

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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## *The Psychology of Healing-- Mental Attitude a Factor Osteopaths Should Study*

By J. R. Bailey, D. O., Ashland, Wis.

IT IS EVIDENT to all that the psychic element enters into every condition of disease, but before psychic methods can be generally applied the subject must be cleared of the halo of mystery which surrounds it. The intelligent patient knows more of psychology than he does of the physiological effect of the drug he confidently takes, but his knowledge of one is all to the occult, and his ignorance of the other neutral.

Ignorance of truth and association has placed the psychic method on the black list, but knowledge of the fact that all the curative or responsive effect in suggestion comes from the patient himself, and not from any uncanny power on the part of the physician, should aid in establishing a better basis for the application of psychology in healing. Further the fact that except in surgery, operative or manipulative, the psychic element is always present in the cure of disease. Bread pills cure as many patients as strong red medicine, under old school treatment.

The purely psychic methods of healing exploit the occult as the basis of their cures, acknowledged to come from the mental attitude of the patient. The personally appointed healer claims power from some mysterious source, or resorts to the methods of barbarism as in the bone-setting methods of the chiropractor or the external application of irritant drugs, keeping the patient in constant remembrance of the treatment, which he conceives must be productive of good, because it is in itself so bad. Suggestion pure and simple.

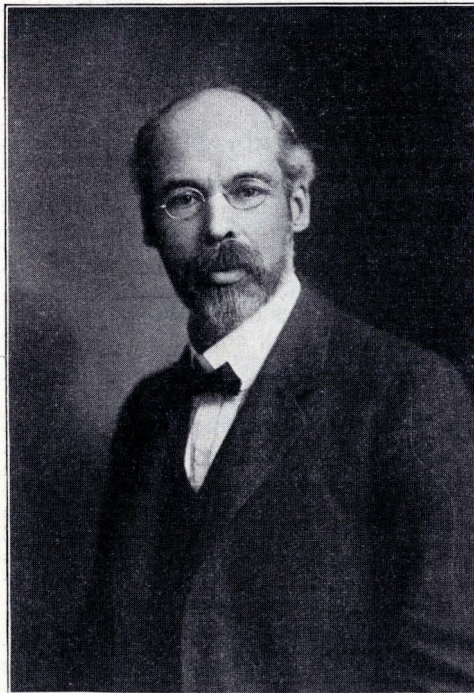
If it can be made plain that the work of the mental systems are due to wholly natural causes, and the vaunted powers of the personally appointed healer are simply an abnormally developed and ignorantly applied demonstration of natural factors which enter into the armament of every physician of the recognized schools, it will go far to clear up the mystery which surrounds it.

In your student days when the question was asked, "Where does the interchange of gases take place in respiration?" you thought "In the lungs," but you discovered that the correct answer was "In the tissues." You were taught that all the vital organs of the body were mechanism for the assimilation of the gases, solids, and liquids which go to sustain life, and the elimination of consequent waste; in fact that they were all subordinate to the cell, the unit of the whole. Did you ever stop to think that the brain conscious and subconscious was simply a part of the vital mechanism, and as such subordinate to the cell as well as the rest of the body? Think it over!

Traced by the indefatigable tuft hunters of science our humble ancestor was demonstrated in the amoeba, floating in the waters of the sea, living the simple life, assimilating from the surrounding media the elements of existence, casting off waste, reproducing its kind and dying. In fact possessed of all the primitive faculties of mankind. The physical vitality which sustained the amoeba is evident in the cellular elements of the human body and accounts for strength and weakness, while the intelligence which enabled the amoeba to select proper nourishment has developed into the mental qualities of man. While the amoeba was an independent entity, in man, groups of cells under the domination of the subconscious mind are as independent as was our primitive

ancestor. Independent still in the lower orders of life, in the animal kingdom the subconscious mind rules and in man the progress of evolution still goes on in the development of the conscious mind, this at the expense of the physical vitality of the cell, hence the homely adage "Man grows weaker as he grows wiser."

Heredity and temperament are factors of leading importance in the cure of diseased conditions. These factors in humanity must be judged by their effects, as the length of the generation and lack of data make actual demonstration impossible. In animal life however it has been demonstrated; certain scientists in Boston, deprived mice of their tails and by careful breeding, at the end of seven generations tailless mice were born. Dogs



Dr. J. R. Bailey, of Ashland, Wis.

were subjected to uniform mutilation of the tail and in like manner at the end of seven generations puppies were born with naturally mutilated tails; whence the aristocrat of canine life—the Boston terrier. With such demonstration in a purely physical characteristic it cannot be doubted that in humanity ignorance of conditions may lead to weakness in certain organs or structures giving predisposition to disease, not only because "It runs in the family" but because certain structures being naturally weak are more readily infected by certain forms of bacteria.

The outward and visible sign of hereditary weakness in a general way is evident in temperament; the uneven vitalization of the various organs or structures of the body, indicated by the mental side in disposition. The popular paragrapher's joke, "The Artistic Temperament" a term used to account for

oddity or idiosyncrasy apparent in people is a perfect definition of temperament.

The ancient fathers of medicine recognized the importance of this factor and divided the temperaments into four groups, which they named from the then recognized elements of nature as fiery, earthy, airy and watery. The founders of drug medication also recognized temperament which they named from the then recognized four fluid media of the system, as sanguine, lymphatic, nervous and bilious, this continued until the teachings of Cullen induced the profession to look for chemical rather than symbolical—or psychic—effects; when temperament lost its importance in the development of newer things.

The simple cell is an independent entity in which vitality—life—and the intelligence which dominates it are personal factors. In organized life the various organs and structures are simply groups of cells which work in unison toward the end to which they are applied, dominated over and controlled by the subconscious mind as to function, and the conscious mind as to voluntary action.

In the progress of evolution, man has been weakened by the increasing interdependence of the various groups of cells which make up the system,—the fact to which he owes his longevity over the lower orders of animal life—in the lower orders of life in which the conscious mind is undeveloped the various organs retain an independent action still. The fish contracts in the frying-pan, not from any reference to the corporate life of the fish but from the resistance of certain groups of cells which contract to the stimuli of heat. The heart of a turtle carefully removed and placed in a vessel of the water in which the animal lived, will beat regularly for several hours, the cardiac ganglion responding as long as the cellular elements take up sustenance from the surrounding media, this illustrates the connection between the physical and the mental elements in the simple cell.

Vitality, cell vigor or vital magnetism, as you choose to term it, is the determining factor in the strength and weakness of man; this is in all cases subject to domination of the psychic element, evident in the tenacity of life when the patient has strong emotional reason for living, as in the expected arrival of friends, or certain business details which he alone can consummate. In such cases man will live for hours when mutilated beyond the seeming possibility of existence, or after certain of the vital organs have ceased to functionate.

Disease is due to the failure of certain organs to functionate in the proper manner and the system in whole or part is called upon to give from its surplus to make up for such lack. Acute disease is the temporary retirement of an organ or function in which case all the rest of the tissues contribute their quota of vitality to maintain the balance of the whole. Acute disease is more severe in case of a normally vigorous man, for the reason that the vigor with which the uninvolved organs respond to the call for aid creates a volume of waste matter which the eliminating organs cannot handle. In chronic conditions the system adjusts itself to the new order of things and weakness rather than fatality is the result.

Considering now the purely psychic side of the question, we have in mind the time when the demonstration of the duality of the mind made rational investigation possible, but we have no rational working basis upon which to proceed. We will start from the basis of *common sense* or reasoning from the evidence of the five physical senses which is the same in all people up to a certain point; we all smell the same odor, but the psychic response we get differs in people, to one it is pleasant, to another offensive, for the reason that common



sensation is secondary to the subconscious sense, one being the result of machinery working, and the other the effect of the work performed.

Intuition, defined as "Immediate perception" is the subconscious prototype of common sense; of necessity, it is apparent through the conscious senses but the mechanism differs. Telepathy is the subconscious vehicle of the sense of feeling, clairvoyance that of sight, clair-audience of hearing, etc.; the first two however are the only senses which admit of conscious demonstration at present. The other two being personal and not capable of transmission from man to man.

Intuition is enhanced by cultivation of the conscious mind or is naturally vigorous in the untrained conscious mind. In the practical mind of modern civilization it is dormant and unrecognized, and when by heredity or training it does demonstrate itself it is looked upon as a gift of higher power and not a natural attribute. In the Indians we find it developed to a remarkable degree, in the East Indian, the relic of ancient methods in civilization, we find clairvoyance developed on metaphysical lines and revered as the highest attainment of culture. In the American Indian we find telepathy on the lines of the primitive cell, the preservation of life; the Indian feels the proximity of his enemy, scents the hidden spring in the desert, and senses the presence of game in his hunting. It is a notable fact that persons of comparatively blank mind who pose as mediums assume the manner of the Indian, Eastern or Western when in trance state, when they believe themselves to be controlled by disembodied spirits.

Telepathy is the subconscious sense of feeling, in contact with—or at a distance, in case of sympathy between persons—one feels the sensations experienced by the other. This factor is present in all men but is understood by few, its results appear in seasons of depression or exhilaration coming from no explainable cause. If there be a development of clairvoyance as well, in moments of abstraction—day dreaming—one is enabled to trace in a vague way the cause, perhaps in the fleeting mental glimpse of situations pertaining to people with whom we have business or personal relations. However in the hurrying and practical methods of our Western life telepathy and clairvoyance are a negligible factor, and when existing are recognized by results attained as luck, good judgment or the opposite.

What we desire to determine is the relation of intuition and its attributes, telepathy and clairvoyance, to the science of healing. When the subconscious sense is enhanced by education on certain lines, intuition or immediate perception, becomes an asset just in so far as we concentrate the mental faculties on our lines of endeavor. In the physician this is evident in the subconscious faculty in diagnosis—often unrecognized—but nevertheless the physician whose practice is extensive soon learns to follow his inner promptings in diagnosis, regardless of symptoms objective or subjective, and in conducting an examination he finds himself looking for indications to substantiate his conception of what he subconsciously infers the disease to be. This is the result of telepathic communication between himself and the patient.

Intuition is present in all men but in the man of wandering mind it is dormant, choked by the weeds in the mental garden, and only comes into prominence when he concentrates his mind on a given subject, and then it may be so faint that it is only perceptible to the trained intuition of another. The patient who goes to the physician to please his friends and submits to treatment passively is harder to reach than the one who comes with a confidence which amounts to knowledge of the ability of the physician to cure his case, and be-

(Continued on page 6.)

## The Colorado Legislative Effort

By Newton Alden Boles, D. O. Denver.

THE primary essential was seen to be perfect unanimity upon the bill. To get this the Association carefully revised it, to make it as fair and perfect as possible, with determination to make any corrections justly demanded, irrespective of source, whether friend or foe. Indeed suggestions to this end were constantly sought throughout the campaign.

The bill provided for use of the methods by any one competent, independent of education, college or sect espoused. It provided for the use of the name by those up to the standards required for graduation, and forbade this alone to those deficient.

All this was on the theory that every one has a constitutional right to engage his honest service to any one desiring it; that sects are entitled to form upon any combination of ideas they choose; and that these must be allowed to correctly state and practice their professions among the people unmolested by competitors, irrespective of any standards the latter might think proper to impose upon them. Also that it is the prerogative of the people selecting the physician to then and there determine the standards to which the prospective physician shall answer. While standards might properly be stated by law for various sects desiring this as special legislation, as a matter of mutual protection to them and the public against adventurers, it was considered particularly unjust to forbid contracting and rendering honest services between any persons satisfied with each other.

Recognition upon these principles required no compromises, the only object of which must be union for arbitrary control of absent or politically weak sects in healing. We stood for merit alone in our bill. We openly solicited criticism and objections from any and all sources. We declared against any compromise whatever, asking for a separate examining board, authorized only to control the use of our name, urging the impossibility of just self-government under the majority control of other sects upon the common or unit board.

Standing upon this ground alone our bill received unanimous support in the Senate. It also went easily up to third reading in the House. At this juncture the medical bill arising in the House reached the Senate. Its counterpart originating in the Senate had been promptly killed there, owing to its grossly unfair provisions, which allowed arbitrary control of new schools by old ones already represented upon the Board.

In some way a compromise was inaugurated by which the medical bill was to be allowed to proceed on its way in the Senate, provided the osteopathic bill passed third reading in the House. This placed us in the apparent position of having forsaken our original stand for universal freedom, and placed us in that of asking freedom for ourselves while leaving other new schools at the mercy of their oppressors, in the event of passage of the medical bill. We probably lost many an honest vote on this account.

Another supposed factor of defeat was a demand for recognition on account of exclusion of our school from the public hospitals while patients needing their facilities desired us in charge or consultation, this exclusion being forced even while patients died under such refusal. The implication of the spirit of murder in condoning the continuation of such selfish abuse of patients' rights appeared to be offensive to some. The outspoken objection to compromises and legislative trading or "courtesies" was also stated as a factor in diverting some votes. The true causes can probably only be known upon can-

did expressions obtained from members voting against the bill. We lost by three votes upon third reading in the House.

An incident causing quite a little feeling for a while among our people was a move by the writer to reveal the true attitude of the Board. A letter addressed to one member proposed personal efforts to bring the Osteopaths to the common board idea upon assurance that the Medical Board would stand for one or more osteopathic representatives with final jurisdiction *in them alone* over osteopathic applicants for license. This was rather feared as a compromise, but a candid discussion with the Board member soon revealed the impossibility of anything like this, because the Board stood unalterably for arbitrary control by the majority.

This being a positive stand for the special privilege of arbitrarily limiting competition, it was deemed proper to go on with the issue thus made clear.

I believe our first stand was right, and that our loss was due to that compromise by which both bills appeared to be endorsed by us. We should have stood for the rights of all new schools to exist upon their merits as determined by the patient, absolutely free from control or interference of any sort by competing schools.

Next time we shall *succeed*. This will either be by separate board, or by reducing the powers of the Examining Board to sectarian standards, or to registration of all applicants, whose merits may thereby be known to the public, thus left free to exercise their right to select the physician of their choice, in accordance with the United States Constitution.

## Says "No Law Rather Than a Poor One" Should Still Be Slogan.

By Frank R. Heine, D. O., Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEN the Legislative Committee of the A. O. A. "keeps harping on independent board bills" it fully appreciates that it is a great deal harder to pass one of this character than one of the composite brand; for the composite board has as its chief promoters the Medics, and as they stand opposed to our independent regulation, isn't this very fact an argument in favor of the independent measures?

The legislative committee that starts in with the firm determination of sticking to an independent board bill will find it has many temptations to recede from its stand before the battle will have been won.

In Pennsylvania, in spite of the fact that Governor Stuart had vetoed a composite board bill and had put himself on record as favoring independent osteopathic legislation and in the absence of any offer of a compromise proposition from the Medics, when the battle waxed warm there were many requests that we consider a composite measure. These requests usually came from men whose standing in the profession demanded that careful consideration be given their views.

The following are a few received just before our bill was passed:

"Now it seems advisable to gain any and at the same time *all* the recognition possible, to put the quacks out of business if for nothing more as they are a menace to the name of osteopathy more than the M. Ds.

"Now in case of failure of our bill, our wishes would be to compromise with the Medics and get them to give us all the possible recognition obtainable, and then we have a foothold."

"Now, personally, it has come to me straight from authority that the Medics have got the



Governor to promise to veto our bill. Now if this is a fact things look pretty serious."

(Without an adding machine it was impossible to keep count of all the "straight tips from the inside." All of them were wrong.)

"I have just received word that is given me as positive information and from a source that ought to be quite reliable, that the Governor is favorable to a composite board that will give us some kind of recognition and that he has agreed that if our bill went through, that he would veto it, and give as his reason that we will be provided for in the one-board bill. In my own mind, I am satisfied that that will be his course for the reason that public sentiment seems to favor such an arrangement. Our own bill is so weak now that he will feel justified in vetoing it. \* \* \* \* We must weigh the matter a little more carefully than to stand out absolutely and defy the M. D.s and reject any and all propositions. It will be apparent to all that with the union that has been effected, they will be stronger than ever, and they will simply continue this method of giving us recognition of some form upon the one-board bill and will always succeed in defeating an independent board bill. This seems to me in my calmest moments of thought as our prospect for the future. I am as bitter toward a composite board and toward the individuals of the medical profession as you, or any one else can possibly be; but, my dear Doctor, this is the time for careful and deliberate thought."

"For my part I feel that we must get some kind of recognition now that will give us fairly decent recognition and representation on the board, provided our bill is doomed, as it would appear to be. Two years or four years hence we will be much weaker, and the combined forces will be infinitely stronger than now."

Coming from representative members of the profession, communications like the above make one wonder whether, in standing firmly for an independent law, he is wise or simply stubborn. For my part, I am firmly convinced that there is, in such a stand, a possible combination of wisdom plus stubbornness and still say: "No law rather than a poor one."

### **A Resume of the Fight in Illinois for An Osteopathic Board.**

**O**UR bill, providing for a separate Board of Examiners, was introduced in House and Senate on Feb. 24. It ran a brief and fairly smooth course in the Senate; was held up for some time in committee in the House. At this point Dr. Hildreth rendered great service by appearing in our behalf before the committee. He was very clear and convincing, and made many friends for our measure.

On second reading in the House the bill was subjected to some amendment, but was not weakened thereby. By this time the M. D.'s were flooding the House with letters, petitions, pamphlets and telegrams. Some of these contained outrageous misrepresentations, which may have cost us some votes, but which certainly gained us some friends because of the too thinly disguised malice which had prompted them. One "Bulletin" from a medical society really encouraged us through its comments that the bill was "bullet proof" as to its constitutionality. This statement was in an appeal to the medical profession to organize and fight our bill. Among telegrams sent in the interests of the M. D.'s was this:

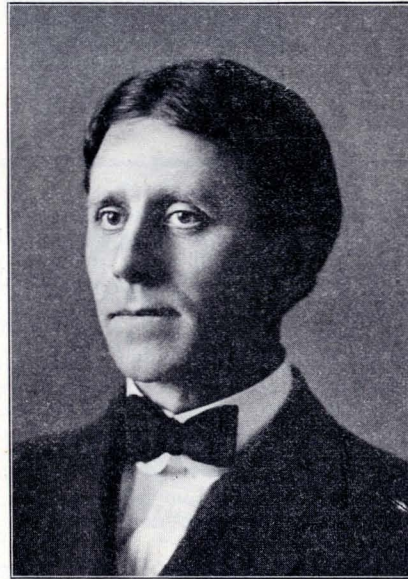
"Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, Springfield, Ill.: Vote against Senate Bill 214; it is full of death and damnation."

We had a hard time to get our bill on the calendar for its third reading, and when there

it went through many vicissitudes. The senatorial deadlock interfered with our chances; so did the fact that a multitude of bills remained to be disposed of, as the House was fully six weeks behind the Senate in its business. Another peril lay in the fact that some of these bills were contested with bitterness and much recrimination, creating a state of feeling in which any bill coming up ran the risk of being slaughtered. Our bill was on the calendar one week when we did not think it safe to have a tryout, because of a split among our friends on another measure. When a tryout finally was made we had too few votes and secured a postponement. After this, we were never able to get the bill up again; it with many others was stricken from the calendar to facilitate the business of the last few days of the session.

The M. D.'s were in session in Quincy the week of our tryout, and sent their prayers to Springfield in various forms. One telegram very widely sent was as follows:

"Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Medical Society, membership fifty-five



Dr. Otis F. Akin, of Portland, Ore., recently awarded a gold medal for scholarship by the University of Oregon. His average for the four year medical course was 2.62 points higher than any other graduate. Oregon state is fortunate in having an osteopathic surgeon of such high attainments.

hundred, and component branches in every county in state in session assembled protest against passage any bill granting special privileges to osteopaths."

We put up from first to last the best fight we could. President E. M. Browne and myself spent two, three or four days of each week in Springfield working in the interests of the bill; many other osteopaths were there at our hearings in committee and on other occasions; many letters, telegrams and petitions in behalf of the measure were secured by the osteopaths in the field. Help and encouragement poured in, but we lost out at last, for this session.

Still, although no law was written on the statutes at this time for our recognition and just regulation, we believe substantial gains were made. The aims, rights and powers of the profession are much more widely known and believed in. We have many staunch friends among the legislators, and owe them much gratitude. Our chances for success next time are stronger by reason of the steady, united work of the profession with this assembly.

### **Where Does the Fraternal Brotherhood Stand?—Conflicting Reports Received.**

**I** WAS much pleased when I read the report of Dr. Lawrence M. Harton the Fraternal Brotherhood as I have been fighting them for osteopathic recognition for some time and have letters both from Supreme President Fashay and Dr. Pierce, supreme medical director. At the supreme lodge meeting in Los Angeles in March at which time representatives were present from each local lodge, a Mr. Henderson, president of the lodge here, was sent to the meeting and closely attended all meetings and business transactions. He has a full official report which I helped to look over carefully. We find that the old law and the new have nothing whatever to say regarding D. O. examiners and there are no amendments to the old law which in any manner affect D. O. practitioners. Now if one apparently wrong report has been handed in, then perhaps some of the others also are incorrect, though I hope not as such statements do not incline toward the advancement of the osteopathic profession. I believe all D. O.'s should fight singly and collectively for recognition in all fraternal organizations as it will undoubtedly give us more rightful prestige in future. Los Angeles is the home office of the Fraternal Brotherhood. James A. Fashay, Supreme President, T. F. B. building, Los Angeles.—R. D. Healey, D. O., Salinas, Cal.

### **To Class of 1895, A. S. O. — A Quiet Personal Conversation on the Side.**

*By George Tall, D. O., Indianapolis.*

**T**HE officials of the American Osteopathic Association have set aside two evenings at the 1909 convention in Minneapolis for reunions of all class societies, fraternities, alumni and other osteopathic associations.

This ought to be one of the most attractive features of the meeting, and be the means of renewing old acquaintances, making new ones, and affording an opportunity for a free exchange of thought and experiences, which will tend to disturb the dry bones of our subjective minds, and get us out of the rut into which we may have fallen.

Now, Mr. Practitioner, we want you to come to the convention and crowd in with the "bunch" of us, under the official Paisley of the National Association, where we may scrap to a finish and raise—well, raise the fog from your mental horizon, and undergo a veritable Mont Pelee shakeup to your mental cosmos.

You will be at liberty to discuss any and all scientific subjects, from the itch to the bubonic plague (the tariff excepted, and we wish to say here and now, with all the emphasis at our command, that anyone who undertakes to discuss the tariff question will be immediately kiboshed and sunk to the bottom of Lake Harriet).

Every meeting of the Association has, according to reports, excelled the previous one. When all the perfectly evident facts are summed up, you can doubt that this will be by far the very best meeting ever held by the Association during its official life.

Listen: They have the most attractive city, the most beautiful scenery; they have the people, one of the most enthusiastic resident delegations of any state, as hosts.

Now, doctor, in conclusion, we are sure that you are not in the undesirable citizen class



## Statistics and Facts

STATISTICS show that about 24,000,000 men, women and children in the United States alone are the victims of some form of SPINAL CURVATURE or DEFORMITY.

**Fact No. 1.** If a careful examination in early age had been followed by a discovery of these troubles, 60 per cent of the deformed and crippled ones would have been cured of their troubles and made straight and well formed.

**Fact No. 2.** Our No. 1 Appliance, worn in connection with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended in the **SHELDON METHOD OF CURING SPINAL CURVATURE,**

will speedily relieve and permanently and painlessly cure all curable cases, and will alleviate and improve the condition of all who have passed the curable state. OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE is made to order from individual measurements only; is light, cool and comfortable to wear; can be readily adjusted and distributes the pressure equally at the parts needed.

We publish a descriptive, illustrated book on the subject, which we shall be pleased to send you, with other literature, and when interested we ask your co-operation in checking the extension of this dread affliction and giving relief to all afflicted and providing a sure and permanent cure in all curable cases.

We shall be pleased to explain our plan of co-operation on your request.

**PHILO BURT MFG. CO.**

141 6th Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



## Aetna Company Advances Plausible Excuse for Denying Osteopath's Low Rate.

I HAVE read with interest the discussion in *The O. P.* concerning discrimination against osteopaths by accident companies in their ratings, and am enclosing a letter from a district agent of the Aetna Company, one of the largest in the world. I send it to you to make use of or not, according to your judgment.

The circumstances which produced the letter were as follows: I agreed to take a \$5,000 policy, ordinary accidents, in Aetna Company, provided the agent (L. D. Carr) could secure me the physicians' rating of \$5 per thousand, or \$25 for the policy. He accordingly wrote the company for rating on osteopaths and was told it would be \$10 per thousand or \$50 for the proposed policy, just twice the rate given the M. D.'s. Mr. Carr wrote them again protesting against "discriminations from prejudice arising between schools of medicines," and the enclosed letter is the reply received in which an attempt is made to justify the high rate on other grounds. (The policy mentioned in the letter is a special form, costing a little more than the straight accident.)

I have since been offered a rate of \$7.50 per thousand in the Standard of Detroit, another old-line company. Their physicians' rate is the same as the Aetna, \$5 per thousand. That was somewhat better than the other offer, but I refused to accept any but the regular physicians' rate, and the agents have given me up as a hopeless case.—David Mills, D. O., Alpena, Mich.

The letter referred to follows:

L. D. Carr, Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th inst. addressed to Detroit office, is referred here for reply.

We beg to advise that there is no discrimination against osteopaths by reason of prejudice arising from any particular school of medicine, but the rate is named having direct reference to a condition which is frequently overlooked by the public in determining an accident insurance classification.

An osteopath, in order to attend to his business at all, must have the free and supple use of all of his fingers, since the processes of manipulation used in that class of treatment will call into play practically every muscle in the fingers and joints.

It is not because the profession itself is attended with any particular danger, but because a very slight accident is likely to result in total disability. To illustrate:

Suppose a physician should have his finger pinched in a door frame or under a chair rocker, or should dislocate it by falling upon and icy pavement; it would have very little effect upon the attendance to his regular duties and would not even affect his surgical work unless it was one of his index fingers or thumbs and even in that event would result in partial disability only.

Now let the same accident happen to an osteopath and he would in all likelihood be totally disabled. What is the result? It naturally costs more money to settle with an osteopath for that kind of a claim than with a physician, hence the necessity for increased premium.

We have several osteopaths insured with us at the medium rate. While this classification is limited to the regular form of policy I believe the company would make an exception in the case of an osteopath and that they would allow the writing of the B accumulative form in the "Medium" class at \$12 per \$1,000.—W. G. Wilson, manager for Northern Ohio Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

or a candidate for Ananias Club honors, neither do you belong to the smug "knowitalls" of humanity, of which there are a number floating around. So do not think about the matter of whether you will come, but come, and you will have the time of your life. Keep this under your hat.

## Allegheny County Osteopaths Hold Banquet to Celebrate Victory in Pennsylvania.

A PARTY of well known osteopathic physicians, of Allegheny County, got together and gave a banquet May 14th to some members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and the State press who had helped in securing our independent board bill, and also including leading city officials of Pittsburg.

Among the honorary guests invited were Mayor W. A. McGee, Representative Adams, District Attorney, W. A. Blakely, Coroner S. A. Jamison, Archibald Mackrell, Dr. G. W. Bumpus; Senators Wilbert, Kline and Riley, Chester D. Potter, political editor Pittsburg Dispatch; John Ball, political editor Pittsburg Post; Joseph N. Mackrell, political editor Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, and Walter Christy of the Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Dr. Harry M. Goehring, who was one of those very active in securing the passage of our independent board bill, was toastmaster. An elaborate menu was served and a famous good time was enjoyed by everyone, many interesting speeches and timely stories being heard.

Senator Kline in his talk urged osteopaths to take a more active part in politics. He said in part: "If the osteopaths wish to gain power and to hold what they now have, they must take a more active part in politics. Politicians believe in helping those who help themselves, and if you work together and help those that help you, you will win. I believe in osteopathy and am in the fight for you because we are working for a great cause. Your toastmaster, Dr. Harry G. Goehring, is a personal friend of mine. He has worked for you day and night. His efforts should be appreciated by every member of your profession. I

have done all I could for osteopathy for the past ten years. You have your law now, but you may have future fights to keep it. If you do, I shall be with you as before, to do all I can. Get into politics and as long as you are in the right, you will have the majority with you."

Senator Wilbert told something of the strenuous measures resorted to to overcome opposition to the osteopathic bill in the senate. Senator Wilbert made the hardest kind of a fight for our cause in the Pennsylvania legislature. He is an ardent believer in osteopathy and can always be relied upon to use every effort to see that it is properly recognized.

## Pennsylvania Association Formally Celebrates Creation of Osteopathic Board.

A DINNER to commemorate the granting of legal recognition and regulation for osteopathy in Pennsylvania was held by the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association June 5th at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the association, who did splendid work all through the late campaign, presided. There were about 150 diners, representative osteopaths from all over the state being present. A high tribute was paid to Dr. A. L. Still by Dr. Snyder in the course of his remarks and at his suggestion a telegram was sent to Kirksville, advising Dr. Still of the celebration.

It was a brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable occasion. Specially invited guests who made addresses were Dr. Charles Hazzard and Dr. George W. Riley, New York City; Dr. Herman E. Hjordemaal and Dr. Charles F. Bandel, Brooklyn. Members of the state association who made appropriate talks were Dr. Walter L. Beitel, Dr. Charles J. Muttart and J. Ivan Dufer, of Philadelphia; Dr. Frank B. Kann and Dr. Harry M. Vastine, of Harrisburg; Dr. Frank R. Heime and Dr. Francis J. Marshall, of Pittsburg; Dr. William Rohacek, of Greensburg, and Dr. Edwin M. Downing, of York.



### Can Defective Vision Produce Disease?

Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, Chicago.

**"E**YES are the Windows of the soul." How important it is then that they should see both the visible and invisible world truly and clearly. Do you? Do your patients?

Are you proficient as a physician? If not, why not? Because you do not know how to stop leakages of nerve force due either to a mental or mechanical impediment to that force. No diagnosis is correct or complete that ignores the condition of the eyes.

Can disease be produced through the eyes? Most assuredly it can! How? By leakage. One-ninth of the nervous system supplies the eyes, and a leakage of nerve force incident to eye-strain or "mis-fit" lenses will deplete the nervous system just as a steam engine can be deprived of power by a leakage from an open valve.

The abnormal conditions of the eye known as "near-sighted," "far-sighted" and "astigmatic" are malformations of the eye-ball or tissues thereof and will not yield to manipulation or medicinal treatment. These conditions can be corrected only with lenses adapted to the condition of the eyes, that is, lenses that will break the rays of light so they will be reflected on the retina that a perfect image may be transmitted to the brain and perceived by the mind.

A large percentage of the pains about the head, and many nervous, stomach and intestinal diseases arise from imperfect vision, eye-strain or "mis-fit" glasses. Granulated lids, inflamed eyes and headaches are frequently caused by reading without glasses when they are needed, or by reading with "mis-fit" glasses. From this source a permanent weakened condition of the organ may result.

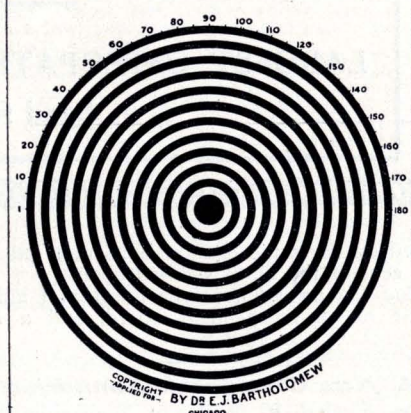
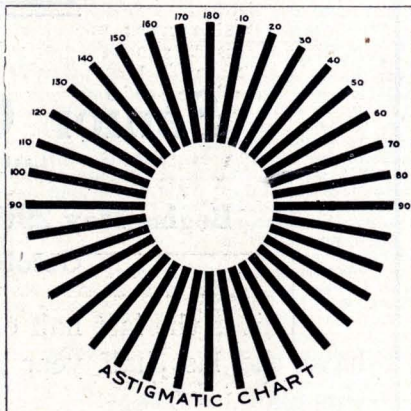
How do I know that abnormal vision can produce all kinds of headaches, and sometimes stomach, intestinal troubles, etc.? From years of experience in testing, treating and fitting the eyes. Quite recently I have cured cases of a combination of sick headache, stomach, liver and intestinal troubles caused by wearing "mis-fit" glasses by supplanting the "mis-fits" with glasses adapted to the condition of the patients' eyes. One patient, in particular, would be taken with sick headaches, violent vomiting of gall, followed by a constipated condition. He would be confined to his bed for a few days and then return to his office. After wearing the glasses for a day or two he would have another attack of headache and vomiting. There has not been a recurrence of the trouble since his "mis-fit" glasses were changed for those adapted to the condition of his eyes. In this case only one of the lenses was a "mis-fit." Mental and physical inharmonies can be produced by one "mis-fit" lens as quickly as though both were not adapted to the condition of the eyes. The oculists who tested these patients' eyes had not the facilities or did not know how to determine the correct axial meridian, or rather the meridian at which the axis of the cylinder should be placed in the trial frames.

A short time ago a woman patient complained of nausea and headaches. During the four months preceding date of my testing her eyes, she had had her eyes examined at different times by three "specialists" in this city, paying from \$10 to \$25 for each test, and the glasses she was wearing were an abominable "fit." I cured her nervousness, nausea and headaches by removing the cause, which was the "mis-fit" glasses she was wearing, and providing her with a pair of glasses adapted to the condition of her eyes.

Why did these "specialists" fail to correctly test the eyes of these patients? Because they failed to determine the correct axial meridian, either from ignorance of optics or a lack of the necessary astigmatic charts with which to determine the exact axial meridian.

The chart shown here is arranged for the purpose of determining the correct axial meridian in astigmatism, as well as the exact strength of lens. The chart is used for the purpose of determining accurately the axis of an astigmatic lens, thus avoiding mistakes made so frequently by oculists when testing for axial meridian. The chart is absolutely correct.

The simplicity of the chart, with the instructions accompanying it, enables a physician to determine instantly whether or not a patient has normal or abnormal vision and whether or not glasses worn are adapted to the existing condition.



Copyright 1911 by Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, Chicago.

E	O	S	H	L	S	R	C
J	L	T	A	I	T	E	A
B	O	E	N	S	A	E	C
A	M	O	D	T	T	T	O
R	E	P	O	I	E	C	I
T	W	A	C	6	S	X	L
H	O	T	U	1	T	I	L

If your patient is "near-sighted," "far-sighted" or "astigmatic," should you not know how to diagnose these conditions? If your patient wears glasses, should you not know how to determine whether or not his glasses are adapted to his condition?

Let me ask you this question: Is your diagnosis complete if you have not determined the condition of the eyes? If you do not possess a knowledge of the eye, how are you going to determine its condition without the use of a practical astigmatic chart and complete instructions for its use?

A correct test and examination of the eyes is just as essential to determine the kind and quality of glasses necessary to perfect the vision as a correct diagnosis is to the cure of disease.

# Glyco Thymoline

## CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

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

**KRESS & OWEN COMPANY,  
210 Fulton St., New York**

Do you, for one minute, think you can correct the malformations of the eye or the effect of "mis-fit" lenses by manipulation or medicinal treatment?

When attempting to diagnose a case, are you going to limit your diagnosis to taking of the pulse, the temperature, observing condition of the tongue, noting contour of spine and absolutely ignore the state of the patient's mind and condition of his eyes?

Glasses should be worn as soon as needed. A large percentage of mankind are born with defective eyes, but do not discover or are not advised of their condition until late in life. Then they consult some tradesman who sells spectacles and pretends to "fit" them. It would be just as reasonable to take a valuable watch to a blacksmith to be repaired. If a foot requires a number 8 shoe, should it be forced into a number 6 or be engulfed in a number 10? Just as a "mis-fit" shoe, if worn long enough, will develop corns and bunions, so will "mis-fit" lenses produce styes, pterygiums, cataracts and eventually blindness.

The value of sight, is incalculable. It is by sight that we judge of place, size, distance and locate objects around us. Sight is the chief factor in maintaining health, happiness, a full bank account, and I might add, a good vital account. Sight enables us to accomplish with certainty and ease things which would be impossible were it not for the information afforded by one of the choicest gifts of God.

The physician's success will always be in keeping with his ability as a diagnostician. Use an Astigmatic Chart. Remember that many diseases are caused by "mis-fit" lenses and malformations of the eyes. My object in producing this Astigmatic Chart, and in writing of "Man, Woman—Know Thyself," is to try and help the physician out of the old rut of diagnosis, and to have him realize that the failure of the medical profession to eliminate disease has been due largely to disregard of the force (nerve force) which is transmitted from the brain (the battery) through the nerves to all parts of the body, supplying it with life, vitality and energy.

The merits of this chart can not be determined by trying to test an astigmatic or malformed eye with this picture. It will pay for itself every time you determine the condition of a patient's eyes.



# Summer Courses at Still College

(Member of Associated Colleges)



**Still College of Osteopathy**

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May 17, 1909

Students Can Earn Board and Room

# Senior Class Work

(Last Half of Year)

Begins May 29th, and Class Graduates

October 1st, 1909

This is the last half of the Senior Year. Persons who have the last half year of Senior work to do may enter this class.

**LARGEST OSTEOPATHIC CLINIC IN THE WORLD.**

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## All Fakers Look Like Osteopaths to Indiana State Medical Board.

S. E. Wright, D. O., Marion, Ind.

J. M. Shellhouse, described in the news report as an "osteopath physician," was arrested at Tipton, Ind., at the instance of the local medical association on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. We fail to find the name J. M. Shellhouse in the record of graduates of regular osteopathic colleges, so his claim to be classed as an osteopath seems to rest on a doubtful basis.

AS I AM well acquainted with the man mentioned in this clipping, I wish to give you some information so that you can give it publicity.

While Shellhouse does not actually lay claim to be an osteopath, he does allow other people to call him so, and he says that he can give the same treatment that we do, but has no license so to do. In reality he is a magnetic healer and claims that while he can give the same treatment as the D. O., it is not at all necessary for him (mind rules matter is his slogan).

He is smart in many ways and a very fluent talker, which makes him more harmful, I think, for he can make people believe white black and vice versa.

Your "doubtful" is not strong enough, the claim has no basis except in the head of the M. D.'s who wanted to "slam" D. O.'s.

We have petitioned the State Board to prosecute fake D. O.'s and nary a one will they get after unless they get mixed in medicine; then they go after them with a vengeance and call them "D. O.'s" without distinction, and let a bona fide D. O. come into the state and ask for an exam. "No, no." "You have not had enough schooling." "You must have four years." But when we did have our examinations, May, '05, 30 per cent of the M. D.'s

failed on the same examinations that only 15 per cent of the D. O.'s failed upon.

You can no doubt see by this that I am in favor of an independent board, and a few more D. O.'s in Indiana.

### A New Osteopathic Sanatorium.

Dr. Evelyn R. Bush, of Louisville, Ky., has recently incorporated The Sanatorium Company and put up a well equipped and strictly up-to-date sanatorium in that city.

The Sanatorium is located on one of the most beautiful residence streets of the city, not far from the business center and convenient to all street car lines.

Dr. Bush in her practice has demonstrated to her satisfaction the value of physical culture, edical gymnastics and hydrotherapy, and the sanatorium is fully equipped with all modern appliances for such treatments, part of the equipment being a large private gymnasium.

The gymnasium is equipped with appliances for giving Swedish gymnastics. In the bath department are given electric light, dry hot air, and other kinds of baths. This department is in charge of a graduate of the Royal Institute Central of Stockholm, Sweden.

The Osteopathic department is fitted up with a number of very conveniently arranged treating rooms with separate dressing rooms, resting rooms, etc. One of the features of this department is a splendidly equipped private examination room.

A limited number of patients are taken for residence in the sanatorium where they have light, well ventilated and pleasant rooms in charge of competent nurse.

Associated with Dr. Bush in the osteopathic department are Dr. C. J. Johnson late of the Kirksville Hospital Staff and Dr. E. E. Edmondson, graduate both in osteopathy and from the Northwestern Medical College of Chicago.

## The Psychology of Healing—Mental Attitude a Factor Osteopaths Should Study.

(Continued from page 2.)

fore effective work can be done it is necessary to arouse in the mind of the former patient an active subconscious participation in the work in hand.

The prime requisite in the physician is the faculty of arousing confidence in the mind of the patient; to the man who does this all comes easily; diagnosis of the minutest conditions involved are readily reached and everything works smoothly. This faculty is partially natural, due to an even temperament, and partially acquired through cultivation and practice; but the indispensable thing in the physician is faith; *faith in the system he represents and faith in himself to apply the system and bring about cure.* This is the factor to which Paracelsus refers in his aphorism: "Whether the object of your faith be false or true, nevertheless you will get the same results. Faith true or false works miracles. \* \* \*" Sublime and implicit faith on the part of the physician arouses a subconscious response in the mind of the patient and the rest is easy.

The advantage of direct suggestion—hypnosis—lies in the fact that no matter how wandering the mind or how little the confidence of the patient in the healer when the conscious mind is dormant the subconscious sense—intuition—is in charge, and suggestions can be given that will counteract all opposition; post-hypnotic suggestions are best in such a case as they come up after the seance is over and are received as truth and in no manner related to the open suggestions which may be overcome by prejudice existing.

Men are born with a predisposition to healing and when heredity as well as training enters into the make-up of the physician he is most happily equipped for his work, an even



THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

temperament and perfect health are valuable requisites as well, there is a neutralizing of vitality upon contact which is a strong factor in any method, but especially so in the work of the osteopath, this so-called magnetic faculty is present in all people in a positive or negative way and is the basis of most of the outside methods of healing, but the magnetic healer is not as a rule a very lasting factor as there is a limit to the vitality which one may dispense and the healer when exhausted, intuitively receives the sensations of the patient and has not the resistance to throw them off, and becomes ill himself, this is what the magnetic healers term taking the conditions of the patient.

The self constituted healer is a man born with a predisposition for the work he assumes, in addition to this he discovers within himself the diagnostic clairvoyance which is present in all physicians and not being in position to understand the situation ascribes his power a gift from God, the power of Christ, the intervention of disembodied spirits, or personal gift from powers unknown, he assumes any of the many names popular to designate himself, and his success depends on his business ability. But the fact must not be overlooked that the personal healer under any name cures some people, generally patients who have failed of results by many regular methods, for the reason that the healer is an earnest man, one who fully believes in himself and his ability, and never for a moment doubts the efficacy of the power divine or otherwise which he believes to control and direct his efforts.

The abnormal development of the diagnostic faculty is however the chief stock in trade with the chiropractor and personally constituted healer, thousands of people have taken up chiropractic to the extent of learning the methods, which can be done in from three hours to three months according to where the student goes for his posting, but in every case of a man who makes it a commercial proposition and a success, the patient is loud in his praise of the wonderful diagnostic powers of the operator.

At a recent trial in Wisconsin in which a personal healer was the defendant. He testified as follows: "I have no medical training, but I place my hand on the back of a man's neck and through my nerves I can tell him just what is the matter with him. \* \* \*" This man applies an irritant plaster to the affected part and assures the patient that the exudation consequent upon tissue repair is the "Humor" escaping through the skin. He treats hundreds daily and cures some of his patients.

**Newspaper Condemns Drug Bigotry and Declares Osteopathy Here to Stay.**

AT A dinner of a medicinal society in Hoboken, Dr. Britton D. Evans waxed eloquent and branded osteopaths as a "band of ignorant people." The Jersey City (N. J.) Journal in an able editorial June 1st under the heading, "Dr. Evans on Osteopathy," takes exception to the doctor's remark and shows up its falseness and the prejudice and bigotry of the average drug doctor in a very vigorous manner. It's worth making use of and we reproduce it here with the suggestion that it be clipped out and forwarded to the city editor of your local paper. In many instances it will be published and it will do the public good to read this expression from an influential eastern newspaper.

**Dr. Evans on Osteopathy.**

Dr. Britton D. Evans—he of "brainstorm" fame—like a good many other medical doctors, is unduly agitated over the osteopaths. At the dinner of the Hudson County Medical Society in Hoboken he asked: "Why should we be

toyed with by a band of ignorant people under the name of osteopaths?"

Dr. Evans apparently knows little about osteopathy. If he knew anything about it he would know that it is founded upon proved scientific principles, and that every day it is performing cures in cases abandoned as hopeless by drug specialists, among these cures being cases of insanity, a field in which Dr. Evans claims to speak with authority. He would know that the average graduate osteopath is not to be classed with "ignorant people," but is qualified by his knowledge of anatomy and physiology to more than hold his own with the average drug doctor.

The latter knows these subjects, to be sure, as the average college graduate, who has not specialized, knows mathematics or astronomy. The osteopath knows them as the skillful piano player knows the keyboard of a piano.

If Dr. Evans would take the trouble to investigate, instead of wasting his time throwing stones in the dark, he might learn that there are truths undreamed of in his philosophy which are as an open book to the osteopaths. He would learn, for example, facts about the involuntary nervous system and its relation to disease which might cause him to marvel at the virtual failure of the older medical schools to explore this most profitable mine of inquiry.

If Dr. Evans imagines that the osteopaths are "ignorant people" it should not be difficult for him to find occasion to match his skill and wit against theirs. Other medical doctors have tried that, and the "brainstorms" which resulted were not usually on the osteopathic side.

Those doctors who flock with Dr. Evans in demanding a state medical organization for protection against the osteopaths are throwing useful energy to the winds. The doctors already have as much protection as they are entitled to in this state, perhaps more. It is the public which needs protection, in the shape of a statute legalizing qualified osteopaths and shutting out the quacks, who are now, in the absence of a differentiating law, permitted to prey upon the people here without let or hindrance. Some forty other states have passed such a law, and New Jersey has got to come to it sooner or later.

Osteopathy as a healing art is here to stay. Persecution and sneers from medical bigots will not hinder it. It appeals to the most intelligent classes. It has proved its worth in the cure of diseases generally. How strange it is, then, that dispensers of pills and potions, the pharmacologic guessers, as a facetious writer calls them, should be the last to recognize its claims or to see the remarkable cures it is effecting day by day under their very noses!

If the medical doctors studied osteopathy in a scientific spirit, their prejudices and fears would quickly fade away. Until they do that the public, which is not wholly ignorant of the merits of osteopathy, will be apt to regard them as incompetent witnesses.—Jersey City Journal.

**New Jersey—Land of Opportunity.**

The New Jersey Osteopathic Society through its secretary, Dr. Milbourne Munroe, 215 Main street, East Orange, is sending out a map of New Jersey showing situation of good towns together with a list giving population and number of osteopaths. The letter says:

"New Jersey, as may be seen herein, offers many good locations to those who are seeking the same. The people of the State are largely educated as to what osteopathy is and what it will do. The demand for Osteopaths is greater than the supply. The profession in the State stands ready to welcome all qualified graduates.

"Under the present law we cannot be molested and it is not even necessary to obtain a license or to register."

**Penitentiary Sentence for Sawyer.**

Referring to our item in *The O. P.* for May in regard to one Sawyer arrested for stealing jewelry, Dr. Geo. D. Herring, of Plainfield, N. J., sends us this clipping:

"W. Edward Sawyer, who calls himself a doctor, was sentenced yesterday to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Swann in General Sessions after pleading guilty to petty larceny. He stole jewelry from Rose Macht, a massage operator he knew."

As Dr. Herring lucidly says, "he got his."

**A Medical Triumph.**

"I notice a lady has received by wireless a prescription from her doctor who was at sea."

"What was it?"

"Told her to brace up and she would be O. K."

"Well, well. Here's a case of drugless treatment by wireless prescription for a sickless illness. What an age we live in."

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**J. S. Tyree Chemist Washington, D.C.**

**Cash for Good Articles**

☞ "Osteopathic Health" will pay cash for acceptable articles illustrative of osteopathic theory and practice, written so the lay reader can understand them.

☞ Short articles are preferable—from 300 to 1,200 words being the desired length.

☞ Articles about any one of the more common diseases are preferable to talks about general theories.

☞ Practitioners are requested to write just what they believe a successful field journal should have in its pages.

☞ Articles not available will be returned. Every article subject to such revision as the judgment of the editor deems advisable.

**HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, D.O.**

EDITOR

171 Washington St., CHICAGO

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

An Insult to Osteopaths from Massachusetts College Rostrum

IT IS hard to believe that the statement reported by the Boston Herald of June 5 was made by an orator addressing the graduating class of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and that such palpable rot was allowed to go unchallenged. The osteopathic profession will not understand why this speaker was not called down from the floor by the student body for his presumptive ignorance, even if the faculty were not on hand to defend the science to which they have subscribed from such ridiculous misrepresentation.

"It is only when a man is A MEDICAL MAN FIRST and AN OSTEOPATHIST AFTERWARD that he is competent to practice osteopathy," declared Brooks Adams, addressing the graduating class of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy at their commencement exercises in Chickering Hall last evening.

"Osteopaths cannot divorce themselves from HALF OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE any more than Christian Scientists can," continued Mr. Adams; "as long as osteopathy stands divorced from the whole great scientific world, so long, I believe, they cannot obtain the position before the community which their great discovery deserves. Osteopathy opens up a great field of microscopic surgery. Yet I would not commit myself to an osteopathist simply because he had an osteopathic degree.

"That must be the attitude of the public till osteopathy bases itself on the whole range of human knowledge. I say this, though no word is too strong to express my obligation to osteopathy. When, however, I consider that osteopathy undertakes to deal with all the most abstruse problems of the human anatomy, I feel that the attitude of the public and of some of the press is not unjustifiable. The man who claims to have found a universal panacea proclaims himself by that very proclamation unscientific. It is true osteopathy has proved its case. Cures like mine are too common not to be recognized as something tangible."

The editor thinks that there must have been some mistake in reporting this address but no correction has been made by the college authorities that we have noticed, so it is up to them to explain matters. If this is the idea of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy concerning therapeutics, the profession is entitled to know about it.

The statement that a D. O. should be a drug doctor first and then is a safe person to entrust with the care of human disease, is as false and ridiculous as it is ingenious. Nobody in the world would say such a thing except a practitioner of some school of drug therapeutics, who, of course, is wedded to his idols and would naturally think that, just as every fetich worshipper thinks that the

universe was created and is sustained by his little dab of red earth and blue feathers which represents his divinity.

For Dr. Brooks Adams or Prof. Brooks Adams or Mr. Brooks Adams, as the case may be, to say that the osteopaths cannot divorce themselves from half of human knowledge, implying by that, that that half of human knowledge is contained in the text books of materia medica, is to go on record as being himself a person whose intellectual grasp isn't such as to entitle him to the privilege of appearing upon the rostrum of any educational institution. Any man who holds such a view is probably so ignorant and prejudiced that he isn't entitled to public consideration. For an osteopathic college to select such a person to give a parting word of instruction to its graduates and to give its sanction to such utterances going before the public through the newspapers is certainly inconsistent, short sighted and will prove retro-active against the whole profession to an astonishing degree.

From his remarks evidently the speaker found osteopathy would cure his ailment after the drug doctors had failed to. In all likelihood the osteopath who cured him had never studied medicine. If he had studied medicine it is a cinch that he would not by that act be able to cure the gentleman any better osteopathically than if he had not. So these are strange words from a Grateful Patient in recognition of what he says the science has done for him. Instead of telling the osteopaths who cured him how they ought to qualify themselves to cure him, he should be sitting at the feet of the members of the freshmen class and learning something more about osteopathy which everyone of them would be qualified to tell him.

What are Dr. Harris and his associates thinking about to promulgate rot of this sort right there on their own rostrum and permit it to reach the public with all the appearance of their endorsement through the public newspapers?

And is it possible that that is the sort of doctrine that Massachusetts College is giving its students?

Explain yourself, Brother Harris.

It is up to you to do so.

PROPOSED FEDERAL HEALTH BUREAU.

Considerable discussion has appeared in the newspapers anent the subject of a national health bureau or department of health. The matter has been plausibly put and many re-sounding arguments made in favor of the proposition, but it would be a dangerous experiment and might easily become a menace to individual rights and liberties. Unquestionably a voluntary co-operation national in scope, on certain matters of hygiene, sanitation and preservation of health would be of value, but the establishment of a bureau with arbitrary powers to compel co-ordination is a very different affair. Extremely doubtful in policy as it is, the present movement for a national health bureau might be viewed with less concern if there was reason to believe it entirely unprejudiced in spirit. Such is not the case. On the contrary, it cannot be doubted that this agitation is fathered and fostered by the element in the allopathic school which is constantly seeking power and position. If created, the national bureau would surely and inevitably fall into the clutches of the rapacious political clique of the A. M. A., to be used as another step toward their goal of absolute control of all health regulations and complete domination of every school of medicine.

The narrow, bigoted and bitter attitude of the allopaths in the past is a criterion that once in control original thought in therapeutics would be at a discount and annihilation the swift and sure reward of any new school that might dare to show itself.

REPORTS WANTED ON N. P. L.

Supplementing his remarks on insurance companies, in last issue, Dr. O. D. Berry, of Rochester, writes that Dr. Williams of that city has just handed in a complaint from a lady in New York City, stating that the National Protective Legion of Waverly, N. Y., has refused to pay a disability claim signed by reputable and licensed osteopath. Dr. Berry has been after the N. P. L. hammer and tongs for some months past. He has stirred things up so well that they have promised to take the matter up at their next session. Dr. Berry requests that all D. O.'s who have had trouble with this company send him full data, by doing so they will strengthen his position and aid in securing recognition. If we bring united influence to bear on these insurance companies we can bring them to time and force them to acknowledge certificates signed by osteopathic physicians, without prejudice and on the same basis as certificates signed by a reputable physician of any other school.

Osteopath's Expert Testimony Wins Damage Case in Colorado.

MAY 10th I was called before Judge Lee Champion, of the district court, in the case of Joseph Birchell vs. the Central Colorado Coal and Mining Co., to bear expert testimony for the plaintiff, who had been injured by the falling of a mine cage.

The case presented a very badly impacted spine, certain regions of which were productive of serious results. One lesion was at the atlanto-axial articulation, which I considered responsible for the development of a cataract on each eye which at time of trial had rendered the patient almost entirely blind.

Two M. D.'s had examined him before I did, but found very little the matter with him except the cataracts, and they, except a specialist who had also examined him, weren't sure that the injury could have caused the trouble in the eye, notwithstanding he and his family swore he had never had any trouble of the kind prior to the fall.

The attorney for the paintiff asked me to tell the jury what condition I had found the man in, which I did. He then asked me if I thought the cataracts could be the result of the disturbances I had mentioned. I said I did. He told me to explain to the jury how this could be possible. I proceeded to introduce a chart with which to illustrate, but was denied the use of it. I then drew out of my pocket the two upper cervical vertebrae of a skeleton and asked if I might use them, and the judge consented. I explained to the jury the relation of the two bones, and how a disturbance of the function of that particular joint could cause disease in the eye. I was allowed considerable time to expound to the jury the osteopathic theory with regard to the lesions I had mentioned in the case.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

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## Dr. John F. Spaunhurst Gets Place on Indiana Medical Board.

*A Simon Pure Osteopath Who Does Things.*

GOVERNOR MARSHALL of Indiana has conferred a distinction on Dr. John F. Spaunhurst of Indianapolis, in that he is the first out-and-out osteopath to receive appointment on the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. It is the highest appointive professional office within the gift of the Governor and came to Dr. Spaunhurst as a surprise on May 8th. It is a tribute to the Governor's sense of fairness as well as his spirit of independence, and we congratulate both him and the osteopaths of the State.

In regard to the appointment the Indianapolis Sun said: "In vesting Dr. Spaunhurst with appointment on the State Medical Board is further evidence of Governor Marshall's good judgment in selecting men of merit to serve the State. The Governor has acquired a habit of casting about until he finds capable men whose fitness he decides for himself, and thus avoids the annoyance of place-hunter's zealous friends and the influence of political partisans. In this fashion he selected Dr. Spaunhurst, a man admirable in character, big in heart, full in sympathy, successful in practice and in every way fitted for the position."

Dr. Spaunhurst has come up in life unlike most successful men in their special line of work. He has made his own way since ten years old. This cold world besets his path in tender youth with untold obstacles, hardships were endured, sacrifices were made, difficulties were met and overcome that would have put a less determined man to failure.

However, the world cares little for a man's struggles; it cares only to rejoice in the final triumph. "The price of excellence is great labor," but greater still is the price paid by the pioneer reformer, such as Dr. Spaunhurst. He is a type of manhood sure to win in whatever undertaking. Persistent and insistent toil characterize his career, and he attributes his achievements to his life's motto: "We accomplish what we will to do."

A farm boy at ten, his early education was acquired in the country schools. At seventeen he migrated from his native State, Missouri, to Colorado, where he worked in the pine forests and contracted timbers for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. After three years he returned to Kirksville, Mo., where he entered the State Normal, and it was while here that he met Miss Harriet Miller, who is now his wife. He alternated teaching and attending school for ten years. Having attended Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., and the Missouri State University, he served as principal and superintendent of some of Missouri's best schools and made an enviable reputation as a disciplinarian and an educator.

Like many other devotees of osteopathy, Dr. Spaunhurst was attracted to it when in search of relief for his wife, whose case had baffled medical skill, and it was the results achieved in her case that interested him. Being from Missouri, he had to be "shown." This led him to make a personal investigation. While he was convinced of merit in osteopathy he was slow to believe that it could stand as an independent school. Today there is no more loyal nor stronger advocate in the profession of the wholeness, the oneness of the osteopathic school.

Dr. Spaunhurst graduated in the June class, 1900, A. S. O., ye scribe having finished in the same class. In less than a month from graduation he was located at 529-30 State Life Building, Indianapolis, from which he has never moved, making him the pioneer osteopathic offices in Indianapolis, but not the oldest osteopath. He came direct here from the "A. A. A. O. A." which met at Chatta-

nooga in July, 1900, and where he made an address on "The Coming Physician," items in which he advanced, pertaining to the future osteopath have been abundantly verified.

Dr. Spaunhurst is entering his tenth year in practice. He has treated some of the most widely and best known people of this country. It is said that the practice of the Spaunhurst Institute of Osteopathy and branches runs consistently and well into five figures. He began with reception room, office and two treating rooms, to which he has added three more treating rooms, a rest room and X-ray room. Few offices in the country are more completely and elaborately equipped.

In legislative matters of Indiana Dr. Spaunhurst has ever been active. Osteopathy had no



Dr. John F. Spaunhurst, of Indianapolis.

legislative recognition and scant standing with the people when he entered the State. He was chairman of the legislative committee that so gallantly waged the fight against great odds—about 7,000 M. D.s.—and won for osteopathy equal recognition with the older schools.

He has been actively identified with both National and State associations, having served as treasurer, vice president and president of the latter. He has always done his full part and more to educate the laity and overcome false notions held by them about osteopathy. Through liberal use of his own osteopathic literature, the use of other ethical propaganda and through his contributed articles to the public press he has given osteopathy widespread publicity. Our books show he has ordered over fifteen thousand "O. H." this year, having recently purchased 10,000 in one order.

In this Dr. Spaunhurst has the consciousness of duty well performed and the satisfaction of knowing he has helped his fellow osteopaths, regardless of inappreciation, by bringing the merits of osteopathy before hosts of people to whom it was unknown and thus

making converts and patients for his colleagues as well as for himself. Too many fail to appreciate that every boost given osteopathy likewise helps individual practitioners in the community. May such osteopaths as Dr. Spaunhurst increase and prosper.

That Dr. Spaunhurst is saturated with enthusiasm and confidence in the cause he so ably represents is evidenced by his pen, his voice and his success in practice. He has the courage of his convictions and always stands for truth and duty unflinchingly. He is outspoken, straightforward, candid, and has little patience with the "jollier," the "staller," the hypocrite.

He often gives an account of the faith that lies within him in no uncertain terms and lets the chips fall where they may. He is a staunch advocate of original osteopathy and strongly averse to compromises with drugs. He has unflinchingly stood for unadulterated osteopathy and in so doing has doubtless trampled on the corns of medico-osteopaths.

His stamina and character, courageous will and sympathetic foresight should be an inspiration to any wavering and weak-kneed D. O's. A glance at his record should imbue the hesitating and the faltering with energy and perseverance to hold fast to original osteopathy, push forward and lend a helping hand to safeguard it from the poisons of other systems.

Dr. and Mrs. Spaunhurst have a host of friends in Indianapolis, where they are appreciated for their literary and professional qualities. Those who know Dr. Spaunhurst best are his most devoted friends. Mrs. Spaunhurst is a member of the Monday Afternoon Literary Club, of which she has been secretary and president. She has gained local distinction as a writer of short stories. She is also talented in music and is a member of the Matinee Musicale. Dr. Spaunhurst is a finished York and Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He takes quite an interest in athletics. Baseball is his favorite. He is a student of the game and an enthusiastic "fan."

We believe that Dr. Spaunhurst's unselfish devotion and abiding faith in his life work will never cool and he may look forward with assurance to achieving still greater success.

### In D. O. Land

#### Report of Mississippi Valley Meeting.

The third annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association was held in Kirksville, May 28th and 29th, in connection with the Missouri State Association. The two associations dividing the time and program. I am reporting the M. V. O. A. part of the program only. While the number at the meetings was not all that we had hoped for, we think those that did not attend were the losers, as the meeting was an osteopathic success in every way, even if some of the ones that had promised to take part in the program did not come or send their papers. The papers of Friday morning by Dr. J. H. Baughman and Dr. Furman Smith on successes and failures in osteopathic practice were fine. We are glad that we have some practitioners that have the courage to say they have had some failures and try to find out why they failed. The open parliaments of Dr. J. H. Hofsess and Dr. Ella D. Still were worth the price of a trip to Kirksville, the whole trend of both was to bring out the strictly osteopathic lesion and treatments and show where and why our treatment is superior to all others. Dr. J. T. Young, of Superior, Neb., sent a carefully written paper on diseased conditions of the brachial region that was read by Dr. Fiske. Dr. Geo. Laughlin being out of town, Dr. Charlie gave one of his characteristic talks on osteopathic diagnosis and treatment with some clinics. Our new officers are: Dr. W. J. Conner, Kansas City, president; Dr. Furman Smith, Chicago, first vice-president; Dr. A. M. King, St. Louis, second vice-president; Dr. Mary Noyes, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer. Our trustees will be the re-elected or the newly elected presidents of state associations of the states comprising the M. V. O. A.—Mary E. Noyes, D. O., Secretary.



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## Examiner for Commoners of America.

I am getting along nicely here for a new man. Last month I was appointed examiner for the Commoners of America. They have head offices in Los Angeles and a branch office at Denver.—B. O. Burton, D. O., Fort Morgan, Colo.

## Gay Reception at New England Meeting.

The annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association was held May 29th, at Portland, Me. On the evening previous to the meeting a reception was tendered the association by the Maine Osteopathic Association. It was a brilliant and happy affair, due largely to the efforts of Drs. George H. Tuttle, Mayme K. Tuttle, Viola D. Howe, committee in charge, and Dr. Genoa A. Sanborn, chairman of reception committee. Officers elected at the convention were: President, Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, Boston; vice-presidents, Dr. Samuel M. Knauss, Rutland, Vt.; Dr. N. L. Thompson, Littleton, N. H., and Dr. Lillian P. Wentworth, Augusta; secretary, Dr. Florence A. Covey, Portland; treasurer, Dr. Lallah Morgan, Providence, R. I. It was voted to meet at Springfield, Mass., in 1910.

## "It Looks Like a Big Time" at Wreck Lead.

The Osteopathic Outing Committee, of which we wrote you a few days ago, met June 5th and decided on the following plan. Through the kindly offices of the osteopathic members, Drs. Green, Jno. Helmer, Rogers, Geo. H. Merkley and Monroe, the president and officials have extended us the "courtesies and privileges" of the Flushing Fishing Club, located on their island at Wreck Lead, L. I., near Long Beach. This is to be an outing and holiday for all osteopaths, their wives, husbands, "intendeds," children and all. Ergo, you have but one appointment for that day, June 19th, and that is at Wreck Lead.

Sufficient number responding, special cars will be provided. Railroad fare \$1.19 round trip. The party will leave on the ferry at the foot of East 34th Street at 9:20 a. m. Those going from Brooklyn will leave on the corresponding train and catch the special at Jamaica. Boats and launches will meet this train at Wreck Lead. Should you miss this train, another can be taken at same place at 10:50 a. m., and you will be met at destination.

A fresh fish dinner, with appropriate trimmings, will be served about 1 p. m. Price, including ferriage to and from the station to the Club's island, \$1.50. Send check to Dr. Geo. H. Merkley, 43 West 32d Street, Manhattan, by Friday, June 11, so that ample arrangements can be made for our accommodation. Those wishing can have a clam chowder supper for 50c at Club House, or go over to Long Beach for it and take train there about 8:15 p. m. If you want supper at Club House, include 50c extra in your check to Dr. Merkley, so he can make preparations for supper. The committee is making preparations for entertainment in special athletic events.

"Reds" Rogers, president of the O. A. 3 (Osteopathic Amateur Athletic Association), will be Major Domo. It is expected that many records will be broken. The events will consist of 5, 25, 50 and 100-yard dashes (the first of these will be about dinner time, every one compelled to enter this event), pole vaulting, weights, swimming, the various jumps, three-legged races, international marathon race, and gastronomically speaking, the "piece de resistance," a base-ball game between the two so far unbeaten teams, the "married men" and "near-Benedicts." Some of the best known athletes in the profession have already entered the lists. Among the entrants so far who are booked for one or more events may be mentioned, "Bunch" Bean, "Webby" Granberry, "Fatty" Steele, "Chick" Helmer, "Skinny" Rindel, "Hefty" Buhler, "Flatbush" Martin, "Epicurean" Merkley, "Jay" De Tienne, "Parson" Clark, "Bobbie" Burns, "Buick" Whitcomb, "Dutch" Buster, "South Beach" Fletcher, "Orange" Munroe, "Hap" Hazzard, "Cupid" Robson, "Spud" Rogers, "Stan" Pemberton, "E-square" Beeman, "Eddie" Underwood, "Francois" Miner, "Fritz" Treshman, "Bill" Fitzwater, "Fifty-five" Strong, "Hans" Hjordamaal, "Matty" Massa, "Ligon," "Shamrock" O'Neill, "Tom" Spence, "Jersey" Helmer, "Dan" Tucker, "Kippered" Herring, "Canuck" Green, "Shifting" Sands, "Jack" West, et al. "Gov." Smiley and "Sport" Williams are also expected to run. "Pop" Ferguson and "Skeeters" Fleck, captains of the two ball nines say the game will be a record breaker.

Drs. McLennan, Henney, Tieke and Evelyn Underwood will confer the prizes and place the laurel on the brow of the victorious "married men," while Drs. Nellie Whitcomb, "Endora" Buster, Edna Hilmer, Merkley and Alice M. Spence will do likewise for the "near-Benedicts." Wear your rough picnic suits and come prepared for the biggest day's fun you have ever had. Send your check at once to Dr. Merkley for your dinner reservation and supper if you wish supper.—G. W. Riley, D. O., President Osteopathic Society of the City of New York.

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**Dr. George Still Addresses Iowa Osteopaths.**

The eleventh annual convention of the Iowa Osteopathic Association was held in the Assembly Hall of Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, May 25-26. There was a good attendance and one of the best programs that the association ever listened to was carried out. Steps were taken towards inaugurating a campaign to interest every osteopathic practitioner in the state in securing an Independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners in 1910. Dr. Geo. A. Still was present and delivered an interesting and able lecture on "The Relation of the Present Day Osteopath to Surgery." Officers elected were: President, Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake; first vice-president, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; second vice-president, Dr. A. Clifford Brown, Council Bluffs; secretary, Dr. T. B. Larrabee, Anita; treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; delegate to A. O. A. Council, Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown. Trustees, Dr. T. C. Stephenson, Cedar Falls; Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington; Dr. B. O. Hoard, Cherokee; Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell. Program in part: Successes and Failures, Dr. S. I. Wyland, Chariton; What Has Been Done and What Should be Done to Place Our Practice on a Scientific Basis, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; The Medulla Oblongata in Health and in Disease, Dr. C. W. Johnson, Professor of Physiology, Bacteriology and Superintendent of Clinics, Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines; Osteopathy and Diseases of Old Age, Dr. A. Clifford Brown, Council Bluffs; Relation of the Practitioner to the Association, Dr. Jessie L. Catlow, Boone; Neuritis, Dr. Kathryn Ridgeway, Des Moines; The Kidneys, Dr. G. C. Farmer, Oskaloosa; Some Experiences of an Osteopath, Dr. F. W. Bechley, Guthrie Center.—T. B. Larrabee, D. O., Secretary.

**Nebraska D. O.'s at Lincoln.**

A meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association was held May 29th at Lincoln. A list of names was made up to present to the governor for his guidance in selecting members of the new State Board of Osteopathy. Some of the papers presented were: "Constipation," Dr. John DeFox, South Omaha; "Pelvic Diseases," Dr. Josephine Morelock, Lincoln; "Hemorrhoids," Dr. Ortiz R. Meredith, Norfolk; "Osteopathic Principles (Original)," Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha.

**Defeated But Not Discouraged in Illinois.**

The battle of our profession for the independent legal recognition of osteopathy in the State of Illinois has been fought and lost. We think it unnecessary to enter into detail at this time except to say that the medical trust with their unspeakable misrepresentations, the druggists' association and the "political whip" that was wielded with telling effect upon many of our real friends in the assembly was more than we could overcome. We have no excuses to offer for our defeat. We did the best we could. We know we made many friends for osteopathy, who in the future will stand by us, and the favorable sentiment created for osteopathy over the entire state is incalculable for our good, individually and collectively. We wish to heartily thank you for your efforts and advice during the campaign. A more detailed account of the fight will be made at the state meeting, which will be held soon, and you will be notified soon of the time and place. At this meeting should be determined our future policy, so let us urge you to be present at the state meeting.—Fred W. Gage, D. O., J. D. Cunningham, D. O., James H. Sullivan, D. O., Legislative Committee; E. M. Browne, D. O., Pres. I. O. A.

**Kentucky Osteopaths Discuss Legislation.**

The Kentucky Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting on May 29th in the Smith Nixon Building, Louisville. The morning was given up to business and the afternoon to a lecture by Dr. William Smith on Obstetrics. Kentucky osteopaths are beginning to make preparations for a legislative fight which they hope to make in the near future, and most of the business session was devoted to that work. The lecture by Dr. Smith in the afternoon was very highly appreciated, and was both practical and interesting. In the evening he delivered his lecture "Osteopathy and Its History" to an appreciative audience. Officers elected were: President, Dr. O. C. Robertson, Cynthia; vice-president, Dr. W. B. Triplett, Ashland; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, Paris; delegate to A. O. A., Dr. R. M. Buckmaster, Lexington; legislative committee, Dr. E. E. Bush, Louisville; Dr. H. H. Carter, Louisville; Dr. F. A. Collyer, Louisville; Dr. E. O. Vance, Lexington; Dr. Martha Petree, Paris.—Martha Petree, D. O., Sec'y.

**Arrested on Serious Charge.**

Missoula, May 29.—Practicing medicine without a state certificate or license is the charge which led to the arrest here to-day of F. W.

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Morris, an osteopath well known in Missoula. The complaint was made by County Attorney E. C. Mulrone, the specific charge being that the defendant performed an operation on Mrs. Emma Van Orsdale, Sept. 24, 1908, without being possessed at the time of a proper certificate from the state board of medical examiners.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, informs us that Morris is a man of evil reputation. He practices medicine and osteopathy, but never studied in a reputable professional school. He is charged with a violation of the medicine law, but Dr. Willard has been in touch with the prosecuting attorney in his preparation of the case.



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**Los Angeles College Students Get Diplomas.**

The June, 1909, class of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy held their class exercises and commencement exercises June 1st and June 3d. The doctorate sermon was delivered Sunday, May 30th, at the First Baptist Church by Dr. John Quincy Adams Henry. The class roll was as follows: William E. Allen, E. A. Archer, Lillian Baker, Carolyn Barker, S. Mehetabel Barnes, M. D., Harriet L. Connor, Myrtle Alice Cramer, Ethel S. Forbes, Adelaide W. Frink, Katherine S. Gloman, Arthur F. Haag, Lynn E. Hewitt, Lena R. Hodges, Preston R. Hubbell, Albert Hunting, Howard G. Kimbley, D. S. T., Virginia V. Leweaux, Herman F. N. Ludwig, J. A. Mauzy, N. Florence McShane, Lura Lee Moore, Edward H. Morrison, D. D. S., Leon Patrick, Charles J. R. Peterson, Oscar E. Pinneo, Clara Blanche Plumb, Cyrus P. Pooler, Walter A. Preston, David Splaine, Jr., Ralph C. Virgil, Clara Lathrope Warner, Roland Fletcher Weeks, A. B., C. Arthur Williams, David D. Young, Persis Edna Young, Thomas C. Young, George W. Zimmerman. Post Graduates—Walter V. Goodfellow, D. O.; Stephen Gurney Mosher, D. O.; Merritt M. Ring, B. S., D. O.; Helen E. Walker, D. O.; Bert H. White, D. O.

**Organize Local Association.**

The Tri-City Osteopathic Association is the name of a new osteopathic society organized at Grand Island, Neb. Osteopaths from the cities of Kearney, Hastings and Grand Island joined the organization, hence its name. Meetings will be held monthly. The officers elected were: Dr. T. H. Vallier, Grand Island, president; Dr. C. K. Struble, Hastings, vice-president, and Dr. B. S. Peterson, Kearney, secretary and treasurer.

**An Effort in the Right Direction.**

The Museum of Safety and Sanitation, 29 W. 39th street, New York City, is an institution the object of which is to show, by means of devices, or machines in operation, models, photographs and diagrams, how to lessen the annual loss of life and limb through accidents and preventable diseases. In a recent news item they sent out, they say:

As a result of the almost bloodless conflict with Spain, the actual hostilities of which lasted less than six weeks, the United States paid in 1908 \$3,471,157 in pensions, with assurance of an annual increase for many years to come, and the rolls of the Pension Office to-day bear the names of 24,000 pensioners, over 19,000 of whom are invalids and survivors of this war. More than 18,000 addition claims are now pending, although the total of the Cuban army of invasion was only 20,000 men. In 1907 the United States paid in pensions a total of \$146,000,000. For 1908 the appropriation was increased to \$151,000,000.

In all the wars in which the United States has engaged disease has been responsible for more than 70 per cent of the mortality, more than one-half of which could have easily been prevented through organization and preparedness.

Preventable disease, more than wounds, swells the pension lists. Statistics of the Pension Office prove that if this unnecessary loss had been avoided the saving in pensions alone would have paid the cost of the resulting war every twenty-five years. Aside from the sorrow of the homes made desolate, consider the economic value of the 70 per cent of lives now uselessly sacrificed that might be saved as bread winners in industrial pursuits.

**Atlas Reunion at Minneapolis.**

Arrangements are being made for a big Atlas reunion at Minneapolis in August. Dr. W. T. Howard, of the A. S. O. senior class, is a member of the committee who will look after the affair. He will be located in Minneapolis and this has the advantage of being right on the ground.

**"Red Hot" Discussions Desired.**

The South Dakota Osteopathic Association will hold its regular meeting at Watertown, June 10th. A very good program has been prepared, and as the announcement states, members are invited to come loaded with enthusiasm for red-hot discussions. Some of the numbers on the program are: "What Does Original Research Work Include, and How We Best Accomplish It?" "Education—of Our Members; of the Public; of the Profession at Large." "Our Failures—What Are They and Where is the blame?" "What 'Fakers' Can We Suppress by Our Present Law; What Legislation is Needed and What is the Best Plan to Get It?"

**Pennsylvania Board Appointed.**

Governor Edward S. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, has announced his appointments for members of the new state board of osteopathic examiners. Three year term, Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia. Two year term, Dr. John F. Downing, Scranton, and Dr. V. W. Peck, Pittsburg. One year

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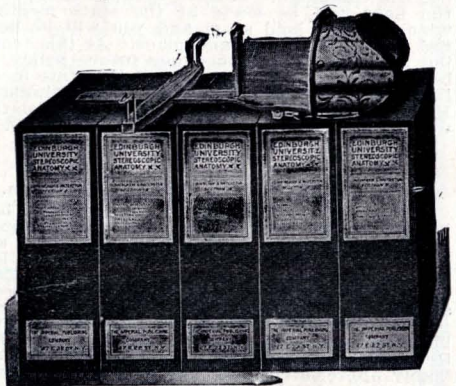
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term, Dr. Frank B. Kann, Harrisburg, and Dr. Berton W. Sweet, Erie. The appointments have given general satisfaction to the members of the profession in the state.

**Dr. C. W. Young Fights Policy Shops.**

Dr. C. W. Young, of St. Paul, is president of the City Law Enforcement League, and during last month he obtained a good deal of newspaper publicity through his energetic action for the enforcement of the law against the operation of policy shops. Dr. Young stated that there was open gambling and that the police were not doing their duty. He then proceeded to make good his assertions and caused a number of places to be closed. In the name of the league he issued a warning, stating that policy shops must not only be closed, but they must stay closed, as it is the intention of the league to drive them permanently out of St. Paul.

**Massachusetts College Graduates.**

Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the faculty of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, presented diplomas to the graduating class June 4th. Those receiving authority to practice were: Paul P. Balcom, Helen J. Beaty, Ella B. Bingham, Wilfrid I. Burke, Harold W. Burnard, George C. Flint, Joel Ginsburg, William V. Gosline, Edna M. Greenwood, Melvin H. Nicholls, Mary E. O'Connor, Charles V. Paterson, Helen F. Perkins, Carrie E. Rand, Anna K. Smith, Christopher D. Thore, Amy J. Vye, Lena E. Wallace, Emily G. Wilson, Thomas A. Wiswall.

**Old Connecticut Board Reappointed.**

Governor Weeks, of Connecticut, has just opened the new board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration. The old members were all reappointed. Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, of Hartford, has completed his eighth year as president of the board, and he says he "likes the job."

**Florida Board Appointed.**

The Florida osteopathic examining board bill, recently passed by the state legislature, was signed by Governor Gilchrist May 10th. He appointed as members of the first board Dr. Paul R. Davis, of Jacksonville, four-year term; Dr. A. E. Berry, of Tampa, three-year term; Dr. C. E. Bennett, of Pensacola, two-year term.

**Illinois Bill Fails to Pass.**

After having successfully reached the third reading, the bill for the creation of an independent osteopathic examining board in Illinois was lost. When the roll call was about half through, it became evident that sufficient votes would not be mustered to pass the bill and it was withdrawn. At the time the roll call was postponed the vote showed 44 to 73. The medics of the state put up a very hard fight against the bill and the convention of the State Medical Association, which was held at Quincy, May 19th, passed resolutions against it and sent telegrams of protest to every member of the state legislature.

**Still College Exercises.**

With appropriate exercises, eight students were graduated at the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, May 27th. Rev. Howland Hanson, of the First Baptist Church, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The graduates were: Gay E. Owens, Hastings, Neb.; Jennie C. Deahalm, Des Moines; Elizabeth F. Wagoner, Galesburg, Ill.; Henry H. Somers, Duluth, Minn.; Joseph W. Fager, Des Moines; C. B. Cockerell, Mansfield, O.; Clifford S. Mahler, Sigourney; Silas H. Harris, Buffalo.

**New York City Society Elects New Officers.**

The annual meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held at the Hotel Imperial, New York City, on Saturday, May 15th. Officers were elected for the year ending May 31st, 1910. President, Dr. George W. Riley; vice-president, Dr. Greenwood Ligon; secretary, Dr. Joseph Ferguson; treasurer, Dr. Norman D. Mattison; keeper of records, Dr. Arthur S. Bean; historian, Dr. Chloe C. Riley; sergeant-at-arms, Dr. Ernest W. Robson; directors, Drs. Charles S. Green, Charles H. Whitcomb and Evelyn K. Underwood.

A resolution was adopted in memory of Dr. Graham:

"We, the members of the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York, resolve that in the death of Dr. George E. Graham the osteopathic profession has lost an earnest and efficient operator, his associates a genial friend and his patients a most tender, sympathetic and inspiring physician.

"And be it further resolved: That this society extends its most sincere sympathy to the faithful wife in this hour of her great sorrow and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her and also placed upon the records of the society."

Dr. George J. Helmer conducted a very interesting talk on "Technique" which was greatly appreciated by those present.—Joseph Ferguson, D. O., Sec'y.

**West Virginia Annual Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the West Virginia Osteopathic Association will be held at Parkersburg, June 12th.

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**A S. O. Alumni Meeting at Minneapolis.**  
At the coming convention of the American Osteopathic Association, in Minneapolis, the A. S. O. Alumni will devote one evening to a reunion and banquet. The exact time of this banquet will be announced later in the professional journals if possible, and if not by bulletin during the convention. However it will be given early in the week.

Begin to make your preparations now to attend this reunion and banquet. Correspondence with the officers of the different societies indicate that the reunions this year will be largely attended, as it is generally conceded that they are one of the most enjoyable features of the convention.

Members of the alumni, wherever you are, we want your presence that evening. We want you to come unencumbered with the dignity of your years, or the cares of your office; we want you to forget the intervening years for a time, and go back to the good old school days once more.

We do not wish on that night to see "any old man get mixed with the boys," for old age must stand aside and give place to youth and pleasure. Come and help us to make it the most enjoyable reunion in the history of the Alumni.—Martha Petree, D. O., Sect'y A. S. O. Alumni.

**Kansas Annual Meeting.**  
The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Osteopathic Association was held at the National Hotel, Topeka, May 25th and 26th. Mayor William Green gave the convention a very hearty welcome, turning over to us the key of the city. Dr. J. L. McClanahan of Paola, made a response, which was followed by a very interesting program. We had a banquet Tuesday evening and everybody did justice to the occasion. We all agree this was the best meeting Kansas has had, but look forward to a better meeting next year.

Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. W. Shearer, Abeline; vice-president, Dr. G. H. Erskine, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa; trustees, Dr. R. W. Bell, Independence; Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola; Dr. Gaddis Armor, Emporia.

Some of the papers were: "Diagnosis and Treatment of La Grippe," Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton; "Our Best Cases," Dr. G. H. Erskine, Topeka; "Our Failures," Dr. J. B. Bower, Salina; "Paralytics," Dr. R. W. Bell, Independence; "The Relation of Osteopathy to Surgery," Dr. L. E. Brenz, Arkansas City. The next annual meeting will be at Topeka.—G. B. Wolf, D. O., Sect'y.

**Missing Link Discovered?**  
Dr. Tucker is reported to have been on a still hunt for the Missing Link for some time and to have at last discovered it—bona-fide. He has promised to give a paper on this discovery before the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association at Harrisburg, June 26th.

**Texas Convention.**  
The ninth annual convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association was held May 28th and 29th at Waco. The program in part was: "Appendicitis," Dr. A. D. Ray; "Tuberculosis of the Lung," Dr. A. P. Terrill; "Diagnosis and Technique of Innominate Lesions," Dr. George A. Wells; "The Needs of the Profession," Dr. John T. Elder; "Minor Surgery From an Osteopathic Standpoint," Dr. Alfred J. Farr; "Scarlet Fever," Dr. Samuel L. Scothorn.

Officers elected were: Dr. R. R. Norwood, of Mineral Wells, president; Dr. George A. Wells, of Greenville, and Dr. Maud Russell, of Fort Worth, vice-presidents; Dr. Hubert B. Mason, of Temple, secretary-treasurer; Dr. E. E. Sanner, of Corsicana, and Dr. G. A. Cobb, of Beaumont, trustees; Dr. Paul M. Peck, of San Antonio, Dr. A. D. Ray, of Cleburne, and Dr. T. A. Ray, of Fort Worth, committee on legislation; Dr. Paul M. Peck, representative to the National meeting at Minneapolis; Dr. Julia May Sarratt, of Waco, alternate.

**Dr. Hildreth Praises Work in Illinois.**  
While at Springfield recently, I found evidence of good work for legislation in Illinois. Our boys over there are certainly doing the right kind of work. I have never, in any state, witnessed a more thorough or energetic campaign than the one being fought at Springfield, and the osteopaths of Illinois all deserve great credit for the way they are standing together and supporting their legislative committee. Everything certainly looked very encouraging for the bill at the time I was there.—A. G. Hildreth, D. O., St. Louis.

**No Blame Attached to Dr. Spangler.**  
Dr. H. L. Spangler, of St. John, N. B., was a witness, April 13th, at the coroner's investigation of the death of Mrs. Annie McLaughlin, a former patient of his. Two M. D.'s were also in attendance on the case at various times and it was at their instigation that the inquiry was held. The implication was that Dr. Spangler's treatment was the immediate cause of the death. The jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes, and attached no blame or censure to those who had given treatment in the case. Considerable interest was aroused over the matter and the local papers devoted prominent space to reports of the investigation.



**Twenty Get Degrees at Philadelphia College.**

A class of twenty was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy May 26th. Dr. O. J. Snyder delivered the address and Dr. Charles J. Muttart, dean of the college, conferred the degrees. Those authorized to use the title D. O. are: De Forrest C. Bailey, Frederick C. Browne, Mabin W. Barrett, Isabel G. Eiler, Isabella P. Gordon, George B. Graver, Idilla A. Grimer, Charles L. Hoopes, Rubens Humphrey, Mary K. Jackson, Marie E. Magill, Frank R. Moore, Gladys G. Rice, Thomas J. Ryan, Clark D. Sixx, John S. Slough, Florence P. Stoeckel, Thomas V. Sullivan, Thomas E. Wildsmith and John M. Uztel.

**Elbert Hubbard Quotes Dr. Geo. Still.**

In an article on the "Raisens Country" in the Chicago Examiner, Elbert Hubbard discusses the food value of raisens. He substantiates his statements by quoting Dr. Howard Pyle, Horace Fletcher, Eugene Christian, Dr. Frank Billings and winds up with "Dr. George Still, the famous surgeon, says, 'Raisens never cause appendicitis, but the lack of them may.' By those 'who know' Dr. George is already classed among the big men of the country in surgery and a reliable authority.

**Has Perennial Hard Luck Story.**

Dr. Leslie Scranton Keyes, of Minneapolis, writes us to warn the profession concerning one "Dr. Birch" who appears to be making a business of collecting money from D. O.'s on the strength of a hard luck story. Dr. Keyes describes him as a "smooth talker, very convincing; tells of death of wife and arrest for practicing in Canada. Borrowed money of a number of Twin City osteopaths last fall and has returned this spring to borrow the rest. Requests one to five dollars and promises to repay in a day or two. Dark hair, round, smooth face; weight about 180 pounds.

**Central College Students Graduate.**

Dr. J. W. Hofsess of the Central College of Osteopathy conferred the degree of D. O. on four students May 29th. Dr. Bertha F. Whiteside made an address and presented each of the class with a New Testament. On May 27th the class held the regular graduation exercises and enjoyed a fine musical program. The graduates are: Dr. Lucy J. Conley, Dr. Elizabeth J. Gerke, Dr. William Austin Swan and Dr. William Miller Slaughter.

**Dr. Downing Interviewed.**

The Scranton Republicans in its issue of May 26th devotes a column to an interview with Dr. John T. Downing under the title "History of Osteopathic Legislation." A portrait of Dr. Downing is also shown. The educational requirements are dwelt upon and some salutary information placed before the public in a prominent way.

**New Nebraska Board Appointed.**

Gov. Shallenberger of Nebraska has appointed the following practitioners as members of the State Board of Osteopathy: Dr. J. M. Kilgore, of York, for one year term; Dr. J. T. Young, of Superior, two years; Dr. W. H. Cobble, of Fremont, three years; Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha, four years; Dr. E. M. Cramb, of Lincoln, five years. Dr. Atzen, of Omaha, is secretary of the new board, and Dr. Young, of Superior, treasurer.

**Osteopathic Literature Under Court House Corner Stone.**

While acting as Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of the State of Iowa A. F. & A. M. at the laying of the corner stone of the Keokuk County Court House at Sigourney, Ia., June 8th, I caused to be deposited in the copper casket which was placed under the stone, a booklet relating to the science of osteopathy, containing articles on Rheumatism, Diseases of Liver, Heart, Lungs, etc., including illustrations of treatment of hip dislocations and scoliosis and extracts of articles taken from The Cosmopolitan, also a lithograph of Dr. A. T. Still. This, outside of the laying of the corner stone of the Adair County Court House at Kirksville, I believe to be the only repository of any osteopathic literature or lithograph of our venerable founder.—E. C. Polmeteer, D. O., Sigourney, Ia.

**Discuss Ailments of Infants.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held in Grand Fraternity Hall, June 1, Dr. Beitel in the chair. Dr. A. M. Flack lectured upon "Pediatrics" or "The Examination of Children and Infants." The talk was most interesting and instructive and called our attention to the different varieties of the cry of the infant noting the symptoms which each cry indicated.—Abbie Jane Pennock, D. O., Secretary.

**West Virginia State Examinations.**

A meeting of the West Virginia State Board of Health has been called to meet at Charleston on July 13-14-15, at which time an examination will be held at the capitol for the purpose of examining applicants for licenses to practice medicine and osteopathy in West Virginia.

**California Osteopaths Have Great Meeting.**

California D. O.'s gathered in force at San Diego, May 28th and 29th, for their annual convention. A most interesting and enjoyable time was experienced. A launch ride, dinner and entertainment at Point Loma and a banquet at Hotel del Coronado were social features that created much fun and good humor. The program in part was as follows: "Osteopathy's Niche in Preventive Medicine," Dr. J. Leroy Near, Berkeley; "Adaptation and Accommodation," Dr. D. L. Tasker, Los Angeles; "Practical Suggestions and Illustrations in Orthopedics," Dr. R. D. Emory, Los Angeles; "Symposium on Tuberculosis," with clinics, led by Dr. D. C. Farnham, San Francisco; "Effect of Tubercle Bacilli and Their Detection," Dr. C. A. Whiting, Los Angeles; "Practical Experience with Tuberculosis," Dr. A. B. McKinnon, Los Angeles; Dr. D. H. Elliott, San Diego; Dr. S. D. Cooper, San Francisco, and Dr. W. H. Ivie, Berkeley; "Psychotherapy," Dr. S. F. Meacham, Oakland; "The Blood of Neurasthenics," Dr. L. Burns, Los Angeles; Symposium on Nervous Disorders: Dr. H. W. Forbes, Dr. T. J. Ruddy, Dr. C. H. Spencer, Dr. R. W. Bowling, Los Angeles; "Practical X-Ray Diagnosis and Therapy," Dr. A. B. Shaw, Los Angeles. The officers elected were: President, Dr. J. C. Rule, Stockton; first vice-president, F. O. Edwards, Pacific Grove; second vice-president, Dr. C. E. Pierce, Ukiah; secretary, Dr. F. E. York, San Francisco; treasurer, Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento.

**In Self Protection.**

The class of 1895 A. S. O. is preparing to have a good time at the A. O. A. convention in August. Dr. George Tull, of Indianapolis, in sending his announcement, "A Quiet Personal Conversation on the Side," says it's to give class members time to save up shekels to pay fare to the convention, then if necessary the Twin City boys will pay their way back to get rid of them.

**June "O. H." Popular—Supply Runs Short—July Just as Good—Don't Miss It.**

THE June "O. H." was sold out on the 5th of the month. Many were disappointed in not getting a supply. The July number, now ready for delivery, is a dandy issue. It will sell, we feel sure, just as rapidly as the June number. The moral of it is: Get your order in early.

The summer is now with us and many people are on the move for vacations. Many D. O.'s also are taking a well-earned rest. This leaves plenty of work for the practitioner who by force of circumstances or duty is compelled to stay in town.

The doctor who remains in the field is entitled to a reward in the way of satisfactory practice. It can be gotten, too, by a little judicious summer campaigning. Bear in mind the prospective patients are scattered over a wider area, and select a mailing list covering a broad territory.

In this way you will get in touch with the people throughout your community who are needing treatment and who have not been able for one reason or another to go on vacations and so get their treatment at a resort.

We have a limited supply of good 1908 stock numbers, some of which could be used to advantage with the current July issue in connection with a summer campaign. Special prices on these stock numbers. Samples sent on request.

The July number has a fine talk on "Osteopathy as a Preventive Measure." It presents the rational idea that it's easier to *keep well* than to *get well*, after disease has found a foothold.

In the hot summer months there is an extra strain on the business man who persists in sticking close to his desk and working like a high-pressure steam engine. "Warding off the Paralytic Stroke" is the right kind of article for these fellows. If you know men who are working too hard get this number into the home. The wife will see to it that it's read. It may give you a chance to help before a complete breakdown makes the case difficult.

"Osteopathy in a nutshell" states the subject in a simple style suited to the thousands. Every day people are asking for a brief explanation of osteopathy. Give them this article—it's satisfactory.

The discussion on "The White Plague" is very timely. The movement for the extermination of this dread disease is growing stronger every day. People everywhere will be interested to know the osteopathic position. The article shows osteopaths are up-to-date thinkers and on this subject and in their method of handling the disease, and that in the early stages the osteopathic treatment will usually effect complete and permanent recovery. It's an argument for *early attention*.

Many people have autotoxemia and do not know it, but suffer the results just the same. The talk on self-poisoning explains the trouble and why osteopathic treatment is the reasonable remedy. Altogether this July number is full of interesting matter that will hold the attention of the reader and produce an enhanced estimation of osteopathy. It's convincing, too; and bound to bring patients.

Get it into the hands of those who need your help, and it will persuade them to give you a chance to demonstrate the truth of osteopathy.

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**PERSONAL.**

Dr. Ernest C. White, formerly of Watertown, N. Y., is now located in Paris, France, 5 rue des Capucines.

Dr. W. F. Crawford, of San Francisco, has gone to the mountains, where he expects to spend the summer.

Dr. W. J. Seaman, of Huntington, W. Va., recently accepted a position on the staff of the Huntington Hospital.

Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, of Seattle, Wash., has been elected secretary of the new State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. W. J. Dillabaugh, of New York City, is spending the summer in France. He is stopping at the Hotel Regina, Paris.

Dr. Gertrude Lord Gates, of Portland, Ore., has associated with her now as assistant, Dr. Elbridge Tracy Parker, formerly of the Mohawk Building, same city.

After June 10th, Dr. James W. Scallan, a 1909 graduate of the Littlejohn College and Hospital, will be associated with Dr. Agnes Waltrude Scallan, at 906 Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Geo. A. Townsend, of Fitzgerald, Ga., expects to spend several months in Greenville, Ohio. Dr. E. J. Kampf, of Kansas City, will have charge of Dr. Townsend's practice in his absence.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Sullivan, of Chicago, will tour the Great Lakes during July, being guests of an official of a company owning one of the large steamers plying between Chicago and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, of 161 State St., Chicago, is mailing a circular, calling attention to diseases caused by defective vision, which will be of interest to those who have trouble with their eyes, and also practitioners, who make a specialty of the eye.

Dr. H. D. Bowers, of Newberg, Oregon, has a two-column article on "Osteopathy and Chemistry" in the Newberg Graphic, of May 13th. The article is given space on the front page. It contains a number of quotations from both osteopathic and medical writers.

Dr. Fred Bischoff has decided to give up his Waukegan practice and take an office in the Trude Bldg., Chicago. It is expected that many of his old patients will visit him there. Dr. A. J. Weber, a recent graduate of the A. S. O., will take charge of Dr. Bischoff's practice in Waukegan.

Dr. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the state legislative committee. Ten years ago he put through a bill legalizing osteopathy by a vote of 26 to 5 in the Senate and 102 to 19 in the House, but the Governor vetoed it. Dr. Hardin says it's to be a winning fight this time.

Dr. George McLaughlin performed a successful operation for congenital dislocation of the hip on a little girl, Elizabeth Kraeger, May 14th. Her parents had expected to take her to Chicago, but were persuaded to go to Kirksville, by Mrs. Lydia H. Holmes, who is a senior student at the A. S. O.

Dr. S. S. Still, of Des Moines, left May 22nd, on a western trip to look after some business interests in the way of timber claims, etc. He will be gone a few weeks. Dr. Ella D. Still advises us that they have not moved to Seattle, and do not contemplate locating in the far west, and are still at their old address in Des Moines.

Dr. W. E. Buehler, of Chicago, attended the meeting of the A. M. A. at Atlantic City, N. J. He has been appointed a delegate to the International Congress of Physicians which meets at Buda Pesth in August. He sailed from New York City June 16th and will tour Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France and England. He will study at Vienna and Berlin, returning some time in the fall.

In view of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, Dr. and Mrs. Clinton J. McFadden are making preparations to entertain osteopaths who may visit the Fair and are also preparing to provide convenient and desirable accommodations at reasonable prices. Mrs. McFadden has a flat at 4144 14th Avenue, which is just about 2 1/2 blocks from the Fair entrance. D. O.s who contemplate going to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition should write to Mrs. McFadden.

"In regard to my partnership with Drs. S. S. and Ella D. Still, they authorized me to advertise them, and informed me that they had started, but for some reason they changed their mind and did not come. I have now formed a partnership with Dr. Ida M. Jayne Weaver, who is a recent graduate of the Pacific College, and is treasurer of the state association. She is a club woman of wide fame, having served as national secretary of the National Woman's League. We have opened offices at 503-4-5 People's Bank Building."—J. Clinton McFadden, D. O., Seattle, Wash.

**REMOVALS.**

Dr. Anna D. Pixley, from Robinson, to Olney, Ill.

Dr. E. C. Cookson, from Carlinville, to Alton, Ill.

Dr. L. W. Wells, from Los Angeles, to Covina, Cal.

Dr. C. E. Walker, from Portland, to Forest Grove, Ore.

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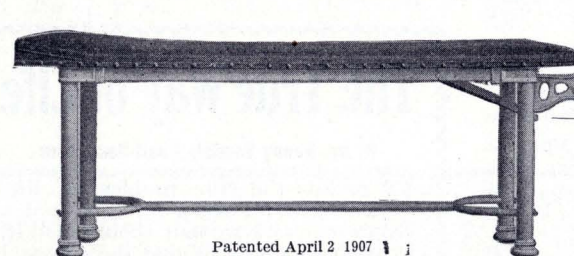
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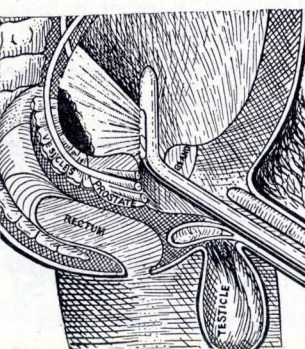
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Dr. G. W. Tupper, from Brownsville, to South Brownsville, Pa.

Dr. W. F. Watson, from Terrell, Tex., to Shreveport, La.

Dr. A. J. Weber, from Kirksville, Mo., to Waukegan, Ill.

Dr. H. N. Baker, from Cainville, Mo., to Loving, N. Mex.

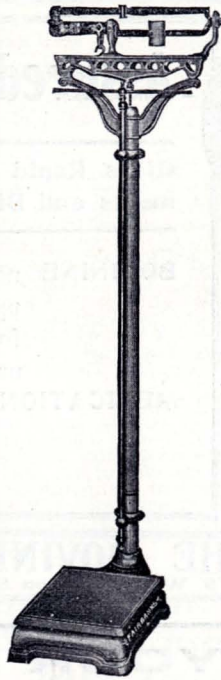
Dr. J. T. Gilbert, in new offices at 642 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.



Dr. Sarah Morse, from Longmont, Colo., to Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Ella Hagerman, from Grain Valley, Mo., to Guymon, Okla.  
 Dr. Blanche C. Bunker, from Woodstock, Ill., to Aberdeen, S. D.  
 Dr. O. J. Courtney, now at 410 Deardorff Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. W. H. Bruce, from Marshall, Mo., to Temple Bldg., Houston, Tex.  
 Dr. E. Clair Jones, from 20 to 420 West Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa.  
 Dr. Fred Bischoff, from Waukegan, Ill., to Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Ella Harris, from McVicker's Building, to 36 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Chester H. Morris, from 242 York Street, to 192 E. 53rd Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Maria S. Wing, from Mason Building, to 434 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. F. G. Thiele, from 445 N. Cedar Street, to 324 Holmes Building, Galesburg, Ill.  
 Dr. J. P. Bergin, from Walnut Street, to Lillis Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. J. E. Derck, from 719 Cottage Avenue, Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Harper, Kans.  
 Dr. R. H. Goodale, from Chihuahua, Mexico, to 2317 Ward Street, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Dr. Alfred Wheelock Young, from 2073 to 2309 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Guy W. Elder, from San Fernando, to 508 Whitney Building, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Dr. Harry Honska, from 33 Masonic Temple, to 814 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo.  
 Dr. Daniel Neil Morrison, from 128 E. 34th St., to 120 E. 34th St., New York City.  
 Dr. Percy Hatcher, from Louisville, Ky., to 478 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Dr. A. M. King, from Kennewick, Wash., to 311 Lisner Building, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Albert B. Culley, from Lapeer, Mich., to 1526 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Dr. T. W. Sheldon, from 1844 Sutter Street, to 323 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Dr. F. N. McHolland, from White Building, to 512 Washington Street, Olympia, Wash.  
 Dr. Goodwin Ransden, from 48 Barristers Hall, to 1627 Main Street, Canpello, Mass.  
 Dr. Corene J. Bissonette, from 729 Park View, to 723 Carondelet Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Clement A. Woolson, from New York Life Building, to 61 E. 6th Street, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Dr. O. C. Mutschler, from 6 W. South Street, Somerset, Pa., to Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa.  
 Dr. M. H. Gandier, from Woodstock, Ont., to Bank of Hamilton, Bradford, Ont., Can.  
 Dr. Robert G. Ashcroft, from Kirksville, Mo., to 506 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Can.  
 Dr. Robert D. Cary, from 405 Trust Building, Easton, Pa., to 54 Grove Street, Plainfield, N. J.  
 Dr. Edward Everett Chagnon, from 37 Madison Avenue, to 128 E. 34th Street, New York City.  
 Dr. A. C. Greenlee, from 608 S. 6th Street, Kirksville, Mo., to 252 West Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 Dr. G. A. Gamble, from 515 Templeton Building, to 615-616 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Drs. Satterlee & Satterlee, from 611 Montana Street, to 323-24 Herald Building, El Paso, Texas.  
 Drs. L. N. and Daisy Pennock, from San Angelo, Tex., to 511 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.  
 Dr. Agnes M. Browne, from Morgan Park, to 157 Mentor Building, 162 State Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Carrie Parsons Parenteau, from 6501 Yale Avenue, to 6547 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Marie Thorsen, from Central Building, to 817-818 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. B. H. White, from Los Angeles, Cal., to his former location at 346 N. Capitol Street, Salem, Ore.  
 Dr. Grace Stratton, from 516 Templeton Building, to 607-8 Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Dr. J. Lester Adams, from O. T. Johnson Building, to 706-7-8-9 Auditorium Building, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Dana B. Rockwell, from Union Trust Building, to Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Dr. Jno. S. Amussen, from 5239 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, to 223 Costelle St., Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 Dr. A. W. Berrow, from 402½ Central Avenue, to Eddy Building, 600 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Dr. Josephine A. Trabue, from 20-26 Syndicate Building, to 1-2 Improvement Building, Pittsburg, Kans.  
 Dr. Norman D. Mattison, from 16 Central Park West, to The Barnard, 106 Central Park West, New York City.  
 Dr. Wm. F. Crawford, from 914 Hayes Street, San Francisco, to Redwood Park, Santa Cruz Co., Calif., for the summer.  
 Dr. Katherine A. Broderick, from 62 South Main Street, to 10 Agard Block, Cor. Main and Water Streets, Torrington, Conn.  
 Dr. Agnes Waltrude Scallan, from 971 S. St. Louis Avenue, to 1450 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Scallan's downtown office is now at 906 Steinway Hall.

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### MARRIED.

Dr. Charles L. Severy, of Detroit, and Mrs. Frances Spellman, at Detroit, Mich., March 20th.

Dr. Franklin Fiske, of the A. S. O. Faculty, and Miss Ethlyn McElvaine, at the home of the bride's parents, near Macomb, Ill. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, and was followed by the bridal dinner, after which Dr. and Mrs. Fiske left for Lincoln, Ill., where a week's vacation was spent. At home at Kirksville, Mo.

### BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. G. O. Shoemaker, of Wichita, Kans., April 4th, a son.  
 To Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker, of Brazil, Ind., April 1st, a son.  
 To Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferguson, 118 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23rd, a daughter.  
 To Dr. and Mrs. Maus W. Stearns, Schenectady, N. Y., June 5th, a girl.  
 To Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Buckmaster, of Cripple Creek, Colo., May 27th, a boy.  
 To Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bertrand, of Winnebago, Minn., May 13th, 1909, a daughter.

### DIED.

At Santa Rosa, Cal., December 11th, 1908, Dr. C. L. Oliver.  
 At Otsego, Mich., March 28th, Mrs. L. F. Severy, mother of Dr. Charles L. Severy, of Detroit, Mich.  
 At Artesia, New Mex., Tuesday, June 1st, William Weeks.

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