

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**August 1909**

**Vol. 16, No. 2**

Reproduced with a gift from the Advocates for the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA Special Projects Fund) and Michigan Auxiliary to the Macomb County Osteopathic Association

**May not be reproduced in any format without the permission of the Museum of Osteopathic  
Medicine <sup>SM</sup>  
(formerly Still National Osteopathic Museum)**

# The Osteopathic Physician

Volume XVI.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1909

Number 2

## Fundamental Considerations in Medical Art

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

It is being borne in on the Osteopathic profession, more and more, I think, that it must take a different view of the healing art than it did in the inception of the practice. In the early days of Osteopathy—the boom time—its fame was carried on the tide of its achievements in the successful cases. When it once struck its tide of popularity, its shortcomings were for the time obscured. The people were ready to accept anything which offered a release from the extreme drugging of the time and at the same time offered more certain results.

But as time went on the public became more exacting. It began to take account of failures as well as successes. It began to see some things which even the Osteopaths and their loyal adherents would not see—that there are limitations to the possibilities of mechanical adjustment.

Ten or twelve years ago a bright young Osteopath could go into a large city and almost at once he would have a large and lucrative practice. Today he has to build his practice slowly, on his merits, if he gets it by legitimate means. To be sure there are exceptions just as there are with regular physicians. But the young man or woman who goes into a large city to practice Osteopathy has no easy "snap" before him today as he had ten or more years ago when Osteopathy was more or less of a fad.

Besides this, Osteopathy used to be a good deal of a business proposition. Today it is, or at least ought to be primarily, a professional matter. A man should go out after business in commercial lines, but in a professional life there are other considerations which make it highly desirable that he should go at the matter in quite a different manner. Few people care to engage a physician merely because the physician is persistent in calling attention to himself as a commercial commodity. They want to know something about the ability of the physician—not the ability the physician thinks he has, but the ability which the man's work demonstrates him to have. And they are justly suspicious of an advertising reputation.

We are used to hearing some of the old time Osteopaths talk about the simon-pure brand of Osteopathy as though we of the younger classes were in some way lacking in the true faith. To read some of their emanations or to hear some of them talk you would think that they never failed to cure a case and that for that reason there is no need for any further research or for investigation and study of other methods of treatment aside from those of mechanical adjustment.

If it were true that these men cured all their cases, we might grant that no further progress is possible along other lines; but it is not true. No Osteopath can be in practice for any length of time without finding out that the greatest men in the field do fail at times; without finding out that all of them either resort to some form of medication at times or have some medical friend do it for them—or if they don't, they ought to, in justice to the suffering patient. I do not criticise this, but I do criticise the fact that many of these men do not tell the truth about what they do or believe. I claim that they are inconsistent; that they do not practice what they preach.

Why claim that mechanical adjustment is all sufficient, when we do not believe it and do not practice it?

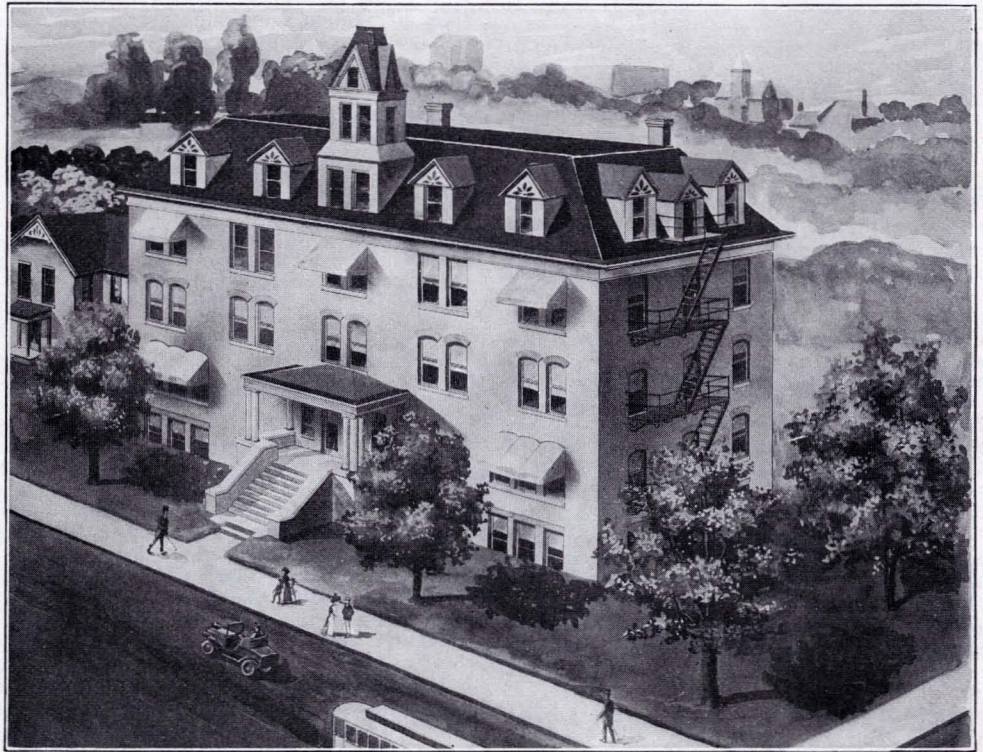
Every Osteopath knows that situations arise constantly in practice in which it is necessary to do or use some things which are not mechanical adjustment. I am not criticising, remember, the value of mechanical adjustment. I believe in it thoroughly. But it should not be used when it is not indicated. And it should not be used alone when the case indicates that something more is needed. Nearly all cases do need adjustment, that I grant, but many of them need something more and without that, whatever it may be, complete recovery is impossible.

Since every Osteopath knows or admits in his heart, at least, that this is true, and since he practices that way, too—even though he denies it,—why not frankly admit the fact and study the best ways of meeting the situations

Just because a thing happens to be put up by a pharmacist does not prove that it is a drug.

There are many things in constant use by the medical profession, which rightly used, are foods and not drugs. To be sure the average doctor rarely uses them in that way. To be able to use them in a food sense requires a comprehension of their food uses. If they are used in the drug sense it is an accident when they happen to have a purely food effect. For example, sodium phosphate is a food used within physiological limits by a patient who is deficient in that compound. But when used in pathological quantities or by a patient whose body already has sufficient of this substance, it becomes a drug. The same thing can be applied as a test to the most common of our foods. Even bread, vegetables or fruits may become pathological when used wrongly or in excessive quantities.

There are many substances to be found in the normal body and the integrity of the body depends upon the normal supply of, at least, the elements to form these substances. The body will do many things for itself. It easily transforms some carbo-hydrates into fats and



Building Recently Purchased by the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, for Hospital Purposes. It Will Be Known as the Still College Hospital.

for which mechanical adjustment will not suffice? Why stick to a one-sided situation when we ought to take in the whole field. Why not take up the practice from all points of view and take the really good from every source and use it? Surely Osteopathy, like every other science, is the heir of all the knowledge of the past. Shall we spurn our birthright?

Now I am not advocating a return to drug therapy, as someone may suppose. I do not believe in drugs and I think I have good reason for my faith, but I think it is high time for us to distinguish between the things which are drugs and the things which are not drugs.

even into albumens. It can likewise break down fats or albumens into carbo-hydrates. But it can do none of these things unless the primary elements are present for use. It cannot make sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron or phosphorus compounds unless the elements for the purpose are present. No amount of manipulation or adjustment will cure a patient who is deficient in calcium or iron and who is suffering for the want of those elements. But supplying those elements either in foods or appropriate chemical form will cure when nothing else will.

I maintain that there are at least two fundamental considerations which we must bear in

mind in our work of healing the sick. First, the mechanics of the body in which we take care of the adjustments of lesions of an anatomical or physiological character on a basis of adjustment. Second, the chemistry of the body, in which we take care of deficiencies or surpluses in the body on a chemical basis. From a purely physical basis these two principles are co-ordinate and must always stand together.

The physician who tries to practice with the one and exclude the other is incomplete, his view is prejudiced and he can never do as much for the average patient as he ought to. When he gets a case which falls entirely within his realm he will have brilliant results. When he gets a case which falls partially within his realm, as most of them do, he will have a partial success. But when he gets a case which falls entirely within the other phase of the subject he will fail absolutely. And that is exactly what happens.

Every once in awhile some case comes under my notice which has been under the care of this or that man for a long period of time without any benefit at all. Sometimes it may have been one of the leading Osteopaths or it may have been some of the men who make a specialty of foods. Inquiry into these cases shows several things. Some of them were incurable and the doctors did the best they could. But some of them were treated by purely manipulative means when they needed attention from the chemical side. Others were treated from the purely chemical side when mechanical adjustment was indispensable to a cure.

That is exactly what we would expect to happen so long as physicians refuse to examine all sides of the question. There must always be a percentage of failures. We cannot cure all curable cases either, because we cannot control many things in the lives of our patients. We can only control what we do for a patient ourselves. We cannot prevent him from doing things which do him more harm than we can counteract. We cannot overcome a poverty which prevents him from getting the care we would like him to have. Even if we give our best attention we cannot provide a good environment, or nurses, or a change of climate or special foods which may be needed to get the best results. When we get such cases we have to do what we can with the means at our command.

But taking account of these factors we still have much for which to account. There are patients who get well under some treatment after leaving the Osteopath, just as there are patients who recover under Osteopathy after trying other treatment in vain. If the simon-pure Osteopathy were all sufficient such a condition would not be necessary—no one would leave Osteopathy for something which would be better for his particular case, for Osteopathy would include what every case needs.

Of course, there will always be the triflers who drift from one thing to another and do not really try anything properly. They do not count in a discussion of this kind. There are a certain number of real failures in the practice of every doctor, however, which he feels should have been successes. If we can find a way to eliminate these it will mean much to all of us.

The fact that I believe that I have found a way to at least help in the matter is my warrant for this article. I have stated that what I believe to be the two most important principles of physical therapy; mechanics and chemistry. Since the Osteopathic physician is already familiar with the first, I will take no time in discussing it. I do not undervalue the sphere of mechanics. I think I appreciate it thoroughly and give it all the credit which is

(Continued on Page 11)

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

VICTORY is ours in Georgia! Hurrah for the Empire State of the South! There was a fight all right, but under the able management of Dr. M. C. Hardin the opposition was beaten to a frazzle and the vote record in both houses showed a regular landslide for osteopathy, 31 to 1 in the Senate; 112 to 33 in the House. That's going some! But better still, the grand old state of Georgia has given us a measure that permits our practitioners to practice major surgery exactly the same as physicians of any other recognized school. That's going some more!

It was quite a remarkable fight with some features that will become historic. One interesting occurrence was the circulating of a petition in favor of the osteopathic bill signed by physicians of the Eclectic School.

Think of that!

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

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

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

IN your last issue I wrote you and the profession that we had entered upon a legislative contest in Georgia for a law to regulate our profession in the Empire State of the South. I happen to be the pioneer in Georgia, having been here about four years longer than any one else in the state at the present time except Dr. C. E. Lorenz, of Columbus. I belong to the famous April class of the A. S. O., which was the last "irregular" class to enter and the first regular class to graduate from the A. S. O. Dr. Lorenz belongs to the same class. Quite a number of our people will not understand what I mean by the remarks about the irregular class without some explanation. At the beginning of the A. S. O., they took a class in and started it to work whenever the number of applicants was large enough to justify it. On the first of January, for example, there were quite a number of applicants, some sixty. By April first, following, there were some eighty odd other persons knocking for entrance. They were taken in. The first class was known as the January class; the next one was known as the April class. After our April class all other classes started either in September or February. Our class had no vacation all summer and thereby became regular and graduated in February, 1899. On locating in Georgia immediately after I left school, I found the legislature in session the following October. I had an ambition to be known beyond the confines of the city of Atlanta and the state of Georgia as an osteopathic physician. I had a gospel to preach

to the sick. I was a missionary. After consulting with some of my good friends, I concluded to place a bill in the legislature to endeavor to get the recognition that we deserved. Most people would have thought one rather fool-hardy to try to get a law through a legislature in a state where osteopathy had been known only nine months and with but a single practitioner. Yet I undertook this thing single-handed and alone. I had made some good friends among the very best class and most influential people. They were a great help to me. My wife was a native of this state. Without her help and influence I should never have succeeded. We got the bill through the Senate 26 to 5 and through the House 102 to 19. Through the influence of the M. D.'s, the Governor was persuaded to veto this measure. This measure was for a separate board and gave us the same rights to practice surgery as other schools of medicine. I have never favored any other measure. The Governor's veto of this bill brought forth Sam Jones' great letter on osteopathy.

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

In my other note I told you that the legislative committee, Drs. Hall, Dozier and Blackman, had placed me in full charge of the bill, making me an active member of the Third House. I have devoted all my time to the passage of the bill, sitting up with the members day and night, practicing on them, scheming with them against the enemy, explaining, smoking, joking, etc., ever active for our cause. I talked with every member of the Senate before the bill came to a vote. We had three M. D.'s in the Senate out of 44 members. When the vote came we got 31 to 1—one M. D. A number of the members were out, but there was but one in the entire Senate who was against us. Of the three M. D.'s one voted for us, one did not vote at all, while the other voted against us. We have made the best vote in any Senate that ever voted on an osteopathic bill. Our bill is now in the House ready for passage. We expect to reach it August 10, and pass it by a very large majority. The Governor has signified his purpose of signing it when it reaches him. We have had a great fight in the House. The opposition was very vigorous.

The first thing that developed was a circular laid on the desks of the members signed by the officers of the allopathic association of the state. This was one of the grossest misrepresentations of the osteopaths that I have ever met with. I am mailing you an answer to the circular which I prepared and which will give you an idea of what they charged to us. The leading papers of our city gave me every assurance that they would support us. One paper, The Atlanta Georgian, I mention especially. Mr. F. L. Seeley, editor and publisher, is a very great friend of ours, on the principle of justice to all. He gave us editorials and stories in his paper and left nothing undone when we reached the crisis of newspaper necessity. His paper is one of the liveliest and most wideawake papers we have in the South. All the papers, at the crisis at which they came to our rescue, were a great pull-off for our cause.

The greatest triumph, of all of our maneuvering and political tactics, was in regard to a bill introduced by the medical men. In this we had an attempt to put us in disrepute before the public by taking away from us the right to call ourselves doctors, after they had reached the conclusion that we were going to get recognition. They have done this in other states. I got hold of a copy of

(Continued on Page 5)

## Elbert Hubbard Makes a "Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy"

OUR PROFESSION has a very unusual opportunity this month to advance its own interests by making use of a noteworthy appreciation of Osteopathy from the pen of Elbert Hubbard, which we present as the September issue of "Osteopathic Health."

The "Sage of East Aurora" has made a pilgrimage to see the "Sage of Kirksville." There is no telling what passed in friendly chaff and chat between these two great reformers and hypnotists, except that each was captivated by the other, and they became fast friends instantaneously, just as great souls on the firing line of truth always do when they come together.

Good flints of intellect strike fire, too.

Doubtless Dr. Still perplexed "The Fra" by reading him some of his nimble riddles.

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

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

I have a kind of suspicion that when these two great Magicians got together and apart from the maddening throng of sophomores—off behind the barn where Father Andrew was burning brush, for instance—that they performed prodigies of valor for each other which the ordinary man wist not of or wot not any. I'll bet that Elbertus uncorked a few of the East Aurora apothegms and made the flames crackle with laughter. I'll bet that Andrew retorted in the vernacular of the muddy Chariton. I'll bet that "Pappy" Still fed his intruder a little of his buzard padeluvium and then borrowed a chew of Philistia blackjack just to show that he could both give and take.

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

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

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

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

But meanwhile as a result of this gabfest we have tribute from "the world's best known writer of biographies" as to the character heart, methods, work and achievements for humankind of Andrew Taylor Still, "one of the fathers of medical science."

Mr. Hubbard has done his trip into one of his original "Little Journeys" such as he has made to the homes of the world great fra-

ternity of scientists, philosophers, humanitarians, poets, lovers and other notables. This Kirksville Journey will live in letters. No doubt some day Mr. Hubbard will recast this "Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy" in larger mold and give it equal importance with chapters devoted to Darwin, Spencer, Humboldt, Harvey, Jenner, Pasteur, Lester and Roentgen.

We Osteopaths are grateful for this tribute which Mr. Hubbard has paid to Osteopathy and its Founder. It will help Osteopathy to command the attention of reading, thinking people everywhere.

It will no doubt prove the instrument of directing the attention of tens of thousands of people to osteopathy who never before gave it a second thought. It will cause many to realize for the first time that Osteopathy marks a great epoch of advancement in rational therapeutics. It will no doubt prove the instrument of making many sufferers turn to Osteopathy for relief which all existing systems plus Fra Elbertus' correct, wholesome mental attitude will oftentimes fail to give. In this Mr. Hubbard will have done a good work for mankind and Osteopathy both.

This story of Mr. Hubbard's is embellished with two fine halftones—a vignette of the author by one of the Roycroft artists, and a full-page reproduction of Mr. George Burroughs Torrey's celebrated portrait of the "Old Doctor," which helps the interpretation

of Mr. Hubbard's words explaining the unique personality of our revered founder.

To make this message from the Sage of East Aurora all the more valuable for this work of propaganda, we have added to it a companion article from the pen of Dr. Edwin M. Downing, entitled "The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art." This article is designed to supply just what Mr. Hubbard's article lacks, as Osteopathic propaganda. As a layman who was not pretending to expound the new system it could not be expected that Mr. Hubbard's "Little Journey" would tell all that we would have the public know about our principles and practices. Alone and apart Mr. Hubbard's article is incomplete for Osteopathic educational purposes. So this explanation of Osteopathy is added to round out and complete our September issue of "Osteopathic Health," making it one of the best campaign issues ever put forth!

"Opportunity thy name is Osteopathy" for the practitioner who circulates this edition liberally, systematically, promptly in September.

By the way, Doctor, you will not only want two or three hundred copies of this September magazine, but you ought to fix up your annual contract for 100 copies a month regularly to go right on after September. Three dollars per hundred copies with envelopes or annual contracts; \$3.50 per hundred on single orders and worth three times the money.

Now is the time to plan your campaign for a year ahead.

May we have the great pleasure of adding you to our list of patrons this month and feel hereafter that you are appreciative enough of this peerless campaign material that we are putting out twelve months a year to use it? It will help yourself, us and the cause if you co-operate.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING,  
Editor.



## Dr. Booth Defends Osteopathy

THE Lancet-Clinic, of Cincinnati, in an editorial in its issue of March 20th made the statement that a sewer tapper, after taking a seven-months' course at a school in Wheeling, W. Va., had qualified as a practitioner of Osteopathy and was about to open an office in Cincinnati.

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

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

A rejoinder by Dr. H. Schroer, the writer of the editorial, was printed in the same issue. It contained no scientific criticism of Osteopathy, although he admitted that "the merits and demerits of this system of therapeutics I have examined since writing the editorial" and says further "as to classing it (Osteopathy) with medical-religious fakirs, Christian Scientists and others of that ilk, I see no reason for changing my opinion."

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

We congratulate Dr. Booth on the able way in which he championed Osteopathy in the incident. It is just what every D. O. should do whenever a misstatement regarding Osteopathy comes to notice. Nail the lie at once. Keep at it until you are allowed to present the truth.

## Dr. A. U. Jorris Favors Independent Board

In regard to Dr. H. M. Vastine's article in the May *O. P.* I wish to state that such a letter as referred to may exist, as I know answered many inquiries regarding our Wisconsin composite Board and suggest that Dr. Vastine have the letter in question published. Our composite board law has been very satisfactory; nevertheless Wisconsin is on record as favoring an independent board law. Personally I favor an independent board, but circumstances and conditions in Wisconsin induced us to accept a composite board, and we have had no cause to regret our action yet. Our law was enacted eight years ago. Fraternaly, A. U. Jorris, D. O., LaCrosse, Wis.

## Doctoring By the Year. Why Not Adopt the System

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

The idea, now urged in the United States, is receiving the approval of some of the most distinguished representatives of the profession. It is undoubtedly based on a sound economic principle. Corporations make a practice of employing lawyers by the year with special fees for special cases, according to the terms of the contracts.

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

## To The Physician Interested In His Work

**T**HERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind hardly grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 30 per cent of the men, women and children are afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 60 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

### "The Sheldon Method of Curing Curvature of the Spine"

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

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

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

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



the benefit of regular attention and to the physicians the aid of dependable revenue. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and, so, a system by which a person may be watched for unfavorable symptoms and saved in time from the ravages of disease is a system positively freighted with morality and wisdom. Likewise, a system by which a physician may have a fixed income is one of economic sanity.

Contract such a policy with the catch-as-can, casual and sometimes precarious methods now prevailing. There are some specialists who receive enormous fees, but there are thousands of general practitioners who are barely eking out a living from their profession. There may be a sliding scale of charges, based on the number of visits a month or on the general state of the patient, or there may be a standard sum to be collected from all comers on the idea that the person of poor health may not really require as much skill or time as the ordinarily healthy man seized with a severe illness, such, for instance, as typhoid fever or appendicitis.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

### Dr. George Still Discusses Fourth of July Accidents

**D**R. GEORGE A. STILL, of Kirksville, delivered a lecture at Columbus, Ohio, July 16th, at the request of the practitioners of the city. He declared the age of drug nihilism over and the old simple method of treating injuries and wounds coming back. Discussing accidental wounds, particularly Fourth of July accidents, he said that tetanus was caused, not by the powder or the explosions themselves, but from contact with dirt and substances in the air. The *Ohio State Journal* of July 17th, which gave a nice report of the lecture, quotes him as saying: "The wound should be left open as long as possible. I advocate the bleeding of a wound as freely as possible, and then the cleansing of the wound only by dry substances, that is without the aid of chemicals. The wound should be thoroughly cleansed with dry gauze and then burned out with carbolic acid, which can then be washed with alcohol to remove the excess of the acid.

"The use of an antitoxin is unnecessary, as has been proven by many physicians."

### Big Osteopathic Hospital Will Be Opened at Des Moines

**A**BOUT October 1st, the Still College of Osteopathy will open to the public an Osteopathic hospital with accommodations for a hundred patients. It is to be a strictly modern institution, with all latest equipments. While supported by Osteopathic money and run entirely by Osteopaths, it will be operated on a liberal policy toward other systems and practitioners of all schools of healing will be admitted. The building was formerly operated as a sanitarium by the Seventh Day Adventists of Iowa, but will be entirely remodeled and redecorated to meet the special requirements of hospital work and to provide extra conveniences. In its announcement of the new institution the *Still College Journal* says:

"The building is brick and the location is ideal. It is situated two blocks from the Iowa state capitol building and one-half block from the Iowa state library and the Iowa state historical building, thus affording pleasant surroundings for convalescing patients. The building is located on the highest point of ground in the county and is free from the smoke and noise of the city. It is surrounded by a cluster of churches of all denominations and is in a beautiful residence district. One minute car service to all parts of the city may be had within one block of the hospital.

"The hospital will be refurbished and refurnished throughout. Many alumni and friends have already signified a desire to fit up rooms as memorials. The hospital will be completely humanitarian and the public is invited to join with us in opening this great institution of mercy for the benefit of all mankind. No institution in Des Moines has done more charity work each year than Still College of Osteopathy. With the opening of the hospital the college will add to this work. It is a work of the greatest good to mankind and they who desire to help in this cause will be most welcome.

"In connection with the hospital the college will maintain a nurses' training school. This school will be opened at the dedication of the building."

The *Des Moines Capital* says of the undertaking:

The largest osteopathic hospital in the world and the only one in the state of Iowa will be located in Des Moines after September 1, when the Still College of Osteopathy, Fifteenth and Locust streets, secures possession of the Iowa sanitarium, 603 East Twelfth street, which is now being conducted by the Iowa Seventh Day Adventists. Plans for converting the sanitarium into a hospital were announced today by Dr. W. E. D. Rummel, secretary and general manager of the college.

Improvements which will cost approximately \$10,000 will be made by the college in remodelling and refurbishing the building. There are fifty rooms which will provide accommodations for one hundred patients after the improvements have been made. It is hoped to have the

hospital ready for occupancy by the beginning of the new school year and as soon as possession is given the rest of the building was purchased from the Seventh Day Adventists.

The property was purchased last week by F. C. Hubbell, vice president of the college, which sale was told exclusively in *The Capital* last Saturday. The consideration was \$11,000. It is a five-story brick building and well situated for hospital purposes, being away from the dirt and dust of the city and free from noise. It is within two blocks of the state capitol and state historical building and in the center of an excellent residence district.

This is a big stride ahead for Still College and we extend our congratulations to trustees, faculty and student body. Mr. Wm. E. D. Rummel, secretary-manager, also is to be complimented on his successful efforts to bring about this expansion. He has been untiring in striving to extend the prestige and scope of usefulness of Still College, and has shown himself an energetic and resourceful manager ever alert to make the most of every opportunity for growth and betterment. In this he has been harmoniously supported by the faculty and trustees. Progressive yet consistent they have labored constantly to place Still College on a higher plane and keep it in the front rank of Osteopathic schools. Operated on a broad, liberal basis, as outlined, the Still College Hospital cannot help but be a real factor in the forward movement of Osteopathy toward that wider recognition to which it is entitled.

As a charitable institution and as an Osteopathic institution, this hospital should particularly interest all friends of the science who are able to contribute to its support and endowment.

Continued success and growth to the Still College and the new hospital.

### Bay State Osteopathic Law Won By Hard Work

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

**M**ANY reports of the legislative situation in Massachusetts have gone out but none thus far appearing in the Osteopathic journals have been absolutely correct. For the past eight years bills have been presented to the legislature without success. Good fights have been made but through various causes defeat was the result. The worst enemy we had in our battles was dissension in our own ranks. The radical Osteopaths who are fewer in number than the others, have stood for a separate board, but any attempt at legislation along this line was bitterly opposed. Several times the opposing factions have gotten together at the start but something always developed so that one side mistrusted the other and legislation fell flat so far as a bill was concerned.

After these repeated efforts, several of the Osteopaths wearied of the matter and lost interest, refusing to give any more of their time or money to the cause.

This was especially true of a number of those who had passed examination before the state medical board.

This year more harmony prevailed among all the Osteopaths, and the faculty of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy were anxious to obtain legislation for the better protection of its graduates who desired to locate here.

A committee on legislation was appointed, a number of whom were novices in such matters, but it remained for Dr. George W. Goode, of Boston, secretary of the committee, to push the matter through. Dr. Goode worked early and late with great sacrifice to himself and it was due to his personal influence with members of the legislature and his friends that Massachusetts can claim what it has today in the way of an Osteopathic law. The law is not what Dr. Goode wanted but the best he could get under the circumstances.

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

wanted. The only opposition appearing were two masseurs who called themselves Osteopaths.

The public health committee reported our bill favorably, it being the first time in the history of Osteopathic legislation in this state.

The bill was finally given its first reading in the house when it was defeated by a voice vote, due to apathy on the part of our committee.

Drs. Goode and Lane, learning of the situations, immediately set to work for a reconsideration of the vote, which was obtained by a vote of 105 to 89 on a roll call.

The bill was then given its several readings in the house and sent to the senate for concurrence. Here it met with vigorous opposition on the part of the medical men. Dr. George W. Gay, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society, over his own signature had sent to each member of the senate a long letter stating that Osteopathy was simply massage, that all the Osteopaths were unqualified to practice the healing art and that the best Osteopaths who had taken the state board medical examination were not supporting the bill.

Dr. Harvey, secretary of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, with Drs. Wheatley and Faxon, two M. D.'s and members of last year's senate, lobbied openly against our bill.

The bill was finally enacted and sent to Governor Draper for his signature. It was referred to the attorney-general who declared that the words, "which are recognized by the American Osteopathic Association," were unconstitutional on the ground of class legislation. The bill was recalled, amended in the senate by taking out the objectionable clause and sent to the house for concurrence. By sharp political methods on the part of the fakirs which could not be prevented, re-enactment on the part of the house was refused.

The bill, through Dr. Goode's close attention, was sent back to the senate. That body recommitted the bill to its committee on bills in the third reading. A new bill was drafted with a four-year clause.

This bill passed the house by a vote of 127 to 44, June 18, after going through the senate with flying colors championed by Senator Roland M. Keith, who worked hard and unceasingly for us. Senator Keith is a great exponent of Osteopathy, having taken treatments. He is a recognized leader in the senate.

On the last day of the legislature, June 19, Governor Draper signed the bill and the pen was presented to Dr. Goode. That morning, Dr. Harvey of the State Board of Registration in Medicine had urged the Governor to veto the bill.

The bill was the hardest fought in the legislature this year and in view of the fact that it came up so late in the session, rules had to be suspended to admit of its passage. While not an ideal bill, the Osteopaths in Massachusetts had a great deal to be thankful for.

### Stile College Adds Two New Members to Its Faculty

DR. R. L. Taylor and Dr. Lola D. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., have been elected to positions on the S. C. O. faculty. They are graduates of S. C. O., class of 1903, and will be remembered as exceptional students and persons of refinement and culture. They are of the highest personal character and wherever they lend their influence it is always on the side of right and for the best things of life.

Dr. R. L. Taylor was at one time a teacher. He finished a five years' course at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., a standard college, and received the degrees of A. B. and B. D. Later he entered S. C. O. and received his degree of D. O. After several years of successful practice he decided to specialize on surgery and entered the University of Nebraska, Department of Medicine, where he received the degree of M. D., and did special work in surgery. Later he entered Johns Hopkins University,

Baltimore, Md., Medical Department, reputed to be at the head of its class of colleges in America. While there he specialized on surgery in Johns Hopkins Hospital and lectured in the nurses' training school of St. Agnes' Hospital.

The ideal of every medical college is to have a surgeon from Johns Hopkins and S. C. O. has realized one of its cherished hopes.

Dr. Lola D. Taylor has been the companion of her husband in most of his career as a student and physician. For a number of years she was a most successful teacher. She received her degree of D. O. from S. C. O. with her husband and practiced with him before entering the University of Nebraska, Medical Department. She took the full four years' course at Nebraska and then took one year at the Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, Md., from which she received the degree of M. D. She has specialized upon women's diseases and has done special work in histology and pathology.—*Still College Journal*.

### The Victory in Georgia.

(Continued from Page 2)

the bill accidentally before it hardly got cold. It was introduced as an amendment to the medical law. They made in this a new definition of the practice of medicine that was so comprehensive that it wiped everything else off the map but themselves. After getting a copy of the bill and reading it over, I wondered if the eclectics and homeopaths knew about it. I saw a clause in the bill that was leveled at them, I was sure. The next morning I walked around on a street just back of where I live to the home of the chairman of the homeopathic board. He was sitting on the veranda and invited me to have a seat. After a little conversation I asked if he knew that an amendment to the medical law had been introduced. He said he did, and was one of the men who, on July 7th, had met in consultation with the allopaths and eclectics to frame this measure. I asked him if it was not directed at us somewhat. He denied it, as I expected him to. I then asked him if he had agreed to allow the American Medical Association to determine the reputability of the homeopathic medical colleges. He said that the bill had nothing of that in it. I showed him a copy and he read as follows: "In determining the reputability of a medical college this board will be governed by the report of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association." It is needless to say that he cussed. I then called up two eclectics and read it to them. They did likewise. I then had them going; a house divided against itself; it did not stand. I went before the committee on hygiene and sanitation when this medical bill had its hearing (the very afternoon that our bill passed the Senate in the morning) and had a friend of ours propose an amendment to it, and he then asked to have me explain. When I got the floor I showed the hand of the A. M. A. up in good shape, how they had got the confidence of the eclectics and homeopaths, and then betrayed them by adding a little clause to the bill after the consultation with them. I had a dentist there to put an amendment to the bill also. I showed what kind of trouble it would create in the state and finally told them that I had showed the measure to every member of the Senate and that they, and the members of the House I had seen, said that they would kill it if it ever reached them. I had the powers with me and I talked with the authority of a six-foot woman addressing a four-foot man. I laid quite a good deal of stress on the way they had treated the other schools of medicine.

The bill was tabled with amendments pending to such an extent that it will never see the light again.

The next day the eclectics were so elated over what we accomplished that they got up a petition to the legislature asking that the House pass our bill with the same generous vote as that

# Glyco Thymoline



## CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

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

**KRESS & OWEN COMPANY,  
210 Fulton St., New York**

the Senate gave it. We had this petition printed and had a copy on each member's desk the following morning. This created quite a sensation in our favor. I am also sending you a copy of this petition signed by the leading eclectics of the state. I hope you will give some space in your valuable paper to this also, as it is a very unusual paper, the only thing of its kind in the history of osteopathic legislation that I know of.

Dr. E. E. Bragg, one of our members who graduated from the eclectic school here, was very instrumental in getting this petition. He has thus given us a great service.

Every osteopath in the state has done his part in every way. They have all worked hard with their friends and in every way possible, as they have had time. Dr. Frank Jones, of Macon, our state president, has been exceedingly active. He has left his practice several days and come up to Atlanta to give us his aid and plans. This we think is the greatest triumph that we have ever had, for the reason that we can practice surgery just as any other physician.

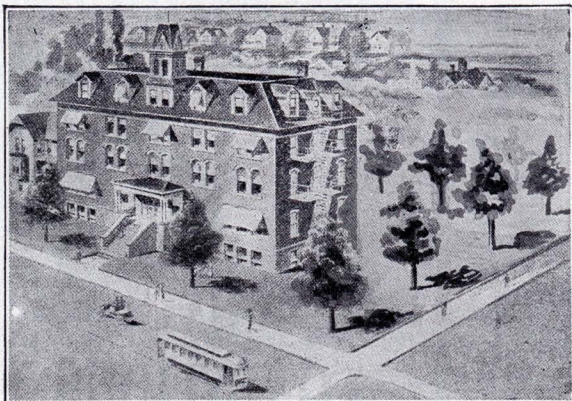
### The Eclectic School of Physicians Petition for Passage of Osteopathy Bill

(The following is a copy of a petition signed by some of the leading eclectic physicians of Georgia. There are two medical colleges of this school of medicine in Georgia—The Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery and the Hospital Medical College, both of Atlanta. We are assured that many more names might have been added but for so limited a time to secure them. The original copy of the petition is in possession of Hon. Joe Hill Hall, of Bibb, and may be seen by applying to him.)

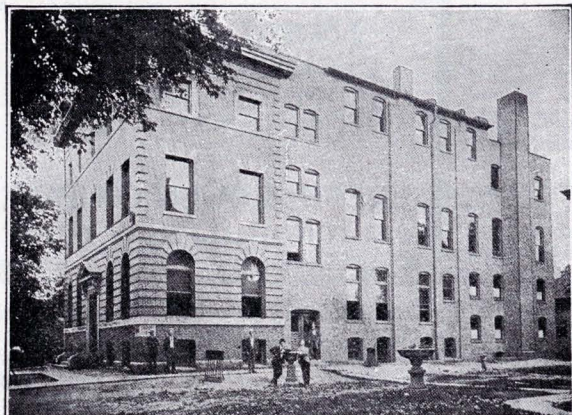
ATLANTA, GA., July 31, 1909.

To the Members of the General Assembly of Georgia:

We, the undersigned, physicians of the Eclectic School of Medicine, commend the action of the Georgia legislature now in session for its liberal vote for the bill of the osteopathic physicians now pending, and hope that the House will emulate the Senate in its liberal recognition of this particular school of physicians. There is room enough for all, and we believe that the function of the state is to foster science in every form and we agree with the Court of Appeals in speaking of this school that "the world needs, and may demand, that nothing good or wholesome shall be denied from its use and enjoyment."



Still College Hospital



Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa

# 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  
FIVE LARGE AND THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LABORATORIES  
AN INSTITUTION OF HIGH ATTAINMENTS**

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

J. H. Powell, M. D., President Hospital Medical College and Professor Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Some Messages Sent to the Georgia Legislature.

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

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

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

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

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

#### P. G. Work at Home and Abroad.

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

#### Berlin and Vienna Compared.

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

theater is the latest, and large enough to accommodate half a dozen tables at one time, a sight which is quite frequent, Prof. Bier superintending each operation and lecturing on the peculiarities of each case. In addition to his work at the University, Prof. Bier runs a private sanatorium which is full of interesting cases. Then there is Prof. Hirshberg. The most popular P. G. resort is the Charite Hospital clinic. Here, as elsewhere, the American P. G. student receives every attention. Before entering these amphitheatres, you hang your hat and overcoat up in the cloak room and if you want to be sure of seeing them again (at least your coat), you run a pair of chains through the sleeves and padlock the ends. This must not be taken as a reflection on the absentmindedness of the German medic, but rather as a precaution against the wandering intruder. Those who, like myself, are concerned about the eyes, will find Prof. Michel's clinic, assisted by Prof. Herthel, and also Dr. Oppenheimer's very fine. A hospital which should by all means be visited in Berlin, is the new Virchow. It is entirely on the cottage or pavilion plan. I regret that we have not got anything to equal it in this country. Every pavilion has its own laboratory. The hospital is a long way from the center of Berlin and is not open to P. G. work, like the others. To one pursuing studies at the different clinics in Berlin, there is one inconvenience and that is the distance they are apart. The A. M. A. has an organization here. It meets every Saturday night at the Heidelberg Cafe. You can drink your beers while the meeting is going on and pay for them by the number of mats piled up in front of you. The address is usually in German and not easy to follow except to those familiar with the tongue. The object of this association is to make it easy for the Anglo-American doctor to pick out his course of study and get acquainted. Berlin is a good field for a good Osteopath and I am surprised that no one has yet tried it out. The American colony is a large one, composed principally of musicians and their friends who know of Osteopathy and many of whom would be only too glad to patronize it were it there. Our friends the Drs. Moellering, are practicing in Dresden, about four hours from Berlin, and are kept busy. As between Berlin and Vienna, for social enjoyment and "having a good time," I believe Berlin is ahead, but for medical opportunities and convenience, I think Vienna takes precedence. And for that reason deserves a separate paragraph.

**Medical Vienna.**

In Vienna you soon get in the swim. The Pensions are all within a block of the great Allgemeine Krakenhaus. This is a state supported institution of ancient date. It occupies an entire block and accommodates about 4,000 patients. The four sides of the block are occupied by the buildings. The interior is a sort of park where you will always see hundreds of patients taking exercise, except in very inclement weather. The different "Kliniks" are held in these buildings. The buildings are more or less dilapidated and are not being repaired because a new hospital is under construction. The beauty of medical Vienna is that everything is "within a stone's throw" of everything else. You don't have to take a car to get to any clinic. Here you will find Professors Rosthorn and Schaute, the heads of the gynecological departments. In surgery, Prof. Eiselberg is the leading man, and his clinic is always crowded. For the eye there is Prof. Fuchs' clinic and here are to be found Drs. Meller and Lauber, both of whom speak English fluently, the latter almost like a native. In Vienna, the American physician is catered for rather more than in Berlin. Many of the courses are delivered altogether in English. The A. M. A. is strong here. Headquarters are at the Cafe Klinik, across the street from the hospital. Here is the register for the new arrivals to sign, also mentioning the subjects they wish to study. Here, too, is the bulletin board announc-

ing the courses about to be formed and specifying the limitation in size of classes, also fees. You must get your name down quick for the lists are soon filled. There are many more Americans studying in Vienna than in Berlin. This I attribute to the greater concentration around a given center and to the professors laying themselves out more to meet the American demands. Pathology is, of course, a big feature of the work in Vienna. Prof. Wiechselbaum is chief of the pathological institute. I found it true that they are good at diagnosis in Vienna but that they prove it at the post mortem table. I never saw such a continuous stream of post cases. Interesting? Well of course, and instructive up to a certain point but after all not of distinctive therapeutic value. The great difference between our own hospitals and Vienna is the amazing abundance of material. Russia, Bohemia, Hungary and Austria are continually pouring in people willing to have anything done to them. They do not ask the reason why. There's but to do AND die. The two principal specialties seem to be eye, ear, nose and throat, and G. U. and skin. In picturesqueness, on account of its old world atmosphere, Vienna contrasts more than favorably with Berlin.

**Cost and Procedure.**

It may be asked was is the cost of the P. G. courses and what is the cost of living in these foreign countries. Both are cheaper than with us, tuition especially. In Vienna, tuition ranges from 20 kronen to 100 kronen for each course, the surgical courses costing most. A kron equals 20 cents, or a franc, so the courses range from \$4.00 to \$20.00. Board and room, "full pension" as they call it, can be had from 5k. (\$1.00) up Extraordinarily good board and room can be had for \$1.30 a day. If you want to be extravagant and go in for "society" then it will run you in for 10k. or \$2.00. These pensions are full of American doctors, but if you want to learn the language, I should advise putting up at a German pension. As to the best method to go about joining the classes, probably the best way is to go through the mill, register at the Cafe Klinik (I am now speaking of Vienna) and sign up for the courses you wish to take. They don't seem to bother what "school" you represent, whether allopathic, or homeo, eclectic or physio. And why should they? You are a competent licensed practitioner entitled to the advantages offered. The fact that you are an Osteo is of no particular interest to them and is a piece of information that need not be imparted. Another way of taking the courses is through the professors themselves. They generally reserve two places on each course to be filled by themselves. And you may get in that way. In Vienna the hospital authorities are given the use of an amphitheater for the weekly meetings of the Anglo-American doctors—the Anglos are almost a minus quantity. There are on an average fully 200 American doctors there all the time. Personally, I found the M. D.'s a very good set of fellows. As to the length of time it is desirable to spend there, that must, of course, depend somewhat on the subjects taken. As a rule it may be said that a minimum of from two to three months should be arranged for, and a six months' sojourn will be all the better. But very good work, if it is specific, can be done in less. Of course, in both Berlin and Vienna, there are many attractions outside the medical. The strenuous strain of study should be relaxed. There are many side trips to historic localities. Then there are the art galleries and the opera and drama which are of the best and always a treat. I hope that as a profession, we shall take advantage of European study. It improves our standing with the public at home and is a good investment beside. I am not saying that there are any better physicians and surgeons abroad than we have got right here. If there are I did not see them. I am advocating a sojourn abroad as a liberalizing factor in one's education both because of the abundance and variety of material and the changed environment.

**Toilet AND Hygienic ANTISEPTICS**



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

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

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

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

**A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology**

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

SECOND EDITION

Revised, Enlarged and Illustrated

NOW READY

PRICE, PREPAID, \$3.50

For sale by the author

615 First National Bank Building BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

**THE PRINCIPLES of OSTEOPATHY**

TASKER

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

"I would have given a hundred dollars to have had that book fall into my hands on the day that I first entered on the study of Osteopathy."  
—H. S. BUNTING, D. O.

PRICE \$5.00, EXPRESS PREPAID

DAIN L. TASKER, D. O.

526-9 Auditorium Bldg., LOS ANGELES, Cal.

**TABLES TABLES TABLES**

We manufacture the tables that look well and wear well. Price list and samples of covers sent on request. Folding tables, strong and durable, \$6.00.

Dr. Geo. T. Hayman, 317 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia



**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, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., M. D., D. O.,  
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. XVI. AUGUST, 1909. No. 2

**Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!**

**EDITORIAL**

*"Hew to the line, let chips fall where they will"*

**LANGUAGE.**

Language is often ambiguous. It says what it doesn't mean and means what it doesn't say, sometimes. The editor has been asked exactly what he meant when he said last issue, "a study of materia medica has not made him any better osteopath."

"Did you really mean that?" asked several. I did—and I didn't. Let me explain.

Studying medicine did not make me any better physician in that I did not adopt drugging as any part of my own prescriptions. It happens that I have never written my first prescription for a patient. Pursuing the medical course did make me a better Osteopath, however, in another sense: It gave me increased satisfaction regarding my own system to learn how little the M. D. had to lean upon in his drugs and how unsatisfactory they are on the admission of the best teachers in the profession.

**THE LANCET-CLINIC ON THE A. M. A.**

The Lancet-Clinic, of Cincinnati, in its issue of June 26th, contains an editorial on "the 1909 Session of the A. M. A." Certain portions of it will be read by Osteopaths with interest and appreciation:

"The presidential address bristled with important recommendations. The president was right or course, in saying that too frequently in the past well-defined policies have been presented by committees as if they were approved by the entire association; such policies should be presented before they are published to the board of trustees for approval. The Committee on Medical Legislation and the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry have been the greatest sinners in this respect. \* \* \* \* \*

"The report of the board of trustees is disappointing, because of the evident desire of its members to sanction acts contrary to the wishes of many members of the association, for the sake of showing harmony. A closer scrutiny of the committees and individuals under direct control of the board might have suggested some things not entirely above criticism. When, for instance, the board of trustees says, 'We feel that Dr. McCormack has been an educator of the profession, of legislators, and of the people, and a peacemaker to all' (italics ours), it says something really funny, although we can well forgive the board for injecting a little humor into its otherwise dry report. Dr. J. N. McCormack cost the association last year \$7,310.05 for salary and expenses, and in return it has seen increased the previously large amount of bitterness, resent-

ment, dissension, which the gentleman from Kentucky has so injudiciously, and with such entire absence of tact, succeeded in planting everywhere. The board of trustees knows better, but wanted to inject a little levity in its report, which the membership no doubt appreciates."

**THE CANADIAN SITUATION.**

It is reported that the Ontario Medical Council is contemplating action to prevent Osteopaths from practicing in the province. It is claimed that the Solicitor General has given an opinion that the Osteopaths are practicing in contravention of the Medical Act.

The inspiration for the Proposed proceeding seems to have come, however, from the treacherous and bigoted action of the Council in British Columbia.

Public sentiment is with our practitioners but the M. D.'s have the force of numbers and the control of political machinery.

The pretty flower of compromise in Canada seems likely to bear a bitter fruit.

**Accident Cases and Damage Suits.  
A Neglected Field D. O.'s Can Possess.**

Dr. Glyde W. Bumpus, D. O.,  
East Liverpool, Ohio.

**M**Y OBJECT in this article will be to direct attention to certain injuries of the spine that may arise from accidents that are often apparently slight, from shock to the body generally, as well as from blows inflicted directly upon the back; and to describe the obscure, protracted, and often dangerous diseases of the spinal cord and its appendages, that sooner or later are liable to supervene thereon.

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

It is well known by an osteopath of any experience that any injury to the head or spine is not too trifling to be despised. Regardless of the cause or severity of the injury to any part of the body and especially to parts just mentioned, it is the duty of every osteopath to make a very thorough examination of such injury and if any treatment is needed, it is to be given right there before any inflammatory conditions are set up. Such early procedure will save many lives and an untold amount of suffering, such as we all see every day in this class of cases.

I will here describe a case which is typical of this class. Mr. Smith, age 20 years, consulted me on Dec. 15, 1907. Eighteen months previous to that time he met with an accident, having been dragged by a street car for about one hundred feet. He was rendered unconscious for some hours. Was bruised externally by such accident, but for some weeks showed no further injury. The first symptoms that showed then were loss of sleep, nervousness, weakness in left leg, pains in back and losing weight. The symptoms gradually became more marked and he lost part control of bladder as well as complete con-

trol of sexual organs. His feet readily became cold and the bowels were extremely costive. On examination I found the Atlas and axis to the left, and posterior swerve in spine from the seventh dorsal down to sacrum. Left innominate was post, and showed extreme tenderness over the sacroiliac synchondrosis. He had no energy, could do no work, mental or bodily. Before he came to me he had been treated by three drug doctors and showed no result. At the time he came to me he informed me that he had a suit pending against the street car company, for damages, but that he was afraid that he might not live until time of trial and that if he could get any relief at all, he would do anything to get it. I began to treat him and he responded to treatment fairly well, but if he was to go to work for a week without treatment or if he was to try to do the least work, he would lose all results and get back in old rut. His trial was called and he was awarded damages. It was finally admitted by doctors called by both plaintiff and defendant, that he was permanently injured. By treatment I could reduce the lesions in the spine, but due to the laceration and stretching of ant. common, interous, supra spinous, capsular and other deep spinal ligaments, the lesions would return as often as they were reduced. Although for the above stated reasons, the spine could not be kept adjusted, however, the treatment did help the condition of the circulation and relieved the costive bowels. He has discontinued treatment and at my advise he is taking some exercises, simple diet, and living out of doors day and night. He is holding his own and possible showing a slight improvement generally, but it is safe to say that he will never be perfectly well and that his life has been shortened at least a third.

This case and a number of others have shown me that we must get them early if we hope to get anything like satisfactory results. I have had two similar cases, both due to accidents of ordinary life, to which I was called early and in both of them I got a permanent removal of the cause and a permanent cure as well. They were as severe as the one first mentioned, but they had the treatment before any destructive changes could take place in the cord or any part of the nervous system.

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

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

The conflict of medical evidence often arises in consequence of a lack of proper understanding between the physicians engaged on the opposite sides of the case. As matters are now arranged, there is, as you know, no "consultation," in the proper sense of the word, between them. The physician of the company examines, it is true, the plaintiff before, and in the presence of his (the plaintiff's) own physician, but, there is no after discussion of the case, no attempt as in an ordinary consultation, to reconcile discordant views, and to come to a combined opinion on the case.

Neither party knows the exact views of the other on any one point, or on the value of

any symptom, until they are heard in court. This great obstacle, to all concerned, could be removed by the two sides meeting, consulting, and, if possible, drawing up a conjoined report. Such a report to be handed in for guidance of the court and counsel, and there the strictly medical part of the case would be greatly simplified. Really, it would be disposed of there, providing all parties concerned had agreed to abide by such conjoined report as rendered.

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

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

The last session of the legislature in New York passed an act which, I am told, is in close accord with and contains all the main features of the above outline. Shall the osteopathic physicians, the progressive physicians of today, make this a law throughout our land? It is in our power to do it, if we will only make the start.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Ophthalmoscopic signs furnished by examination of the fundus oculi.
2. Paralytic phenomena.
3. Alteration in size of limb or organ.
4. Hyperaesthesia, or anesthesia.
5. Unnatural and persistent rigidity of muscles of spine or limbs.
6. Abnormal conditions of temperature, and
7. Indications afforded by the state of the

pulse, stomach, digestive organs, etc.

Treatment of concussion is to a degree, similar in all cases. We can help all these cases by osteopathic measures, but we can do much more for them if we can reach them early before such conditions as spinal anaemia and meningo-myelitis are established. First of all we must let the patient know that we are in charge of his case. A proper diagnosis, adjustment, good surroundings and such palliative measures as, heat, rest, fresh air, and diet are all measures that may be considered osteopathic and can only prove beneficial. The patient should be watched more closely than the average one, for he may neglect himself and your instructions for reasons relative to damage suits and others. Osteopathic treatment is here paramount. The D. O. is the engineer of the machine. He can detect the least deviation from normal and also correct it if that be possible. The average physician has no knowledge of such conditions. At an early day the D. O. was considered incompetent in this line. This idea has proven to be erroneous. It is to this field that he is especially adapted.

Only two months ago I listened to the testimony of five M. D.'s in a suit for damages. The lesions were, separation between seventh and eighth D. Post. Lumbar region and Ant. Left Innominate. As experts they testified that the spine was "badly bent and twisted" and that is as near as they could diagnose the above named lesions.

Emerson says "Here as the result of railway accidents, there may be caused the most trifling external bruises upon the back, and it may be claimed that concussion of the spinal cord occurred, which has caused serious symptoms attended with an unfavorable prognosis." Medical authorities have vied with each other on this question of the severity of this class of injuries." It cannot be said that either side is correct in the position they take.

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

The last point shows us how little the medical profession study, examine and depend upon the spine in diagnosis.

Where is the osteopath that can't demonstrate a spinal lesion? They all can. Our method is really so far superior to the old line that we don't appreciate it. It is our business to find those lesions. We can find them and if we get the patient early we can reduce the lesions and cure him.

Some medico-legal writers have attempted to lay down rules respecting the manner in which a medical witness should give his evidence, but they are of little value at the best, as so much depends on the personality of the individual. However, the following are sure to be helpful in all cases:

He should never argue with the counsel, nor should he offer any evidence that is not asked for.

He should conduct himself as an educated gentleman and his demeanor should be suited to the occasion on which he appears.

Don't be led by lawyers, answer according to your own knowledge and opinion.

Give direct answers to questions asked and don't use technical terms, as they will confuse the jury.

Testify only along the lines in which you are competent.

So far as you testify to opinions, they should be carefully formed and then honestly adhered to.

It has been the object of this article to deal only on general lines. Many important features have been omitted.

The only desire is that we may see the osteopathic profession take a greater interest in this subject. Shall we claim what is justly ours?

#### Record of Cases in Which Osteopaths Have Testified as Experts.

Aculee vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., Chickasha, Okla. District Court, June, 1909. Judge Frank M. Baily. Verdict for plaintiff \$1,100.00. Dr. W. S. Corbin, expert witness for plaintiff.

Macon Ry. & Light Co. vs. Mason, 123 Ga. 773, H. N. 5. Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga. The Georgia Court of Appeals held that "One who is a graduate of a college where anatomy and physiology are taught, and who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy and has gained experience in the treatment of nervous disorders, may be examined as an expert witness, upon these facts being made to appear, notwithstanding he is not a licensed physician and does not administer drugs to his patients."

Stone vs. M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. Fifty-seventh district court. March, 1909. Verdict for plaintiff \$7,500. Dr. A. G. Church, Lockhart, and Dr. R. L. Stephens, San Antonio, expert witnesses for plaintiff.

Wurzel vs. Pennsylvania Ry., Lisbon, Ohio. Common pleas court. March, 1909. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, expert witness for prosecution.

Millsbaugh vs. Erie Railroad. Scranton, Pa. U. S. court. March, 1909. Dr. John T. Downing, Scranton, expert witness for plaintiff.

Haase vs. Morton & Morton, Eldora, Iowa. District court. March, 1906. Judge Evans. Verdict for plaintiff. Carried to Supreme Court; verdict of lower court sustained. Dr. C. L. Parsons, now of Roswell, New Mex., expert witness for plaintiff.

Birchell vs. Central Colorado Coal and Mining Co., Canon City, Colo. Judge Lee Champion, district court. May, 1909. Dr. E. Wm. Cadwell, Canon City, expert witness for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

### The Osteopath and Practical Psychology

William L. Grubb, D. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE is no question before the thinking world today that is being so seriously considered as psychology in all of its phases. The evolution of psychology is in its infancy. Its practical application in the diagnostic and therapeutical world is of paramount importance to the physician. Almost all of the current magazines, as well as the medical journals of the recognized schools of medicine, are giving a large amount of space to its discussion; some following out Christian science of the Eddyite type, others taking up the Emanuel movement, etc.

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

It shall be my effort to re-classify psycho-therapeutic suggestion and outline the normal method of applying it. The method of applying suggestion is the *bete noire* of our profession. The osteopath, like the layman, associates legitimate suggestion with hypnotism. There are numbers of our profession who would like to apply suggestion, but are afraid of disturbing their patients. The prime object of this paper is to make clear a method that shall obviate this difficulty.

There is a widespread feeling among the majority of osteopaths that psychology is something outside of osteopathy, and one would infer this also from the definitions of osteopathy that are to be found in our literature. I shall therefore attempt, as I have in former papers, to give osteopathy a biological definition. This definition is absolutely necessary, or any definition for that matter, and must include the fundamental factors in the human organism's phenomenal manifestation, i. e., structure, physiology and psychology. Therefore, osteopathy should be defined as a name for a "System of Medicine, or Science of Medicine, which recognizes, structure, physiology and psychology as a correlated whole body as the medium or vehicle for life's manifestation, and a deviation of the normal environment of the cell as being the occasion for abnormal manifestations, which is disease. Treatment, then, would be adjustment of the environment, whether in the structure, physiol-

## Central 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.**  
Kansas City, Mo.

## The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

**LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.  
Established 1896.

### THREE YEARS' COURSE of STUDY

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

Thirty Instructors and Lecturers.

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

Clinical Advantages Unsurpassed.

Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods.

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

Excellent Opportunities are offered for Post Graduate Work.

For Catalogue or Further Information Address

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

Chairman of the Faculty

Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ogy or psychology, or extraneous to the body."

If osteopathy is to meet the requirements of advancing civilization and keep pace with psychological evolution, it must be defined in terms of biology and so developed. The failure to recognize this fact has been one of the obstacles in its development. Civilization is psychological evolution.

Before we can make a practical application of the psychological factor in osteopathy, it will be necessary to clear up the definition of suggestion that has been applied to it. Before we proceed further, however, we will give the hypothesis for correlating psychic phenomena as given substantially by Hudson, for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the hypothesis and for a fuller elucidation of our subject.

The mental organism seems to be dual in character of manifestation, i. e., objective or conscious and subjective or subconscious. The conscious or objective mind "is the mind of ordinary waking consciousness." "Its media of cognition are the five physical senses." "Its highest function is that of reasoning." "It is especially adapted to cope with the exigencies of physical environment." It is the function of the brain; and the brain is the ultimate product of organic evolution.

The subconscious or "subjective mind" is that intelligence which is most familiarly manifested to us when the brain is asleep, or its action is otherwise inhibited, as in dreams, or in spontaneous or induced somnambulism, or in trance or tranceoid states and conditions as in hypnotism. The subconscious mind reasons altogether by deduction, while the conscious mind reasons by induction, deduction, synthetical and analytical. Herein lies the difference between the two planes of manifestation of the conscious and subconscious. Further, the subconscious presides over all of the vegetative functions of the organism, the beating of the heart, the circulation of the blood, secretion, excretion, the digesting and assimilation of the food, the liver, the kidneys, etc. Since the subconscious is amenable to suggestion, either through the conscious mind, the subconscious mind or by telepathy, it will be necessary to re-classify the kinds of suggestion and define each. Herein lies the secret of suggestion and its application, without disturbing the prejudices of our patients. None of the authors on psycho-therapeutics have ever done this, so far as I am aware, before.

Psycho-therapeutic suggestion may be divided into three classes: First, through the medium of hypnosis; second, through the medium of the conscious faculties; third, through the medium of telepathy. We shall take each division up separately, beginning with the first:

*Hypnotic Suggestions*—so-called—is a misnomer for the reason that a subject or patient under hypnotic control accepts the suggestions as commands, which is dangerous in its principle. The hypnotic operator by his work is able to inhibit the voluntary powers and sensory organism of his subject, and in so doing, that part of the brain structure through which these faculties operate is more or less inhibited, thereby interfering with the nutrition to the brain cells thus involved in consciousness, and if repeated enough will eventually result in atrophy—just the same as the wearing of a bandage or corset will weaken the muscles of the back insofar as they take up the function of the muscles. This conclusion is in harmony with "Paulsen's" Parallelism, i. e., what takes on the structural side as motion is felt on the psychical side as sensation and vice versa. This form of suggestion should not be allowed to be practiced. (I know that I shall run counter to the preconceived opinions of many, but a full and complete examination of the factors so involved will convince the most skeptical.)

## The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Next class matriculates September 14, 1909.

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

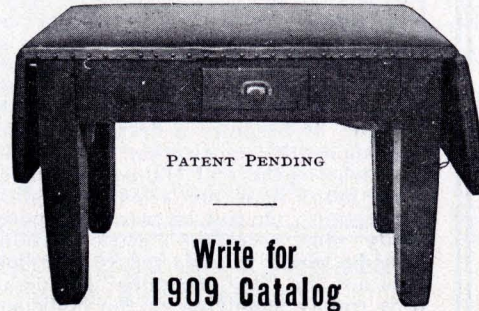
**1715 North Broad St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.**

Under the second heading we have what is known as conscious or independent suggestion. This form of suggestion is presented to the conscious faculties. The patient is in his normal waking state, and the stimulus passes through the normal channels to arouse the psychological response. The structures involved were evolved to meet such requirements. The principle involved in Christian science is based upon this fact. Their grotesque theology has nothing whatever to do with the scientific principle underlying their practice. They *re-educate* their patients and by this voluntary work on the part of the patient is responsible for their success.

We can apply for the same principle just as successfully, and more so, and not arouse the prejudices of our patients. Here is our weak point—the how—the *modus operandi* is very simple. First, we should find out, when making our examination, just what is the psychological disturbance, if any, in our patient, explaining to them the psychology and physiology of worry—if it is worry, or any other form of abnormal psychology, and outline a system of re-education for the patient, as well as to give them a nice little talk about the points in the case, repeating this at each visit. In this way you will eventually have the full conscious support of your patient—you are helping to educate his *will* and *reason*. You are just simply presenting logical facts to the mind of your patient, which is the only natural way of treating psychologically, with the promise of a permanent result. Herein is unquestionably the secret of Christian science divested of its absurd theology. Any psychological method that has to inhibit any function of the brain, whether wholly or in part, is abnormal in principle and cannot be characterized too severely. The recovery of patients treated thus, if they get well, is not due primarily to the help they may derive from the treatment, but in spite of the treatment—just the same as they get well in spite of the drug treatment. This abnormal application of the psychological method is wrong for the same reason that mechanical vibration is traumatic in principle, therefore contradicted. There is so much that might be said on this division of suggestion, but we must pass to the *Third Division*.

*Telepathy Suggestion* is independent suggestion made by one person to another when they are separated, and use mental processes altogether—mental telegraphy in other words. The Christian scientist calls it "Absent Treatment." Hudson in his *Law of Psychic Phenomena*, under the heading "A new system of mental healing," indicates perhaps the normal way of applying this form of suggestion. When the practitioner has retired for the night, let him charge the subconscious strongly with the therapeutic suggestion indicated in the particular case; go to sleep with these thoughts uppermost in mind. The subconscious will busy itself all the night long in carrying out the instructions from the conscious mind. I find a better plan, however, is to explain thoroughly to the patient the psychology of this method and then tell him that I will treat him at a certain hour. I then have his voluntary support, which is a powerful impetus to the success of the treatment—"According to your faith be it unto you." Of course this method of treating is not popular except among certain psychological cults. Some will declare it unosteopathic, some one thing and some another. But those who have kept pace with the latest advances in philosophy and experimental psychology, will recognize its practicability. Psychology being a part of the human organism, and subject to lesions same as structure, how then can we refuse to treat such psychological lesions according to the indications by the rational psychological method? I would not for a moment minimize the structural lesion, but it has its distinctive limitations, same as the psychological lesion. This

## The IDEAL Treating Table is the BARTLETT



PATENT PENDING

Write for  
1909 Catalog

Jaeger-Hillery Supply Co.

DES MOINES, IOWA

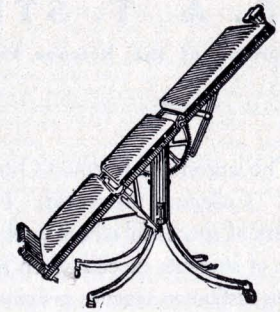
X-Ray Machines, Hot Air Bath Apparatus,  
Vibrators, Surgical and Gynecological Operating  
Tables, Osteopathic Adjustable Treating Tables,  
Instrument and Dental Cabinets, Physicians  
Operating Chairs, Office Furniture. ❁ ❁

### UNIQUE FEATURES

Head, Foot Rest and Table Top adjustable. Attractive, practical and durable. Indispensable to Physician and Patient.

We Doubled Our Business in 1908  
We Have Doubled Our Stock for 1909  
and are now the

Largest Osteopathic Supply  
House in the U. S.



psychological factor is increasing in importance as civilization advances.

The most potent factor against the use of practical psychology, is our lack of knowledge of the subject. No practitioner need expect to accomplish very much in the practical application of this potent factor until he has posted himself thoroughly on the best literature extant today on the subject of philosophy and psychology. Most, if not all, of the works we commonly meet with on suggestion are positively harmful, for the reason that hypnosis is the prevailing method. If you expect to apply practical psychology, you will have to study it as you do your anatomy. Psychology applied in therapeutics must be applied through the medium of the *conscious faculties*. By habitual practice the patient has crowded the particular psychical lesion into the spinal cord, and they usually do this ignorant of what they are doing. The nerve paths from the areas of consciousness to the subconscious become so well beaten that the consciousness takes but little, if any, notice of what is taking place. The cells in the cerebrum become more or less weakened thereby, while the cells in the spinal cord are hypertrophied. The spinal cord presides over automatic action, but it should not be made to do the work that legitimately belongs to the cerebrum; if it does, then the order of nature is reversed, which will eventually result in abnormal psychical physiological and structural manifestations, such as we meet with in our daily practice.

#### Evidence of Blind Faith.

President Patton of Princeton University once delivered a sermon, his subject being "Faith."

He spoke of the blind faith of the client who puts himself at the mercy of a lawyer in preparing an action for trial, and of the confidence of the sick in entrusting themselves to the physician.

"A case of blind faith," said the clergyman. "The doctor writes out a prescription. Oftener than not you cannot read it; you don't know what it is. He tells you to take it. 'Yours not to reason why; yours but to do and die.'"

Whether or not Dr. Patton meant it, there was a distinct ripple throughout the congregation.—Selected.

#### Fundamental Considerations in Medical Art.

(Continued from Page 2)

due to it. I will simply take it for granted that we agree on that phase of the question.

The Osteopath in the main, has taken the chemical side of the body for granted. He has insisted that "the body can make its own compounds, medicines, anti-toxins and chemicals" and that there is no need for any interference on that score. This position is just as logical as the position of the regular doctor who declares that "the body can take care of itself mechanically" and that there is no need of interference on that score. And it is no more so.

Both views are partly untrue. Barring abnormal conditions the body can take care of itself mechanically. Its tendency is usually toward mechanical perfection. So, too, the body can make its own compounds if it has a supply of the elements which it needs for the purpose. And that is where the legitimate field of the Osteopath comes in.

Old school medicine of all sects has been based on a false premise. It has assumed that there is "a law of health"—which is an absurdity. Sickness comes as a result of the violation of the laws which govern the body. Nature is not fool enough to put law of compensation—cause and effect—into operation and then to supply us with a loop-hole for getting away from the effect after we have started in with an infraction of her law. Nature is not mocked. What we sow we must reap. The only law of healing is comprised in the statement, "Go and sin no more." That applies equally to the sins of omission and commission.

When we aim a drug or a prescription at a given set of symptoms we are trying to operate under a natural absurdity. When we supply the body with those things which we know that the body needs in its laboratory we are operating under a natural law. I will admit that many of the things which the regular doctor uses may be of use in the body but he has failed to use them with that idea

## The American School

OF

# OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE  
MISSOURI

**DR. A. T. STILL**

Founder of the Science, President

The largest and foremost Osteopathic College in the world. Fourteen years of successful school work. Number of students exceed seven hundred. This institution teaches genuine Osteopathy—no adjuncts.

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

**Next Class Will Begin  
September 15th, 1909**

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

Address

## American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

were good were accidental. At the same time in mind and so the results he got when they he has always used many things which were worse than useless in the body and so has often counteracted his good work. If he understood this law of the body he would be much more effective, and he would not encumber the body with useless materials or with useful materials in useless quantities. Magnesium sulphate, for example, given in small physiological doses is a food under certain conditions. But when used in the usual allopathic dose as a purge, it is anything but a food. It becomes a drastic irritating drug.

Homeopathic medication on the other hand—if it be of the real Hahnemannian order—is little more than the scientific application of suggestion. Or if it be true that "potentizing" really adds a certain electric tension to the remedy which is imparted to the body, then it is not the "law of similia" in operation but it is simply supplying to the body something which is integral to it and therefore useful. There is a vast difference between supplying something useful to the body, whether it be material food or a "spiritual essence," and pretending to operate under a law of cure, when there can be no law of cure. To say that there is, is tantamount to calling nature a fool. You may say that it makes no difference so long as the result is the same and that is true as long as your guesses bring the desired result, but when you fail to get the result, it is likely to be of much use to you to know the truth and to be operating on a sound scientific basis. Your chances for finding the right thing are multiplied when you have truth under your feet, while an absurd hypothesis will sooner or later prove a stumbling block.

Chemically the body is an aggregation of a large number of compounds in a constant state of flux. In other words there is a constant waste which must be met by a constant supply. From the standpoint of elements the following have been demonstrated to be present in the body at all times and as indispensable to it; Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphorus, sulphur, silicon, chlorine, fluorine, manganese, copper, lead, arsenic and iodine. It may be that other elements are also present in the body in quantities so small that they have not been detected. All of these, at least, are needed in the body in physiological quantities and any of them become foods when the supply in the body runs below the normal. Any of them become drugs when supplied in quantities beyond the needs of the body.

You will say that we get all these things in our regular daily food. It is true that we should do so, but do we? There are many reasons why we do not.

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

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

Physiological and dietary authorities have told us how much we require daily of most of these elements and we are face to face with the problem of how to supply that requirement.

The fundamental remedy consists in restoring to the soil those elements of which we have robbed it for years without making any

restoration. German scientists have already solved this problem theoretically and in part practically. The problem is really very simple when once it is understood. If we analyze the ash of any product such as wheat, together with its straw we will find that it consists of certain mineral elements. If this grain has been raised on virgin soil, rich in all minerals, and if the crop has been a good one, we can be reasonably sure that the analysis is approximately that of normal wheat. Then if we calculate the weight of the entire mineral taken from each acre we will know just how much of each of these minerals we must supply to the field in order to restore that which we have taken from it. This, of course, needs to be checked up with an analysis of the soil itself. In the case of exhausted fields it is necessary to restore more than the amount taken off in a single crop until the land is normalized.

For this purpose there is nothing better than various types of crushed and powdered rock, rich in calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium, silica, sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, etc., in the various combinations. These substances are in use now in Germany on an ever-increasing scale and the result is an increase in the productiveness of the soil both qualitatively and quantitatively. The value of these substances is shown in our own western irrigated soil. Much of this reclaimed land consists of lava ash which is very rich in all of these mineral elements. The productiveness of this soil is almost beyond belief when sufficient moisture is supplied. And the products are practically free from parasites of every sort. I would advise every one in this connection to read a little book entitled, "Bread from Stones," by Julius Hensel, a German chemist and physician. It can be had from Boericke & Tafel for twenty-five cents.

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

The only remedy for the present, that we can find, is to supply ourselves with these elements in chemical form.

But you say, "The body cannot assimilate inorganic substances."

This is such an old saying that it is usually taken for granted. But is it true? I can see no good reason for thinking so. Man is simply an ambulatory plant. We know that the plant can assimilate minerals. When did the animal lose the power? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the animal retains all the powers of the plant, plus some which he has acquired?

But you say that a man would starve on a purely chemical diet. I grant it. And why? Because he requires a vastly greater supply of energy and material for his needs than does the plant. Foods which we obtain from other plants are very much better, more highly elaborated, more soluble and more nutritive than purely chemical substances. But the fact remains that we can assimilate soluble substances from any source. When the body needs lime or magnesium it doesn't care whether it comes from a plant or a piece of powdered rock. It can use the plant form more readily, because it dissolves more freely and perfectly. But once we have it in solution, there can be no essential difference. The baby who eats earth or chalk is doing a very normal thing. To be sure it is possible to supply the need in a better way. But it is better for the child to eat chalk than to be deprived of lime altogether. And it is better for him to eat clean earth than to be deprived of those elements which he evidently is not getting in his regular food.

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

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

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

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

An electrician knows when his battery is perfect mechanically and chemically that electricity will be produced. He doesn't presume to dose a battery with useless things which do not belong in the apparatus. He knows positively that such a course would be worse than useless.

And yet that is exactly parallel to what we find doctors doing in almost all their cases. It is no wonder that the people are losing their faith in doctors and in drugs. There never has been a basis for the use of drugs in the drug sense and the doctors who persist in using them are doomed to lose their patronage in the long run.

But the doctor who intelligently combines the practical application of physiological chemistry and anatomical mechanics in the treatment of the sick has a system which is well nigh impregnable. If he can go further and make skillful use of the finer energies of the mental realm and of the physiological forces of temperature, light, hydrotherapy, scientific exercises, vibration, poise and environment his equipment is about as complete as it can be at this time.

But he must remember that these so-called physiological and mental forces are merely the starters or stimuli which set the chemical reactions into motion. Without the presence of the appropriate chemicals they are useless or worse than useless. Mechanical and chemical perfection are the basis. The other things are secondary.

## In D. O. Land

### Nebraska D. O.'s Will Meet at Lincoln.

The tenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association will be held at the Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, September 4. A good program has been prepared. The annual election of officers and other important business will be disposed of. All Nebraska osteopaths should be on hand.

### First Washington State Examination.

The first examination of candidates for license to practice osteopathy in Washington state, as provided under the new law, was held early in July. One hundred and eighty-three osteopaths successfully navigated the ordeal and were granted licenses.

### Will Gather at Bozeman.

Montana osteopaths will hold their annual state convention September 15th and 16th at Bozeman. There is to be a sweet-pea carnival at Bozeman during the same week, so the doctors are assured of a lively time when not discussing professional affairs. Dr. H. T. Ashlock, of Butte, predicts a big meeting.

### Another Osteopathic Surgeon.

Dr. Edwin Asbury Montague, of Tacoma, Wash., has passed the state medical board examination and is now qualified to accept surgery cases. Our practitioners in Tacoma now have an osteopathic surgeon to whom they can refer their operation cases. It adds to the prestige of the profession to be able to handle these cases when necessary and we congratulate Dr. Montague on having fitted himself for this work.

## F. J. Stewart, D. O., M. D.

126 State Street, CHICAGO

Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, chancroid, etc., 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 itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

## Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique

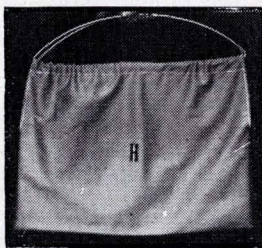
With Chapters on Osteopathic Landmarks  
By MYRON H. BIGSBY, formerly Professor of these Branches at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy  
268 pages—275 TREATMENTS—33 illustrations  
46 MUSCULAR; 87 VERTEBRAE TREATMENTS; 37 RIB TREATMENTS; 15 INNOMINATE; 17 VISCERAL TREATMENTS; 75 for upper and lower limbs, organs of special sense, clavicles, ligaments, tendons, etc.  
Sold only to Graduates of recognized Osteopathic Colleges  
One of many expressions from leading instructors:  
"I think you have shown a great deal of ingenuity in this work, and deserve credit for most skillful handling of a difficult subject."  
CHAS. HAZZARD, D. O.  
Price, \$2.50. By Registered Mail \$2.85  
Address: MARION H. BIGSBY, D. O.  
Suites, 321-322 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia

## Do You Want a Scale?

If so we can supply the best at the right price

We are special agents for the Fairbanks Standard Scale for use in offices of Physicians and Insurance Examiners or wherever a personal scale is wanted. If desired, it can be graduated in the metric system by 100 gramme divisions. Scale is furnished either with or without measuring rod.

Price, without measuring rod, \$14.75 f.o.b. Chicago  
Price, with measuring rod \$20.50 f.o.b. Chicago  
The Osteopathic Publishing Co.  
171 Washington St., CHICAGO



## A Perfectly Sanitary

neat appearing and practical KIMONA holder.

The Size 16"x13" is sufficiently large to hold any kind of kimona together with an individual head towel, and other small articles which patient may wish to use.

It insures perfect sanitation, which at once appeals to most people.

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

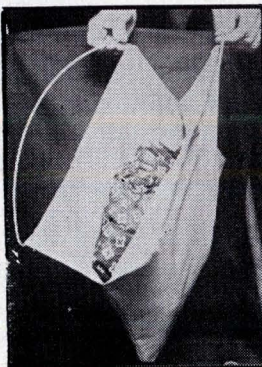
The Bag can be instantly removed from the handles and laundered as often as desired.

Washing will not fade it, as it is made of a rich and heavy tan cloth which never fades. If desirable, can furnish them in the colors Green, Black or White. Each bag is lettered.

Last but not least, the price \$3.00 per dozen is such that you cannot afford to be without them.

Send orders and remittances to

Dr. T. L. Herroder  
232 Woodward Ave.  
DETROIT, MICH.



### Honor for Osteopaths.

In the last examination given by the state board of examination and registration, Dr. Lucy J. Conley of Kansas City, a graduate of the May class of the Central College of Osteopathy, made the highest average of the 107 who took the examination. Dr. Conley's grade was 94.

Of the forty-six graduates of the Central college, forty-three have taken the examination before the Missouri state board, and none of them have failed to pass. This speaks well for the college, which has only been located in Kansas City during the past six years.

In an interview last night, Dr. George Moffett, secretary of the college, said: "Central College of Osteopathy is prepared to do even better work in the future than it has in the past, although we are very proud of the record already made. The fact that our classes are small permits individual instruction, and insures that our graduates reach the highest degree of efficiency before leaving school."

"We are now preparing for the fall term in September, and the prospects for a most excellent class is particularly bright. In the six years the college has been running we have graduated students who came all the way from Washington to New Jersey, and Ontario to Halifax, N. S."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

### More Misrepresentation.

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

"As representatives of the profession which, as benefactors of the human race prevents epidemics of many diseases, and which has done more true charity than all the rest of the community combined, we ask you to consider carefully, before you by your vote give state recognition to these people whose only means of treatment is suggestion and massage, and yet who presume to treat any and all diseases, thereby frequently causing them to neglect proper treatment until they are incurable."

### New Member on Wisconsin Board.

Governor Davidson of Wisconsin has appointed Dr. W. L. Thompson of Sheboygan a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for a four-year term ending July, 1913. Dr. Thompson has been in practice nine years and has a large connection. His portrait and a nice write-up apropos the appointment appeared in the Sheboygan Journal of July 10.

### "Coming Our Way."

I hand you a clipping I think of interest. If this isn't osteopathy I'll "eat my hat." They are slowly but surely coming our way.—Therese Cluett, D. O., Sioux City, Iowa.

Vienna, July 6.—Professor Adolph Struempell visits E. H. Harriman every third day at Semmering, the health resort in the Austrian Alps.

At the first examination the famous specialist on nervous diseases learned that Mr. Harriman was suffering from nervous prostration, which, however, had been improved by his voyage and his journeyings in Europe.

Then Professor Struempell saw that something else than nerve fag affects Mr. Harriman, who has a slight difficulty in moving his legs and walks stiffly. So Struempell called in Professor Holzkecht, a specialist in making examinations with the Roentgen rays. Holzkecht examined the millionaire's spinal column to learn if disease has caused any alteration in the structure of his vertebrae. He saw plainly changes in the vertebrae which affect the nerves issuing from the spinal cord, and so cause, primarily, the slight paralysis of the patient's lower limbs.

### Will "Keep Them Barking."

Commenting on the newspaper report of the contemplated action of the Ontario Medical Council to expel osteopaths, Dr. F. P. Millard of Toronto says: "They are after us again. They said a 'barking dog never bites,' so we are going to keep them barking."


### Coroner Exonerates Dr. Camp.

After an inquest and a thorough investigation of the facts relative to the death of Gustave Loock of Rochester, which took place July 12 at his home, 481 Joseph avenue, Coroner Kleindienst has issued the following verdict:

"I find that Gustave Loock came to his death on the night of July 12, 1909, at his residence, 481 Joseph avenue; death being due to tetanus, following a punctured wound in the foot.

"I find that the injury to the foot occurred on July 3, 1909; that on July 6, Dr. C. J. Tucker, the family physician, was called, examined the foot and treated same. On July 13 Dr. Tucker was again called and found the deceased suffering from what he diagnosed as tetanus, and at that time administered tetanus antitoxine. After Dr. Tucker took his leave, the family of the deceased, of their own free will and without notifying Dr. Tucker, called in Dr. Charles D. Camp, an osteopath of the city of Rochester. The testimony of Dr. Camp in relation to the case shows that upon his arrival at the home of said Loock he found him lying upon the floor, face downward. He had Loock removed to another room and placed upon a bed and treated him by manipulation. At this time Loock was taken with a severe spasm and died. It was then said, and believed at the time, that the treatment afforded Loock by Dr. Camp brought on this severe spasm, but this was not proven at the inquest to be the fact.

"Dr. Camp, being a duly licensed and registered osteopathic physician, has a perfect right to practice his profession under the laws of the state of New York and



**Elbert Hubbard**  
in the  
**September "O. H."**  
tells of  
**"A Little Journey  
to the Home of  
Osteopathy"**

Bright, snappy, epigrammatic.  
Illustrated with portraits of  
Dr. A. T. Still and Elbert  
Hubbard.

Bound to make a great impression for Osteopathy.  
Price \$3.00 hundred on yearly contract. Sales will  
be heavy. Send in your order at once to avoid dis-  
appointment.

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

treat patients according to the teachings of osteopathy; that law having been passed May 13, 1907."—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Among the witnesses examined were Dr. Ralph H. Williams of Rochester, Dr. Charles E. Teall of Weedsport and Dr. James P. Burlingham of Canandaigua.

#### Press Favorable in Georgia.

Apropos the fight being made by Georgia M. D.'s on the osteopathic law pending in the legislature, the Atlanta Georgian of July 22 came out with a strong editorial indorsing the position of the osteopaths and condemning the M. D.'s for their narrow partisan spirit in endeavoring to prevent our practitioners from securing a legal recognition that had long ago been given to other schools, and which osteopaths by their works had proven they deserved. The statements circulated to the effect that osteopaths were ignorant and unqualified were declared to be without foundation in fact, and the length of the school course quoted to prove them on the contrary well qualified. Evidently if public sentiment has its way, the osteopathic law will pass. It's the strength of the M. D.'s with the political bosses that we have to fear in these contests.

#### The Romances of Osteopathy Are Many.

The Akron Times of August 4th contained an article, "The Romance of Osteopathy," which is a little historical review of the work of Mrs. A. L. Conger. It tells of Mrs. Conger's devotion to her husband and how she took up the study of osteopathy in order to help him fight against the effects of a stroke of paralysis; her great measure of success after a year's treatment, and the death of Colonel Conger, caused by the excitement of again entering into business affairs.

#### Dr. McNicol Makes Powerful Reply.

A Dr. Halbert of Joliet had an article in the Joliet News of May 28 entitled "The Old Family Doctor," in which he ridiculed osteopathy. A reply was at once made by Dr. A. M. McNicol. While giving due credit to the old family doctor, he put up a very strong talk for osteopathy and took exception to misleading and erroneous statements appearing in Dr. Halbert's article. He proved that the comparative uselessness of internal drugs is admitted by leading M. D.'s by quotations from eminent authorities. He further showed that on every point excepting "materia medica," which osteopathic diagnosis and technique supplants, the osteopath is as well educated and as well prepared to use all the resources known to modern therapeutics as graduates of any school. Dr. McNicol was granted nearly two columns in prominent position and his tempered but powerful article must have made a good impression for osteopathy in and around Joliet.

#### Say "No Kick on Secretary Thomas."

At a specially called meeting of the Polk County Osteopathic Association held at the offices of Dr. S. S. Still, Des Moines, July 15, resolutions indorsing the work of Dr. Thomas, secretary of the State Board of Health, were adopted and all misunderstandings alleged to have existed between Dr. Thomas and the osteopaths were cleared up. Although the osteopaths claim his services to their profession were limited by the stringent medical laws of the state, they believe him sincere in his good will toward the osteopaths of Iowa.

The misunderstanding that was said to have existed at the time of the state osteopathic convention in Des Moines in June is cleared away in the published statement of Dr. F. G. Cluett, who was said to have made derogatory remarks in his speech against Dr. Thomas. In the Journal of Osteopathy, Dr. Cluett explains his position by saying that he was attacking the state medical law and not the secretary of the State Board of Health.

Another misunderstanding arose in the use of the name of Dr. Munger, against whom the osteopaths say they have a real grievance, and the name of Dr. Thomas. In a statement explaining these misunderstandings, Dr. S. S. Still, president of the association, and acting for it, said yesterday:

"Of first importance to local friends is the misunderstanding which has arisen between Dr. L. A. Thomas, secretary of the state board of medical examiners, on

one side and one or two osteopathic physicians on the other. We assume as the only explanation of the trouble that either Dr. Thomas has been misinformed or that the osteopaths who criticise him have confused him with one Dr. Munger."—Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

#### A Simple Remedy for Poison Ivy.

I notice an item in the last OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN in regard to ivy poisoning. I have been using a very simple and very effectual remedy for ivy and poison oak. I got it from a South American while in the Black Hills. It is the water from the tub blacksmiths keep to cool their iron in. I suppose it is the borax and the oxide of iron, although the two just mixed together don't seem to do the work. I have used it to my entire satisfaction where other remedies have failed. It gives almost immediate relief. The more the water has been used the better.—C. H. Collier, D. O., Clarinda, Iowa.

#### Praises Dr. Tucker's Articles.

Dear Bunting:—I have just finished reading "Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases," by Dr. E. E. Tucker, in the last issue of the OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, and I desire to thank you for publishing same. You are to be congratulated on your choice of subject matter. He has a wonderful "knack" of expressing things clearly and connectedly. He may not always be right, but his reasoning is concise and simple, and I might add, logical. As long as he gives you matter like you have been publishing, stick to him like a "burr." It is good, very good.—Geo. Tull, D. O., Indianapolis.

#### Insurance Companies Accepting Osteopathic Examinations.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City. Reported by Dr. Louis A. Lyon, Wellsboro, Pa.

Bankers' Life Insurance Co. of Illinois. Reported by Dr. W. P. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Independent Order of Puritans of \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Royal Highlanders of Lincoln, Neb. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

National Accident Society of New York City. Reported by Dr. John M. Treble, Warsaw, N. Y.

Royal Court of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Los Angeles.

United States Casualty Co. of New York City. Reported by Dr. H. F. Morse, Coulee City, Wash., and Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Fraternal Brotherhood, Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Lawrence M. Hart, Seattle, Wash.

Modern Brotherhood of America of Mason City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.

Fraternal Bankers Reserve of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.

Travelers' Accident Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Foresters of America of \_\_\_\_\_ In New York state. Reported by Dr. Norman C. Hawes, Gouverneur, N. Y.

National Reserve of Charles City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

#### Insurance Companies Refusing Osteopathic Examinations.

Homesteaders' Insurance Society of Des Moines, Iowa. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. E. J. Martin, Coffeyville, Kans.

Fraternal Aid Society of Lawrence, Kans. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Phoenix Mutual of \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Cal.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Royal Neighbors of \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Occidental Society of Salina, Kans. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.

Massachusetts Mutual of \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.

Maccabees of \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.

National Protective Legion of Waverly, N. Y. Re-

## A Magazine that Bore Fruit After Five Years

SOME osteopaths have an idea that good educational literature explanatory of osteopathy, its theory and practice, doesn't pay. Some believe that if a hundred magazines are sent out today and before sundown tomorrow a patient does not stand on the threshold, holding up a magazine and asking to be cured of some disease included in the table of contents, there is no sound economic basis for carrying on this educational work.

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

"HIGH VIEW, NEW YORK, July 26th, 1909.  
THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Gentlemen: While stopping at the above address I picked up a copy of your journal of November, 1904, and read the article, "Asthma Not Hopeless." Will you kindly give me the address of a good osteopath living in Brooklyn, N. Y., whose charges will be moderate? Enclosed find stamped and addressed envelope. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly,  
R. W. ZUNDEL.

Stop and think what this means, members of the profession. Here was one copy of "Osteopathic Health" which had been working for five years to spread the light of truth and has finally landed its patient for some Brooklyn practitioner. Heaven knows how many others it may have interested or sent to our practitioners.

In reply we sent the gentleman a list of those osteopaths in Brooklyn who are now using "Osteopathic Health," recommending that he call on that one of them who is nearest to his place of residence or business. It is fitting, of course, that those osteopaths who support "Osteopathic Health" will in turn be supported by "Osteopathic Health," and we make that a rule as far as we are able.

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

DENVER, COLO., July 26th, 1909.

DR. H. S. BUNTING,  
Care OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, 171 Washington St.

Dear Sir: I have read with interest your writings in "Osteopathic Health," and have identified you as the author of "The White Plague," issued in number of July, 1909. Please let me know if I am correct in this supposition. Also if you know any osteopathic physician in Denver who has made any particular study of tuberculosis with reference to its treatment by osteopathy. Please regard this request as confidential. If you can comply with my request I shall be very greatly obliged to you.

In reply we sent him a list of the users of "Osteopathic Health" in Denver. This gentleman, you see, had just read one of the current numbers of "Osteopathic Health."

Here are the two extremes in our professional experience: One man learning about osteopathy and wanting to get into the hands of a reputable osteopath before he has laid down the issue which has come into his hands fresh from the press.

## Contents of September Osteopathic Health.

### A Little Journey to the Home of Osteopathy..... 1

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

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

Sets forth the fundamental principles of Osteopathy in such a way as the reading and thinking person wants to know them. What the Osteopathic Physician is driving at in his diagnosis and treatment and wherein his practice differs from that of all preceding schools is herein made plain.

Another man finding a copy five years old at a remote hotel in the New York mountains—a copy, no doubt, that some patient had carried there and which has been treasured at this hotel on the center table for five successive summers, and it is just possible that it has sent its dozen of patients into osteopathic offices meanwhile.

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

Of course it does.

Sometimes it pays immediately and in the very day that the magazines are sent out, and sometimes it is deferred five days, five weeks, five months, or even, perchance, five years. But it is certain to produce its harvest.

The secret of success is to keep at it regularly and do it adequately. One hundred copies a month, well distributed, are sufficient for the average practitioner, but just as in giving osteopathic treatments to the patient with constitutional maladies, the doctor should expect to keep up his campaign systematically and not expect the "first treatment" to give him the desired results.

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

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

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

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

Three dollars per 100 with envelopes on annual contract.

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

**Massachusetts Mutual Discriminates.**

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

**PERSONALS.**

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. and Mrs. J. Albert Boyles, of Baltimore, Md., have closed their apartment at The Hotel Royal, and left July 30th for Eaglesmere Park, Pa. They will return early in September via New York City.

Dr. W. A. Cole, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, who is enjoying a year's vacation, is stopping for a time at Kirksville. He says he's not loafing all the time, as his three farms require considerable attention.

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

# BOVININE



SEND FOR SAMPLE

## RECONSTRUCTIVE FOOD AND TONIC

**BOVININE** represents the most valuable combination of Food and Tonic elements known to the medical profession.

**BOVININE** has proven clinically to be most valuable in all forms of Tuberculosis.

**BOVININE** enables the nerve cell to assimilate its specific elements, which it fully supplies.

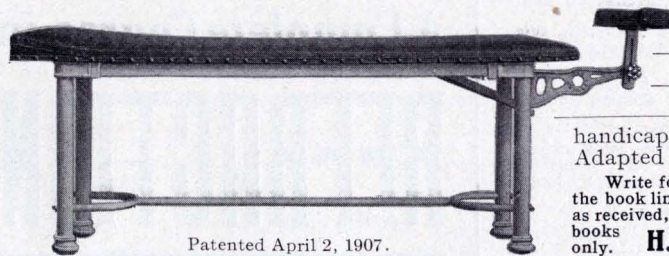
**BOVININE** promotes the metabolism of fat and albumin in muscle and blood, thereby restoring the bodily health, strength and normal powers of resistance.

**BOVININE** supplies full and complete nutrition through its Food and Tonic properties.

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

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

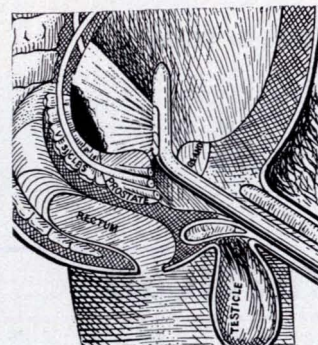
while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for mere exercise. Even if you like that sort of strain and have no fear of rupture, or pulling down of your own organs, **The Common Sense Treating Table and Adjustable Swing** is still better than ordinary Tables for many reasons. It is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable and beautiful, and is not an expensive table.



Patented April 2, 1907.

No man afraid of rupture or valuing his own vitality, can afford to use any other table. No woman mindful of the special handicaps of her sex WILL use any other. Adapted to every one's needs alike.

Write for circular and prices. Everything in the book line also. Orders shipped the same day as received, and Root pays the freight charges on books only. **H. T. ROOT, Kirksville, Mo.**



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

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

**PRICE \$2.00.** Illustrated circular sent upon request.

FOR SALE BY THE **ROWE PUBLISHING CO.,** 72 E. Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

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

Dr. A. A. Saucier, formerly of Minneapolis, has removed to rooms 6 to 14, Corning block, Portage, Wis., associated with Dr. La Ploum.

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

Dr. W. B. Edwards, of Pattonsburg, Mo., was one of those who suffered heavy financial loss from the



floods that visited Missouri recently. He says the water was 8 feet deep on the main street. One man was drowned and many sheep and cattle. The total loss is estimated at half a million dollars. The water was 34 inches in Dr. Edward's office and his loss by damage to furniture and clothing runs up to \$1,000.

Dr. O. W. La Plouffe, of Portage, Wis., has closed negotiations for the entire front suite of rooms in the Corning block. The rooms will be remodeled and fitted up with every convenience for Osteopathic treatments. There will be a special room for ear, nose and throat work, and also a room for microscopical, pathological, and bacteriological examinations. Dr. A. A. Saucier, formerly of Minneapolis, will be associated with Dr. La Plouffe in the new offices.

Dr. W. B. Keene and family, of Philadelphia, are spending August on the Maine coast.

Dr. Edwin W. Tate, of Newark, N. J., is spending a vacation in California. On his way out he stopped off at Chicago, and was a caller at the O. P. office.

Dr. C. Arthur Williams, '09 Los Angeles graduate, has located at Coldwater, Mich., succeeding to the practice of his cousin, Dr. C. E. Williams, who has returned to his former location at Flint, Mich.

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

Dr. E. E. Tucker, of Jersey City, is spending a vacation time on the coast of Alabama. The "Missing Link" is now not in it with the Golf Link.

Dr. I. F. Yeater and wife, of Altoona, Pa., are spending a vacation at Asbury Park, N. J. New York City, Boston, and other places will be visited upon the return trip.

Dr. Oliver Van Dyne, formerly of Utica, N. Y., has removed to Buffalo.

Dr. Geo. A. Still, of Kirksville, is spending a vacation at Lake Emily, Crow Wing County, Minn. He will be back at the Hospital in September.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Longpre, of Kankakee, Ill., are enjoying a month's vacation. Their schedule includes a visit to Indianapolis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, then to Montreal via the St. Lawrence; thence through Vermont to Boston and New York City; an ocean trip to Norfolk, Va., then up the Potomac to Washington; from there to Baltimore and back home. Such a trip should be full of interest from start to finish.

**LOCATIONS.**

- Dr. Edith Ashby, at Seibert, Colo.
- Dr. Arthur S. Bean, at 34 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., after September 1.
- Dr. J. W. Blackmer, Southern building, Wilmington, N. C., after October 1.
- Dr. Philip P. Cary, A. S. O., '09, at Morristown, N. J.
- Dr. R. S. Coryell, Brookville, Pa., Box 603.
- Dr. J. M. Farnham, McCauley block, Glenwood, Minn.
- Drs. Grescense and Clara Henke, 65 Patterson street, New Brunswick, N. J.
- Dr. Ruth Johnson, at 812 Cleveland avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- Dr. H. T. Johnson, A. S. O., '09, at Appleton, Wis.
- Dr. J. Harris Maxfield, at 204 Second avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
- Dr. Eliza J. Merrell, at Sierra Madre, Cal.
- Dr. Norman L. Sage, at 254 Queen's avenue, London, Ont., Can.
- Dr. Carolyn Sheldon, at Waterford, Ohio.
- Dr. M. Elizabeth Shupert, A. S. O., '07, at Rockford, Ill.
- Dr. Granville Waller, at 1472 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.
- Dr. Norman D. Wilson, Manchester, Iowa.

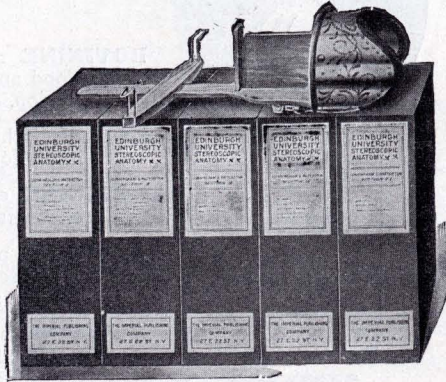
**REMOVALS.**

- Dr. Anna M. Allen, from 4811 Pasadena avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., to 481 Kipling street, Palo Alto, Cal.
- Dr. G. B. Armstrong, from 124 East avenue to 5227 Pasadena avenue, Highland Park, Cal.
- Dr. Carolyn Barker, from 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 201-2 Lafayette building, Waterloo, Iowa.
- Drs. Boxx and Shifflett, from Cameron, to Excelsior Springs, Mo.
- Dr. Retta Collicott, from Joliet, to Laurel, Mont.
- Dr. H. F. Collier, from Columbia, S. C., to Waterbury, Conn.
- Dr. Alice N. Conger, from 51 North Eleventh street, to 95 Roseville avenue, Newark, N. J.
- Dr. C. Henry A. Davis and Sally Jewell, from Belvedere, Cal., to 966 Fourth street, San Rafael, Cal.
- Dr. H. M. Davis, from Enderlin, N. D., to 48 Syndicate block, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dr. R. M. Farley, from 320 Montgomery street, to 125 East Onondaga street, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Dr. John Fowle, from 523 to 545 New Ridge building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. J. T. Gilbert, from 400½ to 642 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.
- Dr. Mary E. Giles, from 618 South Workman street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 311 Swetland building, Portland, Ore.
- Dr. Laura L. Grainger, from Columbia, S. C., to Savannah, Ga.
- Dr. William Haryett, from 1459 Franklin street, to 6114 California street, Richmond district, San Francisco, Cal.
- Dr. W. H. Johnston, from 24-5-6 Bass block to 414-17 Shoaff building, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Dr. J. Lovell Lawrence, from 2077 Sutter street to 133 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.
- Dr. T. C. Lucas, from Chester to 1206½ Main street, Columbia, S. C.
- Dr. Carrie M. Mabis, from Atlanta, to Memphis, Mo.

—THE—  
**Edinburgh University  
Stereoscopic Anatomy**

Cunningham and Waterston

Contains 250 Dissections  
Reproduced from the Cadaver



Are you up on your anatomy?  
Can you instantly demonstrate it to  
your patients?

This new method is a good one, very helpful to students and practitioners in their anatomical studies. I cordially recommend it to the osteopathic profession.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D.

Send for descriptive printed matter  
and mention this journal

Imperial Publishing Co., 27 E. 22d St., New York

**A Complete Course in**

**REFRACTION**

**BY CORRESPONDENCE**

Write for Catalog



**American  
School of  
Optics**

**ELLSWORTH, KANSAS**

- Dr. Renecca B. Mayers, from 227 West Willis avenue to 42 Valpey building, 213 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Dr. Warren Ownby, from Whitewright, Texas, to Broken Arrow, Okla.
- Dr. C. A. Rector, from 220 East North street to 714 North Alabama street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Dr. Edward Oelrich, from 771 Ellicott square to 515 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Dr. A. A. Saucier, from Minneapolis, Minn., to Corning block, Portage, Wis.
- Dr. Bertha Turk Schmelzel, from Idaho Falls, Idaho, to Staunton, Ill.
- Dr. S. H. Stover, from Kirksville, Mo., to Preston, Minn.
- Dr. Eugene Tiberghien, from Agra, to Marysville, Kans.
- Dr. O. M. Walker, from Silver City, N. M., to Dover, N. J.
- Dr. C. E. Williams, from Coldwater, to Flint, Mich.

**BORN.**

To Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans., July 7, a son, Lauren Clair.  
To Mr. and Mrs. James D. Cady, of Cortland, N. Y., June 25th, a daughter, Elizabeth Ruth.

To Drs. J. W. and Clara M. Barker, Eureka, Ill., on August 6, a daughter; weight, 8½ pounds.

**DIED.**

W. V. Herbert, of Trenton, Mo., father of Drs. Lulu, Eric and Vena Herbert, June 26, at Dulce, N. M. Death was due to septicaemia contracted from a nail wound on the hand.

Dr. Joseph F. Coffman, of Florence, Ala. He was an A. S. O., '06 graduate and had already established a reputation and large practice, when he was stricken with paresis in October, 1907, and died June 4, 1909. He served three years in the Philippines and won two promotions. He was a brother of Drs. J. M. and K. W. Coffman, of Owensboro, Ky.

**WANT ADS.**

**WANTED**—To sell—Established Chicago practice, downtown and residence, best locations. Reasonable for cash. Good reasons for selling. A. B. C., care of Osteopathic Physician.

**FOR SALE**—Practice established six years in beautiful western city of 40,000. Will sell for price of furniture in residence and office, which will invoice about \$1,200. Reason for selling given to those interested. Address 333 care O. P.

**FOR SALE**—Good portable vibrator and all attachments. Cash or trade—a snap. Dr. A. Taylor, Northfield, Minn.

**WANTED**—At once, a first-class (A. S. O.) operator as assistant. Must be a refined, gentlemanly man of good appearance; over 5 feet 8 inches tall, and strong. Must be able to pass New York state examination, which requires first-class high school education. Send photo, with references, statement of experience, and salary wanted. Only those willing to sign long-term contract need apply. Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, 392 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FOR RENT**—Will submit forenoons my office of four elegantly appointed rooms. Best location in city. Dr. X., Suite 128, Mentor Bldg., Cor. State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

**WANTED**—An assistant. Experienced male graduate of the A. S. O., who would come south for the winter while taking a P. G. course. References required. Address "Southern," care O. P.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Will share beautifully equipped apartment two or more days a week. Address Waldorf, care O. P.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—Office fixtures and practice in Illinois town of 3,000. Established eight years. Particulars on inquiry. Address 442, care O. P.

**INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.**

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| American School of Optics   | 16   |
| American School of Osteopathy   | 12   |
| Baughman, Dr. N. R. B., The True Way of Life                          | 12   |
| Bigsby, Dr. Myron H., Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique             | 13   |
| Bovinne Co., The  | 15   |
| Central College of Osteopathy   | 10   |
| Hayman, Geo. T., Tables   | 7    |
| Imperial Pub. Co., Stereoscopic Anatomy                               | 16   |
| Jaeger-Hillery Supply Co., Operating Tables and Physicians' Furniture | 11   |
| Kress & Owen Company, Glyco Thymoline                                 | 5    |
| Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, The                 | 10   |
| Pacific College of Osteopathy   | 10   |
| Philo Burt Mfg. Co., Appliances                                       | 4    |
| Root, H. T., Treatment Tables   | 15   |
| Rowe Publishing Co.   | 15   |
| Stewart, Dr. F. J.  | 13   |
| Still College of Osteopathy   | 6    |
| Tyree, J. S.  | 7    |
| Tasken, Dr. Dain L., Principles of Osteopathy                         | 7    |
| Woodhull, Dr. Percy H., Osteopathic Gynecology                        | 7    |