

The Osteopathic Physician

February 1909

Vol. 15, No. 2

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume XV.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1909.

Number 2

The Psychology of Disease As Osteopaths Should Know It

By Dr. J. R. Bailey of Ashland, Wisconsin.

SO close is the relationship between the metal and the physical that disease cannot develop primarily without the involvement of both factors. A pure psychosis cannot exist as a primary condition. The physician of today is no more justified in dismissing a case with "Nothing the matter—all in the mind!" than would be the surgeon with "nothing the matter—all in the leg!" in case of a fractured bone.

Hudson, demonstrated the duality of the mind of man, and took psychology from the list of abstract sciences and made it a concrete factor in the addition of applied psychology to the armament of the physician. Paracelsus, of traduced memory, has been proven a true prophet, in his axiom, "Whether the object of your faith be true or false, nevertheless you will get the same results. * * * Faith true or false works miracles."

In the light of modern understanding the mind is considered under two heads, the conscious and the subconscious, which are generally considered as separate factors. The conscious mind is the seat of perception and inductive reason. The subconscious mind is the seat of conception and reasons deductively. The conscious mind perceives everything and retains nothing, the subconscious mind receives everything and retains all. The conscious mind reasons through the senses—common sense; the subconscious mind reasons through impressions already implanted. The conscious mind receives impressions; the subconscious mind returns suggestions. The conscious mind through the senses and impressions recorded, reasons and doubts, the subconscious mind having no sensation, reasons relatively and receives every impression as truth.

This brings us back to the axiom of Paracelsus, that any idea having preponderance in the subconscious mind, be it true or false, will overcome the evidence of the senses and reasoning powers until it has been replaced by suggestions to the contrary.

The conscious mind reasons from the premise to the truth, while the subconscious mind reasons from the truth to the premise, and expresses itself through correlation with other truths recorded in its tablets. You are awakened by a sensation of cold, as you emerge from the sleeping to the waking state in the instant between the subconscious mind comes above the threshold of consciousness, and you dream. Your dream depicts a situation in which through exposure you have suffered from cold. This is simply a leaf from the inexhaustible diary of the subconscious mind, and illustrates its method of informing the conscious mind of the sensation which awakens you.

The same sensory impression arouses different suggestion in different minds according to the perceptions recorded in the subconscious mind. Three men see a fourth fall on the street; the first thinks: "What an unfortunate thing, it may mean the loss of a pressing engagement." He is a business man. The second thinks: "Well, he's free from the cares of life for a time, if his insurance is in force he's lucky to snuff out so easily." That is a disappointed man. The last thinks: "As he fell it's not alcoholism or true epilepsy; may be hysteria or sun-stroke; wonder if

he'll get up without help." That is a physician. And all voice the thought in the instant they turn before going to render aid to the fallen man.

This brings us to suggestion. Suggestion is an impression registered in the subconscious mind through the senses or reasoning powers as a possible truth, and returned from the subconscious to the conscious mind as a positive truth. And the more firmly the idea is impressed on the subconscious mind the more tenaciously the conscious mind will cleave to it as a truth.

In its relation to disease the mind may work either in an objective or subjective manner. Given a man who has never known a sick day, if there be an internal upset, the subconscious mind suggests to the conscious



Dr. George M. Smith, of Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"something wrong inside," for the conscious mind having never registered any impressions of illness, the subconscious has nothing with which to correlate the suggestion and the man says: "I wonder what's the matter with me; maybe I'm sick?" If he rests and behaves himself he will never know that he was sick. If he persists in working till he has to quit, he calls a physician and has a run of acute illness, and implants in the subconscious mind knowledge which will enable him to understand illness next time.

On the other hand we see men who are continuously in the "enjoyment of poor health"—men who know the indications and symptoms as well as the physician, and can better diagnose their case for they evolve symptoms to suit the season, for such men have so impressed upon the tablets of the subconscious mind all the various sensations peculiar to disease that when an epidemic is announced they

are the first to exemplify the condition. All this comes from excessive thinking of and anticipating disease. Such people seldom develop chronic conditions as they are not capable of retaining one set of symptoms long enough to bring about chronic disease.

The foregoing relates to the purely mental conditions which are evident in health and sickness, and all tend to illustrate the power of suggestion in the cause and cure of disease, for in this regard we must be homeopathic and recognize the truth of the contention that anything that will cause will cure. And mark well, that the ideas which the conscious mind maintains to the exclusion of others will be returned to the mind as truth when correlated with new thoughts as they form the basis of comparison. This is the stronghold of suggestion.

The question of ways and means in therapeutics is a deeper one with the osteopath than with any other school of practice. Others may be satisfied with results but the osteopath is a manipulative surgeon who can not be so easily satisfied. He must know the mechanical and physical reason for his results or he is not true to his profession. So the object of this article is not to laud suggestive therapeutics as an adjunct to our work, but if possible to establish a working basis for the results thus obtained.

The relation existing between the mental and physical man cannot be traced except by results, as thought and impulse are intangible factors; but we may trace the relation to the extent of combining the two in health and disease. In health there is a perfect balance between the two minds, an upset of this balance results in mental or physical disease. The predominance of either factor makes the man different from the average; if the conscious mind predominates over the mentality, the man is lacking in imagination, artistic appreciation and the finer attributes of modern life; he is simply a machine for the prosecution of his peculiar line of work and knows nothing else. If the subconscious mind rules the man may be an artist, a dreamer, a genius, and in any case he will be "insane." But in no case is it impossible to change the trend of the mentality, simply by the education of the subconscious part which reacts on the conscious and does the work.

In the relation between the mental and the physical, the conscious mind is the motor force

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of the greater lobes of the brain, and has rule over the senses, voluntary motion and all factors in the reach of the will and is served by the spinal-nerve system and the striated muscles. The subconscious is the dynamic force of the little brain and the solar plexus or abdominal brain and its outlying ganglion. It has control of all the unconscious and involuntary functions of the body and is served by the sympathetic-nerve system and the plain muscular fibers.

The subconscious mind having rule over the vital forces of life is the most important factor in health and disease. It is an axiom of osteopathy that "Nature tends to the normal" and any slight upset in the internal forces of the body are repaired and the machine as a whole goes on in the regular way without conscious notice, but when the balance between the two departments of the mind is not perfect little things become exaggerated into greater or the opposite greater causes pass unnoticed.

The conditions leading to acute disease have been touched upon in this article and the mental involvement commented upon.

Chronic disease is a different proposition, a chronic involvement may be a pure psychosis in the long run, but in the beginning it had a physical cause and began in an upset of the nice equilibrium of the subconscious forces. An example of the procedure is as follows: A man has an attack of la grippe, the indications are of liver involvement, a medical physician is called, the symptoms are treated and relieved and the man is pronounced "cured." His condition passes from sub-acute to chronic as the original slight focus of inflammation in the liver center of the spine enlarges and involves the adjacent tissues, until when he comes to an osteopath he is a chronically sick man. The lesion is treated and removed, the diet and hygiene prescribed during the stage of glandular repair, and the man is pronounced "cured," and physically he is a perfectly well man. But he does not know it and *no amount of treatment in any form of a purely physical nature will ever convince him until you change his mental attitude.*

This man is sick through suggestion, a state of mind in which the tablets of the subconscious mind are so deeply impressed with the idea of certain conditions, that the evidence of the senses and inductive reason are overcome by the deductive reasoning of the subconscious mind, and the man suffers from the psychic element, *fear*. He dare not eat wholesome food, fearing indigestion, he dare not exert himself, fearing vertigo or otherwise, he dare not expose himself, fearing rheumatism—in fact *his whole disease is now fear*, not a physical involvement. His cry is: "I know if I did so and so I would be ill." If you would cure him, change fear to self-reliance, change the burden of his thought from disease to health.

Again we will define suggestion: Any idea transmitted to the subconscious mind through the senses or inductive reason as a perception, and returned to the conscious mind as a truth. It is obvious that in hypnosis we have the best and most direct means of accomplishing our result. Hypnosis is induced sleep, the conscious mind of the patient being dormant is replaced by the mind of the physician, who through the sense of hearing stamps upon the subconscious mind of the patient the perceptions needed to change his mental attitude.

In the use of direct suggestion the osteopath is handicapped by the lack of general understanding of his methods. The medical practitioner applies hypnosis and it is received as a part of his system, but let the osteopath do so and the patient says: "Oh! I see; osteopathy is a new name for mesmerism," and the doctor immediately loses caste. It is obvious that direct suggestion is a dangerous system, but it is encouraging to note that indirect suggestion is more lasting and as easily applied. Direct suggestion may be overcome by

counter-suggestion at the hands of a well-meaning friend who "does not like the idea," but indirect suggestion coming from the mind of the patient himself is not so readily overcome.

The elements involved in cure of disease are *hope* and *faith*, and both must be present or you will fail of results. Hope is the mental prototype of the tendency to the normal, in the physical man, it is always present, no matter how deep the involvement the man always hopes for recovery. Faith must be added to the mental attitude or you will have negative results in any case. The Christian scientists struck the key note to this idea when they laid down the law, "No healer shall attempt a cure until the patient has paid the fee." This is not a mercenary proposition, but the guarantee of faith involved in the transaction in the object of the rule. A man who pays or engages to pay for treatment has faith to believe that he will get a return for his investment. This is all the faith you need in starting as it gives you a basis upon which to increase the element as you progress.

Dr. A. T. Still recognized this idea, too, when he told his earlier graduates to collect fees for a month's treatment in advance.

Indirect suggestion is the method of supplying the patient with fuel for the organization of hope, and anticipation of certain improvement as the treatment progresses. A patient who knows what is the matter with him better than the physician is a good subject for this method. Agree with him as to his diagnosis—if it be not too absurd—explain *why* and *how* nature acts in bringing about cure; tell him the subjective sensations he will feel as he progresses toward recovery; and if he maintains his faith in you and your methods *he will evolve the sensations, himself, if necessary.* And on your part you adjust the physical disorders so that all works harmoniously and the cure is complete. By this method you carry the mental with the physical and your results are most satisfactory to all.

Another, and large class of patients—"Missourians"—cannot be reached by either of the foregoing methods; they must reason the matter out for themselves. A good method with such people is to interest them in the subject and furnish them reading matter—good explanatory literature like *Osteopathic Health* containing information and thoughts on the lines you wish to impress upon the mind. Have them learn the subject from the ground up on a rational basis. Their prejudice lies in the fact of the evident absurdity of the claims of the purely mental systems extant. You can apply any form of mental treatment indicated and the result will be good. Such patients prove to be *the most satisfactory* as no amount of adverse suggestion can overcome their convictions, once their perceptions are the result of research and reasoning.

A word as to the mental systems at this point will not be out of place. Christian science takes advantage of the element of faith in God and adds Mrs. Eddy to the popular deities to make a trinity upon which to work. The patient simply denies the existence of disease. If he does this with faith and belief he will implant in the subconscious mind suggestions which will become truth to him against the evidence of the senses and inductive reason.

The patient of Christian science is taught that a patient having healed himself, it is his duty in turn to become a healer and thus perpetuate the system. To this end he is told to read the book of Eddy, and *understand it*. He reads: "Is, is, is? Is, is, is not? Not is, is? Not?" and so on through a maze of contradictions and reiterations until his conscious mind is fatigued and the key thought, "There is no disease" is the only idea he can grasp. The Hindu sits by the shrine until the voluntary muscles become dormant, and repeats the question: "Who am I? I am Babu, Babu,

Babu. Who is Babu?" etc., until he induces a trance state, when he sees visions and as he is about to grasp the secret of the infinite soul, he comes to earth again and takes up his reiteration. Thus we see in Christian science an old system under a new name, the metaphysical eliminated for the physical and in the ultimate *it is self-applied, direct suggestion.*

The mental scientists and new thought advocates deny evil; all is good positive or negative; God is good spelled with one O; devil is evil with the prefix of the D, viz.: Devil, evil, vil, il. They recommend a course of reading to this end and by continually keeping before the mind their contention, together with argument and reasoning from able pens, they impress upon the conscious mind their ideas which are returned from the subconscious mind as truth. It also is *personally applied indirect suggestion.* And be it said that they do much good for they aim to the elimination, not only of disease, but distress and poverty.

It is evident that the mental healing and new thought advocate are the best prepared of any people to respond to rational treatment of any kind as they are doing their part of the cure without aid from the physician and *intelligently applied osteopathic treatment in such cases cannot fail to produce the best of results.*

Now Brother Lesion Osteopath, Ltd., let us reason together for a moment. The gross lesion which you find, remove, and cure your patient, must have passed through several stages before it came to you. In the beginning it was the cause of an upset in the nice balance of the involuntary functions, this registered an impression in the subconscious mind of the patient, "Something wrong inside," which was received by the conscious mind and correlated as distress physical suggestion from within; the distress was relieved and again returned several times before you were called in, by which time your patient had learned to correlate his sensations as illness and to place the cause of the distress where it belonged, and his subconscious mind was equipped to tell the conscious mind just what sequence would follow in every condition, and it always came true.

Now when you remove the lesion and give the blood and nerve supply a chance to build up the physical man, the subconscious mind does not immediately find it out, having become so habituated to the old conditions that the man is in doubt as to the true state of things. If you do not in some way educate him, he is liable to fall back into his old ways, not only in thought but in lesionary fact, for we recognize that lesions may be *primary* or *secondary* and in either case the result is the same.

Use of Word "Doctor" Restricted.

A RECENT state supreme court decision handed down at Olympia, Wash., construes in its strictest sense the state law making it a misdemeanor for any person who has not a license authorizing the practice of medicine or surgery to use the terms "doctor" or "physician." This applies to osteopaths and forbids them using the term as well as fakirs. Now for a remedy in the legislature!

Triumph of Mind.

Victim of Delusion — Doctor, I'm awfully afraid I'm going to have brain fever.

Doctor—Pooh, pooh, my dear friend! That is all an illusion of the senses. There is no such thing as fever. You have no fever, you have no br—h'm!—no material substance upon which such a wholly imaginary and supposititious thing as a fever could find any base of operation.

Victim—O, doctor, what a load you have taken from my—from my—I have a mind, haven't I, doctor?

Plea to Subordinate Psychology to "the Solid 3."

By Dr. Thos. J. De Vaughn of Los Angeles.

I HAVE read with considerable interest Dr. Grubb's article in the current "O. P." on psychology. The doctor has broken a lot of ground in his article and I agree with him in much that he has said.

It is true that we are apt to get into ruts and become ossified in our "beliefs" concerning therapeutics. If we would prevent osteopathy from degenerating, or being swallowed up by the M. D.'s, we certainly must broaden our concepts and bury our prejudices. I contend that osteopathy does not consist of merely laying a patient out on a treating table in a pink kimona and pummeling over his anatomy.

We would do better to spend more time over the consultation desk if we would gain public confidence in our consultation and advice, for it requires as much skill to know *what not to do*, many times, as to know *what to do*. I do not wish to decry manipulation, but I have about as much respect for exclusive "simon pure," hard-headed lesion osteopath, as for a narrowminded M. D. or a Christian scientist, for a "little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Let us be at least one-half conservative with our radicalism, as Hashimura Toga says.

I think we can stand upon "The solid three" and still be safe, that is; Structure, Physiology and Environment, and assuming pathology to be the perversion of physiology or function, we have a pretty broad concept of therapeutics. I have purposely omitted psychology because to me psychology is merely higher physiology or physiology of mind. I can see no well defined line where physiology ends and psychology begins; the difference is only in degree. And I should certainly not place it paramount to the other three. The mind is a great thing, but it has its limitations and methinks a much larger book might be written of power of the body over mind than mind over the body.

The doctor makes some strange assertions however, when he says: "*I contend that it (psychology) is far more important.*" (Meaning structure, physiology and environment). And further: "*Both psychology and physiology are manifestations of that intelligent something—call it what you may—that is back of all phenomena.*" * * *

Such statements smack too much of metaphysical speculation to go parading in our journals as science. Herbert Spencer said that when you "go back of all phenomena, all science is lost in nothingness." Let us stay within the realm of *phenomena*.

To quote him further:

"The psychical world—also the world of independent ideas, the spirit world—acts by will through the motor and vaso-motor system determining changes in the structure and the physiological worlds, to say nothing about the external world of nature."

The doctor evidently believes the "psychical world" and the "spirit world," "also the world of independent ideas" (whatever that may mean) are separate entities that flow through the nervous system much as the blood does through the vascular system, "determining changes" in "physiological worlds," "to say nothing of the external world of nature." I am sorry he did say anything about the changes "the world of independent ideas" makes upon the "external world of nature."

It is just such twaddle as this that has caused scientific men to become indifferent to this important field of therapeutics.

Metaphysicians and others have tried to explain mind and psychology on the separate entity basis for centuries, and they are no nearer a solution now than when they began.

Why? Because they try to go back of all phenomena. It seems to me time we begin to study this matter from the basis of physical phenomena, and placing psychology in the same class with physiology it would appear as a more legitimate part of scientific osteopathy.

Socrates thought that fire and water were separate and distinct elements, but we now know that they are merely different conditions of one thing, matter.

The modern theories of matter support the idea that all mental phenomena can sometime be satisfactorily explained from a physico-chemical basis. And, after all, our thoughts are probably material things and are not to be overlooked in the treatment of disease.

A Legislative Crisis—Get in Line

By A. G. Hildreth, D.O., St. Louis.

IN the December issue of the A. O. A. Journal there appeared an article entitled "Read, Think and Act," from the pen of Dr. F. E. Moore, of LaGrande, Oregon.

Dr. Moore, from his close relation to the A. O. A. and the responsible positions he has so ably filled in that body, and as the osteopathic member of the present State Medical Board of Oregon, speaks from the standpoint of acquaintance with conditions as they are. And he simply knows what he is talking about.

In the above mentioned article he quotes largely from the records of "The Council on Medical Education," of the American Medical Association as given in their Association Bulletin of May 15, 1908. Every osteopath on earth should read that article and then file it away and reread it at least once a month until they get it so indelibly stamped into their hearts and lives that it could never be effaced. And it seems to me that no living osteopath could, after knowing the position of the old schools toward osteopathy, as quoted therein by representatives of their profession in their standard organization that represents all of this country from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the gulf, any longer question the necessity for our own independent boards. Those of you who have advocated the composite boards read that article and then tell me of one single good reason why we should go to them or be associated with men who take the unjust, biased, prejudiced position they do toward us, to seek fair laws and justice for ourselves, and for those who wish to patronize the osteopaths.

Surely we should "Read, Think and Act." The crying need of the hour is professional back bone of the Andrew Taylor Still stripe, with our faces to the front, our bodies erect, stimulated by a just pride in our rich and growing successes. There can be no need for alarm if our people but do their duty. Never has there been a time when our opportunities were greater, nor when the future guaranteed more than now. But we can only reach and realize the fullness and richness of our possession by bearing our full share of responsibilities, and by being alive and awake to all the demands of our profession upon us, after reading Dr. Moore's article no man or woman can conscientiously question but what one if not the most important of all the questions that now confronts us is legislation.

When an organization like the American Medical Association with all its powers and force spends nearly all of one of the sessions of its "Educational Council" in discussing osteopathy and the best methods of control for us, it is sure time for our own people to awake to a sense of their duty to themselves. They have a legislative council and it is far-reaching, both in organization and influence.

Should any of our people after reading Dr. Moore's article still doubt what should be our course as regards legislation and an independent board, I beg of them to get the January number of the Journal of Osteopathy published at Kirksville, and read there on page 37 a paper read by M. Clayton Thrush, M. D., of Philadelphia, entitled "Osteopathic Versus Drug Treatment." This paper was read at the 59th session of the American Medical Association held at Chicago in June, 1908, read it—bristling full of antagonism, criticism and ridicule for the osteopaths and osteopathy and then tell me in heaven's name what sane excuse any one can offer for us to accept membership on any one of their boards. Read it carefully, digest it, read all they have to say about controlling of us, and what kind of legislation they advise. Read what he has to say of osteopathic state boards—read it! and then tell me should we in any instance accept composite boards with them? Nothing has ever been proposed by our profession that means more to us than the execution of the plan as

laid out by Dr. Heine for a national legislative body for our profession.

Every state association at their next regular meeting should elect their standing legislative committee. Dr. Heine's plan in full is for each state to create the elective officers of a standing legislative committee to be composed of five members, each member to be elected for five years. (The first committee would of course have to be elected one for one year, one for two years, and so on, until five were elected.) Then each year this committee of five are to elect one of their number to attend the A. O. A. meeting and meet with the national legislative committee, thus creating the National Osteopathic Legislative body. These committees should by all means be elected this year. No state should fail to do this now. If your constitution does not permit it, amend the constitution. Put in your notice for the amendment now; get busy and do this work.

No matter whether you have a good law or a poor one, or no law at all. Elect this committee and make it their duty at all times to keep in touch with all medical legislation. We can do a world of good along this line, and it is our duty to do this work. No state association in this Union should fail to have its legislative member at the A. O. A. convention in Minneapolis next August.

After Ten Years Osteopathic

Defendant Wins in Damage Suit.

THE supreme court of Vermont has rendered a verdict favorable to osteopaths in the damage suit of John S. Wilkins, administrator of the estate of Lucia T. Wilkins, his 2d wife (John now has a 3d), against William W. Brock, D. O., of Burlington, Vermont. This now famous damage suit has been dragging along for ten years, and until this time the osteopath has been given the worst of it, and it has appeared to us, without justice or warrant.

The supreme court backs up this view and holds that a verdict should have been granted Dr. Brock and his associate, Dr. Lyda K. (Rozell) Stewart, and sends the case back to the county court for new trial. Judge Rowell's opinion is that an osteopath must decide whether treatment is proper or improper.

"I believe the profession should know what to expect at the hands of a jury," writes Dr. Brock to *The O. P.*, and likewise know what a supreme court says in regard to the same situation. I therefore send you a review of the case in full."

Dr. Brock continues:

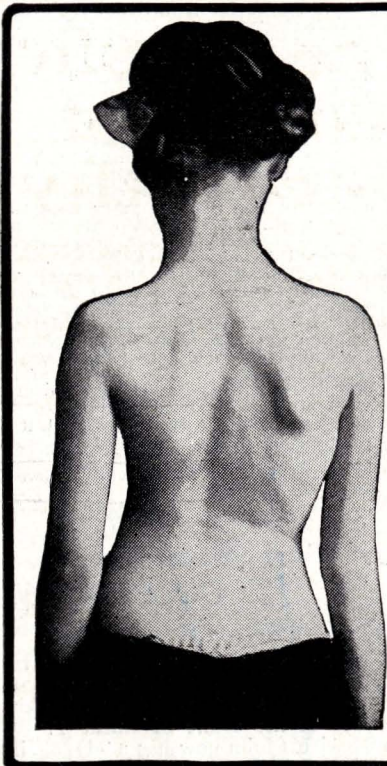
The case of John T. Wilkins, administrator of the estate of Lucia T. Wilkins, his second wife, against Dr. William W. Brock for alleged malpractice was finally brought to trial at the March term of Chittendon County Court, 1907, at Burlington, Vermont.

The history of the case is: The suit for \$10,000 damages was brought back in 1900. Wilkins allowed the case to continue in court at least six years, until we forced trial. I began to treat Mrs. Wilkins September 9, 1898, and October 11, 1898, is the day they claim she was injured. I had known the woman as frail and somewhat of an invalid for a good many years. October 11th she came to my office, as she had before, but this was the first time that she came alone. The reason she gave for so doing was that she felt so much stronger.

We proved that that particular day she walked out of the office and got on to the car unassisted. There was one fact that remained in the dark. We were unable to prove by Mr. Wilkins or any of his witnesses how she got from the car to her house. Their mouths were always sealed to that fact. Mrs. Wilkins was found upon the doorstep of her house, having fainted, and afterwards complained of a great deal of pain in her back.

We were unable to find any evidence as to what happened on the car or how she got off from the car or got from the car to the doorstep until the very last day of the trial. We hurried the witness to Burlington, but when he arrived the jury had the case.

Mrs. Wilkins fell off the car, but not one of their witnesses would explain anything about how she got off the car; of how she got from the car to the house. Peculiar, was it not? (She lived with her husband a year and a half afterwards.) One thing further: Mr. Wilkins received the bill for the month's treatment of his wife at this time, which never was paid. He had a reputation for not paying his bills. March 13 or 14, 1909, Mr. Wilkins hustled his wife off to Burlington to gain a residence in



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Death of Dr. A. S.

Melvin of Chicago.

The many friends of Addison S. Melvin, of Chicago, were shocked to learn of his death on the date of January 27. Death occurred from Bright's disease at the Royal Palm Hotel, Miami, Florida, where the deceased was attended by Mrs. Melvin, and Dr. A. D. Melvin, a brother, of Washington, D. C., who is a veterinary surgeon in the employment of the government. Interment was at Morrison, Illinois, the old home of the Melvins. Scarcely any of Dr. Melvin's intimate friends in the profession had any suspicion of his ailment.

It was well known that he was not enjoying good health, but when he retired from practice about a year ago to go abroad for an extensive rest, it was believed by him that he was just entering upon the enjoyment of material fortune that had just come to him and there was no suspicion that the doctor was to be the victim of a chronic ailment. Since returning to America, however, and especially in the last two months, his decline has been very steady.

Dr. Melvin was a stalwart worker for the profession's interests and rendered signal services to the Illinois Osteopathic Association at Springfield in some of our previous legislative efforts. He was a former president of the Chicago Osteopathic Society and served as a trustee of the A. O. A. His influence will be missed in osteopathy. Appropriate resolutions of sympathy were adopted by the Chicago Osteopathic Association, Drs. Young and Gage serving as the committee.

Another Osteopathic Editor Has Quit the Field.

DR. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, who for several years, as a side issue to his professional practice, has published a monthly field journal, known as "Osteopathy," has wearied of the extra burden entailed by editorial work upon the hours of a busy practitioner, so the Atlanta paper has migrated to Chicago, and merged its identity into that of "Osteopathic Health."

While editorial work was exceedingly congenial to Dr. Hardin, he was forced slowly to the conclusion that a practitioner who does full justice to his patients and his library has no time or vitality to spare to give to a publishing business. The doctor also is good enough to say in his correspondence that while doing his best under such circumstances—and his product was very good, at that—he was still unable, in his own candid judgment, to realize the uniformly high standard of excellence in office and field literature characteristic of "Osteopathic Health."

So Dr. Hardin accepted a proposition from this paper to wind up his publishing enterprise and place a standing monthly order for a considerable quantity of *Osteopathic Health*. The doctor is a strong believer in the efficacy of ethical, dignified, conservative, simple field literature—such as *Osteopathic Health* always exhibits—and his plans contemplate using a minimum of two thousand copies a month, and from that up to several times that quantity of our magazine some months.

Dr. Hardin's notice sent out to his former patrons was as follows:

Dr. Hardin's Editorial Valedictory.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, proprietor and editor of "Osteopathy," a journal of field literature published in Atlanta, Ga., for some years past, has been sold to Dr. H. S. Bunting, editor and proprietor of "Osteopathic Health," the best known journal of field osteopathic literature, said "Osteopathy" together

Chittendon County, as he never could have tried the case here in Washington County because of his reputation. Washington County had been their home a greater part of their lives.

We showed that she had been ailing and had trouble with her back for eight years, since 1890. During that time she was gradually growing worse; had at different times used a cane, crutches, pushed a chair in front of her to assist in walking, used a pillow at her back in a carriage when riding; was up and then down; that it was a slow, progressive paralysis that began at least eight years before I treated her; and that it was the same trouble, only in a more advanced state, that caused her death, which was March 27, 1900; that the suit was not brought until after her death, which was a year and a half after the claimed injury, and that the trial did not result until nearly seven years after, when he (Wilkins) was living with his third wife.

John T. Wilkins testified that Mrs. Wilkins told me in his presence that I injured her back and that she had not been able to walk since that treatment. This we proved was untrue, as we showed by witnesses that she did walk unassisted after said treatment. I could say nothing, although I saw and treated her at her home October 16th and 20th, after the claimed injury, as the law in this state is that when one party in a suit is dead the other cannot testify. Mrs. Rozell, who was at that time in my employ and assisted in the treatment of Mrs. Wilkins October 11th, was also silenced, as the Supreme Court held that she was a party in the suit.

Dr. Flanders, their expert, who had been convicted of mal-practice in Rutland a few years before, testified that Mrs. Wilkins told him that she was injured by a sudden force on September or October, 1898. We asked the court for exceptions to all of this testimony, and the court granted the same, as this evidence did not show any indication of injury or mal-practice. This was the only convicting evidence and there was no evidence whatever showing injury or mal-practice, but simply that the patient was worse after the treatment than before and that the disease was the same as eight years before, gradually growing worse all the time.

We further showed that Wilkins had knocked his wife down by striking her in the face; had thrown red pepper in her eyes; had picked her up and thrown her out of a bed, before I treated her, and that afterward he yanked her around on the bed by the heels.

We showed by about thirty of the representative men of Montpelier, Waterbury, Waitsfield, Moretown and Stowe (towns where Wilkins had lived), that John S. Wilkins' reputation for truth was below par. Dr. J. Henry Jackson, one of the leading medical physicians in Vermont, was called in council and testified that he examined Mrs. Wilkins about a month after I treated her and that Mrs. Wilkins told him that her condition was the result of being

thrown out of a carriage and hurt, while riding with her husband.

This was purely a case of blackmail. My father sued Wilkins to collect a bill. Wilkins swore revenge and brought the suit in consequence. The jury ignored all of this testimony and granted Wilkins a verdict of \$2,708.33 against Mrs. Rozell and myself separately. After Wilkins had put in all his testimony we asked the court that a verdict be then and there granted us, as there was not evidence of mal-practice or injury. This the court refused to do. The case was carried to Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court decision is that the verdict should have been granted as we asked, as there was no evidence of mal-practice. The court remanded to the County Court for a new trial and assessed the costs against Wilkins. This trial in Chittendon County lasted three weeks.

Dr. C. C. Teall Off for the Flowery Kingdom.

DR. C. C. TEALL visited "The O. P." toward the close of last month on his way to San Francisco where he sailed on the 30th ult. for Manila, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Tsien Tsien and Peking. Dr. Teall goes on a private enterprise which will keep him in the Orient probably seven or eight months, and he expects to visit Tokio and Yokohama on his way home.

He will resume active practice upon coming back to the states. He has enjoyed a gratifying practice at Middletown, N. Y.

"Teallie" is looking exceedingly well and has entirely recovered his health and strength in the past year or two while engaged in active practice. The editor is pleased to make this statement because it means something to the profession that its practitioners—who, like all other mortals, sometimes get out of form and develop sickness, are able to recover strength and recuperate lost vitality even while conducting a busy practice. One sometimes hears that osteopathic practice is quite wearing on practitioners. It is gratifying to see in the case of Dr. Teall and a good many others that notwithstanding this belief it is quite possible for the hard working osteopath to recover health and strength in the professional harness. Success to you, Brother Teall, on your journey, much ducats, and an auspicious return to your professional labors!

with his good will, etc., and from this date its publication will cease.

I take this opportunity to thank those of the profession who have patronized and encouraged me during the years that I have published my magazine and in retiring from the field I desire to commend to my former patrons Dr. Bunting and his magazine, "Osteopathic Health." Dr. Bunting is the only one in the profession who devotes his whole time to the preparation of field literature and he has always given us a good, thorough exposition of true osteopathy.

Sometimes we have not seen things exactly alike, and Dr. Bunting is a man of convictions and he speaks right out just what he thinks; and there are those who think that he sometimes speaks before he thinks—thinks much, at least—but when he does this he has always made it all right when he did think afterwards. I always did admire a man of convictions and one who does not hesitate to speak his convictions, and no man should ever expect a man of convictions to think just exactly as he thinks on all occasions.

I commend "Osteopathic Health" to the profession and I am only asking you to do what I expect to do when I ask you to use this field literature in profusion in your own territory. I expect to use 2,000 per month.

Why do I do this? I have had years of experience in the abundant use of field literature. The fact tells its own story. It pays to educate your own community in our methods. The man who does this and thus pours his own life into his profession need never be out of a job; nor need he look for more fertile fields, for if his neighbors know fully his system of practice they will not let him leave for want of work.

Let us encourage Dr. Bunting to give us the best possible field literature, by giving him our suggestions and patronage. A letter of friendly criticism and suggestion will be appreciated by Dr. Bunting. As an editor I know exactly how he feels in this, and I assure you that he will thank you for such help.

My practice has increased to such an extent that I have turned my publication over to Dr. Bunting and from this date it is merged with "Osteopathic Health."

Fraternally,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15, 1908.
M. C. HARDIN, D. O.

Dr. Beckham of St. Louis Crosses the "Deadline."

IT is not often that a practicing osteopath degenerates to the level of advertising doctors of the "men's specialist" type and resorts to their method of sending out advertising letters to solicit cases but one very flagrant case of that kind comes to our notice from St. Louis and we cannot but condemn it in unsparing terms. Dr. James J. Beckham, 404 Century Building, is the offender, and under date of January 11th he sent out, on his own office stationery and under his own personal signature apparently, the following letter, which we are told was extensively circulated among business and club men. The letter speaks for itself:

Dr. James J. Beckham,
Osteopathic Physician,
404 Century Bldg.,
St. Louis.
St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1909.

Mr. _____ City.

Dear Sir:—No one is to be blamed for not understanding a thing of which he has no knowledge. No one is to be blamed for not caring to understand a thing which is of no concern to him. It may be of no concern to you, but it is a fact nevertheless, that not more than one man in fifty is as strong sexually as he should be.

To what is this lack of power of the sexual organs due? As contributing causes, we may mention over-indulgence, business worries, sedentary habits, indoor life, etc., but we have found that the main cause is due to lack of nerve force and blood supply to the organs themselves.

While a man is not expected to be as sexually vigorous at sixty as he was at twenty, yet under constructive hygiene and tonic treatment, he can at sixty be far more capable and vigorous sexually than the average man is at forty, because at forty, many men find themselves much weaker in these particular organs, owing to their greater abuse, than in other organs connected with vitality.

"What can be done for such cases?" may be asked. Hitherto, they have been allowed to go on unaided, dragging out a life of mere existence, relying for relief upon "quacks," who in turn relied upon a few stimulating drugs, transitory in their effect, leaving nature in a still more depleted condition than before. But mod-

ern research, however, has revealed to us that these cases can be cured. The vitality of the sexual organs can be so restored, that they will retain their strength in proportion to the other organs of the human economy as long as life lasts.

In our study of the human body, we find it to be a great system of machinery, capable of being adjusted similarly as other machines are. This we accomplish by a system of scientific manipulations. These manipulations control the circulation of blood, remove obstructions to a free flow of all the fluids of the body, stimulate nerve force, exercise the muscles, create new nerve energy, tone up the whole machinery and restore the entire system to its original strength and power. A cure by this method is permanent, because it is in harmony with Nature's laws.

While we treat satisfactorily all chronic ailments of both sexes, we have made a special study of sexual debility and are having marked success with these cases, as many grateful patients could testify.

Should you or any of your friends be interested, we would be pleased to explain to you fully our methods.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES J. BECKHAM, D. O.

P. S. We have been nine years in our present suite of offices, and number among our patients many of the leading business and professional men of the city.

This is one of the most deplorable things that any osteopath has recently done in the hope of advancing his financial interests. By this act Dr. Beckham alienates the good will and confidence of his profession and makes himself a pariah who is no longer entitled to membership in any of the professional organizations.

If Dr. Beckham realized how disgusting a thing this work is to the average layman, and what an unenviable berth he makes for himself by the company he keeps in doing this thing, he would not be beguiled into it—no matter what he might fancy the financial gains to be. There are some things money will not compensate one for and this is one of them—to be regarded by one's own former friends and practitioners as a professional pariah.

Dr. Clark Explains Around the World Trip.

"Osteopaths Around the World in 1920," this idea seems to be proving of interest to quite a number of Osteopaths since I have already received a number of letters in regard to the same, all of whom ask why put it off so long. These questioners fail to realize that we want a whole boat load of D. O.'s numbering at least 5,000, made up of practitioners and their families.

To make up a crowd of good fellows of this size it will take a number of years before there will be that many whom can well be spared from practice for a length of time sufficient to going so far from home.

I hold that this will be the most gigantic educational scheme of world advertising possible within the grasp of our profession.

After becoming well organized it might be well to hold this "Board of Travels" as a permanent department of the osteopathic profession to lay plans and develop like trips of a lesser magnitude, to the various great centers of interest, to be gotten up every few years, making up parties from the profession at large.

There are always a certain class of individuals who never take any interest in any movement, except to get on and ride, then wondering why so and so was not considered, frequently a very good idea but coming too late to be embraced in the general plan. To those, now is your time to speak out. All ideas and suggestions will be gladly received, tabulated and filed away till the proper time for them to be considered at which time they will be incorporated or rejected by those having the program in charge. All osteopathic publications please copy.—Reuben T. Clark, D. O., Sec'y and Treas. pro. Tem., Board of Travels, Frank Building, Natchez, Miss.

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[INCORPORATED]

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We are in a position to serve the profession to its satisfaction. Next Freshmen class enters May 17th, 1909. Students who desire to do so, can earn their living expenses. The most thoroughly inspected osteopathic college. The largest osteopathic clinic in the world. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAM E. D. RUMMEL, A. M., LL. B.
Sec.-Manager

C. E. THOMPSON, A. M., D.O.
President

Dr. Love Sends Pretty Post Card Greeting from Sunny Florida

DR. S. R. LOVE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of those fortunate persons who can fly away to warmer climes when cold snaps and blizzards descend on the east-

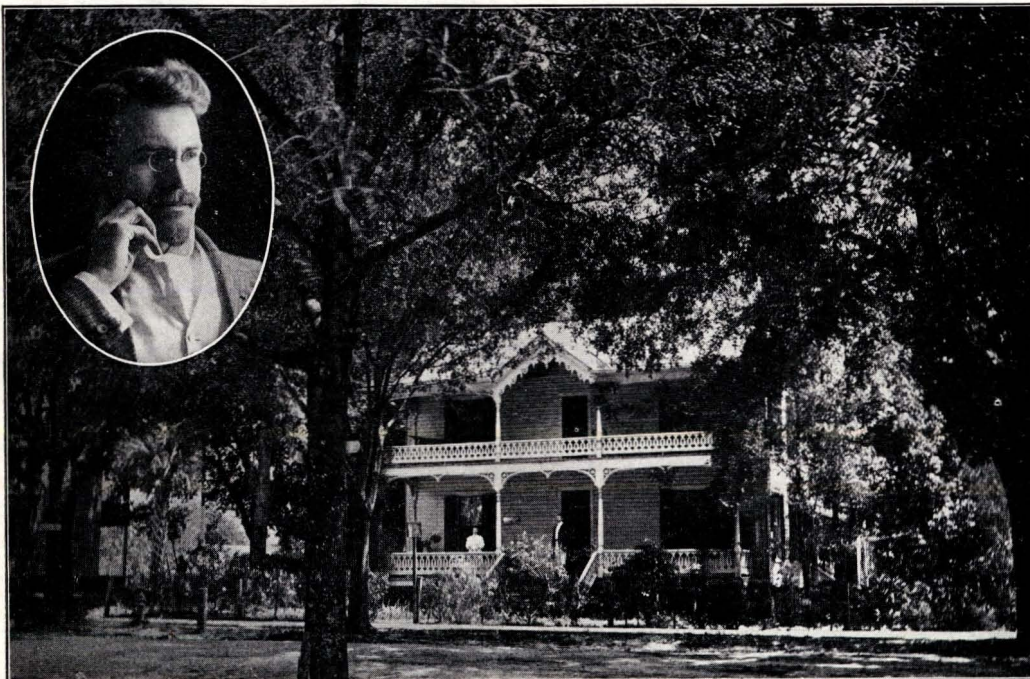
ern and western states and with unrelenting vigor make miserable the existence of the genus homo. His winter location is DeLand, Fla., and he is quite an enthusiast over the beauty of the town and its climatic and social advantages. Just to show his many friends in the north something of what they are missing and as an invitation, to those who were able, to visit De Land, the "Athens of Florida," Dr. Love had made an artistic photographic post card showing his office

and residence set among shade trees, palms and flowers. In the corner is inserted a miniature portrait of the doctor himself. On the reverse side is a brief recapitulation of the attractions of De Land. It is a high inland town, envired by orange groves and pine woods. Has pure water and invigorating air. No malaria, abundant sunshine, beautifully shaded streets, good hotels and is the site of the John B. Stetson University. After reading Dr. Love's postal card and examining a booklet showing some more "beauty spots," we felt inclined to "jump the job" and take the first "limited" south. All testimony seems to agree that De Land holds an unique position for intellectual association, splendid climate and beautiful location. Dr. Love is certainly to be congratulated on having his winter residence in so charming a spot.

Osteopathy Over-comes Fatigue

Editor of *Osteopathic Physician*: I have had occasion recently to observe the effect of osteopathic treatment in a field that, so far as I know, is practically new. The question I have endeavored to solve is whether it is possible by our methods of treatment to substantially promote functional muscular activity—functional accuracy and endurance—in athletes and those who find it necessary to call the muscles into strenuous use.

For several months I have had under my care a number of professional baseball players, members of the Nashville team of the Southern league. Among the number have been three pitchers. In one of these a cervico-brachial neuritis was quickly relieved and in the manifold ills of these athletes our treatment appears to be the remedy par excellence. One pitcher invariably had his "bad



Offices and Residence of Dr. S. R. Love, DeLand, Florida.

innings" at the beginning of the game. He appeared to be unable to get the necessary muscular tone by practice and was somewhat "wild" during the first part of the game. I suggested treatment on the day he was to work. The change for the better was so striking that this plan was followed during a number of subsequent games with the result that he has been accurate from the first ball over the plate with a pronounced increase in endurance, and he has won every game pitched on the day of taking treatment. His enthusiasm in the matter led to his bringing a co-worker to me whose weakness was lack of endurance and while he was usually effective in the box for seven innings, he invariably weakened in the eighth or ninth and usually permitted a swatfest in the tail end of the game or had to be supplanted. Treatment on the date of his performances enabled him to put the ball across as effectively in the last as in the first innings, notably increasing his endurance.

Experiences with other players corroborate these results and appear to prove that osteopathic treatment notably increases muscular function and muscular endurance and may therefore be of substantial value to athletes who make deep draughts upon muscular energy. In pitchers with "sore" shoulders it has invariably been the circumflex nerve involved, probably from the strain of curving the ball.

Metabolism in the tissues is represented by the afferent and efferent blood streams, the one carrying the albuminates, fats, carbohydrates, salts and materials necessary for the restoration of the tissues, the other removing the tissue detritus, urea, carbon dioxide, water, salts, etc., through the eliminating organs, and it is the accumulation of the last-named constituents that enfeeble normal muscular tissues and render them "tired." It is a proposition sanctioned by physiology therefore when we maintain that mechanical stimulation, which greatly accelerates the influx and efflux of blood streams in the tissues, contributes notably to the function and endurance of those tissues.

Of course the distinctive methods of osteopathy are not so much involved in this matter as the less important question of the value of mechanical stimulation and relaxation. but there is nevertheless a point involved that is of practical value to our profession, and I am sending this to the O. P. in the hope of arousing interest and discussion, and indulging the further hope that others may contribute similar experiences to your journal.

R. S. COLLIER, D. O.
713 Stahlman bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. McFadden Makes Test Case of Compulsory Vaccination in Seattle.

THE question of whether or not a child attending the public schools shall be vaccinated before he shall be permitted to continue in the public schools has been officially brought to the attention of the superior court of Seattle, Wash., by J. Clinton McFadden of the University district.

While no mention was made of the order of the school board requiring inoculation before attendance be continued, it was generally accepted by the school authorities that the case was brought to test the authority of the board in requiring vaccination.

The nature of the action is a mandamus proceeding brought in the name of the state of Washington on the relation of J. Clinton McFadden, D. O., against E. Shorrock, president of the board of school directors, and the other members, John Schram,

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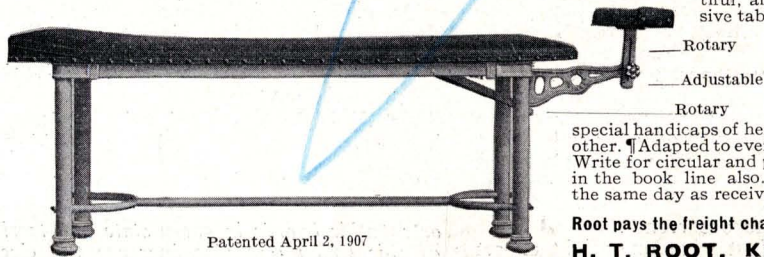
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SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

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



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Root pays the freight charges on books only.
H. T. ROOT, Kirksville, Mo.

J. P. Ronald and F. Guion, says the *Seattle Times*.

Dr. McFadden writes us: "I am secretary and treasurer of the "Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League" and we have stirred the city up over the question. We have raised a fund of over \$600 for legal and general expenses and expect to fight the filthy practice of vaccination to a finish. There were over 2,000 children out of school for a week and one day, all being allowed to return this morning excepting my own boy, who will have to await the settlement of the case in the courts."

Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Fight in Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., is also to have a lively vaccination fight. Drs. Blanch Baldy, Jas. B. Baldy and William Snell have interested themselves in the situation and at a meeting in the offices of Drs. Baldy, the "Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society of Tacoma" was organized with Attorney E. L. Culver as president. An effort will be made to secure postponement of summary action in the enforcement of the compulsory vaccination law until test cases can be decided.

Dropped in the Prosperity Parade

"I have had a phenomenal business here in Anderson this summer. I cannot understand it myself considering the times."—F. W. Hanna, D. O., Anderson, Ind.

"I have done the biggest year's work this year of any since I came in the field."—H. W. Glascock, D. O., Raleigh, N. C.

"My business is very good, about all I can handle. It has been good ever since I located here two years and a half ago."—Fred L. Montgomery, D. O., Puyallup, Wash.

"I am enjoying all the practice I can take care of and not break down, in fact I sometimes think I will have to take a year off, soon."—Frederic W. Sherburne, D. O., Boston, Mass.

"From next to nothing we have developed a flourishing practice here in two years. From the proceeds of our practice we have built a modern home, electric lighted and second to none in the city."—Dr. Homer D. Bowers, Newberg Oregon.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago

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

RALPH ARNOLD, Assistant Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Entered as second-class matter April 7, 1903, at the Post-office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. XV. FEBRUARY, 1909. NO. 2.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"Hew to the line, let chijs fall where they will"

DR. JENNINGS DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

We are glad to say that Dr. C. H. Jennings of Grand Rapids, Mich., disclaims all responsibility for the advertisement recently printed in a Grand Rapids newspaper making him offer a reward of \$100 for any case of headache that he is not able to cure by two months of treatment. Our readers will recall that we criticised the doctor severely for this unprofessional and foolish thing. Upon receiving "The O. P." Dr. Jennings hastened to inform us that this article was written by an enthusiastic patient of his, a newspaper man in his city, who in his superabundant enthusiasm for osteopathy undertook to make Dr. Jennings suddenly famous and succor all ailing mankind without consulting him about it. The doctor says he was even absent from the city when this boomerang boost took place.

Of course the Grand Rapids public will not understand this, and the damage has been done to the good name of osteopathy, just the same; but we are exceedingly glad that Dr. Jennings disclaims responsibility for the incident and expresses his own deep chagrin and regret over the occurrence.

The claim was just what one might expect from an enthusiastic layman who does not appreciate the limitations of science and human endeavor, and we have no doubt that the situation came about as Dr. Jennings reported it.

Our practitioners cannot be too careful about this sort of thing, and where they have newspaper friends who are willing "to boost osteopathy," they should tell them in advance to let the doctor supervise these well-meant efforts so as to prevent such troubles.

BAD WORK IN WICHITA.

In this same connection we regret to see flaring display advertisements in a Wichita, Kansas, newspaper of the current month which is being put out by Doctors Shoemaker and Blanchard, advertising under the name of the Wichita Osteopathic Institute. This form of advertising is always a grievous mistake and the men who do it must realize all the rest of their days that they have been traitors to their profession and to the cause of Andrew Taylor Still. Is that cause worth while? Beyond doubt the worst knockers and enemies osteopathy has are the men who are guilty of these practices committed in cold blood in osteopathy's name. No wonder that the great majority of people have such hazy ideas about our science and practice and think

to such a degree that osteopaths are not real physicians in the broadest sense of the term.

How can the profession purge itself of these shames, and prevail upon the erring ones to cease their matricidal methods?

HOW THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION LENDS ITSELF TO SLANDER.

We recommend those osteopaths who doubt the need of constant and steady osteopathic printed propaganda to establish the truth about osteopathy in the public mind to read an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, published at Chicago, December 19th, 1908, entitled "Osteopathic versus Drug Treatment." This article is by M. Clayton Thrush, M. D., of Philadelphia, and was read in the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the American Medical Association meeting in Chicago last June. It covers eleven columns of this journal and its length prevents us reprinting it, as we would like to do.

This article purports to give a fair historic and scientific review of the osteopathic practice and its opinions but its "facts" are taken entirely from little pamphlets put out by several practitioners. (An argument to use only the best field literature!) It sneers at osteopathic education and attainments and is full of such references as this: "Doctor (never received M. D.) O. J. Snyder, president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association," etc. It refers to osteopathy as a "cult or sect." The spirit of this article throughout is to sneer at and misrepresent osteopathy at every turn.

Now, after reading this kind of "authoritative information" which emanates from no less a source than the American Medical Association, if any osteopath can be found who tries to believe that the M. D.'s do not openly insult osteopathy, in public and private, officially and individually, in-season and out of season, whenever they have the chance, we refer him to the signs of the times and ask him to relocate or readjust his observatory.

Dr. F. E. Moore has spoken words of wisdom recently in his article "Read—Think—Act."

Dr. Frank E. Heine is also talking wisdom on the same subject.

Dr. Hildreth has a good article and a warning in this issue, also relating to this very subject.

The net results, as they occur to me, is that we should continue our fight for independent osteopathic boards in every state and territory of this union and also increase the circulation of correct authoritative and truthful field literature for the further education of our patients and the general public. There is an organized propaganda to debase and slander osteopathy, sanctioned by the A. M. A., and nothing but utilizing our utmost resources can stem this tide and keep the public properly informed about osteopathic therapeutics.

The Ever-Present Necessity of Educating the People.

THE experience of progressive practitioners like Dr. Hardin of Atlanta, given on another page this month, should be both guidance and inspiration to many of our practitioners who have not been progressive and who have not done their part to disseminate reliable information about osteopathic practice.

No wonder that many of our practitioners find it hard to pay board and office rent, let alone enjoy a modest share of the luxuries of life and that they must relinquish all thought of getting ahead financially, considering the fact that many of them, year in and year out, never turn a hand over and never invest a

penny to educate the people of their community about osteopathy. Many do nothing to neutralize the false impressions that are purposely circulated by the competitors of osteopathy.

How on earth can men and women who share this common fate of being misunderstood and who are so persistently maligned and who well realize this situation—who know that the people at large view their practice as simply "rubbing" and not on a par with other medical schools—how these D. O.'s can sit calmly by and never do a thing to spread the truth and share the benefit of a correct understanding, is beyond me to fathom. Why do they do it? Are they deluded by false pride?

It is true in their case, as Scripture puts it, that they reap what they sow, and sowing nothing in the way of educational literature, they reap little or nothing in the way of the rewards that a conscientious exponent of our profession is entitled to expect and receive where his practice comes to be fairly well understood.

We commend the experience and advice of Dr. Hardin of Atlanta to any osteopath who needs more practice and who has as yet not utilized the possibilities of a carefully written, truthfully put, conservative and simple educational campaign, such as any twelve numbers of "Osteopathic Health" in series constitute.

Osteopathic field literature is not a luxury; it is a necessity; it is made so by vigorous misrepresentation and misunderstanding; and it will remain a necessity just as long as the people continue to misunderstand osteopathy, just as long as our friends, the M. D.'s, continue to preach and publish, in season and out of season, that osteopathy is "rubbing," "a very limited practice," "just what the medical men have been practicing all along, when needed," "hard on delicate constitutions," "a form of treatment administered to patients who are stripped," "a fake," "the same as Christian Science," and other misrepresentations and falsehoods that are all so damaging to the financial interests of our people.

Good field literature is the best way to neutralize these errors and it is the duty of every osteopath in practice to use good literature of some sort all the year around. If the literature that we publish doesn't suit you, then use somebody else's. There are several available magazines that are good, and it is the solemn duty of every active practitioner in our ranks to use 100 or more a month of one of them.

Whatever seeks to curtail the extended circulation of this best form of office and field literature is a body blow at osteopathy, and coming in whatever guise it may—either as indifference to the best interests of osteopathy, or a struckling to the medical profession, fearing to displease its practitioners by continuing to tell the plain truth about osteopathy, or as open hostility to osteopathic field literature—whichever form this opposition takes, it amounts to one and the same thing in the end—it is a body blow delivered at the heart of osteopathic progress. It is an effort to stay osteopathic growth and prevalence.

Our practitioners can well afford to give this problem their serious consideration and all should join hands in the use of one or another of osteopathy's successful educational magazines.

To all who realize the wisdom of this advice and are not as yet aligned with any publishers, the editor extends an invitation to use *Osteopathic Health* and he invites correspondence, seeking to ascertain the merits of this pioneer patient-educator of the profession.

"Let there be light!"

Rastus—"Ah done proposed to Liza Coon erbout a yeah 'fore yo' married her." Mose—"Am dat so?" Rastus—"Yassah; an' Ah had mah rabbit's foot on mah pusson at de time, but she done turned me down." Mose (sighing) "Yo' all shore wuz lucky in havin' dat rabbit foot wid yo'."

Dr. G. M. Smith Carved a Specialty Practice Out of Rheumatism

DR. GEORGE MILTON SMITH, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., the new president of the Michigan State Board of Examination and Registration, is a pioneer who has won success and recognition by consistent adherence to his determination to specialize in certain obstinate diseases. At the outset he decided to study rheumatism and, as he says, he is "still studying," but his success in the treatment of this disease as well as cases of paralysis and nervous exhaustion—which have made up a great share of his practice—indicate that he has not studied in vain. His patients have come to him from all over the United States and in fact foreign countries.

Dr. Smith early saw opportunity at Mt. Clemens for both osteopathy and himself. He took a chance at carving out a narrow field for his efforts but he "made good." He has made himself a factor at the springs and placed osteopathy in high regard. But in one sense his opportunity has been peculiar, many sick people and chronic rheumatic invalids visit Mt. Clemens, attracted by its medicinal springs. This appealed to the D. O. as an ideal place to apply osteopathic therapeutics to these cases. First, the cases were there to be treated and second, they were usually discouraged and ready to try a new system. The net result has been that hundreds have come to hold an enhanced appreciation of osteopathy and go away sounding its praises. In fact, whereas at one time patients came to Mt. Clemens solely for the baths, now, we are told, many come on the recommendation of friends of osteopathy to get the benefit of osteopathic treatment combined with the baths. Thus it has fallen to Dr. Smith's lot to be instrumental in extending the general appreciation of osteopathy by demonstrating its efficiency to many people of note and influence. Among some of the well known people who have received treatment from him and who are avowed osteopathic boosters, are: Augustus Thomas, of New York, the playwright; William C. A. Gans, New York state comptroller and ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, of Boston; Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco. Patients have come to Dr. Smith from Paris, London, Berlin, Glasgow, Rio de Janeiro and other distant cities. No doubt some of these people have become missionaries to carry the story of osteopathy to distant lands, and this may help to pave the way for the reception of our science in these distant countries.

Dr. Smith was born in St. Paul, Minn., in 1862. It's the old story—how he came to be an osteopath. He followed a commercial vocation until an attack of jaundice laid him up. Old school doctors tinkered with him and finally gave him up as hopeless. Then osteopathy rescued him. Dr. F. A. Clarke, now of Portland, Maine, took hold of the case and succeeded in restoring the patient to health. (Do you remember the case, Doctor Clarke?)

This experience both surprised and gratified the sick man. He became enthusiastic over the future of the new science and, being strong of purpose and character, decided he wanted an active part in helping to fight the early battles of the cause of drugless healing.

He entered the Northern Institute of Osteopathy and graduated in 1899. After practicing a short time in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Dr. Smith felt a desire to be among those upholding the D. O. banner in the East, which was then almost virgin territory for osteopathy, and in 1900 set out to find a suitable location. On his way he stopped at Mt. Clemens for a rest, and was impressed with the quality of the mineral springs there and the

beneficial effects of the baths. It seemed to him that, combined with scientific and rational osteopathic treatment, these waters presented great possibilities for the cure of obstinate cases of disease, especially rheumatism.

He made up his mind to stay a year and specialize in that disease. The year's practice confirmed his first impression of the possibilities of the proposition and so he staid on. The years have slipped by, each bringing added friends, reputation and clientele—just as they should—until today, and largely as the result of his skillful and conscientious work, the value of osteopathy has received full recognition at Mt. Clemens Springs, practically displacing such forms of mechano-therapeutics as massage and electricity and winning the recommendation and indorsement of some of the prominent homeopaths and allopaths.

To accommodate his patients more conveniently, Dr. Smith is now erecting a building designed for his use. It will be of brick and stone construction, and have eight rooms, all on the ground floor, divided into five treatment rooms, consultation office, secretary's office and reception room. It will be equipped with latest ideas for comfort and convenience and with every facility for prompt service.

Building these modern and commodious offices is indicative of the substantial financial success which Dr. Smith enjoys, as well as social respect and honor—the reward that awaits the intelligent osteopath who works hard, sticks to study and pushes his profession to the front by dignified promotion.

Dr. Smith keeps in touch with his fellow practitioners by membership in his state association and also in the Minnesota State Association. The fact that his busiest season always comes at the time the National A. O. A. conventions meet has prevented him from being an attendant at these gatherings, but his selection as president of the state board is an evidence that his work for osteopathy is appreciated by his fellow practitioners in Michigan.

Eleventh Hour Medical Bill Sprung in New Hampshire Would Force D.O.'s Out.

AT last the legislative kettle is boiling in New Hampshire. On the last day for introducing bills in the present legislature the M. Ds. presented a bill which, if passed in its present form, will either drive us out of the state or compel osteopaths to treat their patients under the direction of an M. D.

Rumors of the coming of this bill had reached us some time ago, so Dr. John McC. Gove, of Concord, was watching the situation closely and he immediately got in consultation with Drs. Willard D. Emery of Manchester and Charles W. Hills of Dover and drew up a bill providing for an independent board of osteopathic examination and registration to consist of three members to be appointed by the governor.

The medical bill was referred to the committee on public health, which consists of several M. Ds. As the time for introducing bills in the house has passed, our only hope is to get our bill in through one of the committees and we are attempting to do so through the same committee on the plea that the medical bill makes our bill necessary.—L. Lynn Cutler, D. O., Berlin, N. H.

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**Dr. Williams Says
This Is Time for Work
—Let Future Historians
Award Honors.**

I READ *The O. P.*, or much of it, each month to learn the professional "shop talk," and have been very much entertained and considerably amused at the new controversy going on in its columns as to "Who Was the Father of the Research Movement?" "Research" is the slogan of the profession today, and rightly so, and immediately the old question of "Who is to get the honor?" which seems to be a chronic complaint in the profession, begins to start bees buzzing in various brains and bonnets. Having had nothing whatever to do with it, I can "butt in" without fear or favor.

The controversy starts most insidiously when "A friend" rushes into print and claims the honor for "The Original Pioneer" and boosts his efforts with laudable admiration of his ability. The fight is on and it wages merrily, and we hear from "Truth Teller," who contends with much feeling that "Original Pioneer" was only an "Also Ran," and that the idea was the private product of the fertile brain of his esteemed friend and colleague, "J. M. T. Head," and that to him alone belongs the credit of the grand movement which is to place the science of osteopathy on the lofty scientific plane where it belongs.

Suddenly with a cry from the house top, "Cock Sparrow," with feathers puffed up like a pouter pigeon, swoops into the middle of the conclave of "The wise old owls," and in response to the query as to—
"Who killed Cock Robin?"
"I," said the sparrow; "with my bow and arrow, I killed Cock Robin."

The scrap becomes general and "Hitum High," with his silk hat and diamond stud, and the assurance of an insurance company president, long immune from punishment for his crimes against the widows and orphans, steps to the fore and in a pompous, deep bass voice announces: "Gentlemen, in order to settle this controversy, once for all, I wish, in all modesty and without any desire to de-

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Dr. Smith's Lectures

Dr. B. F. Still writes as follows four days after a lecture delivered at Elizabeth, N. J.

"*** If it impressed this man who is a scholar and man of affairs it should impress all who were present, and as a substantial echo of the entertainment I have already enrolled five new patients and hear of several more who are expecting to come. A medical trained nurse who was present at the meeting told me to-day that she had induced two prospective patients to come for examination this week, and she herself is considering entering the A. S. O. next September."

For Press and other opinions address

**DR. WILLIAM SMITH
KIRKSVILLE, MO.**

tract from the able assistance rendered me by the gentlemen you have already heard, to inform you that it was I, 'Hitum High,' who evolved this wonderful idea from my massive brain, and with my characteristic liberality wish to make a present of it to the profession at large. In recognition of my great benefaction you may present me with a leather medal inscribed with the seal of the A. O. A. It is enough. The last word is said."

Now in the language of that philosopher and great student of human nature, Chimmie Fadden, I would fain express my sentiments, "What t'ell, boys—what t'ell?"

To a disinterested observer this waste of "south wind" about, "Who was the father of the A. O. A.?" "Who are the charter members of the Osteopathic Hall of Fame?" "Who are eligible to the 'All-American team of osteopathic celebrities for 1908?" and "Who was the father of the research movement?" looks very much like a free-for-all grab bag for laurel wreaths in the hall of fame.

How about putting these classics away on the shelf and consigning thereto all other incipient "ego" booms as soon as they appear, to keep company with those celebrated classics entitled, "Who stole Charlie Ross?" and "Who hit Billie Patterson?"

This research movement is not a balloon requiring hot air for motive power, but it is a freighter, heavily laden with theories traveling through a new country, bound for the land of proven facts. Its road is not a boulevard, but is full of ruts and mires, and nothing but "push," plus, is going to make it go, and only the dynamometer gauge is going to show who puts in the work, and when all is said and done the profession and the public won't need a self-recording apparatus to know who have been the wheel horses on the road.

Cut out the pyrotechnics, boys, and *push!* With best wishes for your prosperity for the new year. I remain, Brother Bunting, fraternally, *Ralph H. Williams, D. O., Rochester, N. Y.*

In D. O. Land

Ho! Now for the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association Meeting.

EVERY one should begin to prepare for a three days' osteopathic feast again at Kirksville. The Mississippi Valley Association meets with the Missouri State Association at Kirksville, Mo., Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 27, 28 and 29, 1909. This meeting has every promise of being a grand success. Already the program committee of both associations are hard at work, and they have the promise of some of the best and most prominent osteopaths of the country for their program. The State and M. V. O. A. will divide time. We are promised splendid clinics at the hospital, and many other features that should make this a remarkable meeting. Those who were there last August to the A. O. A. meeting know the value of these conventions, and those who were not there should sure attend this one, so centrally located, and thus get in line to help do the work so essential to osteopathic growth and development at this time. All osteopaths of the great Mississippi Valley are invited to attend and all others will be welcome and be with us at another great Kirksville gathering. "Pap" will be there, and his kindly welcome to all his children is well worth the price of the trip. Besides everything possible will be done to make the program second to none ever presented at any osteopathic convention in the U. S. Remember the date, and let our watchword be once more "On to Kirksville." We are coming, Father Andrew, many hundreds strong—coming to greet you and to again drink from the fount of life, the original spring from which we are all now enjoying the fruits so much. Look out for our program announcements.—A. G. Hildreth, D. O., President M. V. O. A.; Mary E. Noyes, D. O., Secretary M. V. O. A.

A. S. O. Commencement.

The graduating exercises of the famous "Skidoo Class" of the A. S. O. occurred during

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Students from every part of the United States and from foreign countries, seek the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Next class matriculates September 14, 1909.

Write to the Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

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the week of January 17-23. On January 17, Rev. Templeton preached the doctorate sermon at the First Presbyterian Church. In lieu of class day most of the members wrote on the Missouri state board examination. This class entered the A. S. O. with twenty-three members and with the changes that must inevitably occur, graduated the same number. They waited accordingly until the 23rd, to hold their exercises which commenced promptly at twenty-three minutes past ten.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Everly, after which Dr. C. E. Still said "We meet here to graduate to-day the famous twenty-three class, the only one of its kind in captivity, which graduated with exactly the same number present as at the beginning. It reminds me of a story of the young man whose bride told him he should be a model husband and he found that meant a good imitation of the real article, so this class is a good imitation of our ordinary big classes, but they have learned osteopathy and since they know it I know they will achieve success.—Journal of Osteopathy.

The class address was delivered by Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, who took as his subject "Hospitality." Dr. A. I. Still gave the class a characteristic talk.

Those receiving the degrees were: Ammerman, Margaret, Appleby, Anne; Carson, Henry; Christy, Belle; Conover, R. H.; Coryell, R. S.; Davis, Anna L.; Fleming, F. B.; Gallagher, Dollie; Kinzie, J. W.; Lumley, Leila; Lyman, Elva; Powell, E. S.; Smith, Julia L.; Smith, W. E.; Sowers, H. F.; Spohr, C. D.; Stoddard, Katharine; Tittsworth, Eliza A.; Tittsworth, R. F.; Walker, C. N.; Wolf, J. M., M. D.; Woolson, Clement.

A New Disease.

The doctor (to patient, who is married to a wife who is wealthy, but about twice his age and the possessor of a temper that makes his life unbearable)—You know, my dear sir, you're suffering from a very peculiar disease, "matrimonial dyspepsia." Your wife's too rich—she doesn't agree with you.—The Sketch.

Legislative Fight On In Colorado.

Osteopathic physicians of this city will take an active part in attempting to defeat the bill recently introduced in the general assembly of Colorado seeking to put the members of their craft out of business in the state. The Denver County Medical Society is said to be back of the measure that seeks to make illegal the practice of osteopathy.—Colorado Springs (Col.) Telegraph.

Pacific College Graduates Class.

Commencement exercises for the 1909 class of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, were held February 4th at the Woman's Club House, 940 Figueroa street. Degrees were conferred upon: Olive J. Austin, Caroline V. Comstock, D. O., Charles F. Fingerle, Mary E. Giles, Etha B. Hemphill, John C. Richey, Lorenzo A. Rockwell, Warren R. Shillings, and Dale W. Thurston.

The following program was carried out: March, Miss Tillie Burns; Music, P. C. O. Quartette; Prayer, Rev. W. W. Logan, D. D.; Address, Mr. C. B. Boothe, President of the California Association for the Study of the Prevention of Tuberculosis; Solo, Mrs. Fred R. Dorn; Address to the Class, Dr. Carle H. Phinney; Presentation of Class for Degrees, Dr. Clement A. Whiting; Conferring of Degrees, Dr. John O. Hunt; Presentation of Flowers; Music, P. C. O. Quartette.

Commencement Exercises at Los Angeles.

The senior class of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy held their commencement exercises January 28th. There were fifteen graduates and an interesting program was carried out, Dr. Harry W. Forbes being the principle speaker.

The graduates were: Emma C. Abplanalp, E. Mabel Andrews, James E. Biby, Glen H. Copeland, Alsa R. Elder, Raymond C. Ghostley, Ferd Goodfellow, Walter S. Kingsbury, William F. McConnell, James A. McNamara, Albert P. Monatt, Victoria A. Nash, Elmer L. Smythe, Sylph Sturgeon, Laertes T. White.

Organize Chapter of Iota Tau Sigma.

Osteopathic physicians of this city and surrounding towns have formed a college fraternity to be known as the Delta Chapter of the Iota Tau Sigma Fraternity. The organizers of the chapter are: Drs. William S. Nicholl, Robert E. Switzer, Vane Sigler and Thomas H. Nicholl, of Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Carey, of Easton, and Dr. L. K. Tuttle of New York.

The fraternity will qualify for membership in the National Association of College Fraternities.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Ledger.

Third District I. O. A. Meeting.

The Seventh Bi-Monthly Meeting of the Third District Illinois Osteopathic Association was held at residence of Dr. Ada Chapman, Galesburg, Wednesday, February 3. The program included: "The Needs of the Profession," Dr. H. P. Ellis, Canton; "Enuresis," Dr. Etta O. Chambers, Geneseo; "Diabetes Mellitus," Dr. B. J. Albright, Kewanee; "Influenza," Dr. Fred B.

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Six Graduates at Central College.

A class of six was graduated from the Central College of Osteopathy, Kansas City, January 21st. Dr. J. W. Hofsess, president of the school conferred the degree of "D. O." upon Louis S. Adams, Greenwood, Mo.; S. J. Tilden Bartlett, Lone Jack, Mo.; Harry H. Bennett, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Thomas H. Glover, Cambridge, Kas.; Thomas H. McKenzie, La Crosse, Wash., and John Venters, Lincoln, Neb.

Success of the Blind in Osteopathy.

J. W. Machlin, the blind student at Still College, Des Moines, who will graduate next Spring, will not be the only blind osteopath, as was stated of him. Among the blind D. O.'s in practice are: Dr. C. H. Collier, Clarinda, Ia.; Dr. F. P. Beslin, Aberdeen, S. D.; Dr. J. C. Herman, Magnetic Springs, Ohio; Dr. R. W. Bowling, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. J. R. Shike, Earlham, Ia.; Dr. Jno. K. Shuster, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Fred B. Teter, Davenport, Wash.; Dr. C. A. W. Howland, Boston, Mass.

Considered Him A Tough Subject.

The country doctor, after examining his patient, a ruddy, fat farmer, decided that leeches properly applied, would benefit the old man, so he told the much perturbed wife what to do. Upon his return a day or two later he was surprised to find the patient much thinner, his face expressing much uneasiness, when he asked the housewife how the leeches had acted, she hastened to reply.
"Well, I thought them little leeches wouldn't do him much good so I put a couple of ferrets at him."

Dr. G. A. Gamble Says Newspaper Reports Were Misleading.

Dr. G. A. Gamble, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has had some, to him, very unpleasant newspaper publicity lately in connection with his divorce proceedings. He thinks the profession has gained a wrong impression. In an open letter to the Journal of Osteopathy he says: "I object to the statement in the Journal which says 'Dr. G. A. Gamble is in hard luck'. I consider I am the luckiest man in Utah. I have been blessed and prospered more during the past year than ever before in my life. I was a victim to a blackmailing scheme, with five thousand dollars at the bottom of it, but it flattened out and I hope all parties are as well satisfied as I am. I trust your readers will take those misleading newspaper reports with a grain of salt."

Another Victim of "Martin," Alias "Sterling."

Dr. Warren B. Mitchell, of Newark, N. J., advises us that the bogus subscription agent calling himself sometimes "Martin" and sometimes "Sterling," worked his game on him a short time ago. Osteopaths should be on the look out for this man. He offers liberal premium inducements, one being the "Red Dwarf" ink pencil. If he shows up in your neighborhood, notify the Cosmopolitan Magazine; they are anxious to get hold of him.

Osteopathic Athletic Association Gives Dance.

The annual dance of the Athletic Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, Cambridge, was held January 21st at the Newtowne Club Hall, North Cambridge. The matrons were Mrs. William E. Harris, Dr. Grace B. Taplin, Mrs. John H. Smith and Mrs. Nell C. Cutler. The committee consisted of Thomas A. Wiswell, '09, president of the association. Reading; C. Vernon Paterson, '09, Hopedale; Clyde R. Cowan, '10, vice-president, Bakersfield, Vt.; J. B. McKee Arthur, '10, New York; S. A. Cook, '11, secretary-treasurer; R. D. Head, '11.—Boston (Mass.) Herald.

New Members on Michigan State Board.

New appointments to the Michigan State Board of Registration have recently been announced. Dr. Glenn Hicks, of Jackson, succeeds Dr. F. H. Williams, of Lansing. Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Hastings, in April takes Dr. S. R. Landes' place. Dr. Edythe Ashmore, of Detroit, will be secretary and treasurer of the new board.

Field of Osteopathy Unlimited.

A week ago we purchased twelve Wyandottes (white)—Wednesday we had a Texas Norther—Thursday morning when I let the chickens out of the house I noticed that one of the hens had limber neck. Water was running from her mouth and the neck was stretched full length and head down. I picked her up and gave her a general osteopathic treatment. In five minutes she was going with the bunch and there has been no return of the trouble. I write this that you may publish the letter if you choose, but I don't care to have my name published because my friends would think I am seeking notoriety. I am not an osteopath, but I have been treated by them so often, and I have in a general way relieved men and beasts, gratuitously, so often that I feel that your paper might help the poultry profession if this fact is not known to them already. I took the chick in my right arm and hand and

Our Special "Stock Number" Offer Holds Good Until March 15

¶ We have some "stock numbers" that we will close out quickly. They represent too much capital tied up and unavailable. They are the best of campaign material and have all been used with marked success in osteopathic promotion.

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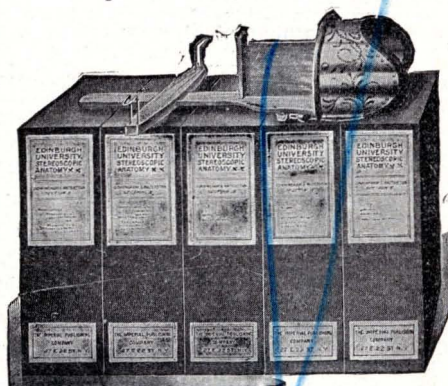
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manipulated downward with my left hand, using the thumb and first finger, beginning at the mouth. Then I worked the neck and back of the neck to body. Then the breast and back to the "pope's nose." Don't rub, but manipulate, and very gently. If this strikes you just right the chicken world will cluck your welcome.—American Poultry Advocate.

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., sends in the above clipping. Truly the universal truth of osteopathy is sinking into the popular mind.

North Dakota D. O.'s Want Examination Clause.

The osteopaths of the state want to be placed upon a basis similar to that of the medical profession in the state, in that they may have a board of examiners and regulate the practice of osteopathy. The present law grants osteopaths the right to practice upon the holding of a diploma from a regular school of osteopathy. To this the osteopaths in the state desire to add an examination, further to regulate the practice of their profession.—Bismark (N. D.) Tribune.

Meeting of Boston Women's Osteopathic Club.

At the January meeting of the Women's Osteopathic Club of Boston, held at the office of Dr. Helen G. Sheehan, 687 Boylston street, Friday evening, the 15th, a most enjoyable and instructive evening was passed. The chief topic of discussion was the Liver. Dr. Sheehan opened the meeting with a paper on the anatomy and physiology of the liver, and Dr. K. G. Tallant gave a pathological study of the organ.

Plan to Fight Osteopaths.

Millville, N. J.—Representatives of the Cumberland County Medical Society will attend the New Jersey Legislature this year and make a strong fight to prevent osteopaths from being recognized the same as allopaths or homoeopaths.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Telegraph.

Wouldn't Take Doctor's Word For It.

Old Smith, the village bricklayer, had been called upon to repair the little church, and on the second day, when Mary Ann, his wife, took his dinner, she found her husband lying on the ground in an unconscious condition.

She immediately brought the doctor, who, after a short examination, pronounced her husband to be dead.

To the doctor's surprise, however, the old brickie recovered consciousness and managed to whisper:

"Don't fret, old woman; I'm not dead yet."
"Hold thy lying, contrary tongue," admonished Mary Ann; "the doctor knows best."

Then, turning to the doctor with an apologetic air:

"He'd contradict the devil himself, doctor."

Lecture System Finds Favor.

The lecture method of spreading osteopathy and educating the public seems to have scored a success in Dr. Smith's recent tour. The method is dignified and effective, and gives the sort of advertising that can correct mistakes as well as establish facts—the value of which in the present day of the history of osteopathy is great. The real significance of Dr. Smith's lectures is in the method of advancing, under the guidance of the state associations.—E. E. Tucker, D. O., Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. J. B. Albright Sued by State Board of Health.

Dr. J. B. Albright, of this city (Kewanee, Ill.), has been summoned to answer the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the State Board of Health, as plaintiff in the plea of debt. The suit has been filed for the February term of the circuit court. Four counts are brought against the defendant upon which \$1,000 each was demanded. The sums being refused, action was taken and the declaration was filed with the court.

The first count is, in part, that the defendant practiced medicine or surgery or treated the human ailments of one Daisy McGregor contrary to the statutes. The second count is that he practiced surgery and performed a surgical operation without a license. The third count states: "That said defendant advertised himself on the doors and windows of his office and in the Daily Star-Courier as a doctor, without a license from the State Board of Health. The fourth count holds that he administered certain drugs and medicines to Daisy McGregor and held himself out as a doctor without a certificate from the State Board of Health.—Kewanee (Ill.) Star-Courier.

Dr. Albright's Statement.

In response to the above item Dr. Albright made a brief statement of facts, from which we quote: "In the first place I will state that I am a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, located in Kirksville, Missouri, and that I have in my office a license issued to me by the State Board of Health of Illinois, giving me the right to practice Osteopathy. Some party or parties, whose names are to me unknown, have seen fit to prefer charges against me setting forth that I have no right to practice my profession, nor to call or advertise myself as Doctor or Physician. * * * In the charges preferred against me a specific case was mentioned and I wish to frankly state that the case referred to was treated by me strictly

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FROM WHENCE COMETH MIND?
WHAT IS MIND TO BODY?
WHAT IS BODY TO MIND?
WHAT IS NERVE FORCE?
YOUR VITAL BANK ACCOUNT
HAVE YOU OVERDRAWN IT?
HOW CAN YOU REPLETE IT?
HOW CAN YOU MAINTAIN IT?
WHAT DEPENDS UPON IT?
TO KNOW THYSELF SPELLS WEALTH!

MAN IS DISEASED IN LIKE MANNER. PRESSURE ON A NERVE (THE ULNAR NERVE OR "FUNNY BONE" FOR EXAMPLE) WILL DEPRESS THE "HUMAN DYNAMO" (THE BRAIN) BY UNCON- TROLLED THOUGHT, AND THE ENTIRE BODY WILL BE DIS-EASED. MIND IS THE ENGI- NEER

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within the bounds and restrictions of my profession."

Dr. McKenzie's Rumpus Fizzles Out.

The expected row among osteopaths at the meeting of the State Board of Osteopathy here (Kansas City) did not materialize. Dr. A. L. McKenzie said he expected an effort would be made to oust him from the board and that he was prepared to resist by bringing charges against other osteopaths in the state. The meeting, however, did not develop any fight on Dr. McKenzie. "It wasn't exactly harmonious," he said last night, "but no charges were brought on either side. Probably the whole matter will be dropped."—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Virginia Osteopaths Elect Officers.

The Virginia Osteopathic Association held their annual meeting January 16th at Lynhaven Hotel, Norfolk, Va. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. D. Willard, Norfolk; vice-president, Dr. Maria B. Walkup, Roanoke; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Margaret Bowen, Richmond. Executive committee—Dr. Chas. Carter, Danville; Dr. S. H. Bright, Norfolk; Dr. E. H. Shackelford, Richmond; Dr. Chas. R. Shumate, Lynchburg; Dr. Margaret Bowen, Richmond. Legislative committee—Dr. Geo. E. Fout, Richmond; Dr. E. H. Shackelford, Richmond; Dr. Chas. R. Shumate, Lynchburg. Dr. Margaret Bowen was appointed delegate to the A. O. A. convention, Dr. S. H. Bright, alternate. The next meeting will be held the first Saturday in December. Several new members joined the association. Dr. Charles Carter, of Danville, read a paper, "The Best Physician."—Margaret Bowen, D. O., Secty.

Booklet Describing Mt. Clemens.

F. R. Eastman, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., is distributing a booklet fully describing Mt. Clemens Mineral Springs. There is no charge whatever. A request by mail will bring full information and beautiful photographically illustrated book.

Massachusetts Society Working For Legislation.

Harmony was the watchword at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. Not for years has there been such a unanimity of spirit, and the members found no "nigger in the wood-pile." The members are working as a united body for the success of legislation, and it is hoped that the osteopathic bill presented to the legislature will this year become a law.

New Jersey Society Pleased With Results From Dr. Smith's Holiday Lectures.

I want to report a very interesting experiment in regard to legislation which our state society tried here in New Jersey during the Christmas holidays. We had Dr. William Smith come from Kirksville and deliver an address on the "History of Osteopathy," explaining the beginnings and principles of osteopathy in seven or eight towns of the state. All of the clergymen and doctors of each town, as well as members of the state legislature, and other prominent persons politically, were invited by the society; the rest of the audience was secured by the local osteopaths sending invitations to their patients and friends. In each town a good audience was obtained; good in numbers and good in quality. Many of the best people of the state have been informed of osteopathy in this manner who would not have known of it so well probably for a long time. Some twenty-five hundred persons heard his lectures in all, which number ought to have considerable influence in the state. Many politicians came out, and a few doctors. Dr. Smith's lectures were illustrated by stereopticon slides of the old doctor, his life, and the school at Kirksville. He gave a very fair idea of his subject, and the best popular exposition of the principles of osteopathy that I have ever heard. He made his subject so interesting that it held his audience for two hours without difficulty. It remains to be seen how much of the interest aroused in this way will react favorably upon us in Trenton, but we feel very well satisfied with the experiment, and consider it the quickest and most effective way of reaching the people directly that we have ever tried. Dr. Smith can not be too much commended for the preparation of such a convincing lecture.—D. Webb Granberry, D. O., President New Jersey Osteopathic Society.

Boston Society Maintains Clinic.

The Boston Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting Saturday evening, January 16th, with Dr. C. E. Achorn in the chair. Dr. A. W. Rogers made an interesting report on the progress of the clinic being conducted at 5 Oxford Terrace under the auspices of the society. He gave in detail a number of the cases treated, and lesions found, and the progress made in each case. Particular attention is paid to the bony lesion idea, and so far much good has resulted. Only the most thorough osteopathic methods are used or allowed in the clinic. So far the clinic has exceeded fondest expectations of the members and the society, and the ultimate good to be derived from it will go far in teaching the people of Boston and vicinity what genuine osteopathy is.

Picturing the Relation of "Joints" to Disease

Also Showing Why Osteopathy Is Not a Harp with But One String.

WE make a new departure in the March issue of *Osteopathic Health* by introducing pictures to illustrate osteopathic lesions. Several halftones help to illumine our text and make it clear just how the body gets out of mechanical order. We begin at the "foundations of the body," so to speak, the pelvis, and show its weak points anatomically—the tendency of its "joints" to "err" under strain—and the way this causes disease is, we think, made very plain.

This is the first issue of *Osteopathic Health* to be illustrated in its eight years of history, and we trust that the innovation will be well received by our patrons. Its favorable reception will mean the repetition of this feature at stated intervals.

This article (from the pen of the editor) not only explains what is new about osteopathy but it presents it in a somewhat novel way; to-wit: the viewpoint that the beginnings of disease and disability are in the "joints" of the body, that is, disturbances in the relationship of the tissues that make up the "hinges" or unions between the 200 odd bones of the body. This idea of "disturbed joints" is one very easy for the lay reader to grasp. Many will understand that way of putting it who wouldn't understand another phraseology. Purposely technical phrase has been omitted and the talk of plain people substituted.

Our patrons well know how successful *Osteopathic Health* has been in developing just one simple idea at a time in its issues and "driving that idea home." We have always contended that it was better to present a few truths about osteopathy and make them stick strongly in the minds of readers than canvass many points and put each of them forth but dimly.

This March issue follows in our series of brochures which have presented osteopathy successively and luminously from so many new and true aspects.

At one time we show how most diseases are of spinal origin; at another time we develop the thought that they are often due to nerve pressure; again we present disease as an impoverishment of the blood, a pollution of the blood stream; at still other times we show how disease is a failure of nutrition; next, illness is at some stage a stoppage of elimination—a glandular failure; again it means "vital bankruptcy" due to spending nerve force faster than the brain can generate it, due to mind-leaks, nerve-waste, etc. These different views of disease through osteopathic spectacles are all scientific, literally true and accurate. Our literature is, we believe, the only osteopathic promotion service that has paid due regard to these various phases of disease and developed each phase in turn so that the picture was one never to be dimmed in the mind of the lay reader.

In this issue we add still another viewpoint to our already sprightly and variegated mode of presenting osteopathy.

It is a developing of this idea that disease originates in the joints very largely.

Yet you must not jump to conclusions and suppose we are narrow or foolish enough to say that every disease begins as a joint disturbance. No such thing. But the lay man or lay woman who reads this "joint" discussion will come off a stauncher believer in osteopathy.

That is one and the most apparent purpose for having written this brochure. Of itself it is good enough to stand alone. But there is another, and to many D. O.'s it will seem even a deeper purpose.

This easy conversation about "joints" becomes the vehicle for establishing that we

osteopaths are not narrow; that we do not believe or claim that all sorts of diseases are due entirely to one thing; that we do not say there is always a "bony" or even another sort of tissue lesion as the first cause of every possible form of sickness. We establish that our patients get as careful nursing and treatment as those of any school and osteopathic adjustment beside. We definitely cite some of the other different things besides tissue-lesions which cause sickness. It's convincing, too.

Now, many broad-minded and progressive practitioners of osteopathy criticize much of the osteopathic field literature put out as being too narrow, too exclusive, too bigoted. They object to being eternally branded as "harps with just one string." They like the public to understand osteopathy as a broad system of practice, having even more, instead of less, resources than the other schools—which is literally true.

March *Osteopathic Health* is the issue for them.

It is also the issue for all the rest.

Read it—and you will decide it is too good a light bearer not to send out to illumine the dark in your community.

What's your order, Doctor?

Special Prices Create Big Demand for Stock Numbers.

THE profession "took up" our special offer on "stock numbers" in a gratifying manner. The sales have been "bully good." The "Women's Number" is sold out, also the September '08 and the January '09. There are some fine numbers left, but stock on many of them is down low. If you want to "get in" on this really unusual offer you should "get busy" at once. The January "O. P." gives contents of the available numbers. Under the special offer they cost you only \$2.00 a hundred, printed with professional card and delivered in your office. Remember! this price is good only to March 15th.

Will Report Favorably on Osteopathic Bill.

THE judiciary general committee of the senate, after a session that began yesterday afternoon and lasted into the night, decided to report favorably next Monday, when the senate again meets, on a bill creating a state board of osteopathy. The bill provides that the board is to be kept separate and apart from the state medical board. Among the other provisions of the proposed law are the recognition of oste-

opathy and the licensing and examining of practitioners of that school.

A bill similar to the present one was introduced at the last session of the general assembly and passed both houses, only to be vetoed by Governor Stuart.

It is said that Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health, was instrumental in having the governor veto the former bill, but the growth of the number of citizens of the state who are interested in the passage of the present bill will, it is expected, cause considerable pressure to be brought upon the governor and the friends of the bill except that he will this time make it a law.—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) News.

In Our Case There Wasn't Any Culprit.

Referring to the recent criticisms of the A. O. A. in The O. P. and the responses thereto, your experience with your friends, each of whom thought you were after him, reminds me of an incident that occurred at Maryville, Mo. (where I once lived).

A local paper stated that a clerk had been caught tapping the till of his employer.

The next day the same paper said: "Since our report yesterday that a clerk had been caught tapping the till of his employer, each of seventeen clerks has called to ascertain if he was the clerk referred to."—Dr. S. S. Still, D. O.

Personal.

Dr. W. W. Caswell of 755 Boylston street, Boston, is taking work at Tuft's Medical School.

Dr. Glen C. Hicks of Jackson has been appointed a member of the Michigan State Board of Registration.

Dr. J. C. Goddell has returned to Covina, Cal., after a short stay in Escondido, where he was associated with Dr. Ernest A. Plant.

Dr. Maud M. Goodwin of The Ikley, 176 Huntington avenue, Boston, is taking a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Warren B. Mack of Boston, Mass., successfully passed the November examination of the State Board of Registration in Medicine.

Dr. Eloise F. Jacobs has opened an office at Lynn, Mass., in the suite formerly occupied by Dr. MacCallum, who has removed to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Carl P. McConnell of Chicago will give a scientific lecture before the members of the Boston Osteopathic Society Wednesday, February 17th.

Dr. Agnes Fraser, whose main office is at Methuen, Mass., has located a branch office at 105 Winter street, Haverhill, where she is on Mondays and Fridays.

Dr. J. Birdsall Banker of 112 West 72d street, New York, has added to his offices and now has five treating rooms. He has a very attractive suite of rooms.

Dr. Alice Lynch, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 1909, has taken charge of the practice of Dr. Mary L. Sims, at Union, S. C. Dr. Sims will remain at Columbia.

Dr. Warren A. Rodman, professor of psychology at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, delivered a lecture on "The New Psychology," before the New Century Club of Boston, January 19th.

How "Bad" Mechanism in our "Joints" Make Sickness

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIVE HALFTONES

is the offering of the editor of *Osteopathic Health* for the forthcoming March issue. It is a simply written brochure, talking to the plain people so they can understand what osteopathy is driving at. ¶ It is not merely an explanation of bony lesions—although it explains them admirably in picture. It will make the public take notice that osteopathy is essentially a broad-minded practice. It distinctly states that osteopathy recognizes and deals with all other disease causes which science recognizes in addition to physical lesions. ¶ If you are such a strict lesionist that you don't believe that anything but a "bony" slip ever produces disease, you will want this number because it shows the "lesion" idea lucidly on paper. ¶ If you are such a liberal diagnostician that you recognize and deal with all classes of disease causes and practice osteopathy conscientiously without often finding actual "bony" lesions—still will you want this issue, for your position is presented ably. ¶ Every D. O. must read this March issue of *Osteopathic Health* to see for himself just how pleasingly it states his position. ¶ This number embodies the suggestions of many osteopathic practitioners who accepted the editor's invitation to write him just what they thought ought to be embodied in our explanatory literature.

¶ Place your order early and avoid the RUSH. There will be a RUSH for it is already on! Our January issue is all gone, and scarcely a dozen orders of our February issue (The Osteopathic Catechism) remain on our shelves. They will hardly last until the new March issue is out. (We have some "Catechisms" in the old form, however.) This quick sale of these record breaking January and February issues speaks volumes for the approval and enthusiastic appreciation of *Osteopathic Health's* new size and make-up. It is being generally commended both by practitioners and patients.

What will your order be for this March issue?

The Osteopathic Publishing Company, Henry Stanhope Bunting, 171 Washington St., Chicago
D. O., Editor

Dr. M. E. Church of Calgary, Canada, has just returned from a trip East, where he brought his sister through a case simulating appendicitis and also attended several cases of measles in the family.

Dr. J. H. Jefferson of Mount Ayr, Iowa, recently had to undergo an operation at Des Moines. He is now attending to practice again and by exercising care expects to catch up and keep up with his work.

Dr. James Decker of Stafford, Kans., is delivering a course of lectures on the "Spinal Column" before the High school students and teachers of the city. The lectures were in response to an invitation from the superintendent of schools.

Dr. Frank G. and Eva Mains Carlow of Medford, Ore., have taken offices in the new Mission block, a fine building recently completed. It is strictly modern, the offices being steam heated, electric lighted and supplied with hot and cold water.

At the fourth popular lecture under the direction of the Boston Osteopathic Society, held February 6th in Huntington Chambers Hall, Dr. Ellen B. Ligon of New York was the speaker. She talked to women only at an afternoon meeting and on osteopathy in the evening.

Dr. Stanley M. Hunter, of Los Angeles, Cal., is taking P. G. work at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, London, England. Dr. Hunter went over in the famous "Lusitania." He reports the facilities at the institution very fine and opportunities endless. He expects to return in time to take in the A. O. A. convention.

Dr. Edward Albright, of 379 West End avenue, New York, has assumed the practice of Dr. G. Winfield Patten, at 1269 Broadway, near Thirty-second street, and now maintains the two offices, spending three days a week at each. Dr. Patten has returned to Minneapolis, Minn. He was one of the first osteopaths of New York City, nearly ten years ago.

Dr. John M. McNeil of Pagosa Springs, Colo., has had a siege of bad luck. Last August while going to attend a case his team ran away, threw him out, causing severe injury to his back. Just as he was recovering from the effects he was taken ill with pneumonia, which was followed by neuralgia. He is now back at his practice and hopes soon to have it in good shape.

REMOVALS.

Dr. W. S. Smith, from Stamford to Meridian, Texas.

Dr. E. M. Painter, from Powersville to Unionville, Mo.

Dr. Willis M. Stuver, from Brookfield to Marceline, Mo.

Dr. M. E. Taylor, from Newton to Shenandoah, Iowa.

Dr. J. T. Eddy, from 536 to 224 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

Dr. J. A. Meehan, from Bassett, Neb., to Horsefoot, Neb.

Dr. J. E. De Spain, from Lawton, Okla., to Hodgenville, Ky.

Dr. T. L. Holme, from Balckow, Mo., to University Place, Neb.

Dr. Anna Galbreath, from 88 Broadway to 112 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

Dr. L. H. McCartney, from 715 to 604 Harrison Building, Columbus, O.

Dr. A. W. Berrow, from 420½ to 600 Central avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

Dr. Gordon G. Ives, from Los Angeles, Cal., to Reed Hotel, Ogden, Utah.

Dr. R. H. Long, from Richmond Hill, to 309 Shelton avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

Dr. Clarence H. Wall, from 163 to 182 Elmwood avenue, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Nellie M. Pierce, from 15-16 to 3-4 Fletcher-Salmons Block, San Diego, Cal.

Drs. G. Y. Schmelzel and Bertha Turk, from St. Anthony to Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Dr. Helen D. Valens, from Valley Building to 321 Stevens Building, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Ida M. McKone, from Connorsville, Ind., to 26 South Water street, Sharon, Pa.

Dr. K. L. Seaman, from Huntington to 221 West Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. F. J. Eimert, from Miles City, Mont., to 2069 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Isabelle Austin, from 15-16 to 3-4 Fletcher-Salmons Building, San Diego, Cal.

Dr. Delia G. Knight, from 315 W. 79th street to 230 W. 99th street, New York City.

Drs. F. L. and Myrtle L. Ecker, from Flora, Ill., to 1237 Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Dr. H. K. Sherburne, from Quinn Building to 17-18-21-22 Illead Building, Rutland, Vt.

Dr. Charles G. Hatch, from Bay State Building to 125 Haverhill street, Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. W. S. Mills, from Savings Bank Building to 614-617 Goodspeed Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Drs. Helen G. Sheehan and Geo. W. Goode, from 921 to 687 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Fannie B. Laybourn, from 401 E. First street, to 210-11 First Avenue Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Drs. Frank G. and Eva Mains Carlow, from 9 Odell Building to 5 and 6 Mission Block, Medford Ore.

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Dr. Ann Fairchild, at 35 Mt. Pleasant ave-
nue, Roxbury, Mass.

Drs. Nettie E. and Flora L. Satterlee, at 611
Montana St., El Paso, Texas.

Dr. Anna Stanley, at 425-427 Barnes block,
Wichita, Kan.

MARRIED.

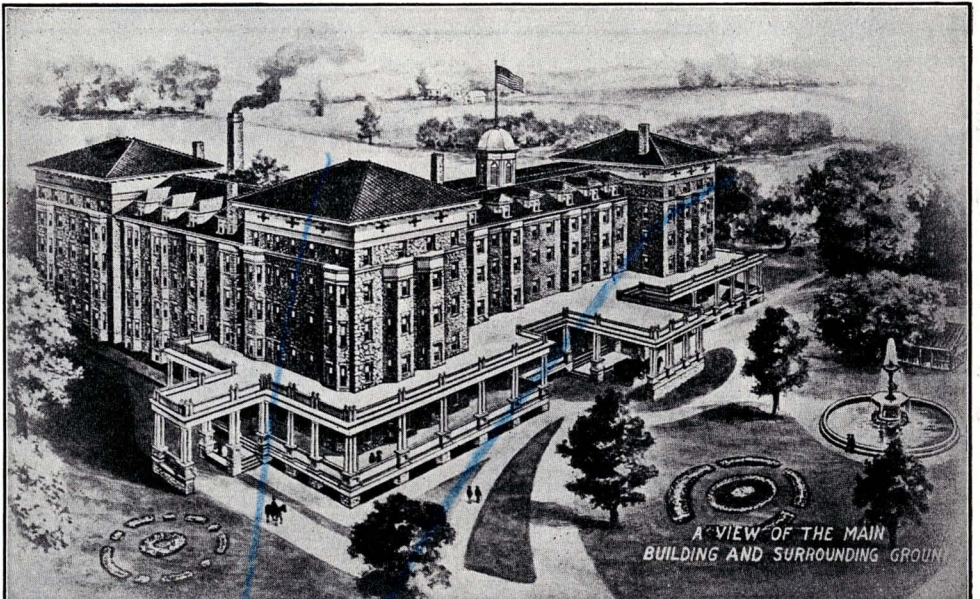
Dr. J. A. Reeser, of Toronto, Canada, to Miss
Alice L. Shelley, at Redlands, Cal.

Dr. R. T. Quick and Miss Alta M. Gilmour,
of Sioux City, on December 19th, 1908. At
home at Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Susan Ina Patterson and Dr. Laureston
Rawston Livingston, of Kansas City, Mo., at
the bride's home, Holyoke, Colo., December
23d, 1908. At home, 807 Forest avenue, Kan-
sas City, Mo.

Dr. Asa Gordon Walmsley, of Peterborough,
Ont., and Miss Evelyn Overholt, B. L., of To-
ronto, by the Rev. Dr. F. H. Perry, in Toronto,
on Saturday, December 5th, 1908. At home at
370 Hunter street, Peterborough, Ont.

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(Graduate of American School of Osteopathy)

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Any special line of treatment that has been commenced can be intelligently followed out. In spite of good intentions the temptations of the average home are usually too strong for the patient, and special dietetic instruction are disregarded or forgotten. The Bernarr MacFadden Sanatorium on the contrary offers every inducement and opportunity to consistently follow a prescribed course of diet and action.

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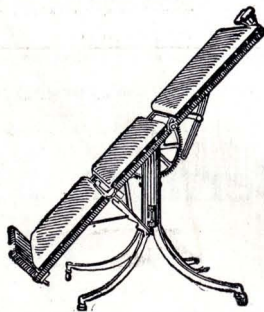
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SHAW-WALKER

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Longpree, at Kankakee, Ill., a boy, Sunday, January 24th.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, of Sunbury, Pa., January 5th, a son, Myron Williams.

To Drs. C. C. and Grace T. Phelps, at Maryville, Mo., a girl, Theodosia Charlene, on January 21st.

To Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Traugher, of Los Angeles, Cal., on February 10th, a daughter, Margaret Ruth.

DIED.

Mrs. M. C. O'Brien, wife of Dr. Matthew C. O'Brien, at Pittston, Pa., on January 16th.

At Kirksville, Mo., January 1st, 1909, Geo. Pemberton, father of Dr. Stanley D. Pemberton of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wife of Dr. A. E. Berry, of Tampa, Fla., Nov. 18th, after illness of over a year. Her sister, Dr. Nellie M. Shelle, was with her most of the time.

Hiram Larrabee, father of Dr. T. B. Larrabee, secretary of the Iowa Osteopathic Association, Anita, Iowa, at the old home in Norwich, Iowa, January 2, 1909. Mr. Larrabee was 78 years of age.

Dr. Frank L. Hughes, of Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 28th. Dr. Hughes was a graduate of the Chicago School, '04, and of the P. & S., Memphis, '07. Shortly after graduation from Memphis he contracted typhoid and then tuberculosis.

WANT ADS.

WANTED—A LOCATION IN COLORADO. Address B. B., care "O. P."

EXPERIENCED MALE D. O. WITH LICENSE desires to assist in practice in New York state. 414, care of "O. P."

Lady four-years osteopathic graduate, with four years' practice, desires position as assistant or partner. References exchanged. Address 416, care of "The O.-P."

WANTED—A young lady assistant, good looking; must be a church member and of good education and the best of references required. If musician all the better. Address 418 care of "The O. P."

TO LET—Use of office three days per week. Dr. E. H. Merkle, 36 W. 35th St., New York.

FOR SALE—An established practice paying \$250 to \$300 a month. The most progressive city in the southwest. Population 20,000. Climate desirable. Only those who want to locate in Oklahoma need write. Address P. O. 314, Tulsa, Okla.

FOR SALE—Set of Edinburgh stereopticon anatomy views. Selling cheap as have duplicate. Address 417, care of "The O. P."

FOR SALE—A good paying practice in a western Pennsylvania town. Address 419, care of "O. P."

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Dr. E. L. Thawley & G. R. Boyer, 312 Woolner building, Peoria, Ill. Dr. Thawley will retain the old offices in the Woolner building. Dr. Boyer is now located in the Masonic Temple.