Fundamental Considerations in Medical Art

By Walter E. Elfrink, M. D., D. O., Chicago.

I t is being borne in on the Osteopathic profession, more and more, I think, that it must take a different view of the healing art than it did in the inception of the practice. In the early days of Osteopathy—the boom time—its fame was carried on the tide of its achievements in the successful cases. When it once struck its tide of popularity, its shortcomings were for the time obscured. The people were ready to accept anything in which it was professed that something more was needed. Nearly all cases do need adjustment, that I grant, but many of them need something more and without that, whatever it may be, complete recovery is impossible.

Since every Osteopath knows or admits in his heart, at least, that this is true, and since he practices that way, too—even though he denies it—why not frankly admit the fact and study the best ways of meeting the situations just because a thing happens to be put up by a pharmacist does not prove that it is a drug. There are many things in constant use by the medical profession, which rightly used, are foods and not drugs. To be sure the average doctor rarely uses them in that way. To be able to use them in a food sense requires a comprehensive knowledge of their uses. If they are used in the drug sense it is an accident when they happen to have a purely food effect. For example, sodium phosphate is a food used within physiological limits by a patient who is deficient in that compound. But when used in pathological quantities or by a patient whose body already has sufficient of this substance, it becomes a drug. The same thing can be applied as a test to the most common of our foods. Even bread, vegetables or fruits may become pathological when used wrongly or in excessive quantities.

There are many substances to be found in the normal body and the integrity of the body depends upon the normal supply of, at least, the elements to form these substances. The body will do many things for itself. It easily transforms some carbo-hydrates into fats and even into albumens. It can likewise break down fats or albumens into carbo-hydrates. But it can do none of these things unless the primary elements are present for use. It cannot make sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron or phosphorus compounds unless the elements for the purpose are present. No amount of manipulation or adjustment will cure a patient who is deficient in calcium or in silicon or in any other element for continuity of those elements. But supplying those elements either in foods or appropriate chemical form will cure. I maintain that there are at least two fundamental considerations which we must bear in mind.

(Continued on page 13)
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Hurrah for Georgia! Osteopathic Bill Passes Both Houses By Big Sweeping Majorities

VICTORY is ours in Georgia! Hurrah for the Empire State of the South! There was a fight all right, but under the able management of Dr. M. C. Hardin the opposition was beaten to a frazzle and the vote record in both houses showed a regular landslide for osteopathy, with 180 votes cast for the harmony. Just imagine! That's going some! But better still, the grand old state of Georgia has given us a measure that makes other surgeons have surgery exactly the same as physicians of any other recognized school. That's going some more! It was quite a remarkable fight with some features that will become historic. One interesting occurrence was the circulating of a petition in favor of the osteopathic bill signed by physicians of the Eclectic School.

Think of that! Shlander, misrepresentation and political tricks constituted the armament of the allopaths. In the proposed amendment to the state medical law they thought they had worked a clever trick on their friends (?), the eclectics and the homeopathists, but they over-reached themselves and the "clever trick" proved a boomerang that on its return trip made a winning strike for osteopathy. We heartily commend the broad spirit of toleration and liberalism the legislature and press of Georgia have shown to us. It does show the people are prepared to give a high credit to a great state. They realized that this class domination sounds the death knell of progress and they rightly frustrated the effort of a minority to control the affairs of the state. But more than that they saw clearly the great fundamental principle involved, to-wit, the right of the people to the utmost assistance that they deem best, without restriction and without fear of annoyance and persecution. Congratulations to all the osteopaths of Georgia who have contributed to this signal victory for rational, progressive therapeutics and the science of osteopathy. We publish herewith Dr. Hardin's account of the situation written just before the bill passed the House.

"The Biter Bit." Tables Turned on A. M. A. Clique in Georgia

M. C. HARDIN, D.O., ATLANTA, GA

I N my last letter I told you that the profession that we had entered upon a legislative contest in Georgia for a law to regulate our profession in the state, and I told you that I was the only osteopathic physician in the state to graduate from the A. S. O. Dr. Lorenz belongs to the same class. Quite a number of our people will not understand what I mean by this remark because they are without some explanation. At the beginning of the A. S. O., they took a class in and started to work whenever the number of applicants was large enough for a regular class. For example, there were quite a number of applicants, some sixty. By April first, following, there worked together as one the leads of the class for entrance. They were in turn. The first class was known as the January class; the next one was known as the February class. From April first on all other classes started either in September or February. Our class had no vacation all summer and thereby became regular and graduated at once. The first class was organized immediately after I left school, I founded the legislature in session the following October. I had an amended bill to be known beyond the confines of the state of Georgia and as an osteopathic physician. I had a gospel to preach to the sick. I was a missionary. After consulting with some of my good friends, I concluded to place a bill in the legislature to endeavor to get the recognition that we deserved. Most people have been taken in by the fool-hardy attempt to try to get a law through a legislature in a state where osteopathy had been known only nine years with little progress. Yet, I undertook this thing single-handed and alone. I had made some good friends among the very best class and most influential people. They were a great help to me. My wife was a native of this state. Without her help and influence I should never have succeeded. We got the bill through the House 102 to 19. Through the influence of the M. D.'s, the Governor was persuaded to veto this measure. The veto, if anything, was for a song, etc., and gave us the same rights to practice surgery as other schools of medicine. I have never failed to measure. The Governor's veto of this bill brought forth Sam Jones' great letter on osteopathy.

There are now about fifty of us in the state. When we had our state meeting this spring and concluded to put a bill through, I suggested that we make our law conform on surgery with that other schools. Some were afraid we could not pass it. We concluded to commence with this kind of a measure and get it through if possible, and try to work our way on minor surgery. We could do this later. We went ahead along this line and have had great opposition, but when we got our law through, which we expect will be an excellent one, the first law that gives us equal rights in surgery that other schools have.

In my other note I told you that the legislative committee, Drs. Hall, Dozier and Blackman, had placed me in full charge of the bill, making it possible for me to devote all my time to the passage of the bill, sitting up with the members day and night, and practically all time, with the members against us. We have made the best vote that osteopathy ever made. Our bill is now in the House ready for passage. We expect to reach it August 10 and expect to have a clean-cut victory. The new law has signified its purpose of signing it when it reaches us. We have had a great fight in the House on the question of surgery.

The first thing that developed was a circular laid on the desks of the members signed by the officers of the allopathic association of the state. There was nothing in it but a representation of the osteopaths that I have ever met with. I am mailing you an answer to the circular which I prepared and which will give you an idea of what they charged to us. The leading papers of our city gave me every assurance that they would support us. One of the Atlanta Georgians I mention especially. Mr. F. L. Seely, editor and publisher, is a very great friend of ours, on the principle of justice to all. He gave us editorials and everything under the sun when we reached the crisis of newspaper necessity. His paper is one of the liveliest and most progressive in the state. All the leading papers, the papers at the crisis at which they came to our rescue, were a great pull-off for our cause. One of the Atlanta Georgians, and political tactics, was in regard to a bill introduced by the medical men. In this we had an effort to put us in dispute between the public by taking away from us the right to call ourselves doctors, after they had reached the conclusion that we were going to get recognition. They have done this in other states. A copy of

(Continued on Page 11)
Elbert Hubbard Makes a "Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy"

OUR PROFESSION has a very unusual opportunity this month to advance its own interest by making use of a noteworthy appreciation of Osteopathy from the pen of Elbert Hubbard, which appeared in the September issue of "Osteopathic Health." The "Sage of East Aurora" has made a pilgrimage to see the "Sage of Kirksville." There is no telling what friendly chuff and chat between these two great reformers and hypnotists, except that each was captivated by the other, and they became fast friends instanter, just as great souls on the firing line of truth always do when they come together.

Good hints of intellect strike fire, too.

Doudbless Dr. Still periphrased "The Pra" by reading him some of his nimble riddles.

No doubt "Fra Elbertus" retorted in kind and had "Father Andrew" guessing sometimes.

Perhaps the Man from Afar accepted the hospitalities by being shown in due form.

I have a kind of suspicion that when these two great Magicians got together, they started the maddening throng of sophomores—off behind the barn where the torch was burning brush, for instance—that they performed prodigies of for or for the other which the ordinary man wist not or wot not any. I'll bet that Elbertus unhooked a few of the carapaces and Hubbard made the flames crackle with laughter. I'll bet that Andrew responded in the vernacular of the muddy Chariton. I'll bet that "Pappy" Still fed his intruder a little of his bazele pelladum and then borrowed a chew of Philistia blackjack just to show that he could both give and take.

I'll bet a "Message to Garcia" that the Prophet of Philistia offered to invest one of those jaunty Fras Elbertus poet-draped neckties around the unyoked neck of our dear old man and you know the struggle that must have followed for "Pap" to keep up his cervical ventilation.

Then "Pappy" Still doubtless presented his guest with one of his celebrated hand-carved walking canes—not the sort Mr. Torrey painted in his picture—and Mr. Fra invited Dr. Still to come to one of those East Aurora conventions and was invited in return to come to the next "Tri-State" meeting in Missouri. Doubtless all this—and more.

I suspect that once the prophet threw down his wand and it turned into a snake—that the other threw his wand a bigger snake, and that both snakes ate the other up and left nothing to show the carnival but the bishoo of dull care and a good fraternal understanding.

When prophets like Dr. Still and Brother Hubbard meet in the lonely mountain passes of life and put the beams of genius de luxe upon each other there is no telling in this generation what really happened. A thousand years from now tradition may recount. Who can tell?

But meanwhile let all this gablest we have tribute from "the world's best known writer of biographies" as to the character heart, mind, and movements for human kind of Andrew Taylor Still, "one of the fathers of medical science."

"Mr. Hubbard has made his trip into one of his original "Little Journeys" such as he has made to the homes of the world great fra-ternity of scientists, philosophers, humanitarians, poets, lovers of nature and seekers. His trip to East Aurora will live in letters. No doubt some day Mr. Hubbard will recast this "Little Jour- ney to the Home of Osteopathy" in larger mold and give it equal importance with chapters de- voted to Darwin, Spencer, Humboldt, Harvey, Jenner, Pasteur, Lister and Roentgen.

We Osteopaths are indebted to Mr. Hubbard for a tribute which Mr. Hubbard has paid to Osteopathy and its Founder. It will help Osteopathy to command the attention of reading, thinking people everywhere. It will no doubt prove the instrument of directing the attention of tens of thousands of people to osteopathy who never before gave it a second thought. It will cause many to realize for the first time that Osteopathy marks a great epoch of advancement in rational therapeutics. It will no doubt prove the instrument of making many numbers of persons turn to Osteopathy for relief which all existing systems plus Fra Elbertus' cor- rect, wholesome mental attitude fall short of.

In this Mr. Hubbard will have done a good work for mankind. As Mr. George Burn-ett's "Narrative of the Great Fire" was a record of the sufferings attached to the fire, so Mr. Hubbard's "Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy" is a record of the sufferings attached to the system. Mr. Hubbard's "Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy" is one of the best articles we have ever read on the subject of Osteopathy. In fact, it is one of the best articles we have ever read on any subject. It is just what Mr. Hubbard wants to do, and he has done it. It is just what every D. O. should do whenever a misstatement regarding Osteopathy comes to notice. Nailed the lie at once. Keep at it until you are allowed to present the truth.

Dr. Booth Defends Osteopathy

THE LANCET-Clinic, of Cincinnati, in an editorial in its issue of March 28th made the statement that a sewer tapper, after taking a three-months' course at a school in Wheeling, W. Va., had qualified as a practitioner of Osteopathy and was about to open as office in Cincinnati.

Dr. E. R. Booth wrote a reply, which was printed in the Lancet-Clinic of April 3d, calling attention to the fact that there was no recognized school of Osteopathy at Wheeling and that in states where Osteopathy was recognized by law no one graduating from a school with a course of only seven months would be allowed to prac- tice.

He then proceeded to call the M. D. to time for his ignorance concerning Osteopathy and suggested that it would be better to prove the weakness of the system from a scientific view point than to call it names and condemn it on the strength of information obtained from individuals knowing practically nothing about it.

As a rejoinder by Dr. H. Schroer, the writer of the editorial, was printed in the same issue. It contained no scientific criticism of Osteopathy, although he admitted that "the merits and demerits of this system of therapeutics I have examined while writing the editorial" and says further "as a layman who has never practiced medicine-religious fakirs, Christian Scientists and others of that ilk, I see no reason for changing my opinion."

This gave Dr. Booth an opportunity to come back with a strong article on "The Theory of Osteopathy," which was printed by the Lancet-Clinic and which occupied over two columns of space.

We congratulate Dr. Booth on the able way in which he championed Osteopathy in the inci- dently. But Dr. D. A. should do whenever a misstatement regarding Osteopathy comes to notice. Nailed the lie at once. Keep at it until you are allowed to present the truth.

Dr. A. U. Jorris Favors Independent Board

In regard to Dr. H. M. Vastine's article in the May O. P. I wish to state that such a letter as referred to may exist, as I know answered many inquiries relative to our Wis- consin composite Board and suggest that Dr. Vastine have the letter in question published. Our composite board law has been very satisfac- tory; nevertheless Wisconsin is on record as favoring an independent board law. Per- haps honor an independent board, but circumstances and conditions in Wisconsin in- duced us to accept a composite board, and we have had no cause to regret our action yet. Our composite board law has existed for about 20 years. Fra- ternally, A. U. Jorris, D. O., LaCross, Wis.

Doctoring By the Year. Why Not Adopt the System

Doctoring by yearly contract is the latest. And why not? It is the system in vogue in China, where, according to the accounts from that topsy-turvy land, which burned a house down to discover the process of roasting a pig, a medicine man is given an annual sum to keep his patient well, with the understanding that he must come to the patient whenever he becomes ill.

The idea, now urged in the United States, is receiving the approval of some of the most distinguished representatives of the profession. It offers the physician a certain security, when the patient pays for the services of the doctor over a certain period of time, and leaves the doctor free to go to the market when the patient becomes ill.

To place a physician's relations to his patients on such a foundation is to give to the patients...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

To The Physician Interested In His Work

THERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind barely grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 30 per cent of the men, women and children afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 90 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

“The Sheldon Method of Curing the Wound Only”

tells how. OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE, which is constructed on scientific principles and on practical lines, with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended, will give speedy and permanent CURE in nearly every ordinary case under 35 years of age. When the case, from age or condition, has passed the curable stage, it gives such alleviation of the trouble and general improvement in the condition as to warrant recommending it.

A full account of the No. 1 Appliance, its construction, adaptability and effectiveness, will be found in the above mentioned book. We shall be pleased to send you a descriptive, illustrated copy. Then, if you gain interest, will explain our plan of co-operating with you in reducing the great amount of undue suffering.

OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE is made to order from individual measurements alone, and is never on sale anywhere. We are manufacturing specialists, not merchandisers.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 141 Eighth Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Dr. George Still Discusses Fourth of July Accidents

R. GEORGE A. STILL, of Kirkville, delivered a lecture at Columbus, Ohio, July 16th, at the request of the practitioners of the city. He declared the age of drug nihilism over and the old simple method of treating injuries and wounds coming back. Discussing accidental wounds, particularly Fourth of July accidents, he said that tetanus may not really require a much skill than the ordinarily healthy man seized with a severe illness, such, for instance, as typhoid fever or appendicitis.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Big Osteopathic Hospital Will Be Opened at Des Moines

A BOUT October 1st, the Still College of Osteopathy will open an osteopathic hospital with accommodations for a hundred patients. It is to be a strictly modern institution, with all latest equipments. While supported by Osteopathic money and run entirely by Osteopaths, it will be operated on a liberal policy toward other systems and practitioners of all schools of healing will be admitted.

The building was formerly operated as a sanitarium by the Seventh Day Adventists of Iowa, but will be entirely remodeled and redecorated to meet the special requirements of hospital work and to provide extra conveniences. In its announcement the new institution the Still College Hospital cannot help but be a real encouragement to all who have believed in and worked for the advancement of osteopathy and the osteopathic hospital movement. Its establishment is a triumph of perseverance and hard work and is a fitting conclusion to the many years of labor and sacrifice put forth by Dr. W. E. D. Rummel, secretary and general manager of the college, and Mr. Wm. E. D. Rummel, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO, and to the men who have worked and labored with them in this great work.

Bay State Osteopathic Law Won By Hard Work

Arthur M. Lane, D. O., Boston.

M ANY reports of the legislative situation in Massachusetts have gone out but none so satisfactory as the one that now reaches the osteopathic journals. The law of hard work is engraved on every page of the Bay State osteopathic law. Its passage was a result of continued study of the problem by the osteopathic profession and the work of men of integrity and ability who devoted their time to the advancement of osteopathy.

This year more harmony prevailed among all the osteopaths, and the faculty of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was more anxious to obtain legislation for the better protection of its graduates who desired to locate here. A committee on legislation was appointed, a number of whom were natives in such matters, but it remained for Dr. George W. Goode, of Boston, secretary of the committee, to push the work through the legislature and late with great sacrifice to himself and it was due to his personal influence with members of the legislature and his success that Massachusetts can claim what it has today in the way of an osteopathic law. The law is not what Dr. Goode wanted but the best he could get under the circumstances.

The bill was given a hearing before the committee on Public Health and Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, spoke for it and outlined what we
The Osteopathic Physician

Dr. R. L. Taylor and Dr. Lola D. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., have been elected to positions on the S. C. O. faculty. They are graduates of S. C. O., class of 1903, and will add much to the already fine faculty. They have the authority of a six-foot woman addressing the members of the Senate. We, the undersigned, physicians of the Eclectic School of Medicine, commend the action of the General Assembly of Georgia—The Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery and the Hospital Medical College, both of Atlanta. We are assured that many more names might have been added for so limited a time to secure their presence. The original copy of the petition is in possession of Hon. Joe Hill, of Bibb, and may be seen by applying to him.

The Eclectic School of Physicians Petition for Passage of Osteopathy Bill

We, the undersigned, physicians of the Eclectic School of Medicine, commend the action of the Georgia legislature now in session for its liberal vote for the bill of the osteopathic physicians now pending, and hope that the House will emphasize the Senate in its liberal recognition of this particular school of physicians. There is room enough for all, and we believe that the function of the state is to foster science in every form and we agree with the Court of Appeals in speaking of this school that "the world needs, and may demand, that something good or wholesome shall be denied from its use and enjoyment."
J. H. Powell, M. D., President Hospital Medical College and Professor Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

W. B. Lingo, M. D., Dean Hospital Medical College and Professor of Surgery.

J. H. Goss, M. D., Ex-President Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery and Professor Practice of Medicine and Ex-President of Georgia Eclectic Medical Association.

Giles Hatchcock, M. D., Member State Board of Health, Vice-President Hospital Medical College and Professor Materia Medica.

J. R. Duvall, M. D., Surgeon and Director Duvall's Sanitarium.

Robert E. Grahling, B. S., M.Sc., M. D., Professor Chemistry and Bacteriology, Hospital Medical College.

J. Q. Brantley, M. D., Professor Obstetrics, Medical College.

George H. Stevenson, M. D., D. D. S., Assistant Professor Chemistry.

S. F. West, M. D., Professor Physiology, Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery.

John W. White, M. D., Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy, Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery.

J. R. Smith, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery, Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery.

E. E. Bragg, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Hospital Medical College.

A suggestion to the Legislature from the Court of Appeals of Georgia: The Court of Appeals, in quoting from the Supreme Court of Mississippi, says: "A wise Legislature sometime in the future will doubtless make suitable regulations for the practice of Osteopathy, so as to exclude the ignorant and unskillful practitioner of the art among them. The world needs, and may demand, that nothing good or wholesome shall be denied from its use and enjoyment."

Judge John L. Hopkins, of Georgia, says: "That I owe my present good health all to the Osteopath, I do not doubt. The system may run counter to our pre-conceived opinions and to the theories and practices of ages, but nevertheless, the facts remain. All progress dies in the face of the present and a venerated past. Judging from my own case and from a number of cases that have come under my observation, I would not, if I had the power, withhold this system of healing from suffering humanity, for the wealth of the world. To withhold it, would be a crime against humanity. I write strongly, but it is deliberately done."

"A P. G. Osteo" in Berlin and Vienna.

Stanley M. Hunter, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

When the facilities for P. G. study in Berlin and Vienna become better known to Osteopaths, I feel sure that an ever-increasing number will cross the water to avail themselves of these facilities. There are the facilities in great abundance, I might almost say, profusion. They are open to American physicians as well as to Europeans. Osteopaths are American physicians. Therefore the facilities are open to them. An Osteopath need feel no hesitancy in availing himself of all the facilities he cares to. He is entitled to them. He has won his spurs. He takes rank legally all over the world with members of other branches of the medical profession, and, therapeutically, we believe he takes a higher rank because a sounder basis underlies his theory and practice. He feels that he is on safe grounds and that he is backed by a profession growing in dignity and in scholarship. Hence, I say to every Osteopath desirous of foreign study: Go in and claim your own. You are the heirs of all the ages. You are entitled to the contents of the medical storehouses which the wisdom of Europe has garnered. You do not have to swallow everything. Take what you can assimilate and eschew the rest.

P. G. Work at Home and Abroad.

As one who has just returned from a sojourn in Berlin and Vienna, I may be supposed to have gathered some knowledge that may save from confusion any fellow Osteopaths who may venture on a foreign course. In a previous article I dealt with the P. G. opportunities in London, and I would say right now that London cannot be beaten. There is, however, something to be learned on the continent. It may be asked whether I would advise P. G. work abroad for the Osteopath who has not done P. G. work at home. I would incline to say he better take P. G. work at home first. But that is not essential. However, seeing that all our schools are now offering excellent P. G. courses, I am convinced that a course at one of them would be exceedingly beneficial to the general practitioner before going abroad. It is in no sense of rivalry to or as a substitute for our own schools that I advocate a trip across the water, but rather in addition to what we have. The advantages are many. The environment is totally changed. The old world point of view is not the same as ours. But they are not unwilling to learn—from us. And we should not be unwilling to learn from them.

Berlin and Vienna Compared.

As a city, Berlin is absolutely modern. There is not an old building to be seen. We have no American city that is quite as modern. This, of course, is due to the autocracy in the city of the Kaiser. With streets and houses all the same shade and shape and size with only minor differences. Outside of the principal streets you cannot help being reminded of the likeness which colors are said to bear to each other. But this is no detriment. The modernness extends to the hospitals and Clinics. Those interested in surgery will get a great deal out of Prof. Biers's clinic. It is a pleasure to watch him operate. The analogies..."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

After trying various agents recommended for the hygiene of the toilet without satisfactory results, give Tyree's Powder a chance. Try a twenty-five cent box. It has the highest indorsements of scientists and practitioners, who have used it for a great many years with unfalling results in Leucorrhea, Gonorrhoea, Vaginitis, Pruritus, etc., as well as Prickly Heat, Ulcers, Piles, Eczema, Old Sores, and Catarrhal Conditions of the Nose and Throat.

It neither pains or stains. Is odorless and economical, without the all pervading tell-tale odor of Carbolic, Iodoform, etc.

Be sure you get Tyree's Powder. A sample and booklet containing its composition, bacteriological and clinical potencies, and the professorship free upon application.

J. S. TYREE, Chemist, Washington, D. C.

A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology

By PERCY H. WOODALL, M. D., D. O.

SECOND EDITION

Revised, Enlarged and Illustrated

NOW READY

PRICE, PREPAID, $3.50

For sale by the author

615 First National Bank Building
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THE PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY

Tasker

352 Pages, 166 Illustrations, Best Book Paper, bound in Silk Cloth

"I would have given a hundred dollars to have had that book fall into my hands on the day that I first entered on the study of Osteopathy.

S. BUNTING, D. O.

PRICE $5.00. EXPRESS PREPAID

DAIN L. TASKER, D. O.

$269-6 Auditorium Bldg., LOS ANGELES, Cal.

TABLES

We manufacture the tables that look well and wear well, Price list and samples of covers sent on request. Folding tables, strong and durable.

Dr. Geo. T. Hayman, 317 Midland Bank Building, KIRKSVILLE, MO.
but that he was afraid that he might to all’.

two similar cases, both due to N. McCormack cost in the presence of his (the plaintiff’s)

CANADIAN SITUATION.

a

gl’t

where they

of civil life—in falls, blows, horse and carriage accidents, injuries in athletics, gymnasiums, etc., but in none more frequent or with greater severity than in those who have been subjected to the violent shock of a railway collision. And if I speak more frequently of injuries arising from this cause than from any of the others named, it is not because I wish to make injuries according to their causes, and still less to establish such a specialty as “railway practice,” but it is from the frequency of cases from such cause and because they are so frequently the cause of litigation.

It is well known that a great deal of any experience that any injury to the head or spine is not too trifling to be despised. Regardless of the cause or severity of the injury to any part of the body and especially to parts just mentioned, it is the duty of every osteopath to make a very thorough examination of such injury and if such treatment is needed, it is to be given right there before any inflammatory conditions are set up.

Such early procedure will save many lives and an untold amount of suffering, such as we all see every day in this class of cases.

I will here describe a case which is typical of this class. Mr. Smith, age 20 years, consulted me on Dec. 15, 1907. Eighteen months previous to that he met with an accident, having been dragged by a street car for about one hundred feet. He was rendered unconscious by the injury and was bruised externally by such accident, but for some weeks showed no further injury. The first symptoms that showed were some nervousness, weakness in left leg, pains in back and losing weight. The symptoms gradually became much marked and he lost control over the right leg. I will not attempt to describe the details of the case, but the patient was entirely bedridden for about a year. Although there were no constant symptoms, just a feeling of being unwell, which would not go away. The patient had been treated by several doctors who were unable to relieve him. He was finally referred to me, and after a thorough examination, it was decided that the spinal column was involved. I treated him with massage and manipulation, and he made a gradual recovery. He was able to walk with a cane, and later he returned to his work.

The conflict of medical evidence often arises in cases of this nature. The physician of the one side often has an entirely false idea of the extent of the injuries, while the other physician has a just and accurate idea of the condition. The physician of the one side often has an entirely false idea of the extent of the injuries, while the other physician has a just and accurate idea of the condition.

The field that has been so sadly neglected is the medico-legal aspect of this class of cases. There is no other subject of so much importance to all concerned, that has been so neglected and so little discussed.

It is to this field that the osteopath is especially adapted. His ability as an anatomist, and observer of medical phenomena, his frequent meeting of such cases makes his prognosis quite positive. As you all know the present method of presenting expert evidence in the courts of this country is a farce and it is up to the osteopathic physician to overthrow such farce and to institute a proper method in its stead. I will briefly outline a method that is in use in some of the foreign countries and one that I think is right and will in favor of this country in a few years, if not sooner.

The conflict of medical evidence often arises in cases of this nature. The physician of the one side often has an entirely false idea of the extent of the injuries, while the other physician has a just and accurate idea of the condition.

The physician of the one side often has an entirely false idea of the extent of the injuries, while the other physician has a just and accurate idea of the condition.
any symptom, until they are heard in court. This great obstacle, to all concerned, could be removed by the two sides meeting, consulting, and drafting, and then sending one a copy of a joint report. Such a report to be handed in for guidance of the court and counsel, and there the accuracy of the medical facts would be greatly simplified. Really, it would be disposed of there, providing all parties concerned had the courage to abide by such joint report as rendered.

In event of failure to agree, the judge should be authorized to appoint physicians of reputation and respected skill, to draw a report upon the plaintiff's past and present condition and future chances or prospects. Such report would be of value to the judge as a guide to an opinion and afford him that information which men who admittedly know little or nothing of a subject on which they are to decide must necessarily be supposed to desire to obtain.

The physicians or assessors who draw up this report being appointed by the judge and not by the litigants does away with any chance of their being charged of any unworthy motives. They are independent, could not be calculated, and their report would not be disregarded by groundless charges of partisanship. Such report could be final. Conflict of medical evidence would no longer occur and lastly, the ends of justice would be obtained with more certainty than they often are under the present imperfect system.

The last session of the legislature in New York passed a law which, I am told, is in close accord with and contains all the main features of the above outline. Shall the osteopathic profession be able to carry this bill into effect? It is in our power to do it, if we will only make a start.

I wish to mention a few points relative to diagnosis in this class of cases. When a person, giving history of railway or other accident and alleging to have been injured, is before you for surgical opinion, you will find that you must regard the case from four points of view. viz.

1. As to whether he has really been injured.
2. If injured, what is nature and extent of injury?
3. Whether the injuries are permanent or not.
4. If not permanent, when will they be restored to health?

You may have several chances to examine the patient, and he, being a regular physician or on the other hand, should you be the physician for a defendant company in a suit for damages, you may have but one chance for such examination. Such patient will try to mislead you, think you hostile toward him, but if he be a malinger, he will try to deceive you as to the severity of the symptoms.

However, a medical witness is not to advocate the cause of either plaintiff or defendant. It is his duty to give a truthful, and clear description of the facts he has observed, and to the best of his ability an unprejudiced opinion, founded on the inferences drawn from these facts.

We must look for objective symptoms or signs which may be beyond the patient's control, to know that he is not malingering. The verification of the following phenomena will not admit of refutation.

1. Ophthalmoscopic signs furnished by examination of the fundus oculi.
2. Paralytic phenomena.
3. Alteration of deep reflexes of limb or organ.
4. Hyperaesthesia, or anesthesia.
5. Unnatural and persistent rigidity of muscles of spine or extremities.
6. Abnormal conditions of temperature, and indications afforded by the state of the pulse, stomach, digestive organs, etc.

Treatment of concussion is to a degree, similar in all cases. We can help all these cases, if we will. The possibilities are so great that we can do much more for them if we can reach them early before such conditions as spinal anemia and inactivity of the structure are developed. The greatest difficulty of all we must let the patient know that we are in charge of his case. A proper diagnosis, a given history, general physical and palpatory measurements as, heat, rest, fresh air, and diet are all measures that may be considered osteopathic and can only prove beneficial. The patient should be watched carefully by the average physician do has no knowledge of such conditions. At an early day the D. O. was considered incompetent in his line. In this state it is of the utmost importance. The D. O. is the engineer of the machine. He can detect the least deviation from normal and also correct it if that be possible. The average physician can only diagnose the absence of symptoms. It is to this field that he is specially adapted.

One month ago I listened to the testimonial of five M. D.'s in a suit for damages. The lesions were, separation between seventh and eighth D. Post. Lumbar region and Arachnoid. As experts they testified that the spine was "badly bent and twisted" and that as near as they could diagnose the abscessions.

Emerson says "Here as the result of railway accidents, there may be caused the most Chris.

What is the osteopath that can't demonstrate a spinal lesion? They all can. Our method is vastly so far superior to the old line that we don't appreciate it. It is our business to find those lesions. We can find them and if we get the patient early we can redress the lesions. Many medical authorities have tried with each other on this question of the efficacy of this class of injuries. They cannot be said that either side is correct in the position they take.

The opinion in such cases is largely a matter of guesswork as the lesions cannot be demonstrated until after the injury.

The last point shows us how little the medical profession study examine and depend upon the spine in these cases. It has been proven to be erroneous. It is to this field that he is especially adapted.

The osteopath, like the layman, asso-

Don't be led by lawyers, answer according to your own knowledge and opinion. Give direct answers to questions asked and don't be technical terms, as they will confound the juror. Testify only along the lines in which you are expert witness for plaintiff.

There is no question before the thinking world today that is being so seriously considered as psychology in all of its phases. Osteopathy is one of psychology in its infancy. Its practical application in the diagnostic and therapeutic world is of paramount importance. The average physician almost all of the current medical journals and the medical schools of medicine are giving a large amount of space to it and its phases. The evolution of psychology is in its meantime, others taking up the Emanuel movement, etc.

As a result of the broadness of discussion, psychology of the newer type is becoming more and more popular among all classes; but all of the current literature, like the old, does not properly differentiate psycho-therapeutics, nor the method.

It shall be my effort to reclassify psycho-therapeutic suggestion and outline the normal method of applying it. The method of applying suggestion is the basis for our profession, each one as an osteopath, like the layman, associates legitimate suggestion with hypnotism. There are numbers of our profession who would not use suggestion, but are afraid of disturbing their patients. The prime object of this paper is to make clear a method that shall obliterate this difficulty.

There is a widespread feeling among the majority of osteopaths that psychology is something outside of osteopathy, and one would infer this also from the definitions of osteopathy that are to be found in our literature. I shall therefore attempt, as I have stated in another discussion, but not afraid of disturbing their patients. The prime object of this paper is to make clear a method that shall obliterate this difficulty.

It shall be my effort to re-classify psycho-therapeutic suggestion and outline the normal method of applying it. The method of applying suggestion is the basis for our profession, each one as an osteopath, like the layman, associates legitimate suggestion with hypnotism. There are numbers of our profession who would not use suggestion, but are afraid of disturbing their patients. The prime object of this paper is to make clear a method that shall obliterate this difficulty.

There is a widespread feeling among the majority of osteopaths that psychology is something outside of osteopathy, and one would infer this also from the definitions of osteopathy that are to be found in our literature. I shall therefore attempt, as I have stated in another discussion, but not afraid of disturbing their patients. The prime object of this paper is to make clear a method that shall obliterate this difficulty.
In the function of the muscles. This conclusion suggests the danger of the city hospital. In upon a thoroughly scientific foundation. This college has long stood for thorough and practical professional training. It asks the favorable consideration of such men and women as wish to base their practice of Osteopathy upon a thoroughly scientific foundation.

Central College of Osteopathy

Established 1903

Our grounds and buildings centrally located; best college location in the city. Our students, by city ordinance, have access to all clinics at the city hospital, in addition to clinics at the College.

Three year course.

Faculty of eighteen successful practitioners.

For catalog or any information regarding Osteopathy, address

DR. GEO. MOFFETT, Sec.

Kansas City, Mo.

The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Established 1899.

THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY

This college has long stood for thorough and practical professional training. It asks the favorable consideration of such men and women as wish to base their practice of Osteopathy upon a thoroughly scientific foundation.

Thirty Instructors and Lecturers.

Well Equipped Chemical, Physiological, Histological, Bacteriological and Anatomical Laboratories.

Clinical Advantages Unsurpassed.

Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods.

Faculty composed of Specialists in their several lines who have had Wide Experience in Teaching.

Excellent Opportunities are offered for Post Graduate Work.

For Catalogue or Further Information Address

C. A. Whiting, Sc. D., D.O.

Chairman of the Faculty

Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Have the Fe-education for the patient, as well thus, if they get well, is not...
were good were accidental. At the same time in mind and so the results he got when they had always used many things which were worse than useless in the body and so has often counteracted his good work. If he understood this law of the body he would not be much more effective, and he would not encumber the body with useless materials or with useless materials. In useless quantities. Magnesium sulphate, for example, when administered in small physiological doses is a food under certain conditions. But when used in the usual alkylammoniacal forms it is destructive. Thus it appears that each mineral is integral to it and therefore useful. There is a vast difference between supplying something useful to the body, whether it be material food or a "spiritual essence," and pretending to operate under a law of cure, when there can be no law of cure. To say that there is, is tantamount to calling nature a fool. You may make this difference so long as the result is the same and that is true as long as your guesses bring the desired results. The result of following this rule is that you are likely to be of much use to your patients and to operate on a sound basis in order to find the right thing are multiplied when you have truth under your feet, while an absurd hypothesis is sooner or later proved a stumbling block.

Chemically the body is an aggregation of a large number of compounds in a constant state of flux. In other words there is a constant waste which must be met by a constant supply. From the standpoint of elements the following have been demonstrated to be present in the body at all times and as indispensable to it: Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphorus, sulphur, silicon, fluorine, manganese, copper, lead, arsenic and iodin. It may be that other elements are also present in the body in quantities so small that they have not been detected at all. They are needed in the body in physiological quantities and any of them become foods when the supply in the body runs below the normal. Any of them become drugs when supplied in quantities beyond the needs of the body. You will say we get all these things in our regular daily food. It is true that we should do so, but do we? There are many reasons why we do not.

In the first place modern methods of food preparation have ignored the need for the mineral constituents in our bodies. We get enough and too much as a rule of the combination of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and phosphorus while we are starved for the other elements, or at least a part of them. Modern millers manage to throw away about three-fourths of these mineral constituents. Cooks, in preparing vegetables, very often throw the juices away, thereby sacrificing the very best things in the food line.

And back of this, furthermore, our foods are in large measure raised on soil which is impoverished for mineral elements so that it is incapable of supplying plants with the proper nourishment for its juices. The result is that we cannot get enough of these elements which we must have in order to be well.

Physiological and dietary authorities have told us how much we require daily of most of these elements and we are face to face with the problem of how to supply that requirement. The fundamental remedy consists in restocking the soil those elements of which we have robbed it for years without making any attempt to solve this problem theoretically and in part purely idealistically. He who has seen the result of eating impoverished foods does daily things the body with useless materials or useless combinations. These substances are in use now in Germany on an ever-increasing scale and the result is an increase in the productiveness of the soil both qualitatively and quantitatively. The increase is shown in our own western irrigated soil. Much of this reclaimed land consists of lava ash which is very rich in all mineral elements. The productiveness of this soil is almost beyond belief when sufficient combinations of these elements are supplied. The products are practically free from parasites of every sort. I would advise every one in this connection to refer to "Dutch Entwistle's "Stones," by Julius Hensel, a German chemist and physician. It can be had from Boericke & Tafel for twenty-five cents.

But what is the remedy? A large part of the soil is brought about, what are we to do? We cannot get properly fertilized foods, especially in the large cities; and to eat impoverished foods will not overcome the trouble. Indeed the more we eat of them the worse our trouble becomes.

The only remedy for the present, that I can find, is to supply ourselves with these elements in chemical form. But when you say, the body cannot assimilate inorganic substances, this is simply false. It says that it is usually taken for granted. But is it true? I can see no good reason for thinking so. Man is simply an ambivalent plant. We know that the plant can assimilate minerals. When did the animal lose its power? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the animal retains all the powers of the plant, plus some which he has acquired over the years?

But you say that a man would starve on a purely chemical diet. I grant it. And why? Because he requires a vastly greater supply of energy and material for his needs than does the plant. Foods which we obtain from other plants are very much better, more highly elaborated, more soluble and more nutritious than purely chemical substances. But the fact remains that we can assimilate soluble substances. The problem is to present them in a plant form which the body needs lime or magnesium it doesn't care whether it comes from a plant or a piece of chalk. The same thing is true of phosphorus. We can assimilate it more readily, because it dissolves more freely and perfectly. But once we have it in solution, there can be no essential difference. The body is not more readily to be deprived of lime altogether. And it is better for him to eat clean earth than to be deprived of those elements which are evidently not getting in his regular food.

I have tried to draw clearly the line between drugs—things given to combat or influence

---

**The American School of Osteopathy**

**KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI**

**DR. A. T. STILL**

Founder of the School, President

Teaching facilities unexcelled. Thoroughly equipped laboratories in all departments. Clinical advantages unlimited. Faculty composed of seventeen able and experienced instructors who devote their full time to teaching. Anatomy taught in every term—three professors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general. New hospital for the use of the school now in operation.

Next Class Will Begin September 15th, 1909

Write for Catalogue, "JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY." or any information.

Address American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI
pathological symptoms — and foods — things given to supply a chemical (heat, energy and repair) necessity of the body. Drugs are things which we are presumed to need only when we are sick and even then they are not given with a view of supplying something in which the body is deficient; but to counteract combat or influence symptoms. Foods, on the other hand, while they may and do influence symptoms, are not given primarily for that purpose. They are given for the purpose of restoring chemical perfection in the body, for when the body is chemically perfect symptoms will take care of themselves as far as this phase of the question is concerned.

Drug interference with symptoms is not a method of cure. It is a method of suppression — a masking of the real condition. It often leads to worse things instead of better.

The restorative perfection of a method of cure because it removes the causes of disease. It permits nature to do the curing. It does not presume to restore more than normal conditions.

An electrician knows when his battery is perfect mechanically and chemically that electricity will be present. If he can further and make skillful use of the finer energies of the mental realm and of the physiological forces of temperature of chemical perfection, he can, by 100 grammes. Scale is furnished either with or without measuring rod. Price, $2.50. By Registered Mail $2.85. Address: MARION H. BIGSBY, D. O., 351-353 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia.

Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique

With Chapters on Osteopathic Landmarks

By MYRON H. BLAYN, formerly Professor of these Branches at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 283 pages—275 TREATMENTS—33 illustrations—46 MUSCULAR; 87 VERTEBRAL TREATMENTS; 37 RIB TREATMENTS; 15 INNOMINATE; 17 VISCERAL TREATMENTS; 76 for upper and lower limbs, organs of special sense, cavities, ligaments, tendons, muscles.

Sold only to Graduates of recognized Osteopathic Colleges. Price, $2.50. By Registered Mail $2.85.

More Misrepresentation.

The campaign for osteopathic recognition in Georgia is on full blast. As usual the M. D.'s in their opposition have resorted to misrepresentation. In a letter signed by Thomas Methvin, member of the Medical Association, and sent the members of the state assembly, osteopaths are referred to as follows:

"As representatives of the profession which, as benefactors of the human race prevents epidemics of many diseases, which has charted for the people of the state and all the rest of the community combined, we ask you to consider the following before you give us a vote of recognition to those people whose only means of treatment is the hidden and take precedence to treat any and all diseases, thereby frequently causing them to prefer treatment which are incurable."

New Member on Wisconsin Board.

Governor Davidson of Wisconsin has appointed Dr. W. L. Thompson of Sheboygan a member of the State Osteopathic Board. Dr. Thompson was graduated from the May class of the American Osteopathic College in July, 1913. Dr. Thompson has been in practice nine years and has a large combined practice and portrait collection. He is a good write-up apropos the appointment was made in the Sheboygan Journal of July 26.

"Coming Our Way."

I hand you a clipping I think of interest. If this isn't our coming it is surely our coming. The Nebraska Osteopathic Publishing Co.

Do You Want a Scale?

If so we can supply the best at the right price.

We are special agents for the Fairbanks Standard Scale for use in offices of Physicians and Insurers or whenever a personal scale is wanted. If desired, it can be graduated in the metric system by 100 grammes. Scale is furnished either with or without measuring rod. Price, $2.50. By Registered Mail $2.85.


A Perfectly Sanitary

neat appearing and practical

The size 16 x 32 " is sufficiently large to hold any kind of clinical records together with an individual head towel, and other small articles which patient may wish to use.

It Insures perfect sanitation, as the notes are kept separate from the patient's chart.

The Moment the handles are separated the bag is WIDE OPEN.

The Bag can be instantly removed from the handles and bandaged as desired.

Washing will not fade it, as it is made of a 16 yard 100% cotton. It can be laundered with the patient's clothes, washed with soap and water, and dry cleaned by any druggist.

Last but not least, the price $1.00 to $1.50 will make the bag convenient for those who cannot afford to be without them.

Send orders and remittances to

Dr. T. L. Herrold
252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Contents of September Osteopathic Health.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Some osteopaths have an idea that good educational literature explanatory of osteopathy, osteopathic practice and practice, does not pay. Some believe that if a hundred magazines are sent out today and before sundown tomorrow a patient does not stand on the threshold, holding up a magazine with a transcendental article of some disease included in the table of contents, there is no sound economic basis for carrying on this educational work.

From his correspondence of July 27th the editor takes two letters to reprint here to show the fallacy of this assumption. In the first letter a gentleman in New York had just read a copy of "Osteopathic Health" of November, 1904, containing an article on asthma and he wanted to receive help from our science if possible. Here is his letter:

"Eliza V. Y. New York, July 26th, 1905. The Osteopathic Publishing Company. Gentlemen: While stopping at the above address I picked up a copy of your journal of November, 1904, and read the article, "Asthma Not Hopeless." Will you kindly give me the address of a good osteopath living in Brooklyn, N. Y., whose charges will be moderate? Enclosed find stamped and addressed envelope. Thanking you in advance, I remain yours truly.

R. W. Zurnel.

Stop and think what this means, members of the profession! Mr. Zurnel was one of ours. He was one of those osteopaths who are now using "Osteopathic Health," recommending that he call on one of them who is nearest to his place of residence or business. It is fitting, of course, that those osteopaths who support "Osteopathic Health" will in turn be supported by "Osteopathic Health," and we make that a rule as far as we are able.

The second letter comes from a well-known business man in Denver. As he asks us to keep his inquiries confidential, we do not print his name:

Denver, Colo., July 26th, 1905. Dr. H. D. Bunting, 171 Washington St. Dear Sir: I have read with interest your writings in "Osteopathic Health," and have identified you as the author of "The White Plague," issued in number of July, 1906. Please inform me if you are interested in this subject. Also if you know any osteopathic physician in Denver who has made a special study of tuberculoscity with reference to its treatment by osteopathy, I shall be very glad to have you call on him. If you can comply with my request I shall be very greatly obliged.

In reply we sent him a list of the users of "Osteopathic Health" in Denver. This gentleman, you see, had just read one of the current numbers of "Osteopathic Health." Here are the two extremes in our professional experience: one man learning about osteopathy and wanting to get into the hands of a reputable osteopath before he has laid down the issue which has come into his hands fresh from the press.

A Magazine that Bore Fruit After Five Years

A little journey to the Home of Osteopathy. 1

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy...

The "High Priest of Philistia" and "Sage of East Aurora" whose "Little Journeys to the Homes of the World's Notables" have taken front rank as books of travel, the past decade makes a Pilgrimage to Kirksville and tells what he learned about Osteopathy and its Founder.

The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art... 8

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in a way as readable and interesting as the author knows them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.
Another man finding a copy five years old at a remote hotel in the New York mountains—a copy, no doubt, that some patient had carried there and which has been treasured at this hotel on the center table for five successive summers, and it is just possible that it has sent its dozen of patients into osteopathic offices meanwhile.

Does educational work to spread osteopathy pay in dollars and cents? Apart from the spread of truth and the good of helping the sick discover a new source of relief, does it mean a money gain to the doctor?

Of course it does. Sometimes it even immediately and in the very day that the magazines are sent out, and sometimes it is deferred five days, five weeks, five months, or even, perchance, five years. But it is certain to produce its harvest. The secret of success is to keep at it regularly and do it adequately. One hundred copies a month, well distributed, are sufficient for the average practitioner, but just as in giving osteopathic treatments to the patient with constitutional maladies, the doctor should expect to keep up his campaign systematically and not expect the "first treatment" to give him the desired results.

Sometimes it will, at that, just as in the case of osteopathic treatment; and sometimes it won't, but, like treatment, "Osteopathic Health" cannot help but advance the cause and do the local practitioners more good. In an event, it is never money wasted. Best of all it likewise helps him cure his cases, as there is a fortunate psychology about keeping those patients in the right frame of mind which helps to get results, and "Osteopathic Health" will do this as no other adjunct.

Verily "Osteopathic Health" is a vital part of osteopathic practice—as much so as an osteopathic table or a urinalysis outfit.

We shall be glad to correspond with any osteopath this month who is not using good literature at present to advance his professional interests and is willing to consider the benefits of beginning.

Now is the time to make plans, and begin with the September campaign to increase fall practice.

Three dollars per 100 with envelopes on annual contract.

Three dollars and fifty cents per 100 with envelopes on single orders.

Massachusetts Mutual Discriminates.

I was considering signing a policy with the Massachusetts Mutual, but declined when they refused recognition to osteopathic practitioners. The district man here gave me no reason at all.—Maude B. Holcomb, D. O., Jackson, Mich.

PERSONALS.

Dr. M. C. Hardin, and wife, of Atlanta, Ga., were among the callers at the O. P. office this month. From Chicago they planned to visit Minneapolis for the National Convention.

Dr. Murray Graves, of Monroe, La., is spending some weeks at Barnesville, Tenn., on account of his wife's health. He will practice while there, and intends in the future to spend a period there every summer.

Dr. F. Austin Kerr has located at Provo, Utah. He successfully passed the examination of the composite board at Salt Lake City July 6th and 7th, being the second D. O. to take the state examination. He says he received very fair and courteous treatment.

Dr. M. Elizabeth Shupert, '07 A. S. C., has been building up a nice practice in Rockford, Ill., during the last few months.

Dr. H. N. Malby, of Chicago, post graduate of A. S. O., and now a second year student P. and S. Medical College, has issued an announcement of his specialization in obstetrical work. He desires to handle cases in conjunction with the osteopath who is the regular attendant of the family.

Dr. and Mrs. N. Albert Boyles, of Baltimore, Md., have closed their apartment at The Hotel Royal, and left July 26th for Eaglesmere Park, Pa. They will return early in September via New York City.

Dr. W. A. Cole, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, who is enjoying a year's vacation, is stopping for a time at Kirkville. He says he's not lacking all the time, as his three desirable offices are still in operation.

Dr. Grace Wyckoff has purchased the practice and office furniture in Dr. Elma Herring at Long Beach, Cal. After October 15th Drs. L. E. and Grace Wyckoff will open an office in Elma's old building, Los Angeles, and the Long Beach office will be retained as a branch, alternate days being spent there.

Dr. T. S. McCall, of Elgin, Ill., was recently unanimously elected president of the Elgin Scottish Society. This is the third consecutive time this honor has been bestowed on Dr. McCall. It speaks mighty well for his popularity and good fellowship.

Dr. A. A. Saulier, formerly of Chicago, Ill., has removed to rooms 6 to 14, Corneling block, Portage, Wis., associated with Dr. La Plount.

Dr. Therese Chuet, of Sioux City, Iowa, is the editor of a highly interesting booklet just published entitled, "A Study in Psychic Forces" by "Mathi of the Orient." We are not informed as to the price, but understand it will be offered to the profession in the near future.

Dr. W. B. Edwards, of Paterson, N. J., was one of those who suffered heavy financial loss from the
floods that visited Missouri recently. He says the water was 8 feet deep on the main street. One man was drowned and many sheep and cattle. The total loss is estimated at half a million dollars. The water was 34 inches above Dr. Edward's office and his loss by damage to furniture and clothing runs up to $1,000.

Dr. C. Arthur Williams, '99 Los Angeles graduate, has located at Coldwater, Mich., succeeding to the practice of his cousin, Dr. C. E. Williams, who has returned to his former location at Flint, Mich.

Dr. W. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. J. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

V. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

Dr. N. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., has found it necessary to move into a larger suite of offices.

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now out in it with the Golf Link. 