

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**July 1909**

**Vol. 16, No. 1**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume XVI.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1909.

Number 1

## Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases† Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.

Being Chapter X of This Series by Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, N. J.

THE real meaning of these anatomical and physiological pictures can be seen more clearly in this tract than perhaps anywhere else in the body.

The alimentary tract, like many another important matter, cannot be properly understood apart from its history. Originally a straight tube, the inner surface of the body, it is differentiated by evolution into its present state. As the body grew in three dimensions, this tube could grow in only one, and so had to grow in this one, length, to the cube of the body's length. It really increased much more than this to give the various advantages of the surplus, the margin of emergency reserve. As the activity of the organism and the need for various kinds of food increased, the absorbing surface of this tube had to increase still more. This secondary increase was not accomplished by lengthening but partly by means of folds in the inner surface and protrusions on the folds. So that there grew a tube folded again and again on itself—thirty or more feet of it—an increase of five times the length of the body and with an inner surface likewise folded into valvulae and villae, squaring and cubing the absorbing surface.

This increase took place at two principal points, that from the abdomen becoming the small intestine, that from the pelvis becoming the large intestine and rectum. Their innervations and blood supply are therefore, not entirely, but to a large extent, separate.

As the food to be digested increased in complexity of structure and chemical properties, a corresponding change was necessary in the muscles and glands of the tract; developing in the forepart the mouth, teeth, etc., and the oesophagus and at the opening of the intestine proper the various glands of digestion.

The first stage of the response to irritation and injury, the sensory reflexes, are noted mostly in the mouth and rectum, where alone is the conscious sensation developed. Pain, however, may be felt in almost any part, and is particularly brought out by pressure. Here we note an important verification of the uniform etiological principle, namely, the fact that any sensory nerve may become the seat of pain. Usually the sensory disturbances of this tract are referred to associated nerves of sensation, whose sensitiveness is greater (as discussed in Chapter III); but the long-time lost connection of the sensations of this tract with the conscious mind may be regained under sufficiently strong stimulus.

From the stomach pains are referred to the forehead, the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet. From the liver to the right side of the back, under the right shoulder blade. Pain in the temples associated with liver complaints is referable to the intestinal complications and pollution of the blood which follow affections of the liver.

From the intestine the sensation is referred occasionally to the temples; usually to the overlying abdominal muscles and to the back; sometimes to the calves of the legs.

From the large bowel a reflexion which may be a sensory reflexion occurs in connection with the brain, causing hysteria or depression; this is most noticeable in mucous colitis, but is seen in all affections of the caecum and large bowel.

This referring of sensation to nerves whose sensory activity is greater is a verification of the principle used in explaining the automatic nature of the sequence of changes in the process as a whole.

An important circumstance is that often the reflected sensations will bear a close resemblance to the condition from which they arise. From the stomach, a burning or gnawing pain; from the liver, heavy, choked; from the intestine, cramping and crawling (see also *Delirium Tremens, Osteopathic Health, 1908*); from the large bowel, a sense of constriction, etc. The presence of stones in the gall bladder in one case caused a "Span-v—" (stretched) feeling in the subcostal area. The same thing is true of referred pains in other parts of the body; and in general in diatheses.

Sensory disturbances in the mouth are rare,

for the same reason that sensory disturbances in the fingers are rare—the great resource and stability of these sensory mechanisms. It will be remembered that the accuracy of sensation in the lips compares favorably with that of the fingers, a relic of the times when men were not even monkeys. The sensibility being exceedingly great here, it might be thought that it would be correspondingly susceptible; but another factor enters—the stability and resource from functional strength. In the principle of diathesis, and this whole principle of reflected impulses, the relative stability of different parts is as important as the relative sensitiveness. In unconscious states this condition is reversed, hence the grinding of the teeth in cases of intestinal parasites during sleep; hence nightmares, etc.

The sensory nerves around the rectum are also exceedingly active and strong on account of the importance of closing the orifice against any substance threatening to enter. This reflex is of use in resuscitation of drowned persons, since it compels them to gasp—the sudden inhalation being intended to lift weight from the pelvic floor and assist in withdrawing the rectum. Constipation and itching piles are often purely reflected sensory conditions.

An overflow of morbid impulses, of exactly the same nature as that which occurs in sensory conditions, occurs in all morbid conditions, and is the basis of an important part of osteopathic diagnosis. It causes contraction of muscles and sensitiveness to pressure in connection with the spinal segments from which come the nerves to the parts first affected. It causes the rose spots of typhoid fever; causes the various "sympathetic" phenomena and other phenomena which will be noted. It is through this same relation that spinal lesions become so important as causes of disease.

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Relaxing of these muscles and quiet-



The New Capitol Building at St. Paul, Minn.

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ing of these reflected sensory disturbances, as well as, of course, removal of lesions, will react favorably upon the organ affected, in the most specific manner; specific not only to the organ itself, but to the character of the disturbance, and to nature's resource in handling it.

Another sensory reflex of some importance in disease is to be noted in connection with the stomach. It has an exceedingly long memory. Articles of diet, which for some reason, at some time, "disagreed" with the stomach, leave an impression upon its sensitive memory which makes it for a long time afterwards refuse such articles of diet. Habits of diet, as for instance the hours of meals and the ingredients of them—tobacco, coffee, alcohol, also produce habits of the stomach which reproduce themselves and cannot be changed abruptly.

Motor affections of this tract also take their character accurately from the character and function of the musculature. So much so, that it is possible to calculate on that basis what the character of a motor disturbance in a particular part should be; and comparing that calculation with the description, to verify it. This I have done in several instances, as will be shown.

The differentiation of muscles in this tract is extensive. In the mouth, motor disturbances are comparatively rare, except in connection with speech, and in grave conditions such as paralysis, and for the same reason that sensory disturbances are rare; namely the great resource and activity of the motor mechanism.

In the oesophagus, muscular action is exceedingly rapid, carrying the particles of food past the heart and diaphragm to the stomach in a fraction of a second. The shortening of the tube by this action is opposed by the diaphragm and the pharyngeal muscles. When the diaphragm is relaxed or the pharyngeal muscles prevented from raising the larynx and opening of the oesophagus, the proper co-ordinations for swallowing are not obtained and swallowing is prevented or made difficult. For this reason it is impossible to swallow if the hyoid bone be held down with the fingers.

The spasmodic action of this tube then should be a quick jerk, preceded by a spasm of the diaphragm and of the pharyngeal muscles—which is exactly the picture of hiccough.

The bolus of food is shunted through the thorax with extreme rapidity, and makes its first stop at the stomach, a dilated portion of the tube. The mouth is a preparatory organ, in which some little food can also be absorbed, as it can be absorbed in the skin or anywhere in the body. The stomach is also a preparatory organ, from which a portion of the food can be absorbed—largely the fluid portion. The major portion is retained here only long enough for the fibrous membranes and cellulose capsules to be dissolved off; for the bone, ligament and cartilage to be reduced to gelatin by the hydrochloric acid, and the excess of acid or alkali to be neutralized.

The direction of the peristaltic muscular action for this purpose should be *not* towards the pylorus, which would pass solids and all through, but towards the cardiac end, to hold back the solid and pass the fluid portion. In other words, the normal motion of the stomach should be the so-called reversed peristalsis. Here is seen the reason for the cells which produce hydrochloric acid being only at the cardiac end, the solids being held there until dissolved. A simple exaggeration of this action, and not a reversal of it, would produce vomiting.

Excess of acid or alkali should cause the closure of the pylorus—the muscular action of the stomach at such times forcing some of the fluid contents into the oesophagus, giving rise to the so-called heart burn. When sufficiently aggravated, it becomes not by any alteration, but by simple exacerbation, vomiting. In

acidity of the stomach, gases are formed by fermentation; at the same time the pylorus is kept closed by the acidity; hence the distension and discomfort and the condition popularly called "gas-tritis."

A muscular band is said to exist in the duodenum, just below the entrance of the ductus communis choledacus. In cases of vomiting of bile, this band must be in a state of contraction, otherwise the bile would pass downward through the unobstructed intestine, rather than upward through the pylorus. This argues a natural provision for the sending of bile and the pancreatic secretion to the stomach to reinforce the secretions there—a function which is probably set in motion by extreme irritation of the gastric mechanism. An exaggeration of this action gives us the vomiting of bile, a thing too frequent to be a morbid reversal of natural motion.

The stomach is able to accommodate itself to the size of the meal. Its memory, as was said, is long. It accommodates itself to the habitual size of the meal, so that persons who have been long accustomed to a meal of a certain bulk have difficulty with a much larger one, or are dissatisfied with a smaller one. The obvious remedy is to enforce a new habit for a few days, when the same power that caused the difficulty will cause the cure.

The motor affections of the intestine are simple in nature, as the differentiation is very slight. An exaggeration of the normal motion is about all that is normally discovered. Malnutrition may sometimes be caused by an irritated muscular action in the intestine, expelling the chyme before its nutrition has been absorbed. Diarrhoea may perhaps be caused in this way alone; but the usual expelling action of the intestine is accompanied by hypersecretion; irritation to the intestine would cause both; so that it is unlikely that excited muscular action alone is ever responsible for diarrhoea.

Occasionally the contraction of one section or of one or another muscular layer causes volvulus, or other abnormality of the intestine, the most interesting form of which is the telescoping of one section within another by the curling up of the internal muscular layer. This is a simple mechanical result of the motor action of the intestine, seen also in the action of arteries in checking bleeding in wounds.

In the rectum, motor affections are important causes of constipation. The region is very sensitive to irritation, as noted before, the physiological purpose being to raise the pelvic floor and the abdominal contents. When in a condition of irritability the descent of the fecal matter easily excites it, causing spasmodic action of the sphincters, and a re-ascend of the fecal matter. The longer this is retained, the more solid and large it becomes, increasing the irritation from its descent, until the vicious cycle can be overcome only with external assistance. Thus all the emergency measures in the body become evident in pathology.

A tonic contracture of the whole rectum, extending up into the large intestine, has been noted, the condition being similar to vaginismus.

The whole pathology of the muscular disturbances of the alimentary tract may be thus largely calculated from physiology. The same thing would be possible in all disturbances of all parts, were our knowledge of the functions and structures of all parts complete. In the absence of such complete knowledge, we may, knowing the natural system that is producing the changes, calculate the physiological properties through their manifestations in disease—may study physiology from pathology.

In the subsequent stages of response to irritation and injury, the influence of anatomy and physiology is also very clear, and the variations in symptoms may be calculated to a great extent from the anatomy and physiology.

In the stages that follow, the predominant

features are the changes in blood circulation, owing to the physiological importance of circulation in this tract. The importance of vaso-motion in the alimentary tract is very great, its relation to the rest of the body is very intimate, and its phenomena are therefore varied.

Of the eighteen or more pounds of blood in the average body, the whole can be contained in the veins alone, and is so contained after death; very much the major portion can be contained in the great abdominal vessels, alone, and much of it is so contained during complete repose, especially after eating. Other parts can contain, when fully dilated, very large quantities, but no other part can contain, or does normally contain, such large proportion of the whole, as the splanchnic vessels. As can be readily seen, unless these vessels be kept contracted, the blood would remain in them, and the heart have none to pump. The blood is the body's circulating medium, withdrawn from one part and sent to another, according as is needed, by the relative contraction and dilatation of the vascular channels.

The vessels of the splanchnic area are the banks for holding this circulating medium. Here the blood reposes when not demanded for active use, in order to keep its contents of nutrition and salts up to the point of highest efficiency, by absorption from the chyme.

But the least demand for functional activity in any part of the body causes a proportional tightening of these vessels to throw into circulation the rich contents of its capillaries, and to raise the blood pressure throughout the body. During the early part of digestion, when functional activity and secretion are taking place, the blood pressure rises and a glow pervades the body. At a later stage, when secretion and mechanical functions are completed, and it is time for absorption, rather than secretion, a lowering of blood pressure throughout the body and a dilatation of the splanchnic vessels occurs. It may even be suspected that a slight contraction of the walls of the intestine occurs, limited above by the band newly discovered below the opening of the ductus communis choledacus, and below by some not-yet-discovered mechanism, to reverse the pressure, and to facilitate the passage of food from tube to blood vessels. In animals that assume the upright position, some such provision is an apparent necessity, to maintain the even distribution of the contents throughout the intestine. This lowering of the blood pressure throughout the body results in lassitude and sleepiness.

According as this function is physiologically active and sensitive is its presence felt in the morbid process. Affections in the stomach or intestines, by interfering with the proper reception of impulses from other parts of the body, prevent the adjustment of circulation to their needs, and so causes that lassitude which is so characteristic of these affections. Conversely, affections in other parts of the body involving vaso-motor action, by affecting also the vaso-motor mechanism of the alimentary tract, cause that lack of appetite or loathing of food and other disturbances of digestion which is present in so many affections.

The physiological sensitiveness of vaso-motion in this tract may give rise to such a vast congestion as to affect the whole body; or death may result from no other cause than vaso-motor paralysis from shock here. Especially from the brain are such effects to be seen on the splanchnic mechanism.

The brain may be compared, loosely, to the comptroller of the currency. If there were such an office as chief despatcher of the currency, that would be nearer the function of the brain. Having such control, it demands for itself the first choice of blood. I have

(Continued on page 6.)

**Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association  
Has Interesting  
Meeting—\$2,000  
Raised for  
Research  
Fund.**

THE tenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held at Harrisburg June 25th and 26th. At the Friday evening session Dr. Helen M. Baldwin presented "A Few Thoughts on Nervous Diseases and Their Lesions." This was followed by a paper by Dr. J. C. Howell on "The Advantage of a Low Proteid Diet." In the absence of some who were on the program, the president, Dr. O. J. Snyder, called on Dr. W. L. Grubb, who read a paper on "The Spinal Joint: What Is It?" A paper prepared by Dr. Arthur M. Flack, entitled "The Physical Examination of Infants and Young Children" was read by the secretary, Dr. Flack being absent.

Saturday morning Dr. Robert H. Miller read a paper under the title of "Some Dietetic Mistakes." Dr. Edward N. Hansen followed with some thoughts that had been evoked by the apparent tendency on the part of some osteopaths and some osteopathic institutions to resort to operative surgery in cases in which conservative osteopathic measures had not been sufficiently tried—mentioning particularly the absorption of benign tumors, which in many cases has been accomplished by distinctively osteopathic methods. This matter brought forth considerable discussion and developed the fact that Keystone osteopaths are opposed to any retrograde movement. While keenly sensible of the necessity of recognizing surgical cases, and especially in acute conditions, operative procedure should not be advised unless manipulative treatment had been shown to be unavailing. A memorial to this effect was later presented by the committee on resolutions.

The morning session closed with a series of clinics. Dr. Julia E. Foster presented two cases of chorea, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur a case of paraplegia, and Dr. E. M. Downing a case of congenital dislocation of the hip, unreduced. This case, a child of three years, was presented to illustrate differential diagnosis.

The afternoon session was opened with an interesting paper by Dr. C. W. McCurdy on "Intestinal Indigestion." This was followed by a description by Dr. W. B. Keene of the cure of a case of cervico-brachial neuritis which involved the innervation of the entire arm and hand. The length of time the patient had suffered, and the intractability of the case under all other forms of treatment, made the history of the case and its cure most interesting.

A letter of greeting was sent to Dr. A. T. Still.

The action of the Executive Committee in extending the thanks of the association to the governor and members of the Senate and House for their favorable action on the osteopathic measure, was formally endorsed by a unanimous vote.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Frank R. Heine; vice-president, Dr. C. W. McCurdy; secretary, Dr. E. M. Downing; treasurer, Dr. William Rohacek; executive committee, the above officers ex officio, Dr. V. A. Hook, Dr. Edward N. Hansen, Dr. Robert H. Miller.

The following were elected delegates to the A. O. A. meeting at Minneapolis: Dr. Julia E. Foster, Dr. C. J. Muttart and Dr. E. M. Downing.

Dr. H. M. Vastine, state solicitor for the A. T. Still Research Institute funds, was given

the floor, and in a few minutes subscriptions amounting to nearly \$2,000 were secured. More has been added since the meeting.

The crowning feature of the meeting was the address given by Dr. Ernest E. Tucker of Jersey City on "The Missing Link." Dr. Tucker's address was full of the kind of food for thought, that stimulates to the best endeavor and was received with the utmost attention and interest. At its conclusion Dr. Tucker was given a vote of thanks.

"The retiring president, Dr. O. J. Snyder, was compelled to refuse a reelection or any office in the association, by reason of his election as president of the Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. When he called the newly elected president to assume the chair, Dr. Heine feelingly referred to Dr. Snyder's long service and his strenuous work for the association and the profession of the state. At this moment some one proposed three cheers for Dr. Snyder, and they were given with a rousing ring that must have been very gratifying to Dr. Snyder."

All present declared the meeting one of the best in our history.—E. M. Downing, D. O., Secretary.

**Dr. E. M. Downing  
Highly Honored**

AT the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association Dr. E. M. Downing, of York, was not only unanimously re-elected secretary, but also made delegate to the A. O. A. convention, and President Snyder, leaving the chair, moved that in recognition of the splendid work accomplished by Dr. Downing in the past year all his expenses to the convention be paid by the association—this not to be construed as establishing a precedent but as a specific personal honor to Dr. Downing. The motion was carried unanimously with many seconds and much enthusiasm. This was a very happy action on the part of the association, fully justified by the valuable services rendered osteopathy by Dr. Downing. It is decidedly pleasant to see members of the profession so free from the smallness of jealousy and so willing to extend generous recognition where rightly deserved.

**Shall We Be Swallowed at a Gulp?**

H. A. Bowers, D. O., Newberg, Ore.

A HOST of timely warnings have appeared in our professional journals the past few months regarding the designs of the medical hierarchy against us. They are going to subject us to the Jonah and the whale ordeal if possible, and our profession must arouse.

After admitting that the osteopaths are curing patients that homeopaths fail on, the editor of *The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* says: "Let us be wise; osteopathy is doing a work we cannot do. It has come to stay. Instead of ignoring it, as in the past, let us recognize the fact and assimilate it; if we don't the old school will, for they have got to do something to restore confidence and gain prestige, or else give up the ghost."

The allopaths themselves are not more daring. Homeopathy, although it has allowed itself to be made a medical cipher by the allopaths, yet often joins with them in their efforts against us. Let us contrast their past and their future.

Until recently they gave us such pet names as "rank frauds," "masseurs," "montebanks," "charlatans," "malicious malefactors," "vile pretenders," etc. A few weeks ago a prominent surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, thus declared himself on osteopathy: "I expect to see the day when every medical college will maintain a chair of osteopathy."

Ah! A little strange, isn't it, that they

should want a "chair of osteopathy" in their colleges? Why should they want to know anything about a "rank fraud"? Of course we knew they were only pretending when they called us "charlatans" and "malefactors."

That is the way they will get the best of osteopathy, though, by getting some osteopath to enter their college, to teach it. If we really want to lose our identity, let a number of osteopaths accept offers of such positions. It will not take long for us to be mere puppets in their hands. It doesn't take half an eye to see through their scheme. No osteopath who cares for the integrity of our science should accept such a position. Let us all "boost" osteopathy, and not put *self* before the *science*. Otherwise we might as well take fair warning and unsheath our sword of self-defense, and prepare to be hustled into the "scuttle." Think of the boast of the M. D.'s of the old Hoosier State (my native State), that they will *abolish osteopathy* there. They are going to teach it in the medical department of the Indiana State University at Bloomington this year. They are going to "copy osteopathy" sure enough. It will be a travesty on the name osteopathy.

Another thing that puts osteopathy in a bad light before the public is the sale of these "Manuals of Osteopathy" and illustrated books. The "Medics" eagerly grab such things to prove their point, that there's nothing to the so-called science and say, "Anybody can read a little, then know it all and easily give the treatment."

These manuals are even advertised in the popular magazines as "Osteopathy Complete" or some such catchy phrase. It does untold harm to us—in fact it is close to the devilish. Let us inaugurate a crusade against such books. Their authors must be thinking of self-aggrandizement and deserve a professional boycott. Why not take up the subject at our next A. O. A. meeting?

**Good Legislative Advice**

THE following open letter appears in the *Medical Recorder* (Chicago), June 15. It contains some suggestions that might be adopted by osteopaths with good effect:

A few weeks ago the medical profession of the whole state was wrought up over the "Osteopathic bill," which was before the Illinois legislature, and we all wrote personal letters to our representatives at Springfield.

There are three representatives from each district and I wrote to all three from my district. Two of them answered my letters, stating that they would not vote for the bill in mention. One representative did not answer my letter and later avoided voting when the bill came up for roll call.

I further note that there were 44 representatives who voted for the osteopathic bill and 32 who dodged the issue.

Doctors: Are any of these men from your district? If so, write them for their reasons. Surely they have a reason for the faith that is in them. If your representative received more requests to vote for the Osteopathic bill than he did to vote against it, he was justified in voting yea. It is your duty to take an interest in your own financial matters, even if you haven't public spirit enough to consider the community's welfare. Write your representative now and ask him not to vote for such a bill again when it comes up.

If your representative did not vote at all, he is probably in doubt as to what his constituents want. Now, don't leave him undecided any longer. Write him to-day and let him know your convictions on this matter. We not only want this bill defeated but the spirit killed. Also every other bill that tends to lower the character, either moral or educational, of the profession. We want to raise the standard of the profession in every way and it is up to you to help right here.

If your representative voted against the Osteopathic bill, just drop him a line to-day and thank him. You like to have your patient thank you for what you do. So does your political representative want your approval when he works in your behalf, and whether you voted for his election or not you owe him a "thank you" and he will appreciate it.

The Bulletin of the Chicago Medical Society of May 22 on page 7 says: "Osteopaths De-

## Statistics and Facts

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feated." Now, don't you believe it. They did get a short upper jab when their guard was down, and they have taken the count, but they will be back at the old stand again shortly and we will have to meet them better trained and prepared. You must let your legislator know where you stand. Get busy and write every one a letter to-day. I wrote mine. The record of each man is given in the Bulletin of May 22. Do it now. CHARLES J. DRUECK.  
599 East Forty-sixth street.

## Chances are Good for Georgia Osteopathic Bill—Strong Support Assured.

M. C. Hardin, D. O., Atlanta.

I WANT to let you and the profession know something of our progress in legislative matters down in Georgia. We introduced a bill in the House on last Saturday, a week ago today, and on Monday we had the same bill introduced in the Senate. This bill provides for a separate board of examiners of five members. The existing medical law provides for three separate and entirely independent examining boards of five members each, one for the homeopaths, one for the eclectics and one for the allopaths. Our bill follows very closely the wording of the medical law asking for the same rights and privileges before the law, no more, no less.

The law of separate, independent boards works well here in this State, and it gives justice to every one and prevents friction. I do not see how any one who wants peace and justice in the medical world could ask for anything better.

The Hon. "Joe Hill Hall, of Bibb," Macon, introduced the bill in the House. He is by far the most distinguished man in either house in legislative matters and is far famed as a fighter who allows no quarters for his enemies. He has for years directed and controlled the legislation in Georgia more than any one member of the General Assembly. In the present House he is chairman of the General Judiciary Committee. Our bill has been referred to his committee. It has been referred to the same committee in the Senate.

Our prospects seem good for success this year, and I believe we will have a good law in Georgia before your August number comes from the press.

The Legislative Committee, with Dr. Elmer Hall as chairman, and Dr. W. R. Dozier and Dr. W. W. Blackman, as his associates, have placed me in entire charge of the bill. In a partial canvass of the Senate I have found 19 out of 22 members heartily in favor of our bill. The other three I have not finished with, something coming up to disturb our conversation before I had finished with them. In the Senate so far I have not found any positive opposition. In my canvass of the House 35 out of 42 have expressed to me their purpose of supporting our bill. Two of the non-committal crowd are M. D.'s. This is the present status of the bill except that we have the usual opposition of the medical men. I do not know how violent this force will become. We purpose to run our campaign as quietly as possible, but if it reaches a stage of war we are prepared to do good execution. All of the newspapers in the city have signified to me that they will aid us with their columns at any time that we deem it necessary. "It looks good to me." I think if we have to unlimber our heavy guns in the newspaper world you'll get the echo all round about the "windy city." Pray for us.

## "Diagnostic Clairvoyance" Should Be Developed

Leslie S. Keyes, D. O., Minneapolis.

DR. J. R. BAILEYS' article in the June O. P. on "The Psychology of Healing," expresses so much of truth I have long been conscious of that I wish to commend it most highly. I think it is one of the most timely and helpful articles ever written by an osteopath.

The best argument for a straight out and out D. O., and no dabbler in drugs for a side line, together with what constitutes the first principle for anyone's success is in the words "Faith in the system he represents and faith in himself to apply the system and bring about cure." Show me a man who is worth a "Hurrah" without these attributes.

Another fact that grows more apparent as we study it is the "diagnostic clairvoyance" mentioned. It can be developed and is always apparent in men and women born with a predisposition to healing. I firmly believe in using all the knowledge of physical diagnosis

at our command as well as accurate attention to objective and subjective symptoms, but granted this has been done many a patient impresses one as suffering from troubles hard to demonstrate, and some presenting similar apparent external conditions, lesions, etc., cause you to feel confident of a cure in one case and doubtful in another. We have not excluded the consideration of vitality, temperament, etc., of the case in coming to this conclusion, but the words "diagnostic clairvoyance" surely expresses an ever present factor.

No doubt many are not able to admit this faculty as yet.

## "Naturopathic" Bill Killed by Minnesota Legislature

Arthur Taylor, D. O., Northfield, Minn.

THE Naturopathic bill failed; this was a combination of magnetic healers, suggestive therapeutics, etc., but the chiropractics where the chief ones behind it. They tried before to get a purely "Chiro" bill through and it failed. This time they put up a large sum of money to push through the "Naturopathic" bill, but it met its fate. The amendment to the osteopathic law permitting reciprocity with other states with like boards was passed. A good bill, which was lost in the shuffle, would have prohibited anyone from practising any kind of healing whatever unless they held a license from the state board. This would have been a good bill, even the barbers have to have a license before they can shave a man but, at the present, all sorts of fake healers are allowed to come in. A bill was passed shutting out clairvoyants and fortune tellers. This concludes the items of interest from the Minnesota legislature from the D. O.'s viewpoint.

## Some Answers to a Question—Being No. 10 of a Series

C. W. Young, D. O., St. Paul, Minn.

QUESTION—It is reported that at Kirksville last August a rheumatic patient received treatment by a student under a professors' instruction. He used osteopathy pure and simple. No inquiry was made by the student or professor as to the diet of the patient or the condition of his bowels. As a matter of fact the bowels had not moved for five days and the patient ate meat and drank coffee three times a day and drank no water. He was not improving. Do you approve of such conduct of a case? No. 209. Dr. R. E. Chase says: "It will depend on the lesion whether I will or not." Dr. Oliver Van Dyne says: "I don't care to criticize a physician, without knowing more about the case." Dr. J. Henry Hoefler, "A fool only would pass judgment as to the conduct of a case at this range." Dr. C. A. Upton, "You can do many things with a clinic that you cannot do with a patron." Dr. F. D. Parker, "There are always two sides to all reports." On the other hand, Dr. N. E. Harris says, "A case of bony lesion or bust." Dr. C. E. Abegglin, "What in the world is our business in life as physicians, to heal the sick, relieve the suffering humanity or try to carry out some pathy? I heard a prominent osteopath say at the A. O. A. Convention, possibly you heard the same: 'I will use nothing that the 'Old Doctor' does not use.' To me that sounds absolutely silly. Just as well say I will have nothing my father did not have. If I think I can relieve a patient by suggestion, or a hot salt pack, or a bath, I certainly will use it and run the chances of being called a heterodox." Dr. E. H. Corner, "No doubt many osteopaths and M. D.'s treat cases that way." Dr. Clara B. Lincoln says, "I know of such things happen-

ing." Dr. Percy H. Woodall, "It is done daily by osseous and other practitioners." Dr. G. W. Parker, "Such is prevalent to an alarming degree among the majority of practitioners. No wonder there is a howl about the members in our ranks not increasing." Dr. W. L. Beitel, "I do not call simple manipulation osteopathy. Get out of that grouch. Enlarge your views." Dr. Benton A. Williams, "I have what we call uric acid diathesis myself and am like another man when I leave off red meats." Dr. Riley Moore, "Where would a student learn anything of the value of dietetic treatment—not at Kirksville." Dr. Clyde W. Bumpus says, "That is not the sort of diagnosis and dietetics taught at the A. S. O."

**Massachusetts Has New Osteopathic Law**

A NEW law regulating the practice of osteopathy was passed by the Massachusetts legislature June 18th and signed by the governor June 19th. Dr. George W. Goode says: "It's not what we wanted, but what we got." Those practicing osteopathy in the state for four years previous to January, 1909, and who can show certificate from school with a course of twenty months are granted licenses. Those in practice a less time are required to take examination. Osteopaths are not permitted to practice obstetrics.

**M. Commier, French Psychologist, Says Criminal Acts Are Not Acts of Choice.**

REITERATING his oft-expressed theory that there is no such thing as voluntary crime, Camille Commier, the French psychologist, who was at the Bellevue-Stratford yesterday, told of what psychological science has accomplished by probing into the causes of moral impulses.

The celebrated French scholar is making a tour of the Eastern States and stopped over in Philadelphia yesterday on his way to Washington. He was asked if he had been reported correctly as stating that there is no such thing as voluntary crime.

"I consider that psychological science has clinched the fact that a man or woman does wrong—or commits crime, if you will—because he or she has to do so," was his reply. "Their acts are not acts of choice, but are the result of certain predominating conditions over which the individual has no control."

M. Commier went on to say that sin, or wrongdoing in the common acceptance of the term, is purely negative and is the result of a deficiency. "In the last analysis there is really no such thing as wrong-doing," he said. "It has been said that there is no such thing as a mistake; that we never make mistakes; and viewed in a certain way I am in sympathy with that seemingly odd theory.

"It is preposterous to suppose that a man commits a so-called wrong simply out of choice. That is an old religious belief that modern psychology has exploded; but the great majority of people are not alive to scientific facts, and therefore the idea is still a prevalent one. To my mind, speaking as a psychologist, a man commits such deeds as society term wrong because he has uncontrollable impulses. To have the power of control means to have moral strength and moral strength is dependent upon certain sets of conditions which have or have not been thrust upon a man."

M. Commier has aired this theory on a number of occasions before the learned bodies of France, where it has met with storms of censure, accompanied by some slight degree of approval.

A number of Philadelphians were asked

yesterday for an expression of opinion on the subject. Among them was Dr. O. J. Snyder, who agreed almost unqualifiedly with M. Commier and supported his statements with data.



Dr. J. D. Cunningham, of Bloomington, Ill., member of the state legislative committee and very active in the fight for osteopathic recognition in Illinois. Dr. Cunningham furnished a report of the campaign for The O. P. which appeared in the June issue.

three conditions, he pointed out, could be directly controlled by any individual. But upon a man's moral strength, he said, his worldly status was determined.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*, June 30.

**Results Bound to Come From Good Work in Illinois.**

ILLINOIS osteopaths went down to defeat in the recent fight for recognition but no one is ashamed of the fight that was made. Dr. E. M. Browne, of Dixon, in his capacity of president of the state association, worked



Dr. E. M. Browne, of Dixon, Ill., president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association. He was a leader in the recent effort to secure a state law, which though not successful was fruitful in good results for the cause.

with characteristic energy and vigor. Every consideration but the success of the bill was forgotten. Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington,

Doctor Snyder said that unquestionably men were punished as criminals who were not such, and that therefore our sociological system was unjust. He made the point very clear that criminality is developed through pathological or physical causes and he knew of no other reason for so-called wrongdoing. He said that moral strength was the result, first, of an hereditary condition; second, of environment, and third, of education, and none of these

**Glyco Thymoline**

**CATARRHAL CONDITIONS**

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

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ton, of the legislative committee, was a "live wire" in the campaign. He spent a lot of time on the ground and showed himself alert and able. No possible move was overlooked and it may be truly said that the measure was lost not because of technical mistakes or lack of interest, but because of the overwhelming political strength of the opposition. Dr. Cunningham wrote the interesting resumé of the fight which appeared in *The O. P.* for June. His name should have appeared with the article but was inadvertently left out, and doubtless many have wondered who wrote the report.

**Get A Health Account.**

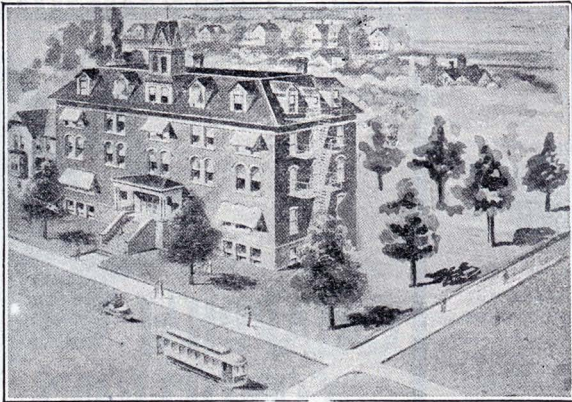
Did it ever occur to you  
That falls and jars you've had a few,  
Slips and strains that out of gear  
Have thrown your machinery year by year?  
Thus the wheels of life are clogged  
And your brain is all befogged—  
A physical bankrupt—nothing but ills,  
Sick and tired of taking pills.  
Don't you think it's time to pause  
And look about to find the cause?

If your head aches every day,  
And your back seems giving 'way,  
The wheels of life have jumped a cog,  
And dope will never make them jog;  
Or perhaps you are a nervous wreck  
From swallowing medicine by the peck.  
If you wish to keep in prime,  
Repair while there is time—  
For well you would ever be,  
If an osteopath you would see.  
He will make you stronger,  
If treatment you defer no longer,  
And get a health account.

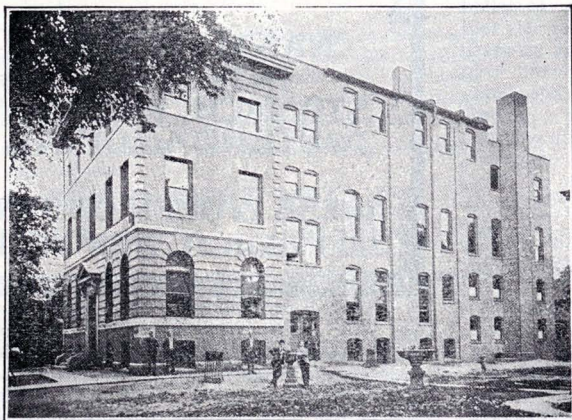
If life you would endure,  
Health you must first secure.  
If you are on the drug train,  
Do not stay there and complain;  
Get right off the pesky line—  
Do not stop to fret and pine.  
Turn away from the medicine track  
And take the Osteopathic Special back,  
For this is nature's line  
And you will like it fine.  
Jump on the train and pull the rope  
That you may get away from dope  
And soon land at the station, HOPE,  
To get a health account.

If you are fractious and can't sleep,  
All tired out and ready to weep,  
The osteopath you should obey  
And begin treatment right away.  
Pills and medicine he has none,  
But the surest way under the sun  
To get a health account—  
'Tis better than a bank account.

J. F. Spauhurst, D. O., Indianapolis.



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## Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases.

(Continued from page 2.)

seen in a student to whom a question was unexpectedly put, an expansion of the vessels of the neck so great as to visibly swell the neck, and a heart beat so violent as to shake the bench, responding to this demand. Sudden demands by the brain are always regarded as emergency demands, and the mechanism for increasing its blood reacts powerfully. The effect of this is seen in the morbid process, in that all shocks, compressions, severe stimuli to the brain, reproduce instant nausea. The earliest symptoms of tumor on the brain, or brain disease, may be this nausea. This connection works both ways. The effect of a solar-plexus blow is well known. It acts upward; while from the brain it acts downward over the same mechanism.

When functional activity is prolonged anywhere in the body, there is a secondary change in the distribution of blood. The intestinal capillaries having been first emptied, must then be filled again, in order that the blood may renew its supplies of nutrition, salts, fluid, etc. This causes a secondary vasodilatation. Conditions of irritation which are prolonged accordingly, tend to produce (subject to the law of compensation) a dilatation of these vessels. Often this dilatation goes so far as to draw blood from the brain and cause fainting, being preceded by distension and gas, coldness of extremities, weakness, perhaps palpitation of the heart, dizziness, "cracking in the head," and other phenomena. The worst of such causes come from the female pelvic organs.

All profound shocks take a principal effect here. Many authors describe cholera as a profound shock to the sympathetic nervous system. Such a shock could give just the picture of this disease in the way here de-

scribed. It is thus definable in terms of physiology.

When actual injury or local disease of the intestine occurs, as in volvulus, wounds, peritonitis, etc., the shock to the body is more heavy in proportion as the sympathetic mechanism of this part is more sensitive than in other parts. This is one great reason for the fatality from diseases of this tract.

The liver is the cashier of this bank of the blood. All outgoing blood from the splanchnics must pass its review. This anatomical and physiological relation becomes the basis for many important phenomena. Affections of the liver obstruct the outgo, with the chain of effects following that obstruction; and conversely, affections in the alimentary tract throw their impurities upon the liver, which must bear the burden of eliminating them. When, upon vigorous exercise, a vigorous contraction of abdominal capillaries occurs, it throws into the liver a sudden flood of portal blood. If this organ be not in perfect condition, it may be unable to pass the mass of blood without difficulty, so becoming distended and producing the familiar "stitch in the side."

The numerous changes of circulation through lungs, skin, kidneys, muscles and splanchnics set up by strenuous exercise take some time in the making. Until they are made, greater and greater difficulty is experienced in continuing the exercise. But when completed, the person gets what is called his "second wind," and his strength then is limited only by his weakest spot, and the general resources of his body.

The pancreas and spleen have little importance in the dynamics of blood circulation in the alimentary tract.

\* \* \*

The congestive stage is followed by the stage of oedema. The features and effects of this stage are likewise determined entirely

by the anatomical and physiological peculiarities; throughout the whole tract the tissue is very soft and distensible, the oedema and swelling therefore often very great. The great vascularity supplies abundance of fluid therefor, and the walls of the vessels specially adapted to facilitate transudation, make its outward passing easy.

The drainage, however, is also perfectly free, in all situations but the cheek, appendix, rectum and liver. In these situations even oedema may become dangerous, because the pressure constricts circulation. Constricting both veins and arteries, it compresses most the veins, while the vigorous pumping of the arteries drives in more blood, to produce more oedema, more pressure, more constriction, and so on, in a vicious cycle until abscess formation relieves it.

Oedema penetrates also the muscles which lie in relation with it, producing in them a semi-paralysis, or pseudo-paralysis. This, in the pharynx, permits regurgitation of fluids into the nose, upon swallowing. In the larynx it allows fluid to escape past the epiglottis. In the oesophagus it causes choking and permits dilatation. In the stomach it produces dilatation, weakened motor action and ptosis. In the neighborhood of the ductus communis choledocus it may close the duct and produce jaundice and indigestion. In the intestine it is seldom general, and when localized its effects are hardly noticeable. In the caecum it affects the opening of the appendix and leaves the opening patulous, so that particles of food as seeds, etc., may enter and set up further inflammation. In the large intestine it produces constipation. In the rectum it produces hemorrhoids and prolapsus of the walls. Oedema in the liver produces dropsy, by restricting or occluding portal circulation; and jaundice by restricting or occluding the biliary canals.

The next stage beyond oedema is the ca-

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

tarrhal stage. Catarrh is relatively great throughout this whole tract for the same reason that it is great in the upper respiratory passages—that it is a part of the normal cleansing process. Spasmodic action would be of little use in this situation, without the abundance of secretion in which to flush and carry off the irritating substances. The evidence of this fact is seen in all affections of the intestinal tract. By Dr. Osler all affections of the intestinal tract associated with diarrhea are classed as one disease. Inasmuch as there are no affections of this tract not so associated except the surgical, nutritional, mechanical and entozoic, we see how completely true this is, and also how sensitive this vasomotor mechanism must have become, to make it true.

It is also true in slightly less degree in the other parts, the mouth, large intestine and rectum, that even the function of removing irritating substances is associated with heavy secretion of fluid; so that the mildest affections of this tract are apt to be attended with catarrhal phenomena. Only in the splanchnic region, however, are large masses of secretion involved, masses sufficient to affect the whole body.

In the biliary passages catarrh is apt, from its tenacity, to obstruct the passage of the bile and pancreatic juices, causing indigestion and jaundice. In all situations it retards absorption. In all situations, also, it presses inward as well as outward; and if heavy, may not be able to escape altogether onto the surface, but be forced in large quantities into the lymphatic circulation, causing enlarged glands, and thence into general circulation, giving rise to "fever blisters," pimples, and other evidences of impure blood and fibrin ferment, which evidences may even be exacerbated into severer conditions. On account of the great vascularity of this tract, and the mechanism for absorption, this feature becomes important.

There are few special features of the catarrhal stage to require notice. The symptoms which accompany it are due in the main to failure of function and infiltration which precede it.

Fibrinous inflammations are, of course, rarer than the preceding stages. Phlegmonous formations are mingled with the contents and swept on by the peristaltic motion, so are never seen *in situ*. Membraneous formations are rare in the stomach; because the stomach, kept sensitive to abnormal influences for the protection of the body, is yet inured to them by the frequency with which it encounters them; so that the milder stages are easily, the severer difficultly, caused. Except when the digestive fluids are absent, they partly or wholly remove any fibrin.

The metabolic activity here is the most rapid in the body. The cells of this part are the shortest lived of all the body cells, being renewed in some parts in less than a day. The desquamation and "copious generation of new cells" which is characteristic of the catarrhal stage is therefore especially copious in catarrhal affections of the intestine, where it is functionally so active. Whether or not this copious generation of new cells is the real secret of "amoebic" dysentery is a question that might prove of greatest interest.

The original digestive tract as it slowly became differentiated, did not grow away from itself, but rather grew more closely bound together, part to part, through its inter-dependent functions. So that the anatomical and physiological picture presents instances of the extension of morbid influence so immediate and intimate as to appear an integral part of the original disease; the coating of the tongue from stomachic indigestion, for instance; constipation from obstruction of bile, etc. All these radiations, however, amount to simple statements of known physiology, and have often been stated before.

The chemical differentiation of the cells of this tract is by far the greatest in the body. It would seem that if such differentiation were the basis for bacterial affinities, they should be well marked here. But here also the results of the analysis incline us to believe that both the opportunity for bacteria to lodge, and the place where they lodge, are due to physiological error, to inflammatory exudate, or to anatomical peculiarity, and so agree with the anatomical and physiological picture.

Finally, it is so obvious that these differences are in the body, and not in the diseases, that it seems impossible to think of diagnosis as having been based on anything else. And certainly the anthropomorphic conceptions of disease should find their resting place with the philosopher's stone, and the "specific remedies" that were supposed to exist for each of them.

How He Became "Sunny Jim."

Rob't. L. Davis, A. S. O. '08.  
"Jim Dumps was a most unfriendly man  
Who lived his life on the hermit plan";

He was just deuce-high in the Game of Life;—  
So, he betook himself from strife

And spent his days in a lonely cot  
Forgetting the world;—by the world forgot.

Direful thunders turned,—each hours,—  
His "milk of human kindness" sour;

Little blue devils with hoofs and horns  
Pressed to his brows a "crown of thorns";

His daily fare was "Dead Sea fruit."  
Sour grapes and breakfast-foods and jute.

Where e'er he walked he always limped:  
An unkind Fate sure had him crimped.

He called M. D.'s, who prescribed pills,  
But they made worse his chronic ills;

He tried Faith Cures.—I know not what,—  
But none of them could touch the spot.

An Osteopath chanced his way one day,  
And presto! Jim was cured straightway.

He saw that Jim was "out of whack,"—  
And pressed his thumbs against Jim's back,

And by the time that he'd got through  
He'd loosened up a bone or two;

And 'tis the truth,—it is for sure,—  
This treatment made a perfect cure.

And since that day, both near and far  
Jimmy has traveled in Fortune's car;

To lands o'er seas, to climes remote  
He's sailed, in the swiftest yacht afloat;

On boulevards 'mong lord and noble  
Is heard the "honk" of his automobile;

And rumor has floated across the sea  
That a princess fair his bride will be.

Whether he's over sea, whether at home,  
He's "the mold of fashion and glass of foam."

And to clinch the fact that his blood is blue,  
He's been written up in the book "Who's Who."

Osteopathy made a man of him;  
And now he's known as Sunny Jim.

'Twas Ever Thus.

The doctor sat in his office,  
O, a doctor young was he;  
And his waiting and consulting rooms  
Were as bare as bare could be.  
But the doctor's heart was warm and glad,  
As he scratched upon a prescription pad  
A certain cure for the blues he had:

.....  
Rx                      Mary.  
.....

A young M. E. sat his desk  
In a chilly room and bare  
And never and never an order came  
And never a client there.  
But the engineer had never a frown,  
But murmured: "Wait till I own the town!"  
And dreamily set these figures down:

.....  
3XYZ—MNx16log A equals Amy.  
.....

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

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

RALPH ARNOLD, Assistant Manager.

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office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XV. JULY, 1909. No. 1.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

### EDITORIAL

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

San Francisco "looks good" for 1910.

Beautiful lakes and verdant hills beckon you  
from Minneapolis. Can you resist?

Study the A. O. A. constitution and be pre-  
pared to act intelligently at the convention.

Cool breezes and bright sunshine at Min-  
neapolis. Can you beat it? No! Then "beat  
it" there. You are wanted.

Ho! for Lake Como, "the most beautiful  
tear drop on the face of Nature," and the  
"laughing waters" of Lake Minnehaha.

California has a charm all her own. A trip  
across the "Rockies" and through the land of  
oranges and grapes is a wonderfully interesting  
experience. Let's make it San Francisco in  
1910.

Remember the constitution will be up for  
revision at the A. O. A. convention at Minne-  
apolis. If you are not there and changes are  
made you do not like, don't blame anyone but  
yourself.

It's a grievous error osteopathically, for any  
state to permit the lamb, osteopathy, to be  
coupled with the lion, the wolf, the mule, and  
the ass and expect them to lie down and en-  
joy peace and pleasant dreams; there will be  
no rest there for the lamb.

The Indiana State University is asking for  
a four year High School and two years col-  
legiate work as matriculation requirements.  
If granted this must obtain in osteopathic  
schools as well, to meet Indiana requirements.  
And so the fence would go still higher  
against incoming osteopaths.

Royal good fellowship; bang-up entertain-  
ment; illuminating papers; splendid accom-  
modations; ideal climate; fine scenery—all  
this and more awaits you at the Twin Cities  
of the North. The feast has been prepared;  
you are invited; don't fail to make connec-  
tions and join the crowd; they will be "look-  
ing for you."

#### SAFETY IN COMPROMISE A DELUSION.

Apparently British Columbia is to furnish  
another illustration of the folly of compro-  
mising with medical measures. At the last  
session of the legislature, in March, a new  
medical bill was sprung which by its pro-  
visions would have forced osteopaths out of  
practice. Our practitioners at once got busy

on plans for an osteopathic bill. Pressure  
was brought to bear by influential friends of  
the science and when the M. D.'s saw a fight  
ahead they offered to accept an amendment  
satisfactory to the osteopaths.

The bill passed necessitated examinations  
but by agreement it was understood that Drs.  
Wirt and Myers, who were in position to  
qualify, would be allowed until October be-  
fore examination and not molested in prac-  
tice in the intervening period. The latest de-  
velopment is a curt notice received by Dr.  
Wirt from the registrar of the British Col-  
umbian Medical Council to the effect that  
practice, unless in accordance with the terms  
of the medical act, is contrary to law. The  
inference being of course that legal action  
may be taken at any time, unless the doctor  
suspends practice until October and takes the  
regular examination.

The *Vancouver World*, in its issue of June  
23d, gives prominent space to a news report  
of the matter, and in an editorial in the same  
issue strongly condemns the tyrannical medi-  
cal measure passed by the legislature and de-  
nounces as outrageous the action of the medi-  
cal council in its apparent effort to drive the  
osteopath out of business.

It's an old story and it's about time oste-  
opaths "got wise." Come into my parlor,  
says the spider to the fly. There's lots of  
room for both and we will get along famous-  
ly. When Mr. Fly gets in he finds he can't  
get out and he ends up by being swallowed  
by the spider.

Oh! yes! there's lots of room for the fly  
in the parlor, *inside the spider*.

The composite board looks like a nice easy  
way to get recognition, but it spells oblivion  
for osteopathy in the end.

The medics make compromises with us  
simply to gain advantage and with a purpose  
to do in secret what they cannot accomplish  
in the open.

The one safe plan is to keep clear of en-  
tangling alliances and fight first, last and all  
the time for independent boards and the lib-  
erty of the people to choose the method of  
healing they desire.

### President Harris Cor- rected Mr. Brooks Ad- ams From Com- mencement Rostrum.

PRESIDENT WILFRED E. HARRIS, of  
the Massachusetts College of Oste-  
opathy, sends us the following explana-  
tion of the unfortunate statement of Mr.  
Brooks Adams before the last graduating  
class of his institution to the effect that an  
osteopath should be a medical doctor first and  
an osteopath afterwards in order to success-  
fully cope with disease. As we confidently  
expected, Dr. Harris enters a flat disclaimer  
in behalf of himself and his institution to  
such a sentiment, and he made a formal cor-  
rection of Mr. Adams' statement at the con-  
clusion of his address. The *Boston Globe* re-  
ferred in its report to Dr. Harris' disclaimer.

We take pleasure in quoting Dr. Harris' let-  
ter in full herewith:

To Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D.,  
President and Manager of The Osteopathic  
Publishing Co., Chicago.

My Dear Sir: I observe by glancing at the  
editorial page of the June issue of The Oste-  
opathic Physician that not only the college  
over which I have the honor to preside, but that  
I am personally called to the bar of justice in  
our profession, apropos of our recent graduating  
exercises.

I find myself obliged to offer a defense where  
none would have been in the least degree nec-  
essary had you given earlier rein to the suspicion  
lurking in your mind when you say in your  
editorial "The editor thinks that there must  
have been some mistake in reporting this ad-  
dress, but no correction has been made by the  
college authorities that we have noticed, so

that it is up to them to explain matters." Had  
you been more zealous in ascertaining the facts  
from us by sending us a private letter asking  
for this explanation; and less anxious to create  
a sensation based upon a very incomplete (and  
therefore unfair) newspaper report, appearing in  
a solitary paper in Boston; and incidentally for-  
warded to you, and to many others, by one who  
is too obviously desirous of injuring our col-  
lege, you would have adopted a course more in  
harmony with the uniformly courteous treat-  
ment the M. C. O. and myself have ever ac-  
corded to you.

A partial report of Mr. Adams' address gives  
a wholly inadequate idea to the reader of the  
ground taken by him, and does not mention the  
fact that Mr. Adams claims a friendship for  
osteopathy reaching over fifteen years. Some  
portions of Mr. Adams' address were unfortu-  
nate in that they gave to his hearers a wrong  
impression of his real attitude towards our pro-  
fession. It is quite needless to say that these  
portions of his address were not in harmony  
with the policy of the M. C. O., nor did they  
reflect the sentiments of a solitary member of  
our faculty.

Had we foreseen that Mr. Adams was likely  
to voice opinions which would give rise to con-  
troversy we should not have invited him to  
speak on such an occasion.

The M. C. O. is one of the colleges which has  
ever stood for the fullest and broadest educa-  
tion of its students; but we yield to none in  
our loyalty to the real fundamental principles  
of our science. We believe that our own col-  
leges should embody in their curriculum those  
branches which our graduates are now obliged  
to go elsewhere to receive a knowledge of. These  
subjects could then be presented from an oste-  
opathic viewpoint, and our practitioners need  
not feel obliged to pass time in an atmosphere  
avowedly unfriendly to the cause we love.

I observe that in the case of Henry Stanhope  
Bunting, D. O., M. D., we are furnished with  
a fresh illustration of a man who evidently  
sets store by the degree M. D. and the knowl-  
edge the degree implies, and he is thus in strict  
harmony with the very view he so greatly ob-  
jects to on the part of Mr. Brooks Adams.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a  
copy of another Boston newspaper, viz., The  
*Globe*, which at least makes mention of the  
fact that I gave immediate expression to my  
disapproval of the part of Mr. Adams' speech  
referred to.

The large audience present expressed hearty  
satisfaction with my reply, which was made as  
forcefully as was at all consistent with the  
polite handling of the guest of the evening.  
We did not feel it wise to arouse any further  
public discussion of what every friendly per-  
son who read The Herald regarded in the light  
of an incomplete report. For the very same  
reason we very deeply deplore your hasty ac-  
tion in disseminating throughout our profes-  
sion a piece of sensational news which does  
injustice to us who have given the best years  
of our lives to the osteopathic cause, and which  
also reveals the height of poor judgment on  
your part.

The very least you can do in making friendly  
amends is to give my reply equal prominence  
with your "sensation" by printing it, in full,  
on your editorial page.

Yours very truly,  
WILFRED E. HARRIS.

The editor is glad to have this explanation  
from Dr. Harris and takes a meed of com-  
fort in the assurance that Mr. Adams' hereti-  
cal statement is not endorsed, and was not  
anticipated, by the institution when it ex-  
tended him an invitation to talk. In the  
*Boston Globe* of June 5th showing a picture  
of the graduating class of twenty, this state-  
ment was made in reference to the same sub-  
ject:

Brooks Adams delivered the graduating ad-  
dress. He urged the followers of this branch of  
healing not to rest satisfied with a claim to  
possessing a panacea for all ailments, but to  
place medical training of the very highest type  
first and osteopathy second. He said that oste-  
opathy must base itself on the whole sum of  
scientific knowledge and become a recognized  
branch of the medical profession, in his opinion,  
in order that its practitioners may not be robbed  
of their discoveries.

Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the col-  
lege, before distributing the diplomas, stated  
that osteopaths, as at present trained, are  
given a sufficiently broad knowledge of general  
medical and surgical practice, but he would  
always place osteopathy first and medicine  
second.

It is evident that Dr. Harris did just as  
we said in our last issue he ought to have  
done—namely, make answer to Mr. Adams at  
the conclusion of his address and correct his  
foolish utterance. Evidently Dr. Harris did  
this in a gentlemanly way, but under the  
circumstances we cannot but regret that he

(Continued on page 11.)

## "Welcome" Signs are Flying for Osteopaths at Minneapolis

*Scenic Beauty and Intellectual Treat Guaranteed.*

EVERYTHING seems to be shaping up toward making the national annual gathering of osteopaths, which is to be held this year under the auspices of the A. O. A. at Minneapolis between the dates of August 17th and August 21st, one of the biggest and most successful and most pleasurable in the history of the profession. There are many reasons for this and one is the attraction of climate. The month of August is regarded as safely cool and invigorating in the city of Minneapolis, while the adjacent lake resorts furnish visitors all the pleasures and delights that can be demanded for ideal summer outings. This is an advantage for the busy practitioner, who wishes to make his profession reunion coincident with an actual time of recreation, which has too often been missed in the past when our convention locations were held in hot places, so that this one feature ought to insure one of the biggest attendances that we have ever brought together at a national meeting.

The American Osteopathic Association is preparing an intellectual feast for practitioners and it is intended to make the scientific and practical side of the program this year the most important part of the meeting. Other years our meetings have been characterized by very strong sentimental or historical and epoch-marking feature—such, for instance, as the St. Louis and Jamestown expositions—but this year the expectation is to do business and to give the practitioner the greatest possible benefit in a professional way from his attendance.

The usual good railroad rates are provided for delegates and visitors if we can get a sufficient attendance to command it, and insure that our people will take the trouble to secure certificates and bring them with them. This is a thing that we cannot hammer on too often. It should be understood by all that the purchaser of any ticket, round trip or otherwise, whether he expects to return on the same route or within the time limit or not, is entitled to receive from the selling agent a certificate receipt for the purchase price of the ticket. It costs him nothing but the asking of it at the time. If every one who goes to this meeting will see to it that he and his friends all bring these certificates, there will be no doubt about getting the low convention rate, which we are entitled to. We understand that the north Pacific coast delegates get a rate of \$60 round trip, while the California delegates get a round trip of \$73.50.

The O. P. has received several letters from friends asking for the best route out of Chicago. Unquestionably the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is the best route from Chicago to Minneapolis. There are only two roads that are considered in this connection in Chi-

cago, and they are both excellent. The other is the Chicago & Northwestern. It appears that the national transportation committee has designated the Burlington route as the official road to the convention. No doubt the Burlington is the best road from some points. In Chicago, however, we regard the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul as the very best line to the convention point from this city.

Of course, any delegate can travel on any line that he likes, official or unofficial, and participate just the same in the convention rate, providing he and enough others secure the certificate mentioned.

The usual city hotel rates prevail, and we understand that guests can get rooms for \$1 up per individual, and meals from 25 cents up. This is another advantage which this convention will enjoy over some of our previous meetings. People will not have to pay exposition prices for hotel accommodations. Neither will they have to pay metropolitan hotel prices, which has been experienced unfortunately in some of our previous conventions.

We urge the profession to one and all make plans to attend this meeting and urge other osteopaths to come also.

The new plan of studying various subjects in sections promises to be well developed and attain high success in this convention. This gives every practitioner a chance to attend the sections that are of the most interest to him and where he thinks the best benefits are to be offered.

Come to the great August meeting, fellow osteopaths, and bring your friends.

### San Francisco "Looks Good" for 1910.

The California State Association wants the A. O. A. to come to San Francisco in 1910. They are hustlers out there and we can count on a "bang up" time if we go. So here's for Frisco—San Francisco in 1910.

### Dr. Young Tells of At- tractions of the Twin Cities — Beauties of Country and Cli- mate Eloquently Described.

*Dr. C. W. Young, D. O., St. Paul.*

TAKE great pleasure in giving a description of the 1909 meeting-place of the A. O. A. When I came here from Omaha twelve years ago I had no idea of the wonders and beauties of the biggest twin cities of America. Do you want to drop your business for the good of your health? Come here. We are the healthiest cities in the country. Do you want a cool climate with no oppressive draughts? You can find them here in one of the best summer resort states, where the breezes are cool and the night rains are bountiful, where we have 17 hours of daylight. I see by the paper that we have "daily mean" temperature, but you can depend upon it—this is only a newspaper yarn. Do you love beautiful scenery? Here is the place for you. We have lovely Minnetonka with its 400 miles of shore line; the genuine Indian Mounds overlooking a most magnificent view of high hills

guarding the Great Father of Waters; Lake Como, the most beautiful tear drop on the face of Nature, and Minnehaha—laughing water made famous by Longfellow, America's greatest poet. Minnesota is the lakiest state in America, and a dozen of the prettiest of these lakes are in or close to the twin cities; and can be reached by a pleasant ride made possible by one of the best trolley systems in the world. Come up here and you can indulge in swimming, boating and fishing to your heart's content. Time can never efface from your memory the delight of an evening hour spent gliding over the smooth surface of electrically illumined Como, while a splendid band dispenses entrancing music.

Between the cities is a great military reservation and one of the old historic forts from which white men used to shoot at Indians. But now you will be safe. There are a half million of us here, glad to welcome you. We have a harmonious State Association which will bid you welcome, and which will be grievously disappointed if you do not come in large numbers. To meet with the A. O. A.—well, you could not keep me away with a shot gun. The ideals of the profession are now in a plastic condition. We are making history. Future generations will look back with wonder and acclaim for the work done by the great American Osteopathic Association in the early years of its existence. It is a grand privilege to partake in this history-making. Come and we guarantee no disappointment.

### Practical Program Pre- pared—A. O. A. Meet- ing Will Provide Much Professional Profit and Pleasure.

*Sanford T. Lyne, D. O., Kansas City.*

THE meeting of the A. O. A. to be held at Minneapolis the week of August 15 should be of particular interest from various viewpoints. We have arranged what we believe to be a very practical and helpful program. The section, Gynecology and Obstetrics, will be given two sessions, and is in the hands of able and experienced practitioners. "Osteopathic Orthopedics," by Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, is of special interest and importance to the profession. Dr. Laughlin's uniform success, especially in congenital hip dislocations, places him in the front ranks of orthopedic surgeons.

Revision of the Constitution is an important matter to come before this meeting, and should have the careful consideration of members of the association before time for action. We are assured of ample clinical material and first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Withal, the time and place of the meeting is ideal for a vacation trip, as well as a great opportunity for obtaining valuable aid and enthusiasm in our work.

All osteopaths, members and non-members, are invited to attend and may feel assured that the time and money will be profitably spent.

### N. I. O. Graduates! Attention!

A MEETING of the N. I. O. Alumni Association will be held in Minneapolis during the A. O. A. convention. The time and place will be announced later on a special bulletin board. Watch out for it. Don't miss the meeting. Important business is demanding our attention. The time of meeting will be so selected that it will not interfere with any part of the regular program.—*A. U. Jorris, D. O., Sec'y N. I. O. Alumni Ass'n.*

**The Annual Convention**  
of the  
**American Osteopathic Association**  
this year will be at  
**MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**  
**August 16th to 21st**  
Sessions will be held in the Minneapolis City Hall  
Building.  
Headquarters, HOTEL WEST

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## Inspiration—New Zeal— Broader Views—Fruits of The National Convention.

M. F. Hulett, B. S., D. O., Columbus, Ohio.

YOU ask for a word about some of the good things at the coming A. O. A. convention. If there be one thing more than another that I should like, it is a large attendance. Isolated as we are in the practice, we are liable to get into ruts. Possibly our particular rut is fairly well cared for; it even may make a very presentable appearance. But we need to broaden by the process of shoulder to shoulder contact with the brother whose rut is different. Such interchange gives us new life, new hope, new zeal. We develop thereby, and our patients get the benefit. We will have our scraps, of course. And thank the Lord for that. In this way we learn the others' viewpoint, and are constrained to test its quality. What a monotonous and unprogressive profession it would be if all should see and do alike! The program has been announced. It is full of good things that should not be missed. Those who have attended previous meetings know the value of attendance, and will be there if possible. But let us urge those not familiar with the work of the association to get into line that they may catch the enthusiasm. And above all, let every non-member send in his application as soon as possible. The association needs him; but none the less does he need the association. Let all help to make this convention a success. Knocks may have their place in driving home a truth; but "Boost" is the better method for all concerned.

## Hotel West Headquarters—Make Reservation Early if You Want to Stop There.

IT is important that all osteopaths who wish to stop at the Hotel West (the headquarters) during convention week engage rooms soon. Even if it is not desired to stop at the "West" hotel room reservations should be made as early as possible. Every osteopath in Minneapolis will act as a member of the committee on room reservations. In writing state: when you will come; how many rooms; what you want to pay.

The Commercial Club has made arrangements to spend some money to entertain the visitors and help everybody have a good time.—E. C. Pickler, D. O., Minneapolis.

### Dr. Grubb to Lecture at Minneapolis.

I WISH to announce that Dr. Wm. Grubb, of Pittsburg, will give a lecture on psychology applied to osteopathy in every day practice, in the convention hall at Minneapolis, the evening of August 16th, the night before the opening of the A. O. A. convention, and we extend a hearty invitation to all of the profession to attend.

All who can get to Minneapolis to hear this lecture will be well repaid for their time and effort.—J. E. Matson, D. O., President Wisconsin State Osteopathy Association.

### A Never Failing Supply.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?" "Oh, no," she responded sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—London Tattler.

# The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

THE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.

Philadelphia is the center of American medicine. The first American medical school was established there. It is the work-shop where Leidy, Gross, Agnew, Pepper, Piersol, Spiller, Ossler and a hundred more set the standard for American practice and American teaching.

This is the environment of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, established in 1899 and since enlarged four times to accommodate the increased attendance.

The Philadelphia College draws clinical material from a population of fifteen hundred thousand.

It has acquired the unrivalled dissecting facilities of the Philadelphia College of Anatomy.

It has access to all the famous clinics of Philadelphia, and to the unique collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

And its Faculty enlists the teaching services of some of the foremost practicing Osteopaths in the country.

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

Next class matriculates September 14, 1909.

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

1715 North Broad Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**President Harris Corrected Mr. Brooks Adams.**

(Continued from page 8.)

did not make his correction so blunt and emphatic that the Boston newspapers would all have given him a scare-head the following morning. It seems to us that a round rebuke is merited—even for one's guest of honor—when the truth has been violated in any such manner. Everyone will recall the loyal disclaimer a French professor at Bryn Mawr recently entered to Dr. David Starr Jordan's reflections upon the French people. We should be as ready to resent attacks upon our own scientific and professional standing.

The editor did not expect Dr. Harris to draw him into his reply in any way, but since he has done so, this is a good occasion for repeating what I have frequently said and printed—that what knowledge I obtained of materia medica during my medical course *assuredly did not make me any better osteopath.* I pursued the regular medical course after graduating in osteopathy for the benefit of two additional years of study in the fundamental branches in a day when our own colleges gave 2-year courses. The course in materia medica which was given my class was so insignificant a part of the curriculum that it amounted to practically nothing. It occupied just 8 1-3 per cent of the hours devoted to lectures, quiz and laboratory work in a four-year course. Where any statement was made regarding the probable efficacy of a single drug to alleviate sickness or disease, at least six other drugs in common use were held up to ridicule as being inefficacious or harmful and amounting practically to relics of a departing superstition. The course could as well have been called "drug nihilism" as "drug therapeutics."

So that President Harris' inference that the editor "is thus in strict harmony with the very view he so greatly objects to," is not a fair conclusion and I see no reason whatever for apologizing for Mr. Adams' folly by making this personal allusion.

The statement that Mr. Adams uttered was both false and foolish and was no doubt inspired wholly by his own ignorant assumptions respecting what he believed to be "medical science." It is unfortunate that he showed so little tact and so little respect for the occasion he was asked to honor.

That is a sufficient statement of the case and it is in better taste not to apologize for Mr. Adams' error by trying to show any justification for his statement or criticise any osteopath who protests against such untruths being promulgated.

Our profession, as to its individuals and as to its institutions, should be ever on the watch to challenge statements which put osteopathy in a false light—particularly that erroneous statement so frequently seen in public nowadays, that osteopathy represents only a small fraction of the fundamental knowledge possessed by the omnipotent drug doctors.

As I have stated, the course in materia medica represented only about 8 1-3 per cent of the total hours of instruction put in to obtain the M. D. degree at the allopathic school which I attended, and which had among its instructors men as prominent as Dr. Byron Robinson, Dr. John Wesner, of the Columbus Medical Laboratory, and Dr. S. V. Clemenger, specialist in nervous and mental diseases and author of numerous text books. I presume this school was fairly representative of the "old" profession in the arrangement of its curriculum.

The statement or insinuation of the medical men and their dupes so general today, to the effect that osteopaths are all right in their way, and good as far as they go, only that

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they are unfamiliar with a very great part of the vast information and resources which M. D.'s possess, etc., etc., is heard at every turn of the road. It has been shot at us by our cunning M. D. rivals at every hearing of every legislative committee that has met to consider

the claims of osteopathy for the past ten years. The medical doctors tell their patients that. They print it in the newspapers. And most everybody—except our devoted friends and ourselves—accept it as literal truth.

I know osteopaths who also-accept the same

# The American School OF Osteopathy

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opinion. Every once in a while I meet up with still a new one.

This medical claim analyzed is that "medical science" includes knowledge which osteopaths reject which represents "the greater part" of all that science has been able to learn by experience and prove by reason, and that as long as the D. O. rejects this "vast knowledge" he is unfit to be called a physician.

What are the facts?

The D. O. rejects *materia medica only*, and the M. D.'s, as we all know, have practically come to reject it themselves—those that are alive, at least—and this rejected branch comprises 81-3 per cent of the time and effort represented by a standard medical association. Of this small fraction of medical science that is rejected by D. O.'s the medical teachers take about three-fourths of that time to correct the superstition as yet all too prevalent that some 3,000 different drugs in the U. S. Pharmacopeia can cure as many different diseases. In place of this 81-3 per cent of study devoted to drugs the osteopath substitutes several if not many times that amount of time and work to acquire osteopathic theory and practice. This representation, so frequently made to the discredit of osteopathic physicians, therefore, is an error of assumption never to be heard without being challenged and the truth being made to appear in its fullness.

Let our profession be on the alert to correct this sort of misrepresentation in an emphatic way whenever osteopathy is assailed.

And let neither *The O. P.*, nor any other osteopathic journal be criticized for calling attention to such assaults after they have reached the dignity of getting into the metropolitan newspapers. To refrain from noticing such important matters would destroy the value of *The O. P.* as the profession's newspaper.

### Pathetic Circumstances Divorce

Dr. N. Alden Bolles and

Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles.

THE many friends in the profession of Dr. N. Alden Bolles and Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, will be shocked and pained to learn that that admirable couple of pioneer osteopaths have had a divorce. It appears that Dr. N. A. Bolles has developed marked idiosyncrasies in the last year or two which have carried him so far into the realm of theories as to render him impractical and impossible as a husband and father.

From the evidence in court it appeared that Dr. Bolles believed that he was on the highway to making important scientific discoveries which warranted him in practically abandoning all interest or effort in behalf of the welfare of his family. It appears that there were no hard feelings or disagreements between the couple, except that unavoidable alienation of interest and affection that had to result from such a mistaken course in life. The result was that Mrs. Bolles went into court and secured a divorce on the grounds of non-support for herself and two children for a year.

The editor would end the recital of this misfortune with this statement but for the belief that the many friends and well wishers of both the Doctors Bolles are entitled to know all that was made known at court in the hearing which granted the divorce, and since the evidence is pathetic and will win only sympathy for the couple, we reprint the following from one of the Denver papers:

Judge Hubert L. Shattuck talked plainly to Dr. Newton Alden Bolles, osteopathic physician, who was subpoenaed into court yesterday to be interrogated as to the divorce action brought by Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles.

It was the strangest, yet withal, one of the most interesting divorce hearings ever held, that one in which the two osteopaths figured as principals yesterday afternoon. Strange because of the apparent willingness on the part of Dr. Bolles to permit his wife to have her decree finally granted and anything that she might demand in the way of alimony. Strange

because of the affectionate manner in which he mentioned her name during the inquiry. Strange because of his perfect indifference to the orders that the court might make regarding the custody of his two young daughters.

That Dr. Bolles is a firm believer in a new thought religion—that of perfect non-resistance—such as was the attitude of the Christ, Himself, when on earth, was asserted in open court by his counsel during the trial which occupied the attention of Judge Shattuck for nearly two hours. Believing this firmly, as it is said that he does, Dr. Bolles showed by his behavior, while on the stand, that he would place no bar in the way of his wife obtaining her decree and everything that goes with court rulings in the matter of divorce applications.

Showing marked evidences of mental worry and anxiety, several times being forced to remove his spectacles and use a handkerchief to dry the moisture from his eyes, Dr. Bolles sat through the ordeal to which he was subjected under cross-examination and the interrogatories of the court. He was apparently honest in his statement that he did not know he was neglecting his family. "If I had known that I was," he said, "I would have dropped all my researches into scientific things and my experiments and devoted my energies to their welfare."

### Science Drew Him Away.

That is the kind of a man Dr. Bolles is. So wrapped up has he been in his experiments that he slowly drew away from his family without ever having the realization brought to him until his wife tired of the method of living and sought relief in the divorce court.

There are many men of the same caliber as Dr. Bolles, who have lost the love of their families just through this sort of thing.

Bolles is a great thinker. He said as much on the stand. His experiments have been along the lines of generating heat from hitherto unknown sources; overcoming the smoke nuisance by destroying the fumes in the furnaces and in perfecting an improved style of stationary engine. In addition, he has devoted much of his time to the study of science in an endeavor to discover a diet cure for rheumatism, believing that the source of uric acid, the basis of the disease, is to be found in certain articles of food eaten by members of the human race. Dr. Bolles so stated during the hearing yesterday.

A friend of C. O. Erbaugh, a disbarred attorney, who has figured many times in the public gaze because of questionable acts, Dr. Bolles admitted during his testimony that he had given his friend money on more than one occasion. "Yes, I once paid his rent to prevent him from having to move," he said. "I was under obligations to him and I was in honor bound to fulfill those obligations."

Tears came into Dr. Bolles' eyes when Judge Shattuck suddenly interrupted him by asking: "Do you love your children?"

There was a short pause while those in the courtroom could plainly see the muscles in the physician's face quivering under the stress of emotion. Then the answer came, slowly and so softly that only those close by heard the reply: "God knows. I certainly do."

It was then that recourse was had to the handkerchief.

Dr. Bolles is a graduate in homeopathy in addition to being an osteopath. He declared yesterday in no uncertain manner that his wife was a better practitioner than himself and was successful in her profession because of her ability to make friends and hold them. This came out when reference to the books kept by Dr. Bolles and his wife showed that since January 1, 1908, Dr. Bolles' credits rapidly decreased from a substantial amount each month to absolutely nothing, while on the other hand his wife's credits showed a corresponding increase, having more than doubled in that time.

### Admires His Wife.

Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles had testified concerning the nonsupport she alleged. She said that her husband had paid not to exceed \$300 for the support of the family during the period. When asked about this Dr. Bolles replied:

"Mrs. Bolles is a truthful woman. What she says is correct. If there is any variance between what she says and what I say it is due to misunderstanding and not to any untruthfulness on her part." She is an admirable woman in every respect.

In summing up the case and granting Dr. Hettie Hubbard Bolles her divorce and alimony, Judge Shattuck said:

"The best thing that you can do, Doctor Bolles, which will be more to your credit than the pursuing of visionary schemes for the betterment of humanity, in which you have been wasting your time for so many years, will be to set yourself to work to try and win back the love which your wife once had for you. You can do it if you will. You have lost that love simply because you have been so wrapped up in the pleasures of scientific research and inventive experiments that you have gradually neglected your family and placed a barrier between you which at present appears insurmountable but which can be overcome if you set set your energies to the task."

Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles is prominent so-

cially, a member of the Woman's club and of the Daughters of the Revolution, in addition to being well known professionally. She testified at length regarding the neglect of her husband during the last three years, spoke of his experiments which she said she favored at first and then objected to when they did not prove successful. Her father, Samuel Hubbard, formerly of Missouri, was a witness in her behalf.

The Bolles were married in 1887 and have two daughters—Helena, 10 years of age, and Esther, 8. She was given her decree, \$2,000 alimony, payable in four quarterly installments and \$50 a month during the minority of the younger daughter for the care and maintenance of the children.

**Minneapolis!**

(With apologies to the author of "Excelsior.")

The shades of night were falling fast  
As by his office door I passed;  
The flight of time he heeded not,  
His mind was focused on one spot,  
Minneapolis!

His brow was sad; his bank account  
Could boast no very large amount.  
Why did the cussed A. O. A.  
Decide to meet so far away,  
Minneapolis!

A sudden light o'erspread his face  
And of the sadness left no trace.  
Hope in his heart sprang up anew—  
'Till travel a la Weston to  
Minneapolis!"

"Try not the (tie) pass, old man," I said;  
"The road is long and rough ahead;  
A thousand dangers lie in wait."  
No warning could his zeal abate,  
Minneapolis!

"Oh, stay!" a patient said; "arrest  
This awful ache beneath my vest."  
'Twas hard to pass two dollars by,  
But still he answered (with a sigh),  
Minneapolis!

"Beware the festive road-house bar,  
Beware the murderous motor car."  
Already started on his hike,  
A voice replied far down the pike,  
Minneapolis!

On August (blank) while Dr. Ray;  
The long-horn of the A. O. A.,  
Held the convention 'neath his spell  
There sounded an unearthly yell,  
Minneapolis!

The traveler, by a young bell-hop  
Was guided to the barber shop;  
A shine, a shave, a brisk shampoo,  
And he was counted fit to do  
Minneapolis!

Reward? Ah, yes! to him the "ring"  
No "sop to Cerberus" did fling;  
But changed their slate right there and then  
So, he'll preside in 1910.  
Minneapolis!

Auburn, N. Y.,

**Osteopathy.**

I got it good, all right, today,  
Of osteopathy—  
Didst ever hear? Well, I've had one—  
One treatment. Gee-mi-nee!

They box your ears, and crack your neck,  
And climb up on your back!  
The Inquisition was child's play!  
You just sigh for the rack.

And when they let you off at last  
With just your life, no more,  
You cannot walk—to draw your breath  
You're glad—you are so sore.

But you don't care for that, you know;  
You're pleased, indeed, for its  
Just beautiful to see the way  
They give your ailment fits.

If you are strong, and have the wind  
To stand the pounding well,  
They'll thump the life from any ill  
The worst that e'er befell.

Of healing arts it is the king,  
Is Osteopathy,  
For it will either cure or bring  
Sure immortality.

—Charles Kinney.

**Then "Beat It."**

"I don't understand how one can learn boxing  
by correspondence, as this advertisement states.  
How can one get any practice?"  
"Oh, you get your practice licking stamps,"—  
Pittsburgh Observer.

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THE OTHER MAN IS ONLY AN EXPRESSION OF HIS THOUGHTS.

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

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**The Osteopathic Publishing Co.**  
171 Washington St., CHICAGO

Specially Selected.

A mild faced individual entered the postoffice. "Do you keep stamps?" he asked.  
"We do, sir," answered the polite clerk, somewhat surprised.  
"What sorts do you keep?" pursued the customer.  
"All the values that are issued, sir," replied the official, "from a halfpenny upward."  
"Could I see some penny ones?"  
Promptly the office clerk produced a twenty shillings' worth sheet of penny perforateds and spread it out upon the counter.  
"There you are, sir," he said, "If you want penny stamps there are a few."  
The mild faced individual looked them over and then pointed to the center stamp in the sheet.  
"I think," he said, producing a penny, "I'll take that one, please!"—London Scraps.

**Denver Osteopathic Dispensary.**  
Just recently we have opened an Osteopathic Dispensary and Lecture Bureau. There are twenty-three osteopathic physicians back of this movement: Dr. G. W. Perrin, Dr. R. R. Daniels, Dr. F. B. Laybourne, Dr. Cara S. Richards, Dr. J. T. Bass, Dr. C. C. Reid, Dr. M. W. Bailey, Dr. J. A. Stewart, Dr. H. J. Sanford, Dr. M. C. Payne, Dr. C. G. Parmelee, Dr. K. E. Curtin, Dr. R. B. Powell, Dr. K. Westendorf, Dr. M. E. Cayless, Dr. F. R. Kenton, Dr. E. C. Bass, Dr. A. L. Bondy, Dr. W. P. Snare, Dr. E. Hicks, Dr. B. D. Mason, Dr. Bertha Hilton, Dr. R. W. Cain.

A great many poor people come to the various offices of the city and want treatment for nothing or below the regular price or they cannot take it at all. There has been a growing demand for a place to where these people might be sent and benefited and kept in the osteopathic fold rather than send them away to some medical doctor or some medical dispensary. We do not call it a free dispensary and we charge a small fee to most everyone and let them feel that they are paying their way.

The dispensary is located at 1159 Broadway and is kept open from 10 until 4 every day except Sunday. The various doctors go down there and put in one or two hours a week. They save this time from the regular business and donate it to philanthropic work.

The Lecture Bureau also to consist of explanations to be given every Saturday in the dispensary rooms to the public. The object is to disseminate the principles of osteopathy, to train our doctors to give a creditable explanation of the science which they represent, to show the needs of proper osteopathic legal regulation and to expose the great amount of imposition that is going on in Colorado by charlatans who are using the name of osteopathy.

We hope in the next two years to create enough sentiment for osteopathic legislation that the legislature will not dare but give us a proper law.

We have a constitution and by-laws drawn up, a schedule of hours of work and are just getting ready to schedule our lectures. We are also arranging for an osteopathic clinic to be held at the dispensary from four to five every Saturday afternoon. This is for the doctors of the city. This will make it possible for us to use our dispensary patients, coming in consultation over them, having them properly demonstrated and we think it will be of great assistance to the profession in Denver.—Chas. C. Reid, D. O., President of Dispensary.

A formal opening of the dispensary was held May 29th, with the following program: Call to Order by the President of the D. O. A., Dr. J. T. Bass; The Objects of the Dispensary and Lecture Bureau, Dr. G. W. Perrin; How Will the Dispensary be of Benefit to the Public? Dr. R. Kenton; How Will the Dispensary be of Benefit to Osteopathy and Its Practitioners? Dr. W. M. Bailey; How Will the Lecture Bureau Benefit the Public? Dr. Cara Richards; How Will the Lecture Bureau Benefit Osteopathy and Its Practitioners? Dr. R. R. Daniels; Plans and Methods for Conducting the Dispensary and Lecture Bureau, Dr. C. C. Reid; Installation of Officers of the Dispensary and Lecture Bureau, Dr. J. T. Bass.

On June 5th a public opening was held. Addresses delivered were: Osteopathy Explained, Dr. C. C. Reid, President of Dispensary and Lecture Bureau; Does Osteopathy Appeal to Reason as Well as Get Results? H. W. Ridgway, Chief Architect of the C. & S. R. R.; The Dispensary from a Layman's Standpoint, Atty. W. L. Boatwright; The Needs of Proper Legal Regulation of Osteopathy, ex-Senator John A. Rush.

**Medical Bulletin.**

First Doctor—How is your patient on Blink street getting along?  
Second Doctor—Oh, he's not as sick as he was.  
First Doctor—Ah, is he convalescent?  
Second Doctor—No, he's dead.

**Bad Work That Hurts Osteopathy.**

In a recent trip to Bakersfield, Calif., I found a bad impression existing regarding osteopathy due to the fact that practitioners there were giving internal medicine in connection with treatments and that too, according to report, without having M. D. degree.  
I find so many D. O.'s in the west give the various forms of adjuncts and call it osteopathy and so many of them belong to our state and national associations. I come across their poor work constantly and that is the main thing that is damaging osteopathy.—C. W. Eells, D. O., Goldfield, Nev.

**Good Opening in Calgary.**

I believe there is a good opening in Calgary for qualified osteopaths. One without proper diploma would find it hard picking. Canadians do not "bite" easily, but if one is not quickly scared away a living can be made and good practice built up slowly.  
There are other good openings outside Calgary. I would be pleased to have one or two competent osteopaths come to Calgary as it is

a city of 30,000 and rapidly growing, and Bradstreet gives it the largest bank clearing per cent of any city in United States or Canada; 80.8 per cent. I have been offered \$3.00 per treatment and six patients to begin with if I would come to Medicine Hat, Alberta, a town of about six thousand. Lethbridge, High River, Wetaskiwin are all good towns and rapidly growing. Drs. MacMillan are doing very well at Edmonton.—M. E. Church, D. O., Calgary, Can.

**Another Warning.**

Having had a little experience with the Dr. A. W. Berch, mentioned by Dr. Keyes in the June issue of The O. P. I would also warn the profession to look out for him as he will likely be on hand at the convention. There is no doubt about his being hard up as he is a terrible booze fighter. He called on me shortly after coming to Calgary last fall, and wished to buy me out. Having just started and having a sick sister who I was arranging to treat in Montreal, I offered him the fixtures for less than they cost. He did not have the money, but stopped at one of the better hotels, a three-dollar house. When his money ran out he went to a cheap place and when asked to "pay up" drew a revolver on the clerk, and was arrested and put in the mounted police barracks for a week or more and there gave his name as Dr. Bush. All the papers were full of it but osteopathy being a new thing no one connected him with it.—M. E. Church, D. O., Calgary, Can.

**New Members on Montana Board.**

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, has been appointed a member of the Montana State Board of Examiners to succeed Dr. O. B. Prickett of Billings. Dr. W. C. Daws of Bozeman has been appointed a member of the same board to succeed Dr. C. W. Mahaffey of Helena. The appointments were made by Gov. Edwin L. Norris.—W. H. Heagney, D. O., Missoula.

**Pacific College Alumni Meeting.**

The alumni of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, Calif., held their annual banquet June 22d at Levy's cafe. Dr. Carl H. Phiney was toastmaster.

The following addresses were made: "The Graduates of 1909," by Dr. Barbara MacKinnon, response by Dr. E. Bertilla Ferguson; "Thirteen Years," Dr. W. E. Stephens; "The College Today and Tomorrow," Dr. C. A. Whiting; "The Babies," Dr. Helen Cunningham; "The Helpless," Dr. W. R. Shilling; "Research Work," Dr. E. J. Thorn. Officers elected were: Dr. Grace W. Shilling, president; Dr. Helen Cunningham vice-president, and Dr. Emma J. Donnelly, secretary and treasurer.

**New Osteopathic Hospital For Los Angeles.**

If plans already well under way go through, Los Angeles will have a splendid new osteopathic hospital. The enterprise is supported by some of the best business men of the city and \$90,000 has been subscribed. The building will be Colonial in style, reinforced concrete construction, absolutely fireproof. It will cost about \$75,000, the grounds \$50,000 and the equipment \$25,000 or \$30,000. It will be non-sectarian and open to all schools of healing.

**How About Pension Cases?**

I have a patient, a man who has put in his three years in the regular army and who upon coming home soon after his discharge was stricken with Landry's paralysis and is today in a very helpless condition. He is soon going to apply for a pension and as it will require the testimony of two physicians the question arises will the U. S. Government accept the statement of an osteopathic physician along with that of the M. D. If you know what our standing is with the Pension Department, please advise me.—L. H. Bell, Emmetsburg, Ia.

**Illinois Annual Meeting in August.**

The Illinois Osteopathic Association will hold its annual meeting at Chicago, Saturday, August 14th. Keep your eye on the billboard and make no other engagements. We will all go from Chicago to A. O. A. at Minneapolis Monday, August 16th. Bring your wife, husband, mother and sweetheart. Plan to make this a part of your summer vacation. Be sure your dues are paid so you can take part in all the proceedings. There will be big doings. Emery Ennis, D. O., Sec. and Treas.

**Zeigler Loses Suit.**

C. H. E. Zeigler, the self styled osteopath, who never attended any recognized school of osteopathy and who has been suing the estate of Mrs. H. G. McVicker for \$100,000 on contract for professional services, lost his case in the Appellate Court at Chicago, June 28th. The court held that the contract for payment upon death of Mrs. McVicker was void because against public policy.

**Pacific College Class Graduates.**

With appropriate music and ceremony the 09 class of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, were presented with diplomas June 23d. Dr. Clement A. Whiting gave a talk and

Dr. Grace W. Shilling made the regular class address. The degrees were conferred by Dr. John O. Hunt.

The graduates were: Will J. Bovee, Edward E. Brostrom, Ada Crawford, Emily C. Dole, Elma B. Fergusson, Ada M. Laughlin, Lillian M. Moffat, Nellie A. G. Morgan, Lura B. Nelson, Helen H. Shelley, Hessie D. Smith, Benjamin R. Stewart, Lela B. White.

**Court Decision Against Ira Collins.**

The court of criminal appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in remanding to the custody of the sheriff Ira W. Collins of El Paso, thereby holding to be constitutional the law of the Thirtieth legislature requiring those practicing medicine to take out licences. The relator was an osteopath and he failed to pay his license as required by the state statute and was prosecuted for his failure to do so. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the act of the Thirtieth legislature did not cover osteopaths and that if it did the constitution only authorized the legislature to regulate the practice of medicine and that the practice of medicine did not contemplate nor cover osteopathy, since osteopaths use no medicine.—Austin (Texas) Statesman.

**Good Opening at Cuero, Texas.**

Dr. J. A. Malone, who has been operating a branch office at Cuero, Texas, has found it necessary to devote all of his time to his practice in Victoria. It is a town of 4500 people and presents a nice opening for a competent D. O. The place is not suited for a woman.

**Elect Officers in West Virginia.**

The tenth annual session of the West Virginia Osteopathic Association was held at Parkersburg, June 12th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. J. Seaman, Huntington; vice-president, Dr. Lee Lemasters, Fairmont; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. A. Fletcher, Clarksburg; Directors, Dr. W. E. Ely, Parkersburg; Dr. J. D. Miller, Morgantown; Dr. Clara E. Sullivan, Wheeling; Dr. Fannie Seaman, Huntington.

**Complimented on Work as Health Officer.**

At the last meeting of the City Council of South Pasadena, Calif., Dr. C. A. Whiting, upon his reappointment as health officer, was highly complimented upon the efficiency of the health department. The appointment was made for an indefinite period. This is very gratifying to the profession in view of the fact that Dr. Whiting as an osteopath has had some opposition in his crusade for better sanitary conditions in the city's milk and water supply.—C. H. Phinney, D. O., Los Angeles.

**Good Discussions at South Dakota Meeting.**

The South Dakota Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Watertown, June 10th. What was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm; each member had about three speeches on each subject. "Research Work," was quite thoroughly discussed and defined as including the discovery of new truths from experience and the formulating of new propositions from old truths. It was considered largely an individual matter and a question of adaptation as well as discovery.

In discussing the subject of "Education" it was thought matriculates should be examined as much for their mechanical ability as for scholastic attainments; for the reason many of the most successful D. O. were limited in their educational qualifications while some who were

high in scholarship have failed as successful practitioners. A resolution was adopted approving the recent law passed in the State of Washington requiring a moral and physical fitness for marriage, as shown by a physician's certificate, who is under a heavy penalty for making a false statement. In discussing the "Smallpox immunity" question Dr. E. E. Giltner of Redfield, the pioneer of the Cantharides method, gave a report of his experience in several hundred cases during epidemics. No case had ever taken the disease. He offers to put up a \$500 forfeit against a like amount to make a test case. The "Science Circle" plan was adopted as a part of the association's work. Officers elected were: President, Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft, Watertown; vice-president, Dr. Lena Eneboe, Canton; secretary and treasurer, Dr. S. W. Heath, Sioux Falls; trustees: Dr. J. W. Pay, Millbank; Dr. Chas. Bradbury, Brookings, and Dr. Katharine Kelly, Sioux Falls.—S. W. Heath, D. O., Sec'y.

**Californians Pool Rate for Convention.**

The eighth annual meeting of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California was the largest attended, and one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the state. It was feared that holding the convention at San Diego, the most southern city of the state (which is 750 miles long), would give us a small attendance. So for the first time the experiment of "pooling rates" was tried. Each member in attendance paid the same amount of railroad fare, the average being \$11.60, whether he came from a distance of over 600 miles or lived in San Diego. The state is so large that one year we meet in the south, and the next year in the northern part. So satisfactory was the experiment that the following has been embodied in the constitution: Equalization of rates: "At each annual meeting the chair shall appoint a committee of five, to apportion equally the cost of transportation among members present, resident members being considered in attendance." It was unanimously decided by the association as a whole to invite the A. O. A. to come to San Francisco in 1910. We have hotel accommodations now for 50,000, so will be able to take care of all who will come.—Effie E. York, D. O., Sec'y.

**Facilitates Profession on Recognition.**

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegram of June 26th contained a nice editorial on osteopathy apropos the state convention held in that city. The profession was congratulated on the recent victory and the state commended for granting recognition to the new school thus giving the sick the benefit of every step forward in the healing art and holding fast to the spirit of liberalism.

**Delighted With Vienna and Berlin.**

I had hoped before now to write something in detail about Vienna and Berlin inducements for clinical study but there is too much for me to see and do to spare the time. It is sufficient perhaps to say that this summer's work so far has been the rarest treat of my life. We shall be here several weeks yet and return sometime in September.—Fred'k H. Williams, D. O., Berlin, Germany, June 26th.

**To New Jersey Osteopaths.**

You are requested to send your name and address to Osteopathic Educational Bureau, P. O. Box 816, Asbury Park, N. J., to secure items for newspapers and data regarding Fall and Winter courses of lectures.—J. B. Buehler, D. O.

**Contents of August Osteopathic Health.**

Stay Well or Get Well—Which? .....

A Great Surprise .....

Doubts Assail .....

Speaking of Grippe .....

A Victim of Grippe .....

Might Death Have Been Averted?

Strains and Sprains .....

Couldn't "Get Onto the Curve" ● A Quick and Complete Cure ● Two Prompt Treatments Sufficed ● Cured by One Treatment ● Real Prophylaxis ● A Specialist's Diagnosis

Do Not Neglect a Summer "Cold" .....

Health, Not Disease, Inherited .....

An Osteopathic Proposition ● Heredity in Neuralgia ● The Medical Profession Adopting Osteopathy ● Why This Argument? ● What is the Significance? ● First, Last and Always—Adjustment

Constipation .....

Headache .....

**Early Treatments Mean Money Saved and Health Preserved—  
A Discussion of Compelling Interest.**

IT IS a common thing to hear people complaining of money spent in vain search for relief from some chronic trouble. In most of these cases proper osteopathic treatment in the early stages would have resulted in quick and permanent cure. In many instances osteopathy can still cure or relieve.

This is the actual truth demonstrated by innumerable cases. You know it.

The great majority of the suffering public, however, does not know it. Many of your own patients do not realize what osteopathy can do for many forms of chronic indisposition. Few, very few, comprehend the value of taking osteopathic treatment in the early stages of acute cases, not only for quick cure, but as a safeguard against possible dangerous after effects.

The question is how to bring your patients; your possible patients; the people of your community generally, to a realization of the truth as it is.

Literature of the right kind, rightly distributed, is a big help. The August "Osteopathic Health" contains an illuminating and convincing discussion. It's really just what you need to enlighten your people on this phase of the value of osteopathy in the cure and prevention of disease.

It's written so pleasantly and entertainingly that it makes good reading even in hot weather. You can send it out with assurance that it will be read and strike home in a large percentage of instances.

It will prove a revelation to many and change entirely their conception of osteopathy and of what is the rational method of combating sickness and preserving health.

Once convinced that osteopathy is a good health insurance and that early treatments usually mean an actual saving in hard cash, the average business man will heartily indorse and adopt it, just as he will any sound economic proposition.

Put this August issue into circulation generously. It teaches a lesson the public needs to know. To have it learned aright means money and prestige for you.

Terms \$3.00 a hundred on yearly contract, express extra. Shipments can be made at once; send in your order today.

The Osteopathic Pub. Co.,  
171 Washington street, Chicago.

**Ivy Poisoning Relieved.**

At the solicitation of a fellow physician at St. Bartholomew's Clinic of this city, I was induced to use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder in the case of an indolent ulcer which had resisted all previous attempts at healing. The rapidity with which this case responded, led me to try it in a wider field, almost everywhere an antiseptic was indicated. Last July I employed the powder in a case of ivy poisoning (a young lady). She had been suffering for over a week, all home "remedies" having failed. I applied locally, as a lotion, a teaspoonful of the powder dissolved in a pint of water and also for dusting the inflamed surface, the powder diluted 1 in 10 with powdered talcum, the itching and swelling subsided within 24 hours, and a cure was effected by the fourth day.—Arthur J. Schneidembach, M. D.

**PERSONALS.**

Dr. Charles H. Ervin, of Los Angeles, was in Chicago recently and visited the O. P. office.

Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, of Boston, sailed July 14th for Europe. He will return in the Fall.

Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles, after a very pleasant vacation returned to her practice about the 1st of July.

Dr. Emma Gardner, of Winchester, Ind., is spending the summer at her fruit farm, near Bear Lake, Michigan.

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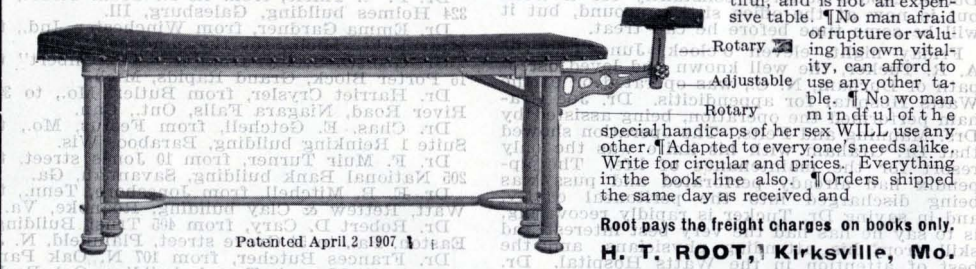
**BOVININE** not only builds up the blood, but tones up and normally stimulates the food forming organs and restores by natural means the body to health.

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## SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

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



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

## DR. OVERALL'S Book on The Non-Operative

Treatment of the prostrate, sexual neuroses, impotency, gleet, etc., is intimately related to Osteopathic treatment of the spine and reflex irritation arising therefrom. The few Osteopaths of whom the Author has met are especially interested in this book. An interesting brochure on this subject will be mailed for 6c in stamps, to pay for mailing.

Dr. Sour of Virginia, Minn., says: "Dr. Overall's book should be read by every up-to-date practitioner, for he will have conditions of the prostate that can only be treated in a sensible way by having a thorough knowledge of this book. Dr. Overall has worked out a system that is original, plain, practical and gives results that no other treatment or method can. He has drawn the curtain aside and there is no excuse for us not now curing these cases or know where to send them to be cured."

PRICE \$2.00. Illustrated circular sent upon request.

FOR SALE BY THE **ROWE PUBLISHING CO.**, 72 E. Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Dr. H. C. Johnson, of Quincy, Ill., was called to Decatur recently on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Dr. Paul A. Shoemaker, formerly of Houston, Texas, is now associated with Drs. Classen & Classen at So. Haven, Mich.

Dr. L. H. Noordhoff, of Oshkosh, Wis., has moved to new offices at 153 Main street, where

he has much more commodious quarters.

Dr. M. E. Corbin, formerly of Malvern, Ia., is at Tabor, Ia., where he will rest up for a few months before again engaging in practice.

Dr. Harriett L. Van Deusen, formerly of Amsterdam, N. Y., has purchased the practice of Dr. Nellie B. Griffis at Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. John C. Groenewoud, a graduate of the



A. S. O., of June 1909, has located for practice in Chicago. He has opened offices at 56 E. 47th street.

Dr. G. E. Phillips, of Schenectady, N. Y., is looking after the practice of Dr. H. L. Van Deusen who recently moved to Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Charles C. Bradbury and Dr. J. R. Jackson have dissolved partnership. Dr. Bradbury remains at Brookings, S. D., and Dr. Jackson has opened an office at Lake Preston, S. D.

June 26 Dr. Mary A. Conner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and her niece, Elizabeth M. Conner, of Kansas City, Mo., sailed on the Steamship Cretic of the White Star Line for a three months' visit in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, France, England and Scotland.

Dr. C. L. Parsons, and Dr. Mary H. Parsons, of Roswell, New Mex., will motor to Minneapolis for the A. O. A. Convention in their Buick Roadster, a trip of some 1450 miles, and the doctors are quite likely to experience some adventures before arriving at the summer camping ground of the association.

Dr. H. D. Sweet, of Glens Falls, N. Y., sailed from New York City July 10th for Naples. He will make a tour through Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland and England, returning via Liverpool to Montreal about September 3d. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, pastor of the Ninth Baptist Church of Glens Falls will accompany Dr. Sweet.

Drs. C. E. and Dell Schoolcraft, of Watertown, S. D., are taking a six weeks' vacation trip. They expect to be at the Elks' convention at Los Angeles, visit the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, spend a few days at Spokane, Denver, Lincoln and Omaha and finally be among the enthusiastic crowds at Minneapolis for the A. O. A. convention.

Dr. J. A. Malone, of Victoria, Texas, will move his offices, October 1st, to the new Iroquois building, a modern three-story structure with elevator and steam heat. Dr. Malone is to have a reception room and two treatment rooms built especially for him. He says he will have the swellest offices in the swellest building, so naturally he is feeling proud.

Dr. F. E. Moore, of La Grande, Ore., suffered a severe accident June 8th. While out driving with Dr. Otis Akin, of Portland, they had to wait at a railroad crossing for a freight train to pass. The horse became nervous and turned suddenly throwing both the doctors out. Doctor Moore's right clavicle was fractured at both the outer and inner third, but Doctor Akin, the horse and buggy were not hurt at all. Doctor Moore suffered constantly for a week but is now at the office sitting around, but it will be some time before he can treat.

Friday night, eleven o'clock, June 4th, Dr. A. R. Tucker, the well known and loved osteopath of Durham, N. C., was operated on at the Watts Hospital for appendicitis. Dr. Joe Graham performed the operation, being assisted by Drs. Manning and Felts. The operation showed that Dr. Graham with his knife was the only resort for the maintenance of life. The appendix had already perforated and puss was being discharged into the peritoneal cavity, and in saying Dr. Tucker is rapidly recovering, is to say he has had the very best interest and skill from his attending physicians, and the best of attention in the Watts Hospital. Dr. A. R. Tucker is well known here and is loved by the people as a man and a physician. No Osteopathic physician who is true to himself, to his profession and to the public should ever dread the M. D.'s and the public.—W. E. Crutchfield, June 15th, 1909.

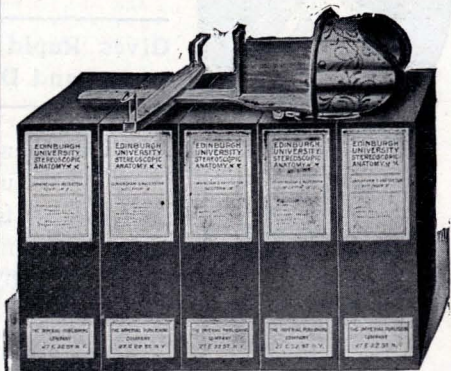
**REMOVALS.**

- Dr. A. S. Heggen, From Tarkio, Mo., to Ames, Iowa.
- Dr. M. E. Corbin, from Malvern to Tabor, Iowa.
- Dr. Charles Box, from Cameron to Excelsior Springs, Mo.
- Dr. C. W. Eells, from Goldfield, Nev., to Bakersfield, Cal.
- Dr. J. R. Jackson, from Brookings, to Lake Preston, S. D.
- Dr. E. H. Cosner, from Upper Sandusky, to Dayton, Ohio.
- Dr. W. A. Cole, from Dubuque, Iowa, to Kirksville, Mo.
- Dr. Blanche C. Bunker, from Woodstock, Ill., to Aberdeen, S. D.
- Dr. L. H. Noordhoff, from 83 to 153 Main street, Oshkosh, Wis.
- Dr. Paul A. Shoemaker, from Houston, Tex., to South Haven, Mich.
- Dr. Clarence E. Shifflett, from Cameron to Excelsior Springs, Mo.
- Dr. R. H. Coke, from Kerrville, Tex., to Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
- Dr. A. Beckwith, from Seaburg Hotel, to 116 S. Third street, Raton, N. M.
- Dr. H. F. Ludwig, from 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal., to Alcester, S. D.
- Dr. J. A. Malone, from Potash building, to Iroquois building, Victoria, Tex.
- Dr. C. Edward Farnum, from 106 Church St., to 11 Kay street, Newport, R. I.
- Dr. G. E. Phillips, from Schenectady to 101 Division street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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- Dr. F. J. Thiele, from 445 N. Cedar street, to 324 Holmes building, Galesburg, Ill.
- Dr. Emma Gardner, from Winchester, Ind., to Bear Lake, Mich., for the summer.
- Dr. Geo. O. Seeley, from 614 "The Gilbert" to 16 Porter Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Dr. Harriet Crysler, from Butler, Mo., to 351 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.
- Dr. Chas. E. Getchell, from Festus, Mo., to Suite 1 Reinking building, Baraboo, Wis.
- Dr. F. Muir Turner, from 10 Jones street, to 205 National Bank building, Savannah, Ga.
- Dr. E. B. Mitchell, from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Watt, Rettew & Clay building, Roanoke, Va.
- Dr. Robert D. Cary, from 405 Trust Building, Easton, Pa., to 54 Grove street, Plainfield, N. J.
- Dr. Frances Butcher, from 107 N. Oak Park Ave., to 210 Masonic Temple building, Oak Park, Ill.
- Dr. A. M. McNicol, from 110 North Chicago street, to Joliet National Bank building, Joliet, Ill.
- Dr. Clara L. Warner, from 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 911 S. "L" street, Tacoma, Wash.
- Dr. J. Lester Adams, from O. T. Johnson building to 707-8-9 Auditorium building, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. E. L. Denniston, from 208-9 Safety building, Rock Island, Ill., to 2043 Carroll avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Robert Garside Ashcroft, from 506 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, to 405 Princess street, Kingston, Ont., Can.
- Dr. Harriett L. Van Deusen, from 101 Division street, Amsterdam, N. Y., to 24 Sanford building, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Dr. Frederick Wm. Kraiker, from 1608 N. Franklin street, to Franklin National Bank building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dr. Eldon S. Detwiler, formerly with Dr. John F. Spaunhurst, of Indianapolis, Ind., is now located in Guelph and Berlin, Ont., Can.

**LOCATIONS.**

- Dr. David Bell, at Clyde, Kans.
- Dr. Harry Miller, at Canton, Ill.
- Dr. Effie Roach, at Wendell, Ida.
- Dr. Vena Herbert, at Trenton, Mo.
- Dr. E. F. Pellette, at Liberal, Kans.
- Dr. W. T. Thomas, at Auburn, Wash.
- Dr. Cassius Johnston, at Helena, Mont.
- Dr. William Henry Burton at Muncie, Ind.
- Dr. A. Weber, at 215 Madison street, Waukegan, Ill.
- Dr. W. F. McConnell, at 24 Jaycox building, Walla Walla, Wash.
- Dr. M. H. Gandier, at Bank of Hamilton building, Brantford, Ont., Can.

Drs. L. R. and Ina Livingston are now located at 532 Ridge building, Kansas City, Mo.

**MARRIED.**

- Dr. Edward C. Murphy and Miss Verna Roberts, June 13th, at Kirksville, Mo.
- Dr. Isaac Henry Lidy, and Miss May Lintner Good, June 30th, at Waynesboro, Pa.
- Dr. P. W. Gibson, and Miss Katherine P. Strack, at Winfield, Kans., June 12th.
- Dr. Walter Scott Smith, and Miss Mattie Virginia McCrary, at La Vernia, Tex., June 23rd.
- Dr. Irving Colby and Miss Madelaine Ledward, Wednesday, June 23rd, at Westerly, R. I.
- Dr. Melvin Ryan Spafford, and Miss Amy Rockwood Aitkens, June 30th, at Larrabee, Iowa.
- Dr. James Harmout Long, of Lancaster, Ohio, and Miss Katherine Clarke, of the same city, at the home of the bride's parents, June 12th.

**BORN.**

- To Dr. and Mrs. David Mills, of Alpena, Mich., June 13th, a daughter.
- To Dr. and Mrs. K. W. Shipman, of Milwaukee, Wis., June 11th, a daughter.
- To Dr. and Mrs. Frank Nixon McHolland, of Olympia, Wash., June 12th, a son, Ronald Lundy.
- To Dr. and Mrs. J. Worling Bereman, June 23, at Lyons, Kans., a son, Edwin Worling Bereman.
- To Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, of St. Paul, Minn., July 8th, a 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  pound boy. Mother and boy doing fine.

**DIED.**

- Dr. J. F. Coffman, June 4, 1909, at Owensboro, Kentucky.
- Dr. R. L. Grinnan, May 15th, 1909, at Cynthiana, Ky.
- Mrs. Barr, wife of Dr. M. A. Barr, June 19th, at 107 W. Fourth street, Muscatine, Ia.

**WANT ADS.**

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