formed.** Drs. S. W. and Elizabeth Willcox have formed a partnership with Dr. Cassie C. Moreland, a graduate of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. Their practice has become so extensive that this step became necessary. Their offices, however, will still be maintained in the Bacon Block, Oakland, Calif. Dr. Moreland, besides being a general practitioner, has made a specialty of diseases of women and children, and will pay particular attention to this class of cases.

**Compelled to Give up Practice.** Due to serious break down, Dr. Sarah L. Dilley was obliged to sell her practice, which was purchased by Dr. Mary Quisenberry of Kansas City, Mo.

**Announces Removal of Offices.** Dr. Geo. E. Fout announces the removal of his office from The Virginia Building to the Chamber of Commerce Building, Main & Sixth Streets, Richmond, Va.

**Daughter of Dr. Jessie Wakeham Enters Freshman Class at A. S. O.** Mrs. A. W. Shuttles, who has entered the freshman class at the A. S. O. is a daughter of Dr. Jessie Wakeham of Chicago.

**Office Removed.** Dr. R. B. Northup, who has been located in the Dekum Building, announces the removal of his office to suite 308 Morgan Building, Broadway and Washington Sts., Portland, Oregon.

**Notified of Father's Death.** Dr. Lyla Harker received the sad news by cable on September 25th of the death of her father, Mr. George MacDonald at his home Erlsmere, in Greenock, Scotland on that date.

**Gone West for the Winter.** Dr. J. W. Kinzie will spend the winter in Southern California and will be located at 403 West Court, St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**Dr. B. F. Reeseaman to Locate.** Dr. B. F. Reesman who graduated from the A. S. O. in 1900 is going to re-enter practice. Dr. Reeseaman was located for about three years in Moscow, Idaho where he had a successful practice but had to give it up on account of ill health. The Doctor has been living on a farm near Kirksville since, but now that he has regained his health he is going to locate in Illinois provided he can find an established practice to his liking. The Doctor made the office a pleasant call recently.

**Announces Death of Osteopath.** Dr. Anson C. Greenlee of Corry, Pa. announces the death of Dr. Sophia E. Mosher Greenlee who died at the home of Dr. Anson C. Greenlee's parents at Ashtabula, Ohio, on September 24th, 1913. Cause of death being complications following an operation on January 10th, 1913.

**Just Completed Post Graduate Work at L. A. C. O.** Dr. Harry C. Osborn has just finished a year's post graduate work and is now located at 716 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.



**Dr. C. T. Smith to Resume Practice.** Dr. C. T. Smith who has just finished the third year at A. S. O. will resume practice at Aberdeen, Washington. Dr. Smith has prepared himself for surgical work. After doing work in the Baptist Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., he did work in a Vienna hospital. The Doctor graduated from the two year course in Osteopathy at the A. S. O. in 1898. We extend to the doctor our best wishes for a successful practice.

**News Notes From Oregon.** The Portland Osteopathic Association held its first monthly meeting of the season September 20th with a large attendance. Dr. H. F. Leonard, Portland, gave a brief summary of his special work with Drs. Mayo and Dr. Cabot. Dr. J. E. Anderson of The Dalles was a guest and gave a review of the new laws affecting the osteopathic physicians in Oregon. Dr. Anderson from his county and the adjoining one. Drs. Giles, Akin, Moore and Van Brakle told briefly of their impressions of the A. O. A. Convention at Kirksville, Missouri. The following out of town guests attended: Dr. J. E. Anderson, The Dalles; Dr. W. H. Arnold, Vancouver, Washington; Dr. A. P. Howells, Albany; Dr. M. M. Marshall, Albany; Dr. A. M. McNicol, Dallas; Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, Oregon City; and Dr. D. D. Young, McMinnville.

The Portland Osteopathic Association and the Oregon Osteopathic Association at every meeting are arranging and giving much thought in hopes of being the entertainers of the A. O. A. 1915. The Washington Osteopathic Association is co-operating with them in every way.

Dr. Ethel J. Martin recently of Portland, Oregon, has moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and will be associated in practice with Dr. J. H. Deeks, Somerset Building.

Drs. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore, Portland, Oregon, attended the Pendleton Oregon Round-up, the greatest out of door show known. While in Pendleton they were guests of friends.

Dr. L. H. Howland and Katherine Rueter, Selling Building, Portland, Oregon, have each added an extra treating room to their office suite.

Dr. Gertrude Phillips after spending the summer in charge of Dr. Virginia Leweaux's practice at Corvallis, Oregon, has permanently located at Forest Grove, Oregon.

Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, of Oregon City, Oregon, has recently been appointed County Health Officer of Clackamas County by the County Judge and despite a number of protests has assumed his duties.

Dr. R. W. Walton, of Salem, Oregon, will spend the winter in Chicago for special study.

Dr. W. A. Rogers, Portland, Oregon, will rest from practice for several months at Arrowhead Springs, California. Dr. Rogers has been working hard for many years and is suffering ill health therefrom.

—H. C. P. MOORE, Editor Oregon Osteopathic Association.

**Have Passed the Minnesota Board.** The following the successful candidates receiving state licenses to practice osteopathy, according to a report announced by Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, secretary of the board: C. D. Blackford, Brainerd; William B. Lauver, Red Wing; F. M. Shoush, Worthington; Ruth Watson, Virginia; Portia Wingfield, Hutchinson; O. E. Johnson, Paribault, and Roy D. Rifenburg, Ortonville.

**Dr. M. Cebelia Hollister Resumes Practice.** Dr. M. Cebelia Hollister of Brooklyn, who attended the convention at Kirksville and spent the remainder of the summer and early fall with her sister in northern Nebraska, resumed her practice October 1st.

She feels that the summer on the prairie did her so much good that she recommends a similar vacation for her friends.

**Dr. S. S. Still Visits Friends in Des Moines, Ia.** Dr. S. S. Still visited friends and relatives in Des Moines, Ia. the tenth of October.

**Osteopath is Appointed Market Superintendent.** Dr. Ida Joan Parker of Long Beach is the first woman appointed market superintendent and hereafter she will attend to the details of the public market in the beach city.

Dr. Parker received her appointment yesterday from the hands of Mayor I. S. Hatch, and all who know the splendid efficiency of the woman are congratulating the city and incidentally Dr. Parker. Dr. Parker spent two years abroad studying city markets and all things pertaining to civic matters, and no one could be better qualified than she to fill this important office. She has been a member of the Women's City Club since its inauguration and many of the excellent ideas embodied in the platform of this organization of women owe their inspiration to her suggestions.

Dr. Parker is an osteopath by profession, has lived in Long Beach about a year, going there from Seattle, where she had an extensive practice. She is a woman of charming personality, sparkling with humor and wit of a quiet sort, and her manner suggests great reserve force, always ready for any emergency that may arise to require exceptional executive ability. Dr. Parker is a native of Sweden, was educated abroad, and resided for many years in Minneapolis.—Los Angeles Examiner.

**Dr. U. T. Miller Locates in Tulare, Cal.** With a cozy suite of offices upstairs in the National Bank of Tulare building, corner of Tulare and K streets, Tulare can now boast a resident osteopathic physician, who has come to make this city his home and grow with the city's growth. Dr. U. T. Miller is the new doctor and with his wife have gone to housekeeping at 242 South H street. Dr. Miller and his brother were visitors in Tulare from Lemoore several weeks ago, looking over the situation and so well impressed upon this city for his future home. The doctor is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and for thirteen years, prior to coming to California, enjoyed a successful practice at Moberly, Mo.—Tulare Register.

**Dr. Eva Kate Coffey Locates in Los Angeles City, Cal.** Dr. Eva Kate Coffey has located in the Newman Apartments, 4519 1-2 Moneta avenue, for the practice of Osteopathy. Dr. Coffey comes directly from Chicago, although she is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

Practice is already coming to Miss Coffey from numerous friends here who knew her in Chicago, where she had a very wide acquaintance.

Dr. Coffey has a neat suite of rooms in the Newman Block and no doubt will win a good practice here in a short time. Her coming is an addition to this section not only in a professional way, but in social and religious affairs as well. Already she has been called upon for an address before the Sunday schools teachers of the Temple Street Baptist Church. Dr. Coffey will give this talk next Wednesday evening, September 24.—Moneta Observer.

**Partnership Formed.** Dr. C. R. Merrill and Dr. Viola Thibaudeau are associated in practice at Woodstock, Ontario. Dr. Thibaudeau graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in January 1913 class.

**Osteopath is Chosen County Health Officer.** Dr. J. A. Van Brakle who graduated from the A. S. O. in 1911 has been appointed health officer of Clackamas County, Oregon.

**Brings Patient to A. S. O. Hospital.** Dr. M. A. Prudden of Fostoria, Ohio brought a patient to the hospital recently. While in Kirksville Dr. Prudden made the Journal office a pleasant call.

**Dr. Ammerman Opens Private Home for Convalescents.** Dr. M. LaRue Ammerman, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, has opened a home for convalescents at 711 Pacific Ave. Atlantic City, N. J.



**Osteopath Sued by Widow for \$30,000.** Dr. French P. Wood of 3929 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo. has been sued by one of his patients for \$30,000 damages. The patient, a Mrs. Browning, was injured in an accident December 26, 1912, and her right hip was dislocated. Dr. Wood began to treat the hip in January and continued until March. According to the petition the injury was handled so negligently that she was left "infirm, uncurd, and in a crippled condition."

**Death of Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler.** Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler, osteopathic physician, of 37 Earl st., Malden, Mass., passed away at his residence at 4:40 Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, after a prolonged illness, aged 59 years. Dr. Wheeler was well known in this vicinity where he had practiced for over 15 years until ill health compelled his retirement three years ago. He was a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Massachusetts State Osteopathic Association, the New England Osteopathic Society and the Society of Osteopathic Physicians. He was also a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons of Randolph, Vt.

Dr. Wheeler was born in Marshfield, Vt. He received his education in the public schools of Randolph, Vt. He held the position of postmaster in that city for several years. Early in his life he was a traveling salesman for a Boston firm. Becoming interested in Osteopathy, he went to Kirksville, Mo., where he entered The American School of Osteopathy. He graduated from there in 1899 and came to Malden where he took up his practice. For some years he practiced at 416 Marlboro st., Boston.

He is survived by a widow and two brothers, Dr. Gilman Wheeler of 416 Marlboro st., Boston, and L. D. Wheeler of White River Junction, Vt.—Malden (Mass.) Evening Mail.

**Dr. Lusk Opens Office.** Dr Charles M. Lusk has opened his office in Houston, Texas. He says:

"I opened my office in the finest office building in the city. I have two rooms 12 x 16 feet each; one, as my reception room—the other I have divided off into an operating room 7x11, two dressing rooms, 5x7 feet each; then in another division which is 5 x 5 feet I have a stationary wash stand with hot and cold water, a large six foot mirror and dressing table with toilet set. In each of the rooms I have an open window—two windows in the operating room."

We confidently expect to hear that Dr. Lusk's practice justifies the expense necessary to locate in so elegant an office.

**A Happy Osteopath.** Dr. R. M. Wolf is certainly a delighted and happy father. He writes The Journal in the following lofty vein:

"I delivered an eight pound Boy at my home yesterday, October 7th. He is a great Boy and everyone with just ordinary good judgment can see that he is going to make a very intelligent Man. Of course being delivered by an Osteopathic Physician and also by his Father, and since he will be reared by Simon Pure Osteopathic Methods, he has every chance to make a GREAT MAN. Then also when you consider that he will no doubt inherit a number of the Traits of his FATHER, you can only see that his FUTURE must be a bright one."

Congratulations Dr. Wolf. Now may we indulge the hope that on September 7, 1933 he will enroll as a freshman in an osteopathic college? And further, we should like to know if this young osteopath's appearance has had anything to do with the recent action of the Montana Osteopathic Association relative to text-books in the Montana schools?

**Hospitals open to Osteopaths.** Dr. Asa Willard of Missoula, Montana, writes that the Deaconess Hospital at Great Falls has agreed to accept the patients of osteopathic physicians and that osteopathic physicians are admitted on the same terms and conditions as other physicians. Thus every

hospital in the state is abiding by the hospital law recently enacted. This concludes the hospital matter favorable to our people leaving them with free access to every public hospital in Montana.

**Osteopath Tours Europe.** Dr. Florence A. Covey of 633 Congress street, Portland, Me. has just returned home from her vacation. She toured England, France, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium. She visited hospitals in London, Paris, Heidelberg and Cologne. While she enjoyed her entire trip yet she likes England and Holland best.

**Dr. Ethel Louise Burner Entertained.** The Denver Osteopathic Association gave a dinner September 6 at Adam's hotel in honor of Dr. Burner of Bloomington, Ill.

**Osteopath Welcomed.** Dr. W. L. Bigham and Dr. Harriet Cline, the well known osteopathic physicians of Anaheim, have formed a partnership and will open offices October 5th in the Gregory building, Placentia. M. A. M. Ashley of the Ashley Dry Goods Company, has been in communication with them for some time trying to get them to locate in this city, and Placentia is to be congratulated on their decision to open offices here.

It is reported that Dr. Bigham and Dr. Cline of Anaheim, who have formed a business partnership and are coming to open offices in Placentia will soon form a permanent partnership as they are soon to be joined in wedlock.—Placentia (Cal.) Courier.

**Dr. Waggoner Attends Funeral of Dr. Forest Crowley.** Dr. J. N. Waggoner of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy left Thursday night for Gallion, Ohio to attend the funeral of Dr. Forest Crowley.

**Locates in Barrie, Ontario.** Dr. H. A. Duglay has opened an office in Barrie, Ontario.

**Passed North Carolina Board.** Dr. Richard Prindle spent the summer in North Carolina. He likes the state so well that he decided to remain there. He took the state board and is now associated with Dr. Carson.

**Seattle Locals.** Dr. Counsel Faddis of Santa Barbara has been in Seattle three months with her mother of 84, who passed September 7.

Dr. Daisy Denniston Heath of Guthrie, Okla., is making a vacation tour of Western Canada, the Pacific Coast and the Juland Empire.

Dr. Ida Rosencrans of Seattle has experienced two months of delightful vacation with friends in Spokane and various Montana points.

—ROBERTA WIMER FORD, Cor. Sec'y.

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**For Sale.**—Practice in a southern town of 7,000 population—fine farming country all around it. Several other good towns near by. I have a good practice. Two railroads cross here. Will sell cheap. Reason given for selling, to the party who wants to buy. Address "98," care of the Journal.

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**Wanted.**—A lady osteopath, under thirty years of age, for a partner in an established practice. Address C. A. Dodson, D. O., M. D., State Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.

**Wanted.**—To buy practice in northern Missouri, southern Iowa or Illinois; or take charge of practice to give owner a rest. Must have good railroad facilities. Address "97," care of the Journal.

## MARRIED

- Dr. Earl J. Drinkall to Mrs. Nella B. Clark, at Boston, Mass.  
 Dr. Earl Dunnington to Miss Adell Marie Neiman, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. Howard S. Dean to Miss Le Vinnia Scripture, at Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Dr. Florence O. Schaepe, Huntsville, Mo., to Mr. F. C. Britt, Cedar Rapids Ia., August 12th.  
 Dr. A. J. Lofgreen to Dr. Edith Muhleman, at St. Louis, Mo., October 10.

## BORN

To Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Wolf, at Big Timber, Mont., October 7, a son.

## DIED

- Dr. Sally Harrison, Oct. 2, at Scarsdale, N. Y.  
 Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler, Sept. 3, at Malden, Mass.  
 Dr. Forest Crowley, Oct. 8, at New Haven, Conn.  
 Dr. Sophia E. Mosher Greenlee, Sept. 24, at Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 Dr. E. M. Lawrence, Sept. 30, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. Geo. Mumma, Oct. 10, at Whitewater, Minn.



## LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS

Allen, H. J. from Normal, Ill., to Alexandria, La.  
 Ammerman, Margaret L., from 215 E. Sunbury St., Shamokin, Pa., to 711 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Baumann, Adolph, from Keil, Wisc., to 510 University Ave., Madison, Wisc.  
 Brunt, J. W., from Decorah, Ia., to 432 W. 35th St., Kansas City Mo.  
 Clark, J. F., from Campbell, Tex., to 2303 Wolworth Ave., Greenville, Tex.  
 Coffey, Eva Kate, from 2803 W. Pico St., Los Angeles, to 4510 1-2 Moneta Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Dilley, S. L. from Lyons, Kans., to Mena, Ark.  
 Duglay, H. A., from Bluffton, Ind., to Barrie, Ont., Can.  
 Fehr, A. F., from Butler, Pa., to 19 Durham St., Boston, Mass.  
 Fout, Geo. E., from the Virginia Bldg. to the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Main and 6th Sts., Richmond, Va.  
 Freeman, E. A., to 129 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.  
 Giles, Mary E., from Swetland Bldg., to 609 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
 Greenlee, A. C., from Corry, O., to R. D. No. 1, Box 62, Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 Hays, R. E. from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Brookfield, Mo.  
 Jurige, A. H., from 1005 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, O., to 409-10-11, 1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Ann Harbor, Mich.  
 Kilvary, R. D., from Monroe Ave., to 6359 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Miller, Grace, from Francis, Fla., to Jeffords-Smoyer Bldg., Clearwater, Fla.  
 Lacy, Hammett N., from Northwestern Bldg., to 301 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
 Moffett, Geo., from Kansas City, Mo., to Hanover, Ill.  
 Moseley, J. R., from Petoskey, Mich., to St. Augustine, Fla.  
 Northrup, R. B., from Dekum Bldg., to suite 308 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
 Pheils, E. H., to Suite 512-513, 2nd Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Toledo, O.  
 Prindle, Richard H., from Washington, D. C., to Cooper Bldg., Henderson, N. C.  
 Ponting, C. H., from Prosser, Wash., to LaGrande, Ore.  
 Ray, Cyrus N., from Albilena, Tex., to Shreveport, La.  
 Roben, Matthew G., to Shoe & Leather Bldg., Rooms 1 and 2, Auburn, Me.  
 Shepard, B. P., from Swetland Bldg., to 609 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
 Stoltenberg, Anna, from High Hill, Mo., to Brunswick, Mo.  
 Tedrick, C. A., Prevo Blk., Box 369, Greencastle, Ind.  
 Wallace, Iva Still, 427-8 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.  
 Wilson, Claude, from Fordsvile to Central City, Ky.

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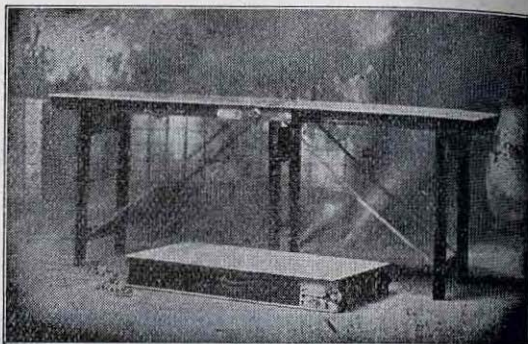
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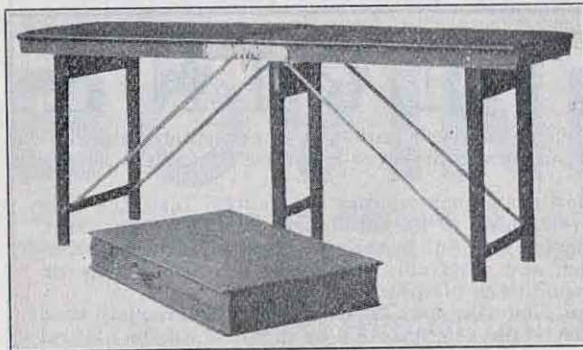
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