Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases

Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.

Being Chapter X of this Series by Dr. E. E. Tucke, of Jersey City, N. J.

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

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

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

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

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

Sensory disturbances in the mouth are rare,
ing of these reflected sensory disturbances, as well as, of course, removal of lesions, will react favorably upon the organ affected, in the manner specified and discussed, to the organ itself, but to the character of the disturbance, and to nature's resource in handling it.

Another sensory reflex' of some importance in disease is to be noted in connection with the stomach. It has an exceedingly long memory for the 'particulate foodstuff' which it has digested, and for that reason, at some time, 'disagree' with the stomach, leave an impression upon its sensitive membranes, and make it long time afterwards refer such articles of diet. Habits of diet, as for instance the hours of meals, smoking, drinking alcohol, coffee, also produce habits of the stomach which reproduce themselves and cannot be changed abruptly.

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

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

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

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

The alimentation of the stomach is retarded by the diaphragm and thorax with extreme rapidity, and makes its first stop at the stomach, a dilated portion of the tube. The mouth is a preparatory organ, in which some food can be absorbed and the bolus in the form of food may be absorbed—largely the fluid portion. The major portion is retained here only long enough for the digestive enzyme to be produced. The excess of acid or alkaline be neutralized.

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

Excess of acid or alkaline should cause the closure of the pyloric end, most force of the stomach at such times forcing some of the fluid contents into the oesophagus, giving rise to retching. When sufficiently aggravated, it becomes not by an alteration, but by simple exacerbaton, vomiting. In acidity of the stomach, gases are formed by fermentation; at the same time the pylorus is kept closed by the acidity: hence the distention and discomfort the condition popularly called "gas-tritis."

A muscular band is said to exist in the duodenum, most force of the duodenum communis choledacus. In cases of vomiting bile, this band must be in a state of contraction, otherwise the bile would pass downward rather than upward through the pylorus. This argues a natural provision for the sending of the bile to the intestine. When the stomach to retain the secretions there—a function which is probably set in motion by excreting the biliary secretion. An exaggeration of this action gives us the vomiting of bile, a thing too frequent to be a matter of normal natural history.

The stomach is able to accommodate itself to the size of the meal. Its memory, as was said, is lost when it accommodates itself to the habitual size of the meal, so that persons who have been long accustomed to a meal of a certain bulk have difficulty with a much larger one, or are dissatisfied with a smaller one.

The obvious remedy is to enforce a new habit for a few days, when the same power that caused their manner of eating to be followed.

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

Occasionally the contraction of one section or of one another muscular layer will produce a spasm of the intestine, seen also in the action of arteries in checking bleeding in wounds.

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

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

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

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

In the stages that follow, the predominant features are the changes in blood circulation, owing to the physiological importance of circulation in this tract. The importance of casual motion in the alimentary tract is very great, its relation to the rest of the body is very intimate, and its phenomena are therefore

Of the eighteen or more pounds of blood in the average body, the whole can be contained in the veins alone, and is so contained after death by very much the same process, and can be contained in the great, abdominal vessels, alone, and much of it is so contained during continuous respiration, especially breathing. Other parts can contain, when fully dilated, very large quantities, but no other part can contain more than a small fraction of the whole, of the splcanthic vessels. As can be readily seen, unless these vessels are made elastic, they could remain in them, and the heart have none to pump. The blood is the body's circulating medium, which, flowing from one part to another, according to needs is supplied, by the relative contraction and dilatation of the vascular channels.

The muscles of the splcanthic nerves are the bands for holding this circulating medium. Here the blood resides when not in use, and to keep its contents of nutrition and salts up to the point of highest efficiency, by absorption and re-absorption, is the function of these muscles.

But the least demand for functional activity in any part of the body causes a proportional tightening of these vessels to throw into circulation the richest contributions of both capillaries, and to raise the blood pressure throughout the body. During the early part of digestion, when functional activities and secretion are taking place, the blood pressure rises and a glow pervades the body. At a later stage, when secretory functions are completed, and it is time for absorption, rather than secretion, a lowering of blood pressure throughout the body and a dilatation of the splcanthic vessels occurs. It may even be suspected that a slight contraction of the walls of the intestine occurs, limited above by the band newly discovered below the opening of the duodenum communis choledocus, and below by some yet-discovered mechanism, to reverse the pressure, and to facilitate the passage of food from tube to blood vessels. In animals that assume the erect position, some such provision is necessary, to maintain the even distribution of the contents throughout the intestine. This lowering of the blood pressure throughout the body results in lassitude and sleepiness.

According as this function is physiologically active or passive is its presence felt in the morbid process. Affections of the stomach or intestines, by interfering with the proper reception of impulses from other parts of the body, prevent the adjustment of circulation to their needs, and so causes that lassitude which is so characteristic of these affections.

Conversely, affections in other parts of the body involving vaso-motor action, by affecting also the vaso-motor mechanism of the alimentary tract, acting on the appetite or loathing of food and other disturbances of digestion which is present in so many affections.

The physiological sensitivity of vaso-motion in this tract may give rise to such a great congestion as to affect the whole body, or death may result from no other cause than vaso-motor paralysis from shock here. Especially dangerous is which much of these effects to be seen on the splcanthic mechanism.

The brain may be compared, loosely, to the comptroller of the currency. If there were such a function as this currency, that would be nearer the function of the brain. Having such control, it demands for its right. I have nothing more to say.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN


cure of a case of cervico-brachial neuritis was presented by the committee on resolutions. Dr. W. L. Grubb, who read a paper on "A Spinal Joint; What Is It?" a paper prepared by Dr. Arthur M. Flack entitled "The Physical Examination of Infants and Young Children" was read by the secretary, Dr. Downing being absent.

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

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

The afternoon session was opened with an introduction by Dr. W. L. Grubb, who referred to "Intestinal Indigestion." This was followed by a description by Dr. W. B. Keene of the case of cervico-brachial neuritis. This case, a child of three years, was presentable to the part of the association, fully justified by the value of the exercises rendered osteopathic by Dr. Downing. It is decidedly pleasant to see the smallness of jealousy and so willing to extend recognition where rightly deserved.

The retiring president, Dr. O. J. Snyder, was compelled to refuse a re-election or any office in the American Osteopathic Association. Dr. Downing was given a vote of thanks. "The retiring president, Dr. O. J. Snyder, was compelled to refuse a reelection or any office in the American Osteopathic Association. Dr. Downing was given a vote of thanks."

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

Dr. E. M. Downing Highly Honored

The following open letter appears in the Medical Recorder (Chicago), June 15.

It contains some suggestions that might be adopted by osteopaths with good effect:

A few weeks ago the medical profession of this state was waging "Osteopathic batlla," which was before the Illinois legislature, and we all wrote personal letters to our representatives at Springfield.

I am one of these 88 osteopaths, from each district and I wrote to all three of my district representatives, stating that they would not vote for the bill in its present form. I then wrote one of my letters to my state representative, asking him to sign my letter and later avoided voting when the bill came up this year.

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

Do you represent any of these men from your district? If so, write them for their reasons. They have a reason for the faith that is in them. If your representative received more requests to vote for the osteopathic bill than he did to vote against it, he was justified in voting yes. It is your duty to take an interest in your own financial matters, even if you haven't public spirit enough to consider the profession in every way and it is up to you to change his mind when it is convenient.

If your representative did not vote at all, he is in the minority, and you have reason to expect more from him than is now granted. If your representative voted for the bill, then you should thank him for his vote and see that he is re-elected. If you haven't public spirit enough to consider the profession in every way and it is up to you to help right here.

Also every other bill that tends to lower the standard of education or to misrepresent the osteopathic bills. Also every other bill that tends to lower the standard of education or to misrepresent the osteopathic profession. We want to raise the standard of education in every way, and to your representation now and ask him not to vote for such a bill in the future."

The allopaths themselves are not more disdainful of us, for they have a reason for the faith that is in them. If your representative received more requests to vote for the osteopathic bill than he did to vote against it, he was justified in voting yes. It is your duty to take an interest in your own financial matters, even if you haven't public spirit enough to consider the profession in every way and it is up to you to change his mind when it is convenient.

If your representative did not vote at all, he is in the minority, and you have reason to expect more from him than is now granted. If your representative voted for the bill, then you should thank him for his vote and see that he is re-elected. If you haven't public spirit enough to consider the profession in every way and it is up to you to help right here.

Also every other bill that tends to lower the standard of education or to misrepresent the osteopathic profession. We want to raise the standard of education in every way, and to your representation now and ask him not to vote for such a bill in the future."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Statistics and Facts

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

Fact No. 1. If a careful examination in early age had been followed by a discovery of these troubles, 60 per cent of all cases could have been cured and would have been free from their troubles and made straight and well formed.

Fact No. 2. Our No. 1 APPLIANCE is made to order from individual measurements only; is light, cool and comfortable to wear; can be readily adjusted and distributes the pressure equally at the parts needed.

We publish a descriptive, illustrated book on the subject, which we shall be pleased to send you, with other literature, and when interested ask for our cooperation in checking the extension of the law and giving relief to all afflicted and providing a sure and permanent cure in all curable cases.

We shall be pleased to explain our plan of cooperation on your part.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO.,
141 6th Street,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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

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

I WANT to let you and the profession know something of our progress in Georgia. We have introduced a bill in the House on the last Saturday, a week ago today, and on Monday we had the same bill introduced in the Senate. This bill provides for a separate board of examiners of five members. The existing medical law provides for three separate and entirely independent examining boards of five members each, one for the homeopathics, one for the osteopaths and one for the allopathics. Our bill will work well here in this State, and it gives justice to everyone and prevents friction. I do not know how violent this force will become. We purpose to run our campaign as quietly as possible, but if it reaches a point where the bill is to be blocked, we will have to unlimber our heavy guns in the struggle. The stunts and tricks that the medical men are trying will not impress me. I have the usual opposition of the medical men.

The Legislative Committee, with Dr. Elmer Hall as chairman, and Dr. W. R. Dozier and Dr. W. W. Blackman, as his associates, has placed me in entire charge of the bill. In a partial canvass of the Senate I have found 19 out of 22 members heartily in favor of our bill. The other three I have not finished with, something coming up to disturb our conversation before I had finished with them. In the Senate so far I have not found any positive opposition. In my canvass of the House 38 out of 45 have expressed to me their purpose of supporting our bill. Two of the non-committal crowd are M. D.'s. This is the present status of the bill except that we have the usual opposition of the medical men. I do not know how violent this force will become. We purpose to run our campaign as quietly as possible, but if it reaches a stage of war we are prepared to do good execution. All of the newspapers in the city have signified to me that they will aid us and with their columns at any time that we deem it necessary. "It looks good to me." I think if we have to unlimber our heavy guns in the newspaper world you'll get the echo all round about the "windy city." Pray for us.

"Diagnostic Clairvoyance" Should Be Developed.

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

The test argument for a straight out and out D. O. and no dabbler in drugs for a sideline, together with what constitutes the first principle for anyone's success is in the words "Faith in the system be reenforced and faith in himself to apply the system and bring about cure." Show me a man who is worth a "Hurrah" without these attributes. Another fact that grows more apparent as we study it is the "diagnostic clairvoyance" mentioned. It can be developed and is always apparent in men and women born with a predisposition to healing. I firmly believe in using all the knowledge of physical diagnosis at our command as well as accurate attention to objective and subjective symptoms, but granted this has been done many a patient impresses one as suffering from troubles hard to demonstrate, and some from apparent external conditions, lesions, etc., cause one to feel confident of a cure in one case and doubtful in another. We are not excepted in the consideration of vitality, temperament, etc., in the case in coming to this conclusion, but the words "diagnostic clairvoyance" surely expresses an ever present factor.

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

"Naturopathic" Bill Killed by Minnesotta Legislature

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

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

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

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

QUESTION—It is reported that in Kirksville last August a rheumatic patient received treatment by a student under a professed instruction. He used osteopathy pure and simple. No inquiry was made of the student or professor or as to the diet of the patient or the condition of his bowels. As a matter of fact the bowel trouble was of five days and the patient ate meat and drank coffee three times a day and drank no water. He did not improve, but the symptoms of such conduct of a case? No. 209. Dr. R. E. Chase says: "It will depend on the lesion whether I will or not." Dr. Oliver Van Dyne says: "I dont care to criticize a physician, without knowing more about the case." Dr. J. Henry Hoeter, "A fool only would pass judgment as to the conduct of a case at this range." Dr. C. A. Upton, "You can do many things with a clinic that you can't do with a patron." Dr. F. D. Parker, "There are always two sides to all reports." On the other hand, Dr. N. E. Harris says, "A case of hony healing looks best." Dr. C. E. Abney says, "What in the world is our business in life as physicians, to heal the sick, relieve the suffering humanity or try to carry on some pathly? I heard a prominent osteopath say at the A. O. A. Convention, possibly you heard the same: "I will use nothing that the Old Doctor does not use." To me that sounds absolutely silly. Just as well say I will have nothing my father did not have. If I think I can relieve a patient by suggestion, or a hot salt pack, or a bath, I certainly will use it and run the risk of being called a "quack." Dr. E. H. Corner, "No doubt many osteopaths and M. D.'s treat cases that way," Dr. Clara B. Lincoln says, "I know of such things happen-
ing." Dr. Percy H. Woodall, "It is done daily by osseous and other practitioners." Dr. G. W. Parker, "Such is prevalent to an alarming degree among the majority of practitioners. No wonder there is a howl about the members in our ranks not increasing." Dr. W. L. Beitel, "I do not call simple manipulation osteopathy. Get out of that grouch. Enlarge your views." Dr. Benton A. Williams, "I have what we call uric acid diathesis myself and am like another man when I leave off red meats." Dr. Riley Moore, "Where would a student learn anything of the value of di­et in osteopathy in the state for four years previous to January, 1909, and who can show cer­tificate from school with a course of twenty months are licensed graduates. Those in prac­tice a less time are required to take examination. Osteopaths are not permitted to prac­tice obstetrics.


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

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

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

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

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

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

A number of Philadelphians were asked yesterday for an expression of opinion on the subject. Among them was Dr. O. J. Snyder, who agreed almost unequivocally with M. Commier and supported his state­ments with data. Dr. Snyder said that unquestionably men were punished as crimi­nals who were not such, and that there­fore our sociologi­cal system was un­just. He made the point very clear that criminality is developed through pathologi­cal or phys­i­cal causes and he knew of no other reason for so-called wrongdoing. He said that moral strength was the result, first, of an hereditary condition; second, of environment, and third, of education, and none of these three conditions, he pointed out, could be di­rectly controlled by any individual. But upon a man's moral strength, he said, his worldly status was determined.—Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 30.

Massachusetts Has New Osteopathic Law

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

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

Dr. E. M. Browne, of Dixon, in his capacity of president of the state association, worked

Results Bound to Come From Good Work in Illinois.

ILLINOIS osteopaths went down to defeat in the recent fight for legislation but no one is ashamed of the fight that was made. Dr. E. M. Browne, of Dixon, whose state­ment with data. Dr. Snyder said that unquestionably men were punished as crimi­nals who were not such, and that there­fore our sociologi­cal system was un­just. He made the point very clear that criminality is developed through pathologi­cal or phys­i­cal causes and he knew of no other reason for so-called wrongdoing. He said that moral strength was the result, first, of an hereditary condition; second, of environment, and third, of education, and none of these three conditions, he pointed out, could be di­rectly controlled by any individual. But upon a man's moral strength, he said, his worldly status was determined.—Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 30.

Massachusetts Has New Osteopathic Law

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

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

Dr. E. M. Browne, of Dixon, in his capacity of president of the state association, worked
Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases.

(Continued from page 2.)

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

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

All profound shocks take a principal effect here. Many authors describe cholera as a profound shock to the sympathetic nervous system. Such a shock could give just the picture of this disease in the way here described. It is thus definable in terms of physiology.

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

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

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

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

The congestive stage is followed by the stage of edema. The features and effects of this stage are likewise determined entirely by the anatomical and physiological peculiarities; throughout the whole tract the tissue is very soft and distensible, the edema and swelling therefore often very great. The great vascularity supplies abundance of fluid thenceforth, and the walls of the vessels specially adapted to facilitate transudation, make its outward passing easy.

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

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

The next stage beyond edema is the ca-

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

(Incorporated as an educational institution not for profit)

1422 LOCUST ST. - DES MOINES, IOWA

New Osteopathic Hospital of fifty rooms in connection.

Grounds, buildings and apparatus represent a value of $93,000.00.

Enthusiastic faculty of educated instructors and long experienced practitioners.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

LARGEST OSTEOPATHIC CLINIC IN THE WORLD

AN INSTITUTION OF HIGH ATTAINMENTS

FIVE LARGE AND THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LABORATORIES

THREE YEAR COURSE, OR FOUR YEAR COURSE

TEN FREE SCHOLARSHIPS

STUDENTS CAN EARN LIVING EXPENSES

NEXT CLASS ENTERS SEPTEMBER 20, 1909

Send for catalogue and copy of the STILL COLLEGE JOURNAL.

ADDRESS

STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

1422 LOCUST STREET - DES MOINES, IOWA

Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases.

(Continued from page 2.)
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Turrinal stage. Catarrh is relatively great throughout this whole tract for the same reasons that it is so in the upper respiratory passages—that it is a part of the normal cleansing process. Spasmodic action would be heightened in the situation brought about through the abundance of secretion in which to flush and carry off the irritating substances. The evidence of this fact is seen in all affections of this tract. By Dr. Oler all affections of the intestinal tract associated with diarrhea are classed as one disease. Inasmuch as the evidences of irritation of this tract are not associated except the surgical, nutritional, mechanical and entozoic, we see how truly complex is the mechanism to how sensitive this motor mechanism must have to become, to make it true.

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

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

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

Fibrinous inflammations are, of course, rarer than the preceding stages. Phlegmonous formations are mingled with the contents and swept on by the peristaltic motion, so are never seen in situ. Membranous formations are rare in the stomach; because the stomach, kept sensitive to abnormal influences for the mere duration of a catarrhal stage, is yet imured to them by the frequency with which it encounters them; so that the milder stages are easily, the severer stages, except when the digestive fluids are absent, they partly or wholly remove any fibrin.

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

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

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

Finally, it is so obvious that these differences are fundamental in the diseases, that it seems impossible to think of diagnosis as having been based on anything else. And certainly the understanding of the etiological processes of disease should find their resting place with the philosopher's stone, and the "specific remedies" that were supposed to exist for each of them.

How He Became "Sunny Jim."

Robt. L. Davis, A. B., O. '98.

"Jim Dumps was a most unfriendly man Who lived his life on the hermit plan;"

He was just deuce-high in the Game of Life;

So, he betook himself from strife,

And spent his days in a lonely cot

Forgetting the world;—by the world forgot.

Whether he's over sea, whether at home,

He tried Faith Cures.—I know not what,

But none of them could touch the spot.

That Jim was "out of whack,"—

And pressed his thumbs against Jim's back,

And by the time that he'd got through

He'd loosened up a bone or two;

Osteopathy made a man of him;

And now he's known as Sunny Jim.

Toilet and Hygienic Antiseptics.

After having tried the various remedial agents for this purpose as a necessity to the toilet of your patients' hygiene with unsatisfactory success we would suggest that you recommend a twenty-five cent box of Tyree's Antiseptic Powder, a preparation which, both science and practice has demonstrated time and again, to be of unfailing value in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the genital organs in both male and female, as well as dermatologic practice.

Stickly Heat, Ulcers, Poison Oak, Tender Feet, Offensive Perspiration, etc. It neither pains or strains. Is odorless and economical consequently can be used by persons of moderate means without the all prevailing tell tale odor of Carbolic Iodoform and such objectionable preparations.

Our little booklet containing its composition and how to use it will tell you more about it; free upon application.

J. S. TYREE, CHEMIST

Washington, D. C.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.
Published on the 15th of every month by The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 603 W. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: $1.00 A YEAR.
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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

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

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"How to the line, let ships fall where they will!"

San Francisco "looks good" for 1910. Beautiful lakes and verdant hills beckon you from Minneapolis. Can you resist?

Stedy the A. O. A. constitution and be prepared to act intelligently at the convention.

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

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

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

Remember the constitution will be for revision at the A. O. A. convention at Minneapolis. If granted this must obtain in osteopathic schools as well, to meet Indiana requirements. And so the fence would go still higher against incoming osteopaths.

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

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

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

SAFETY IN COMPROMISE A DELUSION.

Apparently British osteopaths are furnishing another illustration of the folly of compromising with medical measures. At the last session of the legislature, in March, a new medical bill was sprung which by its provisions would have taken osteopaths out of practice. Our practitioners at once got busy on plans for an osteopathic bill. Pressure was brought to bear by influential friends of the science and the time was matured for action. Ahead they offered to accept an amendment satisfactory to the osteopaths.

The bill had been cleansed examinations but by agreement it was understood that Drs. Wirt and Myers, who were in position to qualify, would not, unless the osteopaths further examination and not molest in practice in the intervening period. The latest development is a disclaimer signed by Drs. Wirt from the registrar of the British Columbian Medical Council to the effect that practice, unless in accordance with the terms of the above-mentioned amendment, the medical interference being of course that legal action may be taken at any time, unless the doctor suspends practice until October and takes the regular examination.

The Vancouver World, in its issue of June 29th, gives prominent space to a news report of the matter, and in an editorial in the same issue strongly condemns the tyrannical medical measure passed by the legislature and denounces as outrageous the action of the medical council in its apparent effort to drive the osteopaths out of business.

It's an old story, and it's about time osteopaths "got it." Come into my parlor, says the spider to the fly. There's lots of room for both and we will get along famously. But the fly can't get out and he ends up by being swallowed by the spider.

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

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

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

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

President Harris Corrected Mr. Brooks Adams From Commencement Rostrum.

PRESIDENT WILFRED E. HARRIS, of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, sends us the following explanation of the misstatement by Mr. Brooks Adams before the last graduating class of his institution to the effect that an osteopath should be a medical doctor first and an osteopath afterwards in order to successfully cope with disease. As we confidently expected to do in this statement what the M. D.'s call a flat disclaimer in behalf of himself and his institution to such a sentiment, and he made a formal correction of Mr. Adams' statement at the commencement of his graduation exercises. We did not feel it wise to arouse any further public discussion of what every friendly person who read The Osteopathic Physician would interpret your part.

The large audience present expressed hearty sympathy with my explanation, to the extent of not only agreeing with it, but as forcefully as was at all consistent with the spirit of the meeting of a compliment. We did not feel it wise to arouse any further public discussion of what every friendly person who read The Osteopathic Physician would interpret your part.

The very least you can do in making friendly allusions is to give my speech of your "sensation" by printing it in full, on your editorial page. Yours very truly, WILFRED E. HARRIS.

The editor is glad to have this explanation from Dr. Harris and takes a need of comfort, for the assurance that the physiological statement is not endorsed, and was not anticipated, by the institution when it extended an invitation to Mr. Brooks Adams to deliver it.

Brooks Adams delivered the graduation address on June 29th to the following of the graduating class of twenty, this statement was made in reference to the same subject.

Brooks Adams delivered the graduation address on June 29th to the following of the graduating class of twenty, this statement was made in reference to the same subject.

Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the college, before distributing the diplomas, stated that osteopaths as at present trained, are given no instruction in the art of medical and surgical practice, but he would always place osteopathy first and medical second.

It is evident that Dr. Harris did just as we foresaw he would. He has done—namely, make answer to Mr. Adams at the conclusion of his address and correct his foible utterance. This is just what we did this same way in the same place, but under the circumstances we cannot but regret that he (Continued on page 11.)
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

"Welcome" Signs are Flying for Osteopaths at Minneapolis

**Scenic Beauty and Intelectual Treat Guaranteed.**

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

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

The usual good railroad rates are provided for delegates and visitors if we can get a sufficient attendance to command it, and in sure that our people will take the trouble to secure certificates and bring them with them. This is a thing that we cannot hammer on too often. It should be understood by all that the purchaser of any ticket, round trip or otherwise, whether he expects to return on the same route or within the time limit or not, is entitled to receive from the selling agent a certificate for the purchase price of the ticket. It costs him nothing but the asking of it at the time.

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

Dr. Young Tells of Attractions of the Twin Cities—Beauties of Country and Climate Eloquently Described.

I TAKE great pleasure in giving a description of the 1909 meeting-place of the A. O. A. When I came here from Omaha twelve years ago I had no idea of the wonderful works and beauties of the biggest twin cities of America. Do you want to drop your business for the good of your health? Come here. We are the healthiest cities in the country. Do you want a cool climate with no oppressive draughts? Could you stand in one of the best summer resort states, where the breezes are cool and the rain shafts are bountiful, with wonderful scenery to see by the paper that we have "daily mean" temperature, but you can depend upon it—this is only a newspaper paper. Do you love heart-stirring scenery? Here is the place for you. We have lovely Minnetonka with its 400 miles of shore line; the genuine Indian Mounds overlooking a most magnificent view of high hills guarding the Great Father of Waters; Lake Como, the most beautiful tear drop on the face of Nature, and Minnehaha—laughing waters, made famous by the greatest poet. Minnesota is the lushest state in America, and a dozen of the prettiest of the lakes are in or close to the twin cities; and can be reached by a pleasant ride made possible by one of the best trolley systems in the world. Come up here and you can indulge in swimming, boating and fishing to your heart's content. Time can never eke from you a memory of the trolley. It is a time spent gliding over the smooth surface of electrically illuminated Como, while a splendid band dispenses entrancing music.

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

San Francisco "Looks Good" for 1910

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

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

The meeting of the A. O. A. to be held at Minneapolis the week of August 15 will be of particular interest from various viewpoints. We have arranged what we believe to be a very practical and helpful "Practical Program Prepared—A. O. A. Meeting Will Provide Much Professional Profit and Pleasure."

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

T HE meeting of the A. O. A., to be held at Minneapolis the week of August 15, will be of particular interest from various viewpoints. We have arranged what we believe to be a very practical and helpful "Practical Program Prepared—A. O. A. Meeting Will Provide Much Professional Profit and Pleasure."
Central College of Osteopathy

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'y
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Pacific College of Osteopathy

INCORPORATED
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'y
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Osteopathic Physician

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

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

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

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

IT is important that all osteopaths who wish to stop at the Hotel West (the headquarters) during convention week engage rooms soon. Even if it is not desired to stop at the "West" hotel room reservations should be made as early as possible. Every osteopath in Minneapolis will act as a member of the committee on room reservations. In writing state: when you will come; how many rooms; what you want to pay.
The Commercial Club has made arrangements to spend some money to entertain the visitors and help everybody have a good time. —E. C. Pickler, D. O., Minneapolis.

Dr. Grubb to Lecture at Minneapolis.

I WISH to announce that Dr. WM. Grubb, of Pittsburgh, will give a lecture on psychology applied in every day practice, in the convention hall at Minneapolis, the evening of August 16th, the night before the opening of the A. O. A. convention, and we extend a hearty invitation to all of the profession to attend.
All who can get to Minneapolis to hear this lecture will feel it worth their time and effort.—J. E. Matson, D. O., President Wisconsin State Osteopathy Association.

A Never Failing Supply.
The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, don't you take some fiction to read?" "Oh, no," she responded sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—London Tattler.

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

C HE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.
Philadelphia is the center of American medicine. The first American medical school was established there. It is the work-shop where Leidy, Gross, Agnew, Pepper, Piersol, Spiller, Osler and a hundred more set the standard for American practice and American teaching.
This is the environment of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, established in 1899 and since enlarged four times to accommodate the increased attendance.
The Philadelphia College draws clinical material from a population of fifteen hundred thousand.
It has acquired the unrivalled dissecting facilities of the Philadelphia College of Anatomy.
It has access to all the famous clinics of Philadelphia, and to the unique collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and the Academy of Natural Sciences.
And its Faculty enlists the teaching services of some of the foremost practicing Osteopaths in the country.
Students from every part of the United States and from foreign countries, seek the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.
Next class matriculates September 14, 1900.
Write to the Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

1715 North Broad Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
President Harris Corrected Mr. Brooks Adams.

(Continued from page 8.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The statement or insinuation of the medical men and their dupes so general today, to the effect that osteopaths are all right in their way, and good as far as they go, only that they are unfamiliar with a very great part of the vast information and resources which M. D.'s possess, etc., etc., is heard at every turn of the road. It has been shot at us by our cunning M. D. rivals at every hearing of every legislative committee that has met to consider the claims of osteopathy for the past ten years. The medical doctors tell their patients that they print it in the newspapers. And most everybody—except our devoted friends and ourselves—accept it as literal truth...

I know osteopaths who also accept the same...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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

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

What are the facts?

The D. O. rejects materia medica only, and the M. D.'s, as we all know, have practically come to reject it themselves—effectively, at least—and this rejected branch comprises 8-1-3 per cent of the time and effort represented by a standard medical association. Of this small fraction of medical science that is rejected by D. O.'s the medical teachers take about three-fourths of that time to correct the superstitions prevalent in that some 3,000 different drugs in the U. S. Pharmacopea can cure as many different diseases. In place of this 8-1-3 per cent of study devoted to drugs the osteopath substitutes several if not many times that amount of time and work to acquire osteopathic theory and practice. This representation, so frequently made to the discredit of osteopathic physicians, therefore, is an error of assumption never to be heard so far as the challenge to prove and the truth being made to appear in its fullness.

Let our profession be on the alert to correct this sort of misrepresentation in an emphatic way whenever osteopathy is assailed. And let neither The O. P., nor any other osteopathic journal be criticized for calling attention to such assaults after they have reached the dignity of getting into the metropolitan newspapers. To refrain from noticing such important matters would destroy the value of The O. P. as the profession's newspaper.

Pathetic Circumstances Divorce

Dr. N. Allen Bolles and Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles

THE many friends in the profession of Dr. N. Allen Bolles and Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, will be shocked and pained to learn that that admirable couple of pioneer osteopaths have had a divorce. It appears that Dr. N. A. Bolles has developed marked idiosyncrasies in the last year or two which have driven him so far into the realm of theories as to render him impractical and impossible as a husband and father. From the evidence it appeared that Dr. Bolles believed that he was on the highway to making important scientific discoveries which warranted him in practically abandoning all interest or effort in behalf of the welfare of his family. It appears that there were no hard feelings or disagreements between the couple, except that unavoidable alienation of interest and affection that had to result from such a mistaken course in life. The result was that Mrs. Bolles went into court and secured a divorce on the grounds of non-support for herself and two children for a year.

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

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

It was the strangest case withal, one of the most interesting divorce hearings ever held, that one in which the parties had been figured as principals yesterday afternoon. Strange because of the apparent willingness at one that appears insurmountable but which can be overcome if you so see fit.

Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles is prominent so
Osteopathy.

Did ever hear? Well, I've had one—

One treatment. Gee-mee-en!

You just sigh for the rack.

And when they let you off at last

With just your life, no more.

You can't walk—it to draw your breath

You're—well, you're so sore.

But you don't care for that, you know:

I've been in hospitals before.

Just beautiful to see the way

And all the bills.

If you are strong, and have the wind

To stand the pounding well,

They tell you it's only an illness.

The worst that e'er befell.

Of healing arts it is the king,

For it will cure either or bring

Sure immortality.

—Charles Kinney.

Then "Beat It."

"I don't understand how one can learn boxing by correspondence; it's fatal to the development of a champion. How can one get any practice?"

Pittsburg Observer.
THE OSTEOPHYSICIAN

a city of 30,000 and rapidly growing, and Brad­
street gives it the largest bank clearing per­
capita of all Montana and probably of all the
80 or 85 per cent. I have been offered $3.00 per treat­
ment, at six, and I have figured on how much I would
be paid the same amount and put in the mounted police barracks for a
week or more and there gave his name as Dr. Bush. All the papers were fuli of it but osteo­
pathy being a new thing no one connected him
with it.

New Members on Montana Board.
Dr. W. W. Williard, of Missoula, has been ap­
pointed as a member of the Montana Board of Examiners to succeed Dr. O. B. Brickell of Billings. Dr. Charles D. Kunz has been appointed a member of the same board to succeed Dr. W. W. Williard. Appointments were made by Gov. Edwin L. Norris.-W. H. Hayogney, D. O., Missoula.

Paciic College Alumni Meeting.
The alumni give a good banquet at the famous Osteo­
pathy, Los Angeles, Calif., held their annual ban­
quet. Judge William B. Phiney was toastmaster.
The following addresses were made: "The Graduates of 1906," by Dr. Barbara MacKinnon, respond­
erg for twenty years," by Dr. W. E. Stephens; "The College Treasurer," by Dr. C. E. Miller; "My Married Life," by Dr. J. J. Willson; "The Babies," by Helen Cunningham; "The Hospitals," by Dr. J. H. Wiite; "The Cur­
rent Work," by Dr. E. J. Thorn. Officers elected were: Dr. Grace Marler, president; Dr. J. F. Donnelly, vice-pres­ident; Dr. Lee L. Lomasters, Fairmont; secre­
tary and treasurer; Dr. John C. Clark­
burg; Directors, Dr. W. E. Elly, Parkersburg; Dr. J. D. Miller, Morgantown; Miss Margaret Sullivan, Wheeling; Dr. Fannie Beamer, Hun­
tington.

Compliments on Work as Health Officer.
At the last meeting of the City Council of Parkersburg, which just concluded, upon his reappointment as health officer, it was highly complimen­ted upon the efficiency of the health department under his charge, and the city was made

Good Discussions at South Dakota Meeting.
The South Dakota Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Watertown, June 10th. What was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm; each member had about three speeches on each subject. "Research Work," was so well defined as including the discovery of new truths from ex­
perience and the formulating of new proposi­
tions from old truths, that the idea of a master­tful individual and a question of adapta­tion well as discovery, was the general theme.

In discussing the subject of "Education," it was thought on the whole was examined as much for their mechanical ability as for their scholastic attainments; for the reason many of the students without the most successful O. D. 's were limited in their avocations for the time being, and was too small to be taken to the

Californians Pool Rate for Convention.
The eighth annual meeting of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California was the largest attended, and one of the most enthu­
siastic ever held in the state. It was feared that holding the convention at San Diego, the most southern city of the state (which is 50 miles long), would give an attendance small. So for the first time the experiment of "pooling rates" was tried. Each member in attendance paid the same amount of railroad fare, the average coming in at $6.00. It is believed he came from a distance of over 60 miles or lived in San Diego. The state is large that one year we meet in the south, and the next year in the north, and it is a matter of dissatisfaction. But the following has been emboldened in the con­
tinent of San Diego, and the next year in the northern part of the state, and so it goes. This year the transportation among members present, resident and non-resident, was the decided success. It was unanimously decided by the association as a whole to hold the A. O. A. to come to San Francisco in 1910. We have hotel accommo­
dating for five hundred, and an excellent washing for all who will come.-E. S. York, D. O., Secy.

Fellcitates Professions on Recognition.
"The Osteopathic Journal," (Pa.)Telegram of June 8th contained a nice editorial on osteopathy apro­
"The Osteopathic Journal," (Pa.)Telegram of June 8th contained a nice editorial on osteopathy apro­

Illinois Annual Meeting in August.
The Illinois Osteopathic Association will hold its annual meeting at Chicago, August 14th. Keep your eyes on the billboard and make no other engagements, it will go.

Zeigler Leses Suit.
C. H. E. Zeigler, the self styled osteopath, who now has been recognized as an osteopath and who has been the estate of Mrs. W. Pay. Millbank, has a contract for professional services, lost his case in the Appellate Court. According court ruled that the contract for payment upon death of Mrs. McVicker was void because she was an osteopathic physician.

Pacific College Class Graduates.
With appropriate music and ceremony the 69 class of 1910, graduates of the College of Osteo­
pathy, Los Angeles, were presented with diplomas June 2d. Dr. Clement A. Whiting gave a talk and

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


The court of criminal appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in remanding to the custody of the sheriff of Los Angeles, Ennis, D. O., El Paso, thereby holding to be constitutional the law of the Thirtieth Legislature requiring those practicing medicine to take out licenses. The law is a so-called "osseous law," failed to pay his license as required by the state statute and was prosecuted for the same. He stood out a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the act of the Thirtieth legislature did not cover osteopathy and that if it did the constitution only authorized the legislature to regu­
late the practice of medicine and that the prac­
tice medicine and that the prac­
tice medicine and that the prac­
tice medicine and that the prac­
tice medicine and that the prac­
tice medicine and that the prac­
tice medicine and that the prac­

A Quick and Complete Cure
for the Common Cold

A Victim of Grippe.
Might Death Have Been Averted?

Contents of August Osteopathic Health.

Stay Well or Get Well—Which?

A Great Surprise

Do Not Neglect a Summer “Cold”.

Doubts Assail.

Speaking of Gripe.

What is the Source of Pain?

Constipation

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

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

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

The great majority of the suffering public, however, does not know it. Many of your own patients do not realize what osteopathy can do for many forms of chronic indisposition.

Few, very few, comprehend the value of taking osteopathic treatment in the early stages of acute cases, not only for quick cure, but as a safeguard against possible dangerous after effects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms $1.00 a hundred on yearly contract, express extra. Shipments can be made at once; send in your order today.

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

Ivy Poisoning Relieved.

At the solicitation of a fellow physician at St. Bartholomew's Clinic of this city, I was induced to use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder in the case of a patient whose leg had been subjected to multiple operations for the removal of excessive secretion of the glandular tissue in the genital region from the time of her first menstruation, which had made her life miserable. The patient was able to stand her menstruation without nausea, vomiting, vomiting of blood, constipation, diarrhea, or uterine cramps. She has been examined by the best physicians in the city, and the case is now a subject for research.

An interesting brochure on this subject will be mailed for 6c in stamps, to pay for mailing.

PERSONALS

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

Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, of Quincy, Ill., is at Table Rock, Mo., where he will spend the summer at his fruit farm. A graduate of the University of Chicago, he is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Illinois.

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

BOVININE

Assured Scientific Feeding

Gives Rapid Results in All Blood Impairments and Disturbed Cellular Reconstructions

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

MEDICATION—Convalescence, wasting diseases and wherever a food or tonic is indicated.

SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air in order to cure the patient's spinal trouble. This is the new, improved, Bovinine, adapted to a food or tonic is in demand, and its use is increasing daily. The Bovinine has been used for many years, and it is still one of the best tonics on the market.

D R. OVERALL'S Book on The Non-Operative Treatment of the prostate, sexual neurasthenia, impotency, gleet, etc., is intimately related to Osteopathic treatment of the spine and reflex irritation arising therefrom. The few Osteopaths of whom the Author has met are especially interested in this book. An interesting brochure on this subject will be mailed for 6c in stamps, to pay for mailing.

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

PRICE $2.00. Illustrated circular sent upon request.

O RTHOPODIC TREATMENTS

FOR SALE

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

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

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

Dr. L. H. Noodhoff, of Oshkosh, Wis., has moved to new offices at 122 Main street, where he has much more commodious quarters.

Dr. M. E. Corbin, formerly of Mulvern, Iowa, is at Table Rock, Mo., where he will spend the summer at his fruit farm.