Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases

Appendicitis

Being Chapter XI of this Series by Dr. E. E. Tucker of New York City.

A specific nerve center for the appendix is in the eleventh dorsal segment. One reason for the great prevalence of appendicitis is that fat is a certain anatomical peculiarity of the spine at this point.

Dr. Lion first called my attention to the fact that wherever there is found evasion of the innominate, there is sure to be disturbance also at the eleventh rib. The quadratus lumborum muscle joins these two segments and is held up as evidence; but, following this suggestion, I studied carefully several cases and concluded that the site of the lesion in the innominate was almost invariably found to be above, and second that it was to be traced through the sacrum and spine.

The lesion of the innominate means in effect lesion of the spine. Lesion of the sacrum means an unsetting of the equilibrium of the spine. When either innominate is in lesion, the fifth lumbar is almost invariably drawn to that side, and slightly posterior through the tension on the iliolumbar ligaments. From the fifth lumbar, up through the lumbar spine, the articulations are of a comparatively strong character; two superior articular processes close behind somewhat to form a cylinder-like socket open at the back, into which the inferior processes from above fit, faintly resembling a dovetail joint. The shape of the articulations varies much in different individuals, being much weaker in some than in others; but those who have these lesions, these lesions are far stronger than the merely flat overlap of the articulations in the dorsal region. These processes are less than the merely flat overlap of the articulations in the dorsal region.

The appendix is described as a lymphoid organ, similar to the tonsil, with the difference that it is connective tissue and blood vessels making up the wall. The appendix is usually found at the back of the ileum in the cecal area, where it is attached by a mesentery. It is connected with the ileum by a mesentery and is supplied with blood vessels from the ileum. The appendix is a lymphoid organ and is supplied with blood vessels and lymphatic vessels. The appendix is usually found at the back of the ileum, where it is united by a mesentery and is supplied with blood vessels from the ileum. It is connected with the ileum by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels. The appendix is usually found at the back of the ileum, where it is united by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels. It is connected with the ileum by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels. The appendix is usually found at the back of the ileum, where it is united by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels. It is connected with the ileum by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels. The appendix is usually found at the back of the ileum, where it is united by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels. It is connected with the ileum by a mesentery and is supplied with lymphatic vessels.

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THE OSTEOPHYSICIAN

Pennsylvania Osteopaths Have a Good Crowd and Are Well Satisfied

The eleventh annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held July 1st and 2d at Harrisburg. A good crowd attended and everybody seemed well pleased. There were some especially fine numbers on the program and the attendance was undoubtedly proportionate to those who attended. The officers elected were: President, Dr. H. M. Vantine, Harrisburg; vice-president, Dr. C. W. McCarney, Philadelphia; secretary, E. M. Downing, York; treasurer, Dr. H. Alfred Leonardi, Philadelphia; executive council, the above officers ex-officio, and Dr. Wm. Rohacek, Dr. W. L. Beitel, and Dr. O. J. Snyder, presidents. During the meeting Dr. Rohacek, president-elect, and Dr. Carl P. McConnell, of Chicago, were unanimously elected to honorary membership on account of distinguished services to the profession. A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the executive council to accept in the coming session of the legislature no measure that would in any manner affect the standing of osteopaths as an independent system, or the status of the state board of osteopathic examiners as at present constituted under the laws of the state.

By the way, Dr. Frank P. Young is off Tuesday for a yachting trip to Panama and will return with two of his millionaire patients. They will fish going and coming and have a rare time. Dr. Young will return in time for the National Convention. Dr. Warren B. Hamilton, wife and son are now spending the summer in Maine, where Dr. Hamilton is starting a bank, shipping mountain goats, and getting a good coat of tan. He calls on us at the Association on his way north, coming over for ammunition or bait. He recently caught the largest albocore of the season and won a button thereby.

Dr. Eldora Rife-Sherwood is visiting Los Angeles friends, leaving her husband to look after the practice in the city of Mexico. Dr. Frank P. Young is spending the summer in Maine, as is already reported, also Dr. McConnel, of Chicago, who spent a few weeks on the golden shore gaining that hard currency for the association. —A. B. Shaw, D. O., Sec. Treas.

Osteopathic Yellowstone Expedition

A DOZEN D. O.'S have made reservations for the osteopathic trip through Yellowstone Park which leaves Chicago July 16th. It is expected that twice this number will enroll before the day of departure. Under Dr. D. Bunting, who has planned to lead this expedition, has had to deny himself that pleasure, his work piling up to such an extent in recent weeks that it is impossible for him to take that additional time away from his office. He will have to leave on the last train to arrive in Frisco the morning the convention opens.

Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York will personally conduct the party and is authorized to present the keys of the park and a deed to the railroad to our D. O.'s making the journey. Dr. Hazzard is now learning the piece he will have to speak at each point of interest. If he makes a hit it is proposed to get him to repeat it at the banquet. Charley usually makes a hit, so be ready for it.

Los Angeles College Post Graduate Summer School

We have a letter from the office of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy concerning their postgraduate summer school, from which we venture to make the following extracts:

"Please do not run the announcement of our summer postgraduate school in the July issue. The returns we are receiving from the announcement in the May and June numbers of The O. P. are not sufficient to enable us to establish the board. The O. P. reaches every corner of the field, for we have matriculations through that announcement from Canada. This board must be established in New York and many of the other eastern and middle western states. The limited groups as announced are filling so rapidly that there will be very few seats left by the time the July number is in the press. It is already certain that the school will reach the limit which we have placed for this school. Dr. Frank P. Young is already listing daily major and minor surgical operations, while the same is true of the osteopathic, gynecological and other classes. The board is now in the hands of the executive council to accept in the coming session of the legislature no measure that would in any manner affect the standing of osteopaths as an independent system, or the status of the state board of osteopathic examiners as at present constituted under the laws of the state."

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Our Unlimited Room for Growth

In Hitchcock, Kan., there are thirty allopaths, five homeopaths, two clectics and eight osteopaths. On a basis of efficiency and effectiveness there are more osteopaths per-citizen than in three states and about twelve of other states. And the ratio would run that way if the publicly understood the difference in practice between the osteopaths and the rest. Furthermore, when a group of osteopaths are reuniting at Atlantic City, they are outnumbered in this little city of 15,000 people shows how small a percentage of the public knows anything about our science, but it also proves the immense possibilities ahead of it.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

In this regard I want to refer to a very creditable article which appeared in The Delinuator, May issue. The article is from the pen of Grane Macgowan Cooke and is a remarkable utterance. It is a consummation really in a better understanding of Osteopathy on the part of the general public. There is, however, on feature of the article which is not intended or expected by the general public, but which is quite a marvelous fact and yet one that is absolutely true. It is that Dr. Still is making a steady and consistent effort to educate the public in the principles of Osteopathy. He is using the media of the press to make people understand the true nature of Osteopathy, and he is using the press to make people understand the true nature of the practice of medicine. And he is using the press to make people understand that the practice of medicine is a great noble profession, and that the practice of medicine is a great noble profession.

Let us represent our profession consistent always with honesty and good judgment.

I am proud of our profession. I believe that everyone of us has a sacred duty to perform.

We should realize that all learning is not bound in buckram, ever taking advantage of such precepts as come to us in the school of practical experience. None of us should be so utterly silly as to deny the value of antidotes, antisepsics and anaesthetics. We must be educated so as to be a physician and to be such we must be able to do things that come under the healing art which is not manipulation, and it is not giving medicine either. Let us be broad-minded, exercising the same judicious attitude toward the public that we demand of the public. Our philosophy is one of love and service, and we are the only medicine that can ever be truly necessary.

Our scheme of life and health is not the va-grants' scheme by any means. It is the advanced philosophy, as sturdy as the Bodie tree in whose majestic boughs Siddartha sat and mused upon the mystery of his life.

If we have every good reason for mutual felicitation.

Every one of us who is performing his professional duties conscientiously and thoroughly is making the progress of unqualified success. We have earned our triumph and that's why we're smiling.

Therapeutic Suggestion


THERAPEUTIC suggestion—this is one of the most important factors in the practice of the healing art that we have to deal with, and it is highly important that we should know something, at least, of the force we are using, in all of its phases, both near and remote. Its importance is being recognized to the extent that there is hardly a medical publication that does not throw open its columns to the discussion of the theory of suggestion and its utilization. We have every good reason for mutual felicitation.

If I may be permitted, as a young man in our profession, to sound another note of warning, I will only say that there are some things that we do too much. My smile of satisfaction is impaired when I hear of an Osteopath who, in his fervor and enthusiasm, arranges to himself and his profession abnormal and unreasonable functions. This places Osteopathy below par in the eyes of thinking men and women.

Osteopathy can do wonders, properly administered, but it can't take a “mule cow by the horns, nor throw a bob-tailed dog over a fence by his tail.” Osteopathy, like every true philosophy, is founded upon fact; it works in accord with natural law and is concerned only with the “possible,” not the “impossible,” the “scientific,” not the “unscientific.” When an osteopathic, or any other profession, is met with an incurable disease he places a mark of demerit not only against his profession and his own judgment, but against the whole profession of every other Osteopath in the world. Osteopathy has not brought back the days of turning water into wine or making the dead to rise. It is a less conservative brethren to understand as much.

My patronage in Dallas, as in the experience of every osteopath, is drawn from the most innumerable powers and miraculous cures. The results of our professional services are the legitimate fruits of an applied science. That's why the world is accepting us and that's why we're smiling.
Osteopaths Endorse
The Sheldon Spinal Appliance

Doctors of Osteopathy, being among the leaders in modern thought along the lines of healing, are naturally enthusiastic in their endorsement of the Sheldon Spinal Appliance. Osteopaths know the spine and spinal cord are the real cause of many nervous diseases especially common among women and children. In the treatment of all diseases due to faulty nerve pressures, as well as the more serious spinal troubles, no other appliance or form of apparatus can be so effective as

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It weighs only a few ounces; is as easy to take off and put on as a coat; is removable at any time for purposes of cleanliness, examination or treatment; is as firm as steel where it should be firm and as flexible as whalebone where it should be flexible; is made only to order, from measurements taken by the attending doctor; adapts itself to every movement of the body and never chafes or irritates; and is easily adjusted from day to day as the patient improves.

The osteopath can find no other aid equal to the Sheldon Appliance in his treatment of spinal troubles.

Let us send you our descriptive literature and tell you what other osteopaths think and say of the Sheldon Appliance. We can help you in your work and our plan of co-operation will interest you.

Addres·
Philo Burt Mfg Co., 141 19th St. Jamestown, N.Y.

I have never seen suggestion classified by any of the writers on this subject, except in "The Great Psychological Crime." Herein lies one of the most important facts in connection with the whole subject. Therapeutic suggestion involves construction not only in the suggestion, but especially in the method used. Both must be as high as the time and the level.

Is the hypnotic method of applying suggestion anabolic or catabolic? Can a method of applying therapeutic suggestion which has to inhibit a normal function in order to accomplish its results, be classed as anabolic? Does the Hypnotic method involve the interference or inhibition of a normal function of any part or parts of the brain mechanism or instrument?

I know those who have a personal interest to subserve, will answer these questions, in the negative, but I am not addressing my remarks to them. It would be a waste of time as they are satisfied with what they have.

I shall in brief consider the hypnotic method. The "Americana" defines hypnotism as "artificial sleep." The "Century Dictionary" defines it as: "An abnormal condition characterized by insensibility to most impressions by sense, with excessive sensibility to some impressions and an appearance of unconsciousness." If you want to carry the matter further by looking up the definitions of "artificial" and "abnormal," you can do so, but I am willing to allow the matter to stand upon what you know from personal experience, as to the definition of these words and what they mean to you from real life. We want to establish this point: Is it possible that the hypnotic method is wrong, and has nothing whatever to recommend it to the thinking and reasoning physician, either from the physician's standpoint on the patient's condition?

The principle of quality is universal throughout the human organism. There are the accelerators and inhibitors going from the main nervous system to all of the organs of the body. This is especially true of the nervous mechanism to the arteries, the stomach, the intestines and the bladder.

How does a stimulant, say a drug, act? By stimulating the inhibiting side of the nervous mechanism. For example, if we desired to accelerate the heart by the drug method, a drug would be administered which would act especially on the inhibiting nervous mechanism, then the accelerators would be free to act up to the point of such inhibition. In other words the function is preserved, but a stimulating effect a drug is administered which will affect the inhibiting side. (All poisonous drugs in allopathic doses are inhibiting or suppressive in their results.)

Does the hypnotic "dope" act in the same way? Yes, because the hypnotist by his method of hypnotism, inhibits the balancing side of the mental organism which includes the inhibitive reasoning faculties, capacities and powers, then after these faculties and powers are inhibited, he applies his suggestion (Hypnotic commands) to the inhibitive side of the mental organism, which is free to act to the degree of the inhibition (Hypnosis) without anything to control it except the good graces of the hypnotist.

I wish to call to the front, for a moment, those who are more responsible for the propagation of the hypnotic method, perhaps, than any others who have written and worked along this line. They might be considered the pioneers. In fact, they have given it standing before the world of respectable hearing. I mean Hudson and Bernheim. Hudson in his "Law of Psychic Phenomena" says: "There is nothing to differentiate induced sleep from natural sleep." Bernheim says: "There is no fundamental difference between spontaneous and induced sleep." Let us see. Did you ever try to awaken a subject from hypnotic sleep? I have, and failed. Why? Because his sensory nervous system was paralyzed. He could not see, hear nor feel the means I was using to awaken him. If I had used a thunderbolt it would not have made any difference; he was dead as far as anything I could do. Is it true of a person in natural sleep, that I may awaken one from natural sleep, and did you succeed? Of course you did! Why?

There have been volumes of books, and thousands of articles written in support of and for the promotion of the subjective and subconscious mind theories. To bring these theories or hypotheses especially before your minds, I cannot accomplish my task better than to quote from an article which appeared in the July, 1910 number of the Nature Care Magazine, which quotes from Florence Huntley (Author "Harmonics of Evolution") in the Chicago Record Herald as follows: "Mr. Hudson, as stated by himself in his book above referred to, is as follows, namely:

1. Man as two minds—for convenience shall designate the one as objective mind and the other as the subjective mind.

2. The objective mind is capable of controlling all the functions and sensations of the body.

3. The objective mind is not controllable against reason, positive knowledge or the evidence of his senses, by the suggestion of another.

4. The subjective mind is incapable of inducing reasoning.

5. The objective mind is not controllable against reason, positive knowledge or the evidence of his senses, by the suggestion of another.

6. The subjective mind is constantly amenable to control by suggestion.

7. The subjective mind of an individual is amenable to the control of his own objective mind as the objective mind of another.

8. The subjective mind exercises complete control over the functions and sensations of the body.

An examination of his working formula, hypothesis, and following others, the following curious and most interesting results:

1. (a) The objective mind is a function of the body. That is, it is a function of the brain. (See proposition 9 hypothesis.) The subjective mind exercises complete control over the functions of the body. It therefore controls the objective mind. (See proposition 8 of hypothesis.) (b) The subjective mind is constantly amenable to control by suggestion of the objective mind. The objective mind therefore controls the subjective mind. (See proposition 7 of hypothesis.)

"That is to say, the subjective mind exercises complete control over the objective mind (which is only a function of the body), and the same time is constantly amenable to control by suggestions of the objective mind. Other mind controls the objective mind, which is a function of the body and is controlled by that same mind at the same time."

Reduced to its simplest expression, the means by which the subjective mind constantly controls the objective mind, and is itself at the same time constantly controlled by the objective mind.

"And so, according to Mr. Hudson's logic, the subjective mind controls the objective mind, and the objective mind controls the subjective mind. And there you are. It now is in order to inquire which mind controls which. This would strongly suggest that Mr. Hudson's hypothesis upon which he bases "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" is in grave need of repair."

2. If the objective mind controls the subjective mind, and is in turn controlled by the subjective mind, how do we know that the objective mind controls itself or the subjective mind which controls it?

3. Also, if the subjective mind controls the objective mind, and the subjective mind in turn is controlled by the subjective mind, then it follows that the subjective mind controls itself or the subjective mind which controls it.

4. This only means that the objective mind controls itself, and the subjective mind controls it.

"The last proposition seems perfectly reasonable. But if it be true that each of these minds controls itself, how is it possible for each to be controlled by the other?"
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Let us see. Suppose, for instance, you apply a stimulus sufficient to awaken one from a natural sleep to one in a hypnotic sleep; will it awaken the latter? If not, then the sensory nervous system must be locked against external stimuli, except that applied by the hypnotist.

Can you reason inductively with a subject while in the hypnotic sleep? No. Why? Because the inductive instrument is out of commission due to the hypnotic process or method. Can he exercise his will voluntarily? No. Why? Because the instrument through which his voluntary powers operate is also out of use for the same reason. The hypnotic process or method being able to throw out of gear the conscious element to this extent, it does so by being able to modify the nutrition or circulation, among other things, to the particular part or parts of the brain thus involved, otherwise it could not accomplish this result.

A process or method which produces an abnormal condition in one part in order to thereby benefit another part must be catabolic. Suppose, for instance, we take case of Locomotor Ataxia; it says require fifty to seventy-five hypnogogic scenes to effect a so-called cure, what in your judgment, would be the results of inhibiting the cells in the particular brain area, this number of times, to throw the patient into "artificial" sleep? Do you think it would weaken the cells thus involved to the extent of starting another process (disease) which would ultimately result in paresis, insanity, or some other nervous or mental disturbance? Do you think an artificial lesion, say in the stomach area of the spine, could produce a condition in the cells thus affected, in the same length of time, that would be practically incurable?

It is well known that when the nutrition to an organ or part has been disturbed to any extent, it results in the cells of such organ or part being weakened, and if kept up long enough will result in atrophy. This is what the hypnotic process or method does to the brain, i.e., those parts especially through which the sensory organism, voluntary faculties and powers manifest. Ask the hypnotic suggestionist, if he has ever followed up any of his so-called cures a sufficient length of time, to see if there is any re-action. They, like the allopaths, seemingly forget or overlook the law of action and re-action acting as a factor. That every action, there is a corresponding reaction, which is opposite. If other symptoms occur after they have cured their patients (cases) it would be diagnosed as a new disease, and no one is any wiser. Both seem to be totally oblivious of the fact that poisonous drugging and hypnotic suggestions are each suppressive in their essential principle, except that the latter is doubly so, for the reason that destroys the intelligent soul as well as its instrument.

Real Therapeutic Suggestion is that given while patient is in full possession of his voluntary faculties, capacities and powers. If the physician has the full co-operation of his patient, otherwise he has not. It will be through co-operation that all our social, economic, physical, mental and spiritual ills and inharmonies, will be permanently eradicated. Co-operation means the normal use of our voluntary powers; it requires the free and independent use of these to live in harmony with nature and her laws. If, however, we try to get along without the free and independent use of these distinct human elements, we thereby invoke the Catabolic Process, as is the case in applying hypnotic suggestion.

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Concerning the play itself and the particular work of Dr. Kerr and Mr. Burnside the Plain Dealer says:

"The Hermits at Happy Hollow" requires no apologies. It is an amateur offering and one that invites careful singing. The invitation was accepted by the audience without reservation, and the demands for encore were met with great enthusiasm. The opera house was filled with music and laughter, and the performance was received with普遍 applause. The Hermits in Happy Hollow" is regarded as one of the greatest musical comedies of the season and is a credit to the city of Cleveland. The Cleveland Plain Dealer has this to say:

"Yes, Doctor, tell us just how you get the above results—don't hesitate to give plainly the minute particulars of your modus operandi, in a given case. Do you use the vibrator on the spine for affectionate or symptoms distant from the spine? How do you treat the patient?" He who shows that giving drugs is necessity.

He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient. Thought he: "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain." He continued the fight after all others had given it up against the odds. The osteopaths of Texas have a good law and are well protected. We do not believe there is a state in the Union where the D. O.'s hold any higher respect of the general public than the state of Texas. We are given every privilege of a physician. Dr. Bailey is our representative on the board and has without a protest given his time, energy and money in the interest of this law and for the advancement of our profession. To Dr. Bailey is due more credit than any other one osteopath in the state for our present law, as he continued the fight after all others had given it up. The osteopaths of Texas have a good law and are well protected. We do not believe there is a state in the Union where the D. 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He waited for four long and lonely hours, and about night the front door quickly opened and the man rushed down the stairs. He seized him by the arm and carried him to the sidewalk. He turned the man, roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

There's hope for Female Sufferage; The Peace Pact soon will be; The time is near when all the Trusts Will divide with you and me. But not all this so wonderful Nor to us so great a bite, As this funny combination Of the Allo-Homeo.

A Serum-Comic Tragedy

Edmund Vance Cooke.

She was a doctor's child, and he Embraced the opportunity From all disease to make her free With absolute immunity.

"And first, said he, "as I endorse Prevention of diphtheria, This anti-toxin from a horse Should kill some bad bacteria."

"This vaccine virus from a cow (And I endorse it fully), Should help along, and anyhow 'Twill make the child feel 'bally.'"

"Of snake-bite serum just a touch; We get it from a rabbit Which we have bitten up so much He really likes the habit."

"Some meningitis toxin, too. Would better be injected; A guinea pig we strain it through To get it disinfected.

"Some various serums of my own I'm rather sure will answer; I make them for all troubles known, From freckles up to cancer."

Alas! Alas! for all his pains The end was scarcely desirous; She soon had nothing in her veins But various kinds of virus.

Part horse, part cow, part sheep, part goat; Her laugh was half a whinny; "Dear me," said he, "she's half a shat And badly mixed with guinea.

"A girl who bleats and has a cud Will never make a woman; I'd better get some good clean blood To get it disinfected.

The author demonstrates that it is by this law that the Czar of Russia secured a male heir to his throne, and he proves at the same time that all of the children of Queen Victoria were born in accordance with this law.

Dr. Dawson has found a very simple law of nature, and all that any father or mother has to do to insure the sex of the next child is to know this law and be guided accordingly.

The theory is built up essentially on clinical material and facts—Medical Journal.

It is the first publication of the discovery on this side of the Atlantic. —Alienist and Neurologist.

The general public should be acquainted with this law; this monograph presents the essential features that any ordinary man or woman can understand and regulate the family accordingly. —Medical Herald.

Dr. Dawson has stirred all Europe by the announcement of his discovery. —Ill. State Register.

Physicians ought to be acquainted with this theory.—Dr. Albright, in Office Practitioner. Please send us at your earliest convenience 500 "Secret of Sex," the remainder of the 1000 ordered.—The (Phila.) Medical Council.

The author is not writing to pander to morbid curiosity, nor to please the prurient. The argument and evidence which he presents seem to make his claim reasonable.—Signs of the Times.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organizer of News and Opinion for the Profession

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Vol. XVIII
JULY, 1910
No. 1

SUPPORT GOVERNOR FORT

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, held June 28th, at Atlantic City, this resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, At the hearing of the medical practice bill the Governor publicly questioned the veracity of the chairman of our Committee on Legislation and treated representatives of our society discourteously by refusing a proper discussion of the merits of the bill by unceremoniously closing the hearing;

Resolved, That the Medical Society of New Jersey, in annual meeting assembled, hereby not only place on record their perfect faith in Dr. L. M. Halsey, but also their deep regret that the Governor of our state lost control of himself as to reflect discredit upon his high office and dishonest upon the State. And, moreover, the result has been the lowering of the standards of preliminary educational requirement in New Jersey and the consequent loss of reciprocity between our state and New York state.

The placing of this sort of think prominently before the public cannot be very pleasing to Governor Fort. It is up to the osteopaths of New Jersey to give all the support possible and to get their inculcation of him into print. Osteopathic associations throughout the country can help the work locally by taking cognizance of such situations and showing their appreciation by suitable resolutions.

A profession we are few in numbers and our political influence compared to those of the M. D.'s is a very small factor. In taking the stand he did, Governor Fort showed considerable political courage, and we should be more than willing to publicly register our approval of his course.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT

The argument of George H. Shibley, legal counsel for the Osteopathic Association of the District of Columbia, before the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, should not be lost in the dustbin of oblivion. It is a complete and independent legal recognition of osteopathy. It is a masterly presentation of the justice of our contention, amply supported by facts, precedents and authorities.

The complete argument with references cited is bound in "Report of Hearings on H. R. 3843," published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Everyone interested in improving the legal status of osteopathy should have a copy of this report. It would be especially valuable and could be the basis of some speeches, amply recommend it to the attention of the National Legislative Committee at San Francisco. It would be well worth while to have it published in special pamphlet form and distributed widely.

Mr. Shibley is the husband of Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, one of our most prominent women osteopaths, and is a capable and enthusiastic advocate of osteopathy. The brief was prepared because of a real love of the work and a genuine enthusiasm for the cause. He is a lawyer of high ability with a substantial practice, and those who have had anything to do with osteopathic legislative campaigns know that there has never been a more effective tool of an aggressive committee to enable them to offer any adequate financial reward to a lawyer of prominence. This is true in the case of Mr. Shibley and the profession must consider him for his splendid work in behalf of osteopathy.

GOOD PUBLICITY WORK

After returning from the convention at Minneapolis last year, when it was voted to hold the 1910 convention at San Francisco, Dr. William Horsley Bunting, A. B., M. D., D. O., President of the American Osteopathic Association, suggested giving the State Association the advisability of arranging for a really effective news service in connection with the preparations for getting out a big crowd. After discussing the matter with Dr. Earnest B. Sisson, it was decided to employ an editor for one month previous to the convention and give him charge of all matters pertaining to convention news, so that the papers of the state would not only have announcements previous to the event, but would also want a report of the proceedings after the convention was in session.

A Mr. Barnhart has been given charge of the work and the plan has already produced excellent results. All of the San Francisco papers have been given from a quarter to a half column space one or more times, and the Associate News and the Western News Association have sent out notices of the convention to something over three thousand papers. The scheme is undoubtedly a good one and will redound to the great credit of osteopathy all over the Pacific Coast. In future years some such plan should be made a feature of all preparatory preparations for the National Convention. We congratulate Dr. Irving on the suggestions and the Associate News Association on the way it has been put into execution.

It is to be hoped that our practitioners will maintain the San Francisco convention. Incidentally, we are informed that the State Association has in its treasury something over $2,000 with which to entertain the visitors, and we are convinced that Californians know how to spend money to good advantage when they have it. We have not any hesitancy in saying that every osteopath who goes to San Francisco will be afforded every opportunity to have one of the greatest times of his or her life.

LIBELOUS NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

During the controversy over the New Jersey bill regulating osteopathy the New York Times came out with an editorial extremely derogatory to osteopathy and statements were made so outrageously untrue as to prove either gross ignorance or willful libel.

Among other things it was stated that without due regulation "they (osteopaths) are undoubtedly dangerous to public safety," and that "their profession is perverted for other and evil purposes." In contra-distinction to osteopaths other medical men were referred to as "real doctors.

Dr. A. H. Paul, of Bridgeport, Conn., suggests that as a profession we should start suit to compel papers making such statements to prove their truth or retract "for fear of malpractice retraction. We hearty agree that they belong." In contra-distinction to osteopaths other medical men were referred to as "real doctors.

The opinion is given without consultation with our attorneys, but we feel sure that it will be found to be substantially correct. If it is not so we shall be happy to know that we are mistaken and that an action for redress is possible. However, no opportunity should be lost to refute these misstatements that appear. A measure of relief can be secured by protest to the publication itself or by an open letter to a competing paper.

It is well to remember that these editorials are often inspired by some M. D., and that the writer himself may actually have no intelligent idea of osteopathy. It is worth while, therefore, to send a few copies of our popular educational literature to the paper, addressed to the editor. Even editors are human and once they are convinced of a truth it is hard work to make them preach against it. In this particular case we are taking care of the New York Times staff ourselves.

Attention! Legislative Council Delegates

If you have been appointed as delegate from your state to the National Legislative Council and are not going to San Francisco, please notify your state president at once that he can appoint someone who is going to represent the state in the council. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, South Dakota and Vermont have not yet appointed delegates.

The following are appointed so far as known:

- Atlas Willard, D. O., Chairman Legislative Committee.

Committee for Atlas Club Reunion

I N accordance with authority given him at the last meeting at Kirkville, Dr. A. B. Ford, of Seattle, Wash., has appointed a committee to look after the Atlas Club "Reunion" at San Francisco—Dr. J. L. Near, chairman; Dr. Henry S. Bunting, and Dr. Paul M. Peck.

The members of the club are urged to attend the convention and prepare for an old time "love feast" at the "reunion." The committee will see to it that opportunities are provided for good cheer and fun and it should be one of the memorable meetings of the society.

Report of the A. O. A. Hall and Meeting Committee for the San Francisco Convention

THE St. Francis Hotel has been chosen for the headquarters. Its management is especially friendly disposed and has quoted the following low rates for accommodations: $2 per day for single room without bath; $3 per day if occupied by two persons. $2.50 for single room with bath when occupied by one person, and $4 per day when occupied by two persons. $5 per day for a room with two beds and bath. Parlor suits of the 4- or 5- room average $12 per cent. There also have a limited number of large rooms that could be occupied by from four to six persons at a nominal figure.

The management has been assured by the hotel management that in quoting these rates they do not confine themselves to the inexpensive rooms but that all rooms are charged the same. The Hotel St. Francis is one of the best hotels in the west and is especially well adapted for our needs. They have donated the use of their public rooms consisting of a large main hall with a balcony around three sides of it, three smaller assembly halls, double parlors, and several smaller rooms.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

California Transportation Committee Report to the Members of the State Association and the Other Practitioners in the State

THE Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroads have given us the usual one and a third rates for conventions. This is on the certificate plan; Delegates coming to San Francisco may take a receipt from the agent when purchasing tickets at the regular one way rate and this when signed by the secretary of the State Association entitles the holder to the half rate for return ticket at one-third of the regular rate. These receipts or certificates will be issued from all stations in California, including Reno, Nev., from July 22 to August 6, 1910, and will be honored for return from August 1 to 9 inclusive.

Stop-over privileges will only be granted, note exception below given, on the going trip and then only provided the purchaser asks for the agent at the initial point for such a ticket and pays the regularly published stop-over fare, taking receipt-certificate for that form of ticket in case of purchase of the usual limited ticket. Delegates to the convention may secure stop-over at Merced return trip not to exceed ten days, upon the purchase of a side trip ticket at the regular rate.

The certificate plan also allows for the certificate of top-over privileges will only be granted, note exception below given, on the going trip and then only provided the purchaser asks for the agent at the initial point for such a ticket and pays the regularly published stop-over fare, taking receipt-certificate for that form of ticket in case of purchase of the usual limited ticket. Delegates to the convention may secure stop-over at Merced return trip not to exceed ten days, upon the purchase of a side trip ticket at the regular rate.

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Two new steel built passenger steamers and a third old boat running between Portland and Frisco. Meals.-F.

There are two new steel built passenger steamers and a third old boat running between Portland and Frisco. Meals.-F.

Three new steel built passenger steamers and a third old boat running between Portland and Frisco. Meals.-F.

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THE ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which requires all students to pursue a four years' course of eight months each.

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EQUIPMENT AND TEACHING FACILITIES unexcelled.

HOSPITAL AT 1617 FAIRMOUNT AVE. contains three departments: DISPENSARY, SURGICAL, MATERNITY. Practical work in all these departments assured.

THE NEW HARVEY SCHOOL OF ANATOMY will be housed in the College Annex, and a new Anatomical Laboratory is being fitted up for it.

A NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY has just been completed and elaborately equipped.

Session of 1910 opens Tuesday, September 27.

For Catalogue and further information address the Registrar.

1715 N. Broad Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Anatomical and Physiological Picture of Diseases—Appendicitis.

(Continued from Page 1)

Another cause of appendicitis is found in the doubling up and cramping of the organs by the movement of the caecum. All osteopaths know how freely movable the caecum is, and what a strong tendency it has to prolapse. In dragging the appendix after it, it may fold over and create the appendix, so that circulation to and from the distal portion is interfered with, giving rise to a tendency to gangrene; such cases are found with some frequency. A lifting of the caecum should never be neglected in such cases if seen before pus has formed.

The pain from appendicitis is almost wholly due to peristaltic motion or gas. If the bowels be emptied and food withheld and the parts kept as nearly motionless as possible, peristaltic motion will be absent and pain very slight. If this policy be followed, nature’s surgery may even be relied upon to remove the pus, should pus collect; and nature’s surgeon is superior to ours. It has long been known that in threatening abscess the caecum will invariably form adhesions around the path in which the abscess points—which, by the way, is a universal rule in the body—and create a vault in which the pus, which will always point towards the nearest surface. It requires that the bowel be kept as motionless as possible. In this way the pus from an appendicular abscess will find its way into the lumen of the intestine. If the food be still withheld and allowed nature time in which to heal the wound from the bottom, the disease will progress towards a favorable termination without operation and without much pain.

The policy of conservatism in surgery should not be carried to extremes in appendicitis, but a judicious attitude should be taken.

The osteopathic physician has at least a choice of nature’s surgery or of surgical interference while applying the osteopathic technique. But if seen in time the attention to the eleventh dorsal segment and innominates as a rule relieves the condition before the development of abscess.

No one can withhold praise from the surgeons who have reduced the mortality in operations for appendicitis to something over two per cent, or so it is claimed. But if in osteopathic practice it is possible to reduce or relieve the pain promptly, and to abort the case and remove the necessity for operation, then is appendicitis taken out of the class of those requiring operation, and to operate without having attempted to relieve otherwise is reprehensible.

SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'s
while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength.

The Common Sense Treating Table and Adjustable Swing is still better than ordinary tables for many reasons. It saves you much needed strength—is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable, beautiful, and not an expensive table.

Bovinine being a nutritive tonic of highest standard, rich in organic iron, makes normal red blood, feeds the cells completely, and establishes normal cell metabolism, thereby assuring health.

In convalescence from all diseases, either acute or chronic, medical or surgical, the danger of Anemia is ever imminent. Multitudes of foods and tonics have been presented to the medical profession to prevent the development of, or overcome this blood impoverishment, but most of them are inadequate.

Bovinine being a nutritive tonic of highest standard, rich in organic iron, makes normal red blood, feeds the cells completely, and establishes normal cell metabolism, thereby assuring health.

THE BOVININE COMPANY
75 West Houston St., New York City

1/2-Price! Below Cost!

Secret Remedies.—What They Cost and What They Contain.—We are indebted to Dr. Franklin Hudson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for a copy of this work, which is issued by the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO. Dr. Arthur Still Craig, 3039 Forest Ave., Kansas City, MO.

Craig's Osteopathic All-Purpose Card System Still the Best

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Dr. Arthur Still Craig, 3039 Forest Ave., Kansas City, MO.

Craig's Osteopathic All-Purpose Card System Still the Best

Attractive to many minds of a secret, mystical remedy; the perversity which leads so many people to cling to patent medicines even after their worthlessness and in many instances positive harmfulness has been exposed. Pat-
ent medicines seem to exercise a weird sort of fascination over the rural population in certain districts. Doubtless many people who take these remedies have really no real aim, and it would be interesting to know how far suggestion is responsible for many of the cures accredited to patent medicines, and about which glowing testimonials are written.

One of our stalwart Osteopaths would like to secure letters or copies of letters sent out by M. D. associations urging the recipient to vote for certain candidates who stand for their policies as against others who do not. These letters are wanted in connection with our national legislative program and to be useful should be secured at once. Address "Legislative," care of The O. P., 181 Market Street, Chicago.

"Drugs Is Drugs."
The writer took a doctor's prescription to the drug store to have it filled. In some way this piece of paper became torn in half, so that when the pharmacist handed the druggist the first piece, that public servant at once measured out ammonia and 40 cents for the water?"

"Ten cents." "Oh, beg pardon," said the purchaser, at this juncture finding the remainder of the prescription in his pocket. This piece says to add enough water to the other to make a like amount.

"Very well," rejoined the apothecary, dumping the contents of the small vial into a four-ounce bottle and adding the required water. "There you are, sir, 40 cents more, please."

"What! 10 cents for the ammonia and 40 cents for the water?"

"Exactly. The doctor's name written after the water makes it a prescription, and we put up no prescriptions under 50 cents."—Judge's Library.

Dr. Bailey Presents His Side of the Controversy

THERE appeared in your April number a letter written by Dr. C. N. Ray, of Mansfield, La, to Dr. N. R. Lynds, bearing date of March 19, 1910, in which he says a few of the charges which Dr. Ray has seen fit to allege relative to his failure before the State Board of Medical Examiners at New Orleans, June, 1900. From his article, you would infer that I had obtained his number for the purpose of failing him and the other osteopaths who failed. Such an idea seems to me to be very far from the truth and all the authority that could possibly be gathered in that many words, for I could not understand what benefit I could possibly derive by such an act for that it would be discriminating against or deprecating my own profession, and why I should pass each osteopath who was examined before that Board, upon the branch that I have to do with (which is Hygiene) because some other member failed them and that I should be chargeable for their failure in a question that I am at a loss to understand. I will say in that connection, however, that the osteopaths who fell below 50 per cent are not the only ones who made similar grades or less than the subject of Hygiene, for if I am properly informed, more than 50 others made even less than the grades mentioned by Dr. Ray. Some, I understand, made as low as 15 per cent; some of them from the best medical universities in the land. Now, as for what Dr. Braswell might have said relative to me or to the osteopaths, I am not individually responsible for it is a fact that I was not present and knew nothing about the circumstances. He (C. N. Ray) further states (writing T. L. Ray and himself) wrote a letter to Bailey asking that he look after the papers and see that we got justice. He further states that the (Bailey) never replied but came to the trial and testified against me. It is a fact that he wrote Bailey and this is a copy of the letter written him. The letter was written after the meeting at Greenville:

"Ft. Worth, Texas, Nov. 15, 1909.

Dr. J. F. Bailey, Waco, Texas.

Dear Dr. I would say that you may stop off at Ft. Worth and see brother's papers and learn for yourself what a bunch of grafters you have been believing in.

Personally, Dr. I think that you should take steps to get the papers of every osteopath that was flunked by the gentlemen who made this mess for themselves. If you will do this I am sure that you will find that none of the osteopaths have had a fair deal. I am of the opinion also that they will declare for you, Dr. Bailey, unless you make a fight for them. I think that you should put yourself to some trouble to know the truth concerning these papers, and when you know it I have faith in you that you will turn against the Board and testify for my brother and the others.

Several medical men of the best reputation have examined brother's papers that Braswell gave him 43 on and they grade him from 80 to 85.

We are going to win this fight if it goes to the highest court in the land and I want you with all these original copies of the papers and have them in the hands of medical men who are grading them.

Your grades are just.

I hope you will see your way clear to get the original papers from the secretary and examine them, or come to Ft. Worth and run over the copies that we have.

Yours fraternally.

(Signed) Thos. L. Ray.

The following is in answer to the first letter which shows conclusively that I had written a letter to Dr. Ray in answer to the first, bearing date Ft. Worth, Texas, Nov. 22, 1909.

"Dr. J. F. Bailey, Waco, Texas.

Dear Doctor Bailey: I received your letter the other day. You do not seem to get my meaning as a whole. My request that you get brother's original papers, also those of the other osteopaths who failed and grade them from the books and see if they were not as falsely graded as my brother's, as we only have one copy of which we need here between this time and the time for trial. I think it is up to you to prove your service to the profession by making this examination of said papers. We, as a profession in this State, will have to hang together or we will be hung separately. Let me urge you to take this action.

Yours fraternally.

(Signed) Geo. T. Hayman.

And furthermore, referring to the osteopath that was denied examination at Greenville, she was not denied the examination, but she wished to take only that part of the examination that was not given by the State Board of Health of Illinois. They offered to give her the whole examination, she declined by making the statement that she was unprepared to take same. And as to the resolution which Dr. Ray claimed was in force at the time of the writing of his article which was written March 19th, 1910, I had previously stated upon the witness stand that said resolution was not active and Dr. Ray was present when the above statement was made following statement made and signed by the members of the State Board of Examiners will verify my statement, as follows:

"To the President and Members of the Osteopathic Association:

We, the undersigned members of the State Board of Examiners of the State of Texas, make the following statement in regard to our colleague, Dr. J. F. Bailey, member of the above-named Board, relative to his service as a member, and also of his failure to his school of medicine.

At the time this law became operative in 1907, the status of the various schools of osteopathy in the United States was not familiar to the
members of the above named Board, and it was through and by Dr. Bailey that this board became acquainted with the reputableness of the several schools of osteopathy, and said in appropriating the verification license to osteopaths, who were practicing in the State at the time, it was upon his recommendation that they were granted.

He never once let it be known that he was a member or after his appointment, said anything that would lead the most skeptical to think that he intended to give anything that would be derogatory to any school of his profession; and at all times and under all circumstances Dr. Bailey has been loyal to his profession in a letter.

At the meeting at Cleburne in 1909, of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas, a resolution was introduced and passed; that resolution provided "that all applicants for examination should be graduates from a reputable medical school, and Dr. Bailey's resolution, when submitted to the Board at Greenville, wherein the opinion of the Attorney General should be deemed valid.

There has never been a time since our association with Dr. Bailey as a member of the state board, wherein he has not exemplified that character and that demeanor which should characterize a gentleman from Vermont.

We, as members of the various schools of medicine and also as members of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas, hereby commend Dr. Bailey as a member of the board, and as a true and loyal man to his profession.

Respectfully,

(Signed)


F.J. Stewart, D.O., M.D.
126 State Street, CHICAGO

Confining his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases, Dr. Stewart has been successful in his treatment and in his treatment of osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, and other conditions, requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. The "O. P. 8" is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

"MAN, WOMAN--KNOW THYSELF." (Signed)

Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, 161 State St., Chicago.

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163 State St., Chicago.

Central 2412 Hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Dr. W. G. Hamlin, physician in charge.

A laboratory for the Osteopathic profession. All physical, chemical and microscopical means of making diagnoses of blood, sputum, urine, fecal matter, pus, and pathological specimens.

Sphygmographic tracings of the pulse, Sphygmomanometer measurement of the blood pressure and arterial tension, Sphenographic and Photographic records of the spine, Fluoroscopic and X-ray examinations of any part of the body. Vaccine tests for tuberculosis--anything diagnostic. Clinical diagnostic reports to physicians in any part of the U. S. and Canada. Consultations. Patronage of the profession solicited.

Philadelphia College Twelfth Announcement.

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy has issued its twelfth annual announcement, and copies can be had upon request. It is well printed and very complete in its information.

West Virginia Meeting.

The West Virginia State Society held its annual convention at Fairmont June 11th. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. E. M. Damar, Morgantown; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. W. F. D. Rice, Clarksburg.

Malted Milk People to Attend Convention.

The Borden's Condensed Milk Company have their eye on the osteopaths of the New York City, connected with the malted milk department, is going to San Francisco especially to attend the A. O. A. convention. He will be accompanied by Mr. Herrington, manager of the department.

Wants to Establish Drugless Healing School.

Columbus, Ohio, June 29—Establishment of a school at Indianapolis for manual and suggestive therapeutics was promised today before the Ohio Association of Suggestive Therapeutics when W. F. Crawford of Indianapolis offered $100,000 to such a school if all the present drugless healing schools will unite.—Press Dispatch.

Figures Don't Lie.

Patient—"Tell me candidly, Doc, do you think I'll pull through?"

Doctor—"Oh, you're bound to get well, you can't help yourself. The "Medical Record" shows that out of 100 cases of tuberculosis treated, ninety-nineteen cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try! There's no humbug in statistics!"

Another Trumped-Up Charge Disproved.

The trial of the case of the Illinois State Board of Health vs. A. E. McReynolds, of El Paso, occurred June 13th, before Judge Patton of the circuit court. The charge was that of prescribing medicine without a physician's license and was preferred by local physicians of El Paso. The trial occupied the attention of the court and jury until late in the afternoon, when it was submitted to the jury without argument. The jury found the defendant not guilty and Dr. McReynolds was released.

An Osteopathic Laboratory for Chicago.

Dr. Wilbur G. Hamlin, of Chicago, has for a number of years studied diagnosis from every point of view, and for the last five years, with the purpose of confirming osteopathic theory and practice. This study was made in the laboratory of the University of Chicago, under the personal direction of Dr. J. G. Hamlin, and for some time under the special attention to diagnostic work and he has now established an osteopathic laboratory especially for the use of the profession. All laboratory reports and data will be based on osteopathic principles and all suggestions made in these reports being purely osteopathic.

Twenty Applications for License.

Twenty prospective osteopaths, graduates of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, took their examination for licenses in Pennsylvania June 31st. The examination was conducted by the Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and was held in Room 976, City Hall. In order that a candidate for a license cannot send some one else to take his examination for him, certified photographs of all the candidates are kept by the board. They serve a double purpose. Not only are the photographs a valuable data for the osteopathic society, but they prevent them selling his license in the future.

Annual Meeting Montana Osteopathic Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the Montana Osteopathic Association was held at Billings, July 28 and 29. The program in part will be as follows:

President's Address—"What Is It?"

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy has just issued its thirteenth annual announcement. It is a book of 39 pages, nicely printed on half-|size paper and illustrated with full page half-tone plates. The progress of osteopathy toward higher center in the medical world is the theme of the announcement concerning admission, which reads: "The College is the only one in the state of New York.

"Students having completed three years' work in an accredited high school will be admitted, conditionally, but must complete their four years of high school work before the end of their freshman year in the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy for his Regents allow full credit for each year's work done in college."

Iowa State Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa Osteopathic Association was held at Shadow Hill, Des Moines, May 25th and 26th. The meeting was one of great interest and we believe that the action taken by the association at that time will do more toward advancing the science of osteopathy in Iowa than anything that the association has done at any previous meeting. At this meeting the association accepted the report of the legislative committee, which reported a bill for an Independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Iowa, and the association, with the exception of two or three, were unanimous in the acceptance of said bill. The legislative committee was appointed by the president, and in the preparation of the bill and they, in conjunction with the trustees and executive committee, have the legislative matters so well in hand that they hope to report the passage of the bill at the next meeting of the general assembly. The following program was carried out:


Officers elected were: President, Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake; vice-president, Dr. Della R. Cawell, Des Moines; second vice-president, Dr. Emily M. Fiske, Des Moines; first secretary, Dr. R. E. Spinner, Davenport; second secretary, Dr. T. B. Larrabe, Anita; treasurer, Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids; Dr. E. S. Dysart, Webster City; Dr. Charlotte McCuskey, Council Bluffs; Dr. Lillian E. Waupen, Creston; delegate to A. O. A., Dr. U. M. Hildbrants, Grinnell; alternates, Dr. C. G. Cluett, Sioux City, Dr. B. Caldwell, Des Moines.—T. B. Larrabe, D. O., Sec'y.


The first annual meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held June 4th at Spokane, with the president, Dr. J. E. Hodgson, in the chair. The name of Dr. F. B. Teters, of Davenport, was proposed for membership and he was elected without formal examination.

Albinus Wilson and Dr. A. F. Price, of Spokane, were also elected to membership without the formality of a ballot. In the absence of Dr. L. L. Garrigues, of Spokane, who has been in Italy, his address on the subject of the adoption of a code of ethics was read by the secretary. Dr. Archer, of Pullman, gave a brief talk on "The Need of Organization," and the evening session a case of infantile paralysis was presented by Dr. F. C. Jones, of Spokane, which proved to be a very interesting case of diplegia mellitus and Dr. H. E. Caster a case of purpura haemorrhagica with many interesting complications. Following the discussion of the clinic Dr. F. C. Jones gave an inopportune talk on "The Therapeutic Power of the Mind," the reception of officers present as follows: President, Dr. T. C. Morriss, Spokane; vice-president, Dr. E. C. Morse, Wenatchee; national secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. E. Caster, Spokane.

A motion was carried to instruct the secretary to communicate to the congressman from Washington the protest of the association against the "Owen's Bill," and ask their support to defeat same. The following resolutions, proposed by Dr. H. F. Morse, were adopted: "Believing that the future prosperity of our country depends to a great degree upon making the home life paramount, we, as osteopaths, preserve the sanctity of the home, dedicating ourselves to the education of the world as to the responsibilities of the character of the men who are to control it," and "We urge the moral and character of the men who control its affairs to maintain the sanctity of the home and to elevate its position so that these two competitive houses found it difficult to maintain separate establishments and earn fair incomes."

Consolidation of Two Osteopathic Publishing Houses.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company of Chicago, and The Right Way Publishing Company, of New York, have been consolidated. The two field magazines of the latter house, known as "The Right Way" and "The Osteopathic Advocate" respectively, have been merged with Osteopathic Health and hereafter they will be issued as one publication under the name Osteopathic Health.

Mr. Tynan has become associate editor of Osteopathic Health and it is believed that he and Mr. Bishop, thus working together, will be able to give the profession an even better educational propaganda than they did while working separately.

Both publishing houses felt the necessity of this step as the means of reducing operating expenses. Contrary to the impression held by some people outside of the business, the margins of profit in the osteopathic publishing business are so narrow that these two competitive houses found it difficult to maintain separate establishments and earn fair incomes. Dr. Brown's labors were successful to a degree, and were serving their patrons with every evidence of appreciation and satisfaction, the investment of money, time and labor required was not producing results for their respective owners commensurate with similar enterprises in ordinary business lines. There is
The Consensus of Osteopathic Opinion Supports Our Contention—

That the Stretcher will produce a condition of muscular relaxation more thoroughly distributed and equalized than can be done by hand or other mechanical means. This makes possible the most minute diagnosis of osseous or muscular conditions; correction of lesion or displacement is easier, more definite, more thorough and more permanent; many a vertebral condition has responded under the stretch after successfully resisting all other means of correction. The Stretcher holds the patient in the extended condition under any desired degree of tension for a sufficient period of time to allow Nature to come in and do her reparative work. Osteopathic medicine is infinitely more effective when applied with all osseous or contracted pressure removed from nerves, cartilages and articulating surfaces, and no one longer questions the therapeutic value of the simple and thorough stretch. The Stretcher has wrought in cases of curvature, Pott's disease, rheumatism, lumbago, paralysis, loco-motor, asthma, insomnia and deafness, miracles as great as any recorded. It is labor-saving, practice-building and success-assuring; not an adjunct, but a part of your medicine. We are putting more money in its manufacture than ever before. It is handsome in appearance and mechanically perfect, and we give you the benefit of these improvements at even a reduced price. Our sales to physicians double once every two months. We positively guarantee its practicability to any osteopathic physician. When answering this ad see that the Osteopathic Physician gets the credit.

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The world lost a courageous thinker and a great investigator in the death of Byron Robinson recently in Chicago. His great work, "THE ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC BRAIN," is a monument to his memory. It is a book that should be in the library of every Osteopath. Only a limited quantity of the original edition remains unsold and it is improbable that a new edition will ever be printed. By special arrangement we have secured 26 copies of this splendid work at a low figure. The regular price is $6.00, but to make quick sales we offer it to you at $3.50, postage paid. It is a case of first come first served; twenty-five is all we have and we cannot procure more. We took the book believing that a great many of our readers would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to possess a copy of this valuable book, which we most heartily recommend and approve.

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FOR SALE—Office furniture and equipment, all modern, no junk; in a county seat; Southern Iowa city of 6,000 population; two railroad lines, two branch lines and interurban; good connections to all towns in county; only Osteopath in county; big practice; collections 36 per cent; good reason for selling; "snap," must sell or before September 15. Address: 126 State Street, nincoln, Ill.

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