The Psychology of Disease As Osteopaths Should Know It

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

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

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

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

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the subconscious mind, be it true or false, will overcome the evidence of the senses and reasoning powers until it has been replaced by suggestion to the contrary.

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

The same sensory impression arouses a different suggestion in different minds according to the perceptions recorded in the subconscious mind. Three men see a fourth fall on the street; the first thinks: "What an unfortunate thing, it may mean the loss of a promising engagement." He is a business man. The second thinks: "Well, he's free from the cares of life for a time, if his insurance is in force he's lucky to snuff out so easily." That is a disappointed man. The last thinks: "As he fell it's not alcoholism or true epilepsy; may be hysteria or sun-stroke; wonder if he'll get up without help." That is a physician. And all voice the thought in the instant they turn before going to render aid to the fallen man.

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

In its relation to disease the mind may work either in an objective or subjective manner. Given a man who has never known a sick day, if there be an internal upset, the subconscious mind suggests to the conscious mind all the various sensations peculiar to disease that when an epidemic is announced they are the first to exemplify the condition. All this comes from excessive thinking of and anticipating disease. Such people seldom develop chronic conditions as they are prone to the relaxation of retaining one set of symptoms long enough to bring about chronic disease.

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

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

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

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

Reading Index:
The Psychology of Disease As Osteopaths Should Know It... 1
Pie to Subordinate Psychology to "the Solid 3"
A Legislative Crisis—Get In Line... 3
After Ten Years Osteopathic Defendant Wins in Damage Suit... 4
Dr. C. C. Teal Off for the Flowery Kingdom... 3
Dr. H. B. Blevins of Dr. Love Sends Pretty Post Card From Sun... 4
Another Osteopathic Editor Has Quit the Field... 4
Dr. Beckham Makes Iowa Field... 5
Dr. Clarke Explains Around the World Trip... 6
Dr. McFadden Makes Test Case of Compulsory Vaccination... 7
The Ever-Present Necessity of Educating the People... 7
Dr. G. M. Smith Carved a Specialty Practice On Rheumatism... 8
Eleventh Hour Medical Bill Sprung in New Haven... 8
Dr. Williams Says This Is Time for Work—Let Future Historians Award Honors... 9
of the greater lobes of the brain, and has rule over the senses, voluntary motion and all factors in the reach of the will and is served by the nerve system and the striated muscles. The subconscious is the dynamic force of the little brain and the solar plexus or abdominal brain and its outgoing ganglion. It has no consciousness and no consciousness of the autonomic functions of the body and is served by the sympathetic-nerve system and the plain muscular fibers.

The subconscious mind having rule over the vital forces of life is the most important factor in health and disease. It is an axiom of osteopathy that no part of the patient's case which affects the subconscious mind is a thing to be ignored, and any slight upset in the internal forces of the body are repaired and the machine as a whole gives off new and increased efficiency, but the subconscious mind, this vital organ, is never given any rest.

If we will understand this we must stop and think. The subconscious mind is the factor of which all drugs are merely the means, but they are to be applied by the mind of the physician, who commands the subconscious mind to work. A patient having healed himself, it is his duty in turn to become a healer and thus perpetuate the system. This man is sick through suggestion, a state of mind in which the tablets of the subconscious mind are so deeply impressed with the idea of certain conditions, that the evidence of the senses and inductive reason are overcome by the power of the subconscious mind, and the patient suffers from the psychic element, fear. He does not eat wholesome food, fear of indigestion; he does not exercise, fearing vertigo or otherwise, he does not expose himself, fearing rheumatism—indeed, his whole disease is new fear. He is not a physical man, but a man of mind. The subconscious mind has worked on him, and he has worked on himself, and as he becomes more fearful, he becomes more ill. If you will cure him, you must change his mental attitude.

The subconscious mind is the factor of which all drugs are merely the means. The subconscious mind is the factor of which all drugs are merely the means. The subconscious mind is the factor of which all drugs are merely the means. The subconscious mind is the factor of which all drugs are merely the means.

Use of Word “Doctor” Restricted.

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

Triumph of Mind.

Victim of Hypnosis. Doctor. I'm awfully afraid I'm going to have brain fever.

Doctor—Pooh, pooh, my dear friend! That is all the result of suggestion of some such thing as fever. You have no fever. You are an osteopath and you are not a subject upon which such a wholly imaginary and superstitious thing as fever can exert any base of operation.

Doctor. Oh, doctor, do you think a load you have taken from me—from my—I have a mind, haven't I, doctor?
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Plea to Subordinate Psychology to "the Solid 3."

By Dr. Thos. J. DeVaughn of Los Angeles.

I HAVE read with considerable interest Dr. Grub's article in the current "O. P.", on "Psychology and Osteopathy." It is rather hard to get into his full meaning and purpose, on account of the large amount of his article that he puts away in the form of prose ornamentation, which he uses as a sort of protective skin for his real sentiments on this subject. I love all phenomena, all the back bone of all phenomena, and placing psychology in the same class with physiology it would appear as a more legitimate part of scientific osteopathy.

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

The modern theories of matter support the idea that the mind, or at least the spiritual, is a substance that cannot be satisfactorily explained from a physiochemical basis. And, after all, our thoughts are demonstrated in a way that we cannot overlook.

A Legislative Crisis—Get in Line

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

In the December issue of the A. O. A. Journal there appeared an article entitled "Read, Think and Act," from the pen of Dr. F. E. Moore, of Lebanon, Ohio. Dr. Moore, from his close relation to the A. O. A. and the responsible positions he has so ably filled for the osteopathic profession as the osteopathic member of the present State Medical board of Oregon, speaks from the standpoint of acquaintance with conditions as they are, and has much to say about this subject.

In the above mentioned article he quotes largely from an article that appeared in Medical Education," of the American Medical Association Bulletin of May 15, 1908. Every osteopath on earth should read this article and then tie it away and reread it at least once a month until the words and ideas have been implanted into their hearts and lives that it could never be effaced. And it seems to me that no living osteopathic member of any school or institution of the old schools toward osteopathy, as quoted by Togel, and in their professional bodies and in our joint standard organizations, represents the sentiments expressed by the leading men of science and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, any longer question the necessity for our own independent boards. Those of you who have advocated the composite boards read this article and then tell me of one single good reason why we should go to them or be associated with men who take the unjust, biased, prejudiced position they do toward us, to seek fair laws and justice for ourselves, and for those who wish to patronize the osteopaths. Surely, we must "Read, Think and Act." The cying need of the hour is professional backbone of all the striped, with our faces to the front, our bodies erect, our eyes on the prize and growing successes. There can be no need for us to fear the future. Never has there been a time when our opportunities were greater nor when our profession in its standard organization that represents all of the osteopathic men, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, any longer question the necessity for our own independent boards. Those of you who have advocated the composite boards read this article and then tell me of one single good reason why we should go to them or be associated with men who take the unjust, biased, prejudiced position they do toward us, to seek fair laws and justice for ourselves, and for those who wish to patronize the osteopaths.

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Such statements smack too much of metaphysical speculation to go parading in our journals as science. Herbert Spencer said that "The idea of the world is a symbol of the whole, and all phenomena, all science is lost in nothingness." Let us stay within the realm of phenomena.

To quote him further:

"The psychical world—also the world of independent ideas, the spirit world—acts by will through the motor and vasomotor system determining changes in the structure and the physiological worlds, to say nothing of the psychical speculation to go parading in our journals as science. Herbert Spencer said that "The idea of the world is a symbol of the whole, and all phenomena, all science is lost in nothingness." Let us stay within the realm of phenomena.
Case was practice at Middletown, C. C. mal-practice. The told him that with his was up and then down; Hardin's Editorial Victory. a his same. sent Flowery of Rutland a rew years has been sold to Dr. H. S. Bunting, editor and proprietor of "Osteopathy" together.

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

We showed that she had been ailing and had trouble with her back for eight years, since 1896. During that time she was gradually growing worse; had at different times used a cane, crutches, pushed a chair in front of her to assist in walking, needed a pillow at her back in a carriage when riding; was up and then down; that it was a slow, progressive paralysis that began at least eight years before I treated her; and that it was the same trouble, only in a more advanced state, that caused her death, which was March 27, 1898; that the suit was not brought until after her death, which was a year and a half after the charged injury, and that the trial did not result until nearly seven years after, when (Wilkins) was living with his third wife.

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

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

We further showed that Wilkins had knocked his wife down by striking her in the face and thrown red pepper in her eyes; had picked her up and thrown her out of a bed, before I treated her; and that afterward she was being taken to the hospital because of her condition was the result of being thrown out of a carriage and hurt, while riding with her husband.

This was purely a case of blackmail. My father said Wilkins to collect a bill. Wilkins aware revenge and brought the suit in consequence of this testimony. He ignored all of this testimony and granted Wilkins a verdict of $1,768.33 against Mrs. Rosell and myself separately. After Wilkins perjury, we asked the court that a verdict be then and there granted us, as there was not evidence of mal-practice or injury. This the court refused to do. The case was carried to Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court decision is that the verdict should have been granted as we asked, as there was no evidence of mal-practice. The court remanded to the County Court for a new trial and assessed the costs against Wilkins. This trial in Chittendon County lasted three weeks.

Another Osteopathic Editor Has Quit the Field.

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

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

"Teall" is looking exceedingly well and has entirely recovered his health and strength in the past year or two while engaged in active practice. The editor is pleased to make this statement because it means something to the profession that its practitioners—who, like all other mortals, sometimes get out of form and from that up to several times that quantity of Osteopathic Health.

"Dr. Hardin’s editorial Valuability. To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, proprietor and editor of "Osteopathy," a journal of field literature published in Atlanta, Ga., for some months past, have been sold to Dr. H. S. Bunting, editor and proprietor of "Osteopathic Health," New York, a first-class journal of osteopathic literature, said "Osteopathy" together.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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

I take this opportunity to thank those of the profession who have patronized and encouraged me. I have published my magazine and in retiring from the field I desire to offer my personal thanks to Dr. Bunting and his magazine, "Osteopathic Health." Dr. Bunting has devoted his entire time to the preparation of a journal which has always been up to a good, thorough exposition of true osteopathy. Sometimes we have had things written entirely alike, and Dr. Bunting is a man of convictions and principles, and has always been up to a good, thorough exposition of true osteopathy.

While I have had my fads of interest, there are some things that he sometime says that are not always in agreement with me, but I always think them right afterwards.

I always did admire a man of convictions and principles, and I have always thought just exactly as he thinks on all occasions.

I have been "Osteopathic Physician" to the profession and I am only asking you to do what I expect to do when I ask you to use this field literature in your practice in your own territory. I expect to use 2.000 per month.

Why do I do this?

I have had many years of experience in the abundant use of field literature. The fact tells its own story. It pays to educate your own community in our methods. The man who does this and thus pours his own life into his profession, has a job, no need to look for more fertile fields, for if his neighbors know fully his system of practice they will not let him leave for want of work.

Let me add that Dr. Bunting is the only one in the profession who has the best possible field literature, by giving us something new. A letter of criticism and suggestion will be appreciated by Dr. Bunting, as he feels in this, and I assure you that he will thank you for it.

My practice has increased to such an extent that I have had my publication on one line of work, and from this date it is merged with "Osteopathic Health."";

Fraternally,

M. C. HARDIN, D. O.

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

T is not often that a practicing osteopath degenerates to the level of advertising doc-

Dr. James J. Beckham, Osteopathic Physician, 101 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo., in his latest letter from St. Louis and we cannot but condemn it in unspiring terms. Dr. James J. Beckham, 101 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo., in his latest letter from St. Louis and we cannot but condemn it in unspiring terms. Dr. James J. Beckham, 101 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo., in

Mr. Deputy Speaker:

Dear Sir,—No one is to be blamed for not understanding a thing which he has no knowledge. No one is to be blamed for not understanding a thing which he has no knowledge. No one is to be blamed for not understanding a thing which he has no knowledge. No one is to be blamed for not understanding a thing which he has no knowledge. No one is to be blamed for not understanding a thing which he has no knowledge.

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Dr. Clark Explains Around the World Trip.

"Osteopaths Around the World in 1926," this idea seems to be proving of interest to quite a number of Osteopaths since I have already received a number of letters in regard to the same, all of whom ask why put it off so long. These questioners fail to realize that we want a whole lot lead of D. O.'s numbering at least 5,000, made up of practitioners and their families.

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

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

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

There are always a certain class of individuals who never take any interest in any movement, except to get on and ride, then wonder why we are not considered, frequently very a good idea but coming too late to be embraced in the general plan. To those, same is your time to speak out. All ideas and suggestions will be gladly received, tabulated and filed away till the proper time for them to be considered at which time they will be incorporated or rejected by those having the program in charge.

All osteopathic publications, Dr. T. Clark, D. P., Sec'y and Treas. pro. Tem., Board of Travels, Frank Building, Natchez, Miss.
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WILLIAM E. D. RUMMEL, A. M., LL. B.  
Sec.-Manager  
C. E. THOMPSON, A. M., D.O.  
President

Dr. Love Sends Pretty Post Card Greeting from Sunny Florida

R. S. R. LOVE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of those fortunate persons who can fly away to warmer climes when cold snaps and blizzards descend on the eastern and western states and with unrelenting vigor make miserable the existence of the genus homo. His winter location is DeLand, Fla., and he is quite an enthusiast over the beauty of the town and its climatic and social advantages. Just to show his many friends in the north something of what they are missing and as an invitation, to those who were able, to visit DeLand, the "Athens of Florida," Dr. Love had made an artistic photographic post card showing his office and residence set among shade trees, palms and flowers. In the corner is inserted a miniature portrait of the doctor himself. On the reverse side is a brief recapitulation of the attractions of De Land. It is a high in' and town, environed by orange groves and pine woods. Has pure water and invigorating air. No malaria, abundant sunshine, beautifully shaded streets, good hotels and is the site of the John B. Stetson University. After reading Dr. Love's postal card and examining a booklet showing some more "beauty spots," we felt inclined to "jump the job" and take the first "limited" south. All testimony seems to agree that De Land holds an unique position for intellectual association, splendid climate and beautiful location. Dr. Love is certainly to be congratulated on having his winter residence in so charming a spot.

Osteopathy Overcomes Fatigue

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

For several months I have had under my care a number of professional baseball players, members of the Nashville team of the Southern league. Among the number have been three pitchers. In one of these a cervico-brachial neuritis was quickly relieved and in the manifold ills of these athletes our treatment appears to be the remedy par excellence. One pitcher invariably had his "bad
innings" at the beginning of the game. He appeared to be unable to get the necessary muscular tone by practice and was somewhat "wild" during the first part of the game. I suggested treatment on the day he was to work. The change for the better was so striking that this plan was followed during a number of subsequent games with the result that he has been accurate from the first ball over the plate with a pronounced increase in endurance, and he has won every game pitched on the day of taking treatment. His enthusiasm in the matter led to his bringing a co-worker to me whose weakness was lack of endurance and while he was usually effective in the box for seven innings, he invariably weakened in the eighth or ninth and usually permitted a swatfest in the tail end of the game or had to be supplanted. Treatment on the date of his performances enabled him to put the ball across as effectively in the last as in the first innings, notably increasing his endurance.

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

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

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

R. S. Collier, D. O.
118 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

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

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

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

The nature of the action is a mandamus proceeding brought in the name of the state of Washington against Clinton McFadden, D. O., against E. Shorrock, president of the board of school directors, and the other members, John Schram, J. P. Ronald and F. Guion, says the Seattle Times.

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

Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Fight in Tacoma.

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

Dropped in the Prosperity Parade.

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

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

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

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

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

"How to lie, let saps fall where they will!"

DR. JENNINGS DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

We are glad to say that Dr. C. H. Jennings of Grand Rapids, Mich., disclaims all responsibility for the advertisement recently printed in a Grand Rapids newspaper making him an offer of $100 for any case of headache that he is not able to cure by means of treatment. Our readers will recall that we criticized the doctor severely for this unprofessional and foolish thing. Upon receiving "The O. P." Dr. Jennings hastened to inform us that this article was written by an enthusiastic patient of his, a newspaper man in his city, who in his superabundant enthusiasm for osteopathy undertook to make Dr. Jennings infamous in the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the American Medical Association meeting recently in his city, and was read in the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the American Medical Association meeting recently in his city, and was read in the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the American Medical Association meeting recently in his city.

We applaud the spirit of this article throughout to sneer at and misrepresent osteopathy at every turn. Now, after reading this kind of "authoritative information" which emanates from no less a source than the American Medical Association, any osteopath can be found who tries to believe that the M. D.'s do not openly insult osteopathy, in public and private, officially or unofficially, during the past year, in the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics in the American Medical Association meeting recently in his city.

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

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

DR. HILDDRETH GIVES WARNING.

Dr. Hildreth has a good article and a warning in this issue, also relating to this very subject. The net results, as they occur to me, is that we should continue our fight for independent osteopathy and the recognition of this union and also increase the circulation of correct authoritative and truthful field literature for the benefit of our patients and the general public. There is an organized propaganda to debase and slander osteopathy; sanctioned by the A. M. A., and nothing but utilizing our utmost resources can stem this tide and keep the public properly informed about osteopathic therapies.

BAD WORK IN WICHITA.

In this same connection we regret to see a flourishing display of advertisements in a Wichita, Kansas, newspaper of the current month which is being put out by Doctors Shoemaker and Blanchard, advertising under the name of the Wichita Osteopathic Institute. This form of advertising is always a grievous mistake and the men who do it must realize all the rest of their days that they have been traitors to the profession and to the cause of Andrew Taylor Still. Is that cause worth while? Beyond doubt the worst knockers and malcontents are the worst and ugliest of these practices committed in cold blood in osteopathy's name. No wonder that the great majority of people have such hazy ideas about our science and practice and think to such a degree that osteopaths are not real physicians in the broadest sense of the term. How can the profession shrug off all of these shame, and prevail upon the erring ones to cease their matricidal methods?

HOW THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION LENTS ITSELF TO SLANDER.

We recommend those osteopaths who doubt the need of defending themselves and steadily osteopaths' printed propaganda to establish the truth about osteopathy in the public mind to read an article in the local "Osteopathic Medical Association," published at Chicago, December 19th, 1908, entitled "Osteopathic versus Drug Treatment." This article is by M. Clayton Drash, D. O. of Philadelphia, and was read in the section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the American Medical Association meeting recently in his city.

It refers to osteopathy as a "cult or sect."

The spirit of this article throughout is to sneer at and misrepresent osteopathy at every turn.

"Osteopathic Health" is another form of advertising is always a grievous mistake and the men who do it must realize all the rest of their days that they have been traitors to the profession and to the cause of Andrew Taylor Still. Is that cause worth while? Beyond doubt the worst knockers and malcontents are the worst and ugliest of these practices committed in cold blood in osteopathy's name. No wonder that the great majority of people have such hazy ideas about our science and practice and think to such a degree that osteopaths are not real physicians in the broadest sense of the term. How can the profession shrug off all of these shame, and prevail upon the erring ones to cease their matricidal methods?

It is true in their case, as Scripture puts it, "Am dat so?" Rastus—"Yassah: an' dem a-ha done proposed to Liza Coon bout a yeah 'fore yo' married her."

The ever-present necessity of educating the people.

THE EXPERIENCE OF PROGRESSIVE PRACTITIONERS LIKE DR. HARDIN OF ATLANTA, GIVEN ON ANOTHER PAGE THIS MONTH, SHOULD BE BOTH GUIDANCE AND INSPIRATION TO MANY OF OUR PRACTITIONERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN PROGRESSIVE AND WHO HAVE NOT DONE THEIR PART TO DISSEminate RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT OSTEOPATHY.

No wonder that many of our practitioners find it hard to pay board and office rent, let alone enjoy a modest share of the luxuries of life and that they must relinquish all thought of getting ahead financially, considering the fact that many of them, year in and year out, never turn a sound over and never invest a penny to educate the people of their community about osteopathy. Many do nothing to neutralize the false impressions that are perpetuated by the competitors of osteopathy.

How on earth can men and women who claim to be common practitioners understand and who are so persistently maligned and who so well realize this situation—who know that the people are given to the idea that osteopathy—simply "rubbing" and not on a par with other medical schools—how these D. O.'s can sit calmly by and never do a thing to spread the truth and share the benefits of a correct understanding, is beyond me to fathom. Why do they do it? Are they deluded by false pride? They are so blind to the fact that if they do it, that they reap what they sow, and sowing nothing in the way of educational literature, and falsehoods that are all so damaging to the professional interests of our people.

Good field literature is the best way to neutralize these errors and it is the duty of every osteopath to use good literature of osteopathic health to use good literature of osteopathic health.

Whatsoever seeks to curtail the circulation of this best form of office and field literature is a hinderer of osteopathic progress and is in opposition to the best interests of osteopathy, or a straggler in the great ranks of "rubbing" and "rubbing".

The ever-present necessity of educating the people.
Dr. G. M. Smith Carved a Specialty Practice Out of Rheumatism

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

Dr. Smith early saw opportunity at Mt. Clemens for both osteopathy and himself. He took a chance at carving out a narrow field for his efforts but he was "mada good." He has made himself a factor at the springs and placed osteopathy in high regard. But in one sense his opportunity has been peculiar, many sick people and chronic rheumatism invalids visit Mt. Clemens, attracted by its medicinal springs. This appealed to the D. O. as an ideal place to apply osteopathic therapeutics to these cases. First, the cases were there to be treated and second, they were usually discouraged and ready to try a new system. The net result has been that hundreds have come to hold an enhanced appreciation of osteopathy and go away some other day, whereas in one time patients came to Mt. Clemens solely for the baths, now, we are told, many come on the recommendation of friends of osteopathy to be benefited in the osteopathic treatment combined with the baths. Thus it has fallen to Dr. Smith's lot to be instrumental in extending the general appreciation of osteopathy by demonstrating its efficacy to many people of note and influence. Among some of the well known people who have received treatment from him and who are avowed osteopathic boosters are: Augustus Thomas, of New York, the playwright; William C. A. Gans, New York state comptroller and ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, of Boston, Claus Sprechels, of San Francisco. Patients have come to Dr. Smith from Paris, London, Berlin, Glasgow, Rio de Janeiro and other distant cities.

No doubt some of these people have become missionaries in their efforts to carry the story of osteopathy to distant lands, and this may help to pave the way for the reception of our science in these distant countries.

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

This experience both surprised and gratified the sick man. He became enthusiastic over the future of the new science and began a long series of attacks. Finally he decided he wanted an active part in helping to fight the early battles of the cause of drugless healing. He entered the Northern Institute of Osteopathy and graduated in 1899. After practicing a short time in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Dr. Smith felt a desire to be among those upholding osteopathy in the East, which was then almost virgin territory for osteopathy, and in 1900 set out to find a suitable location. On his way he stopped at Mt. Clemens for a rest, and was impressed with the quality of the mineral springs there and the beneficial effects of the baths. It seemed to him that, combined with scientific and rational osteopathic treatment, these waters presented great possibilities for the cure of obstinate cases of disease, especially rheumatism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The medical bill was referred to the committee on public health, which consists of several M. Ds. As the time for introducing bills in the house of representatives to be ended, Dr. Mc. Grove went in and left the bill unsigned necessary. L. Lynn Cutler, D. O., Berlin, N. H.
For Press and other opinions address

DR. WILLIAM SMITH
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

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American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE MISSOURI

The Osteopathic Physician

DeGroot, Rock Island: "Our Ethical Standing and How to Improve It," Dr. Lois L. Hays, Moline.

Six Graduates at Central College.

Success of the Blind in Osteopathy.
J. V. Maximin, the blind student at Stiff College, Des Moines, who will graduate next Spring, will not be the only blind osteopath, as was stated of him. Among the blind D. O.'s in practice are: Dr. C. H. Collier, Clarinda, Ia.; Dr. F. F. Bevis, Aberdeen, S. D.; Dr. R. D. Herman, Magnetic Springs, Ohio; Dr. J. P. Bowling, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. J. R. Shively, Earling, Ia.; Dr. Jno. K. Shuster, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Fred R. Teter, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. A. C. A. Howland, Boston, Mass.

Considered Him A Tough Subject.
The country doctor, after examining his patient, a ruddy, fat farmer, decided that leeches properly applied, would benefit the old man, so he told the much perturbed wife what to do. Upon his return a day or two later he was surprised to find the patient much thinner, his face expressing much uneasiness, when he asked the housewife how the leeches had acted, she hastened to reply:

"Well, I thought them little leeches wouldn't do him much good so I put a couple of ferrets at him."

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

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

Osteopathic Athletic Association Gives Dance.
The annual dance of the Athletic Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, Cambridge, was held January 11th at the New Towne Club Hall, North Cambridge. The matrons were Mrs. William J. Harris, Dr. George R. Taplin, Mrs. John H. Smith and Mrs. Neil C. Cullen. The committee consisted of Thomas A. Wiswell, '99, president of the association; C. Vernon Patterson, '99, secretary; Clyde R. Cowan, '10, vice-president; Bakore-Broad, Vt.; J. B. McKee Arthur, '10, New York; R. A. Cook, '11, secretary-treasurer; R. D. Head, '11—Boston (Mass.) Herald.

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

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

Dr. McKenney's Rumpus Fizzles Out.

The Boston Osteopaths held their annual meeting January 16th at Lyndenhof Restaurant. Those present were: President, Dr. W. D. Willard, Norfolk; vice-president, Dr. Mary Johnson Munson; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Margaret Bowen, Richmond; secretary, Dr. Charles H. Strong, Richmond; Dr. W. H. Bright, Norfolk; Dr. E. H. Shackelford, Richmond; Dr. Thomas E. Shumate, Lynchburg; Dr. Margaret Bowen, Richmond; Dr. William Hills, Richmond. Dr. Margaret Bowen was appointed delegate to the A. O. A. and Dr. W. H. Bright alternate. The meeting will be held the first Saturday in June, at the request of the association. Dr. Charles Carter, Danville, read a paper, "The Best Physician."—Margaret, Norfolk.

Booklet Describing Mt. Clemens

F. R. Eastman, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., is distributing booklets describing Mt. Clemens Mineral Springs. There is no charge for them. A copy will contain full information and beautifully photographed illustrations.

Massachusetts Society Working for Legislation.

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

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

I want to report a very interesting experiment in regard to legislation which our state society tried in New Jersey during the Christmas holidays. We had Dr. William Smith come to New Jersey and deliver an address on the "History of Osteopathy," explaining the beginnings, principles and achievement of the osteopathy, the present day of the osteopathy, and the progress of the osteopathy in the state of New Jersey. Dr. Smith's lectures were illustrated by stereopticon slides of the old doctor, his life, and the school at Kirksville. He gave a very clear idea of his subject, and the popular exposition of the principles of osteopathy that he has ever heard. He made his subject so interesting that it held his audience, for two hours without difficulty. It remains to be seen how much of the interest aroused in this way will follow us in Trenton, but we feel very well satisfied with the experiment. Our method is the quickest and most effective way of reaching the legislature, and if we have ever tried Dr. Smith can not be too much commended for the preparation of this lecture—Dr. Web Granberry, D. O., President New Jersey Osteopathic Society.

Boston Society Maintains Clinic.

The Boston Osteopathic Association held its regular monthly meeting Saturday evening, January 30th, at the Park Hotel, with Dr. A. W. Rogers in the chair. Dr. A. W. Rogers made an interesting report on the progress of the osteopathic clinic held at 2 Oxford Terrace under the auspices of the society. The cases treated, and lesions found, and the progress of the osteopathy in the state of Massachusetts were brought out by the report. The report was read, the cases treated, and lesions found, and the progress of the osteopathy in the state of Massachusetts were brought out by the report. The report was read.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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

At one time was introduced at the last session of the general assembly and passed both houses, only to be vetoed by the governor.

It is said that Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health in having the governor veto the former bill, but it is not certain of the wish of the members of the state who are interested in the passage of the bill. It is expected that a considerable pressure to be brought upon the governor to see that the law is made into a law. -Wilkesbarre (Pa.) News.

In Our Case There Wasn't Any Culpabilty.

Referring to the criticisms of the A. O. A. In The O. P. and the responses thereto, your experience with your friends, each of whom thought you were after him, reminds me of an incident that occurred at Maryville, Mo. (where I once lived). The paper stated that a clerk had been caught tapping the till of his employer. The next day the same paper said, "Since our report yesterday that a clerk had been caught tapping the till of his employer, each of seventeen clerks has called to ascertain if he was the clerk referred to." - Dr. S. S. Still.

Personal.

Dr. W. W. Cawley, of Boylston street, Boston, is taking work at Tufts Medical School.

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

Dr. J. C. Goddell has returned to Covina, Cal., after a short stay in Colorado. He is to take a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Warren B. Mack of Boston, Mass., successfully passed the November examination of the New England College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Dr. Eloise F. Jacobs has opened a medical office at Lynn, Mass., in the suite formerly occupied by Dr. Al. Van Sicklen, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Dr. C. R. McLaughlin of Chicago will give a scientific lecture before the members of the Boston Osteopathic Society Wednesday, February 17th.

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

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

Dr. J. A. W. Lynch, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 1899, has taken the degree of Dr. S. S. Stills, at Union, S. C. Dr. Sims will remain at Columbus.

Dr. Warren A. Rodman, professor of psychiatry, New York College of Osteopathy, delivered a lecture on "The New Psychiatri for the New Century Club of Boston, January 19th.

Will Report Favorably on Osteopathic Bill.

THE judiciary general committee of the senate, after receiving the report last summer, and after a session that began yesterday afternoon and lasted into the night, decided to receive the whole bill, and when the sen­ate again meets, on a bill creating a state board of osteopathic healing arts, it is to be kept separate and apart from the state medical board. Among the many recommendations of the proposed law are the recognition of osteopathic and the licensing and examining of practitioners of that school.

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

illustrated with five halftones

is the offering of the editor of Osteopathic Health for the forthcoming March issue. It is a simply written brochure, talking to the plain people so they can understand what osteopathy is saying. It is not merely an explanation of bony lesions—although it explains them admirably in picture. It will make the public take notice that osteopathy is essentially a broad-minded practice. It distinctly states that osteopathy recognizes and deals with all other disease causes which science recognizes as well as physical lesions. If you are such a strick lesionist that you don't believe that anything but a "bony" slip ever produces disease, you will want this number because it shows the "lesion" idea lucidly on paper. If you are such a liberal diagnostician that you believe that every cause is equal without giving weight to the bodily conscience without often finding actual "bony" lesions—still will you want this issue, for your position is presented ably.

Every D. O. must read this March issue of The Osteopath for himself just as he did when he published this position. This number embodies the suggestions of many osteopathic practitioners who accepted the editor's invitation to write him just what they thought ought to be emphasized.

Place your order early and avoid the RUSH. There will be a RUSH for it is already on the press. Our January issue is all gone, and scarcely a dozen orders of our February issue (The Osteopathic Catechism) remain on our shelves, They will hardly last until the new March issue is out. (We have some "Catechisms" already on the press.)

D. O. S.'s give it their attention.


THE RELATION OF "JOINTS" TO DISEASE

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

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

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

This March issue (from the pen of the editor) not only explains what is new about osteopathy but it presents it in a somewhat novel way, to show that the beginnings of disease and disability are in the "joints" of the body, that is, disturbances in the relationship of the tissues that make up the "hinges" whereby the 200 odd bones of the body. This idea of "disturbed joints" is one very easy for the lay reader to grasp. Many of you have some way of knowing it who wouldn't understand another phraseology. Purposely technical phrase has been omitted and the talk of plain people substituted.

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

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

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

In this issue we add another viewpoint to our already spirited and varied view of presenting osteopathy. It is a developing of this idea that disease originates in the "joints" very largely.

Yet you must not jump to conclusions and suppose we are narrow or foolish enough to say that every disease begins at a joint disturbance. For the layman who reads this "joint" discussion will come off a staunch believer in osteopathy.

This is the most practical message we might have written this brochure. Of itself it is good enough to stand alone. But there is another, and to many D. O.'s it will seem even a deeper purpose.

This easy conversation about "joints" becomes the vehicle for establishing that we...
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Dr. Ann Fairfield, at 35 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
Dr. Nettie E. and Flora L. Ratterlee, at 611 Montana St., El Paso, Texas.

MARRIED.
Dr. A. J. Reeser, of Toronto, Canada, to Miss Alice L. Shelley, at Redlands, Cal.
Dr. R. T. Quick and Miss Atia M. Gilmour, of Sioux City, on December 19th, 1908. At home at Kirkville, Mo.
Dr. Susan Ina Patterson and Dr. Laureston Rawston Livingstone, of Canora City, Mo., at the bride's home, Holyoke, Colo., December 24th, 1908. At home, 807 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. Ada Gordon Walden, of Peterborough, Ont., and Miss Evelyn Overbott, R. L., of Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. F. H. Perry, in Toronto, on Saturday, December 8th, 1908. At home at 370 Hunter street, Peterborough, Ont.

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Baughman, Dr. N. R. B., The True Way of Life
Biggs, Dr. Myron H., Osteopathic and Technique
Bovinea Co., The
Eugene Christian
Farwell & Rhines
Rayman, Geo. T., Tables
Imperial Pub. Co., Stereoscopic Anatomy
Jaeger-Hillery Supply Co., Operating Tables, Osteopathic Adjustable Treating Tables, Instrument and Dental Cabinets, Physicians Operating Chairs, Office Furniture.
Kress & Owen Company, Glyco Thymolene
MacFadden Sanatorium, Bernare
Mount Clemens, Mic., Mineral Springs
Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, The
Pacific Coast College of Osteopathy
Philo Burt Mfg. Co., Appliances
Proto Food Mfg. Co.
Hoot, H. T., Treatment Tables
Shaw-Walker
Smith, Dr. William, Lectures
Sloan, Dr. F. J., The True Way of Life
Still College of Osteopathy, St.
Tasker, Dr. Dain L., Principles of Osteopathy
Woolfolk, Dr. Percy F., Technic of Osteopathy
Western Osteopath, The

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