

The Osteopathic Physician

May 1909

Vol. 15, No. 5

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 SM
(formerly Still National Osteopathic Museum)**

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume XV.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1909.

Number 5

Progress of Osteopathy on Coast Satisfactory--Los Angeles College Shows Big Growth

Osteopathic College Erects Hospital.

A Los Angeles College of Osteopathy is putting up a four story and basement addition. The new building has the same frontage and depth as the present building, but is four instead of five stories high. The addition will contain forty treating rooms; an assembly hall, seating 500; a surgical amphitheater, seating 175; and wards and private rooms for a large surgical clinic.

THE above newspaper item deserves more than passing notice in osteopathic circles marking as it does the upward and onward progress of one of the great colleges of Osteopathy.

The *Osteopathic Physician* has discussed race suicide in connection with osteopathy in order to stimulate the members of the profession to a realization of the fact that its live members must plan for growth, both in quality and numbers. The American Association is awake to the situation and has systematically entered upon two campaigns: One for osteopathic research and progress and another for osteopathic growth in numbers. The committee on education has recommended that every practitioner of osteopathy secure and mail to the osteopathic colleges the names and addresses of the members of the graduating classes of the high schools, colleges and academies tributary to them; and that they further enter upon a campaign to interest these graduates in becoming osteopathic physicians. It is obvious that the colleges cannot mail catalogs indiscriminately to all such graduates, the numbers being prohibitive. This makes necessary the canvassing of graduating classes by osteopathic physicians to select available material. Los Angeles College has prepared a form letter for mailing to such graduates, followed by a catalog, where interest is signified.

Whatever may be the sum total of osteopathic increase, Los Angeles College is making a good showing for growth. With sixty-four students, only, in attendance four years ago, and with three hundred in attendance in 1909, it is not contributing toward race suicide. We

print herewith a bird's eye view of its new clinical and surgical hospital building, now approaching completion, in connection with its main college and infirmary buildings, extending through from 321-23 S. Hill street, to 318-320 Clay street, on the Bunker Hill side near Angel's Flight, in the business section of Los Angeles. With the September term opening the institution will consist of 11 stories of college buildings, all of brick, steel and reinforced concrete with steam and hot water heating plants, automatic electric elevator service, ample laboratories, lecture rooms, forty-seven treating rooms and a modern up-to-date surgical and clinical hospital. It is situated in the heart of the business section of a city of

professor of Jurisprudence, X-Radiance and Osteopathic Economics; Dr. T. J. Ruddy, professor of Demonstrative Anatomy and Ophthalmology; Dr. Frank P. Young, known wherever osteopathy is known, professor of Surgery. All these were formerly associated in osteopathic college work in the middle west and have re-assembled in the faculty of the Southern California institution because they chose to live their lives in that environment and because they also elected to live their lives in osteopathic college work. Associated with them also are Dr. J. A. McNaughton, the eminent surgeon, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. Dr. Curtis W. Brigham in Special Pathology and Bacteriology; Dr. Merritt M. Ring, in Chemistry; Drs. Alice B. Chaffee, Ida E. Barto, Blanche Reynolds, H. Earl Reed, Walter V. Goodfellow, A. H. Hall, and L. T. White in their various special departments.

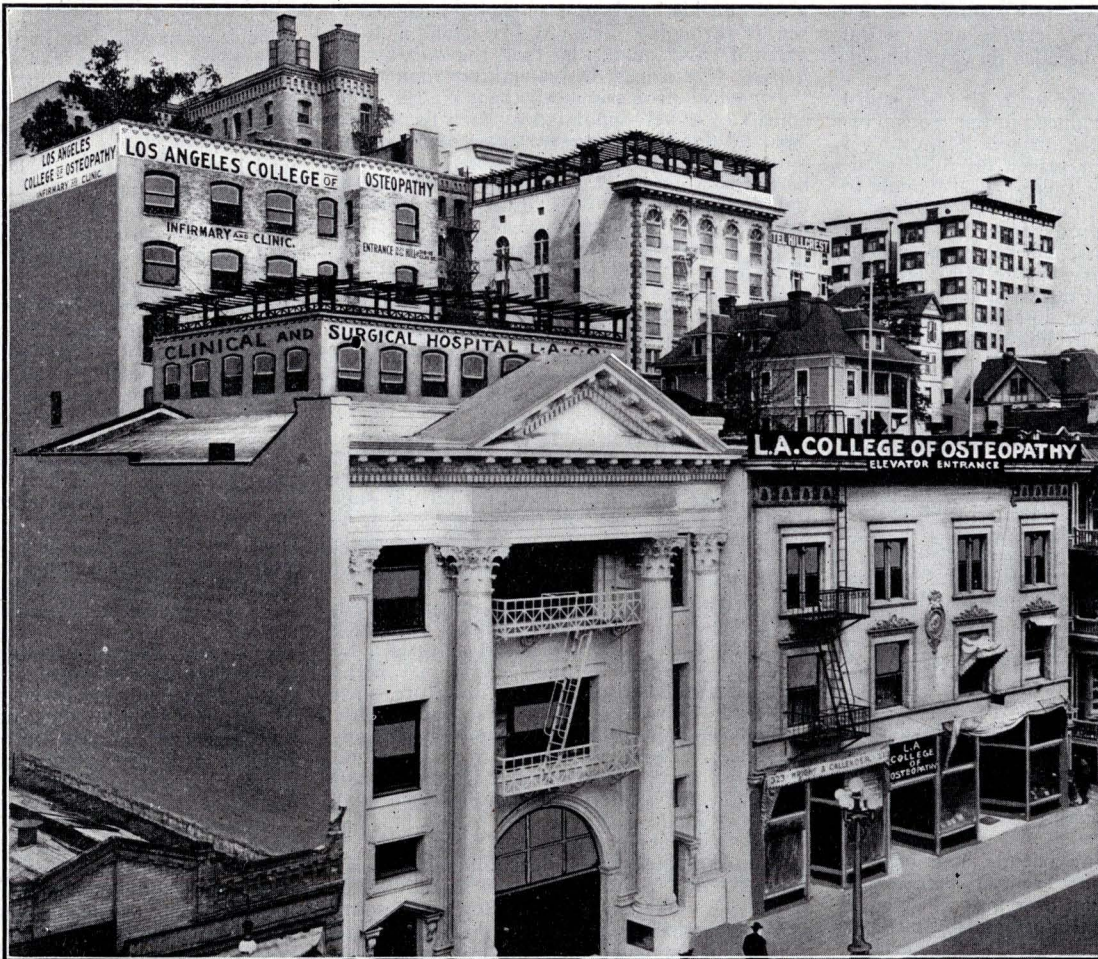
In this institution, no department is allowed to drag or be slighted. Its effect upon the standing of osteopathy in the state of Cali-

fornia can best be reflected by the resolution which has just passed the California State Board of Medical Examiners to the effect that all three-year graduates whose preliminary education conforms to the requirements of the A. A. M. C. (the equivalent of a high school education) may receive full three years' credit in the medical colleges of California, graduating with full and recognized degree of M. D. in one additional year. This action on the part of our medical brethren is recognized as a movement designed to submerge osteopathic physicians in the general sea of medicine. Not three per cent of the graduates under this faculty of the past ten years have cared to add the degree of M. D. to their titles and the two schools of ther-

apy are so antagonistic that it is not regarded as a serious danger that any considerable number of osteopathic physicians will be so submerged.

Every student who has completed the three year course of Los Angeles College and who has taken the California State Board Examination has successfully passed.

Every member of the osteopathic profession, regardless of past storms or differences, feels an interest and a share in the upbuilding of the profession on the western coast, in a manner so permanently substantial as is evidenced



View of New Building of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

300,000 people, one half of whom are there for treatment or health considerations. The valley is nature's sanitarium for America.

The faculty of Los Angeles College includes Dr. Harry W. Forbes, president and professor of Osteopathic Principles and Practice, Technique and Clinics; Dr. Chas. H. Spencer, vice-president and professor of Physiology; Dr. R. W. Bowling, for many years president of Southern College of Osteopathy, dean and professor of Anatomy and Practice; Dr. Jennie C. Spencer, professor of Women's Diseases; Dr. A. B. Shaw, business manager and pro-

by the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. Its managers state that it has ample capital, that every item of its plant is paid for, that it has no debts and is not going to have any. It is therefore founded on a rock and unbreakable.

We are just in receipt of its new illustrated catalog, a copy of which, the management say, will be mailed to any practitioner or prospective student on application.

Here's to the campaign for a thousand new osteopathic students, and general support and encouragement to all our worthy colleges of osteopathy! It is action and not good resolutions that count, and it is the men who do things and not those who think they will do them who are really going to make osteopathy take its proper rank in the world.

New Jersey's Legislative Fight Produces Valuable Educational Campaign.

By D. Webb Cranberry, D. O.,
President N. J. O. S.

WE HAD a three months' fight in the Legislature of New Jersey for osteopathic legislation this year.

No law is written on the statutes yet, but nevertheless we consider that a great moral victory has been won because no objectionable law has been passed.

Our own bill, providing for a separate board of examiners, was introduced in the House, reported out of committee unfavorably, and yet we managed to have it placed on third reading. At no time were there votes enough to pass this bill, and so it died on the calendar.

Another bill was introduced in the House a little earlier than ours, by some correspondence school practitioners in the state, but that bill was never reported out of committee.

Then the medical men introduced a bill in the Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen, the leader of the majority, giving us one member on the medical board and limiting our privileges in a very insidious way. For instance, after 1911 it provided that all osteopaths who should come up for license would have to come from a college giving a course of four years of seven months each. This bill passed the Senate yet we were able to defeat it in the House next to the last day of the session by the decisive vote of thirty to fourteen.

Then we tried to have a little bill providing simply for registration of diplomas with the Secretary of State voted on. This bill was on third reading in the Senate, but owing to the influence of the powerful opposition we could not move it and it died on the calendar.

At our several hearings, besides our local speakers Drs. Achorn of Boston, Snyder of Pennsylvania, and Williams of Rochester spoke for osteopathy. Dr. Williams was especially effective in arguing against the joint board proposition, speaking as a member of the New York board.

We have made many friends, and osteopathy stands better in Trenton before the Legislature, I think, than ever before. I have been approached by legislators and by medical doctors since the session closed with reference to bringing up the matter with them during the vacation, which is a very encouraging fact looking to future laws.

One thing we have certainly gained in New Jersey this year is to let the people know that all pretending osteopaths are not qualified. Our campaign has been directed chiefly against quacks, and although there is no law I think the educational campaign has been very valuable.

I am more than pleased with "Osteopathic Health" and the results from its distribution have been entirely satisfactory.—Dr. E. M. Mills, Shelbina, Mo.

Osteopathy in Great Britain

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

WITH a population of about 50,000,000 you would naturally suppose that Great Britain was a great field for Osteopathy. It is. But Osteopathy is very little known. If, in our own country where it is legalized in four-fifths of the states, it is still largely misunderstood or not known, what can we expect in a land where there is only one osteopath to every 5,000,000 people? You might think he would be overworked. It may be said that those who are over here are doing as well as they would if they were in the U. S. There are two in London. Four in Glasgow. One in Edinburgh. One in Birmingham. One in Dublin and one in Belfast.

Up to the present I have visited only the Londoners. They may be taken as typical. Dr. F. J. Horn, 1 Hay Hill, Berkeley Sq., must be awarded the palm for pioneering in these unexploited realms. He was two years in making good. There were times when he would have been justified in throwing up the sponge. Whether he brought his bulldog tenacity with him or whether he acquired it after a sojourn with John Bull, is neither here nor there. Suffice it to say he has it. He had a fight on his hands and he was determined to see it through. True to his name and his adopted environment, he took the *bull* by the horns. His offices or "consulting rooms," as the medical profession call them on this side, consist of a well-appointed modern flat on the "ground floor" in the very "heart of Mayfair." And that means that his clientele is of the best, for Mayfair is the fashionable residential district of the "West-End." Dr. Horn's flat costs him \$2,500.00 a year.

Dr. Georgiana G. Watson of 2 Harewood Pl., Hanover Sq., is similarly situated, almost within a stone's throw of her fellow osteopath. To go into their rooms and see our familiar text-books on their shelves, and on their tables to find *The O. P.* and *O. H.* and the *Journal of Osteopathy*, makes one feel "at home" at once.

Do They Advertise?

How did they get their practice, these strangers in a strange land? Do they advertise? They inform me that they do not—not so much as a "card" in the dailies. This is in marked contrast to the flamboyant page "ads" of Sandow, claiming to cure everything from tabes to tumors, by "Physical Culture." The British public, being athletically inclined, are prone to give Sandow a chance, until they find that, like all mere physical culturists, he is "talking through his hat." Our osteopaths here use American osteopathic literature, such as already referred to. They also have a little booklet of their own to suit their British environment. There is prejudice to be overcome here, just as there was in the United States, only more of it here. I am informed that any other mode of advertising would be fatal to their practice—at this stage, at any rate.

Corresponding success has followed the initiative of Dr. Franklin Hudson in Edinburgh and of Drs. Walker and Streeter in Glasgow and Dr. Pheils of Birmingham. Of Dr. Foote in Dublin we had first-hand information at the Kirksville convention last year.

The Brand of Osteopathy.

The British people have a mechanical turn of mind. All the world knows them as great engineers. Especially may this be said of the "canny Scot." Hence if you can get a chance to "show" them osteopathy, you have won a convert. Only they want to be shown. All the people I have explained osteopathy to, have admitted its essential reasonableness—even the M. D.'s. Hence the brand of osteopathy that goes over here is straight A. T. Still osteopathy. I have seen no adjuncts nor heard of any being used. If you can produce the

goods, from a strictly mechanical point of view, you can count on patronage.

The Conditions of Practice.

To a certain extent the British medical law is liberal—probably more liberal than it was intended to be. You can practice anything you like outside of the prescribing of drugs. That is restricted or relegated—I suppose we can justly say, to registered physicians—those who have passed the examinations of the various licensing bodies—sundry and various universities. Even the homeopaths have to take their license as allopaths before they can practice. Some prominence has within the past few days been given to homeopathy. The Lord Mayor is a staunch advocate. He is heading the list to raise a fund of \$250,000 to perpetuate some feature of the cause—establishing a college, I believe. But, on the whole, homeopathy as such is not spreading very fast here. The allopaths, as in the United States, by diminishing and sugar-coating their medicaments, have taken the wind out of the homeo's sails.

So long as an osteopath can withdraw from a case before it is necessary to issue a death certificate (the allopaths are certainly better qualified for that part of medical practice), he is all right before the law. None of the osteopaths in Great Britain have had any encounters with the law.

As to special legislation, that will be more difficult than with us in the States. It can only come through a considerable number of British subjects becoming practicing osteopaths over here, winning out on cases and appealing for legislation as we did in America.

The foundations for legislation have been well laid by the work of Dr. Horn and those who are working over here now. But so long as they are not interfered with, and until a larger corps of practitioners is in the field, no appeal to Parliament is likely to be made.

College of Osteopathy for London.

The one great thing for the popularizing of osteopathy in Great Britain is the establishment of a college of osteopathy in London. Talking with Dr. Horn upon this subject, he is fully of the same opinion. He stands ready to take his part in the work when the time shall come, only it is a *sine qua non* of success, that the faculty must be largely "staffed," as they say over here, by teachers who have had class-room experience in our American colleges. Such a college must be backed to win. When in active operation, it would do a great deal toward obtaining legal recognition.

The homeopaths have no college in Great Britain.

That an osteopathic college here would be a financial success there can be little doubt. Its student body would be made up not only of British material but of European. As things are at present, prospective students have to cross the Atlantic at considerable expense, in order to get their osteopathic training.

Up to the present writing Dr. Horn has sent three, I believe, over to the Massachusetts college, his alma mater, and, as we know, one of our best colleges and nearest to Europe.

Osteopathy In The English Magazines.

In order to become aware that the field over here is somewhat prepared for osteopathy, you have but to turn to the popular health magazines. In one, called "Vitality," that lies before me, there are no less than four advertisements mentioning osteopathy. One speaks of a "Home Study Course of Bloodless Surgery, consisting of 12 lessons with quizzes to each." The big word in the ad. is "Osteopathy," a "profession open to all." The "text-book" is six shillings or \$1.50. It smacks somewhat of our great Chicago "Christopher Columbus" diploma-handing-out institution, though with much less red tape.

Another ad, boosting "Mechanical Therapeutics," says "It is similar to osteopathy, be-

ing the up-to-date method of treating diseases by the Natural Method." We are left somewhat in doubt as to which is the "up-to-date" method. But the osteopathic comparison is familiar to American ad columns. I do not see, however, how comparing one unknown with another unknown can clarify the thoughts of English readers. This book can be obtained for three shillings or 75c. Another ad, after indicating that "Natural Methods" will give the knockout to a list of affections from "Muddled Thoughts" to "Asthma," concludes (after enumerating every electrical method under the sun) by coupling "magnetic medication and osteopathic manipulation, which is more effective than any other method." The "which" is probably intended to refer to "osteopathic manipulation," though, grammatically, "magnetic medication" must share the honors. The naive part of this ad is obvious when "We give a course of 12 weekly sittings [notice the word "sittings"] of One Hour, with one or two trained manipulators in attendance." Well, this is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

The last ad is our old friend hailing from "Cincinnati, O., U. S. A." And it is in a "nutshell," too. The others were pretty well concentrated, but possibly they were in bombshells.

The Incursions of Fakery.

There is no doubt that "Fakery," the inevitable camp-follower, has already begun to commit depredations. I omit from this classification the "nutshell" manual, because that really is a good thing in a nutshell, though it would stand a better chance of being cracked if the British nut-gatherers did not have to send to Cincinnati for it.

It can be safely asserted that genuine osteopathy is not affected or even "touched" by the form of pseudo osteopathy of the first three ads. Osteopathic support does not come from the people who read these ads. The mass of the people here are not as flush with the "necessary" as the mass of our American population.

These ads do, however, show the intention to trade upon American reputation. They also indicate the breaking away of the public from the pharmacopeia.

British Non-Drugism.

It is no new thing for a large section of the British public to have fallen away from the pill box. Over 50 years ago there was a great enthusiasm over hydropathy. Concrete examples of this are to be seen in famous hydropathic establishments all over the country—Smedley's in the south and Hunter's in the north (Scotland) being the oldest and most distinguished. England's proximity to the German movements of Priesnitz and Kneiffe has something to do with this. From early in the last century the "Botanic" or Physio-Medical has been pretty well known in England, though often practiced by uneducated men. A few American physio-medicalists, however, have found a field over here.

Osteopathy in Manchester.

Outside of London I made my longest stay in Manchester, a city of between 500,000 and 600,000 people. This neighborhood is the most densely populated in Great Britain. It is "Cottonopolis." I found some M. D.'s who knew of osteopathy and were favorable to it. One M. D. sends a patient to Glasgow regularly. Dr. Hudson of Edinburgh has a Manchester patient who insists on bridging the all-night run twice a week for his treatment. This would seem indubitable proof that there are some converts to osteopathy in Manchester. In fact, I may say that I succeeded in converting everyone I talked to. Though I came across the water to study and not to practice, still I was persuaded to take charge of a few cases, both general and in my specialty of the eye and nervous system.

The turning of the tide for one lady of some seventy years is worth mentioning. She had been losing flesh for months. I could find no organic lesion. Osseous lesions were 6th D. right, 2nd L. left. Tender areas over stomach and liver. The latter undoubtedly congested, especially gall-bladder region. Nervous dyspepsia and impending occlusion of gall bladder would be a reasonable diagnosis. The patient received seven treatments. I was then called to London. Some improvement had begun before I left. Later reports tell of complete return of appetite and regaining of lost flesh. Surely very gratifying.

I was assured that if I would remain in Manchester I would have more than I could attend to. I believe Manchester or Liverpool (within 30 miles of each other) is the best field for an osteopath. He could gather a practice sooner here than in London. Here—all around this region of factories and collieries—is the home of the famous "bone-setting" practitioners. Of course, the osteopath must see to it that he is not considered a "bone-setter" and that he does not call himself "Dr.," that being the legal prerogative of those who dope.

But that is no hardship, for all the surgeons in Great Britain announce themselves as "Mr." to show that they are surgeons and not physicians, I suppose.

Conditions of Success.

The American who decides to float the flag of osteopathy in these islands must be a sticker and not a quitter. He must be prepared to give up, practically, his native land, and assimilate himself with the mother-country. This is something of a hardship at first, but when you are paying \$2,500 for your flat, you will perhaps agree that voluntary expatriation has some compensations. You can, at least, run over to New York for the "week end," and occasionally "stoop off" at Kirksville on your way to Los Angeles for a summer vacation.

The "fees" obtainable here are one pound or \$5 per treatment. A course of 12 for 10 pounds or \$50. This is what is aimed at, but it is not a great hardship to reduce said "fees" to \$35 or \$25 in certain cases.

I had hoped to speak of post-graduate study facilities in London, but I must leave that for another occasion. I will simply say here that for anyone who can put in from three to six months. London is the best place on earth for the P. G. osteopath to extend his horizon.

Strain from Overtwork Relieved by Osteopathy

T. L. Lorbeer, D. O., Riverside, Cal.

I READ with interest article "Osteopathy Overcomes Fatigue," by Dr. R. S. Collier. I have frequently noticed how that tired feeling evaporates and vanishes after a patient has taken a treatment for some ailment.

Patients are learning this for themselves also. I have had no recent experiences with baseball men but here is an example of what osteopathic treatment did for a couple of photographers who had a rush of work which they were compelled to finish in a limited time in order "to make good."

One photographer had worked all day and night with but one hour of sleep. He then came in for a general treatment as he had no time for sleep. The treatment rested and revived him so much he was enabled to continue working hard all that day and far into the next night. He felt it had helped him so much he sent his father who was working with him to come and get a "bracer" also. Have been treated myself for fatigue and know it has removed it to a great extent.

Osteopathic Experience vs. Medical Theory in Pott's Disease.

I HAD a visitor at *The O. P.* office the other day whose call gave me unbounded satisfaction and pleasure—not but that all our visitors do that, yet this one gave me a particular thrill. It isn't often that an editor is complimented by having a patient come in to tell him what a great doctor he really is—or used to be. This caller was George S. Perry of Los Angeles, Cal., who conducts a cigar store in the San Fernando building at Fourth and Main streets. George was a patient of mine about six years ago when I was in practice in this city, and came to me on his last legs, suffering from an advanced case of Pott's disease. His body was so warped and twisted that there was serious pressure upon his vital organs and he found it very difficult to breathe. A sister had died from tuberculosis a short time before. His father said all the doctors agreed that George was not long for life and that the only thing that could make his life bearable for the time being was to keep him strapped up in a steel brace so that his hip and shoulder blade would not come together. George himself didn't take to the brace idea.

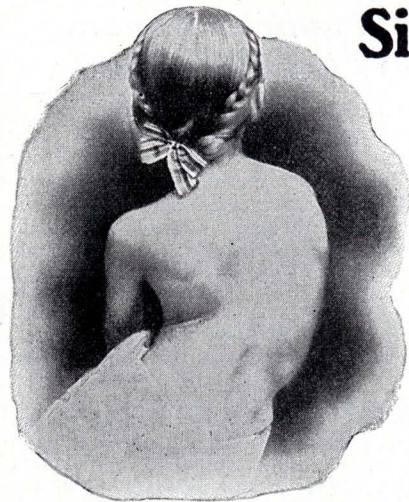
I started in on the case with a conviction that what that wasting spine needed was osteopathic energy. I treated him gently at first, doing nothing more than getting action between each pair of vertebrae, and gradually working up to a half way vigorous treatment. He improved a very little right along—never enough, however, to make me sure at any given period that I was really doing him much good.

I confess the case was so far gone that I seriously doubted my ability to do anything for him. I had conscientious scruples about accepting the family's money, for I knew that the father, a draughtsman, supported a family on a moderate salary. I realized that the case was one that would have to be treated steadily for a year or two. So, to square it with my conscience, I proposed to take George on a long term of treatments at a charge of \$10 a month. Had I been able to afford it, I should have made it a clinic case and treated the boy for the experiment of seeing how much good I could do him and at the same time get out of studying his case myself. But even on that basis, when the months lengthened into a year, I sometimes seriously questioned whether I was justified in taking George's \$10 on the first of each month, notwithstanding the patient study and hard work I was giving to cope with his malady.

I believe that George took about eighteen months of treatment or near that. Considerably before the time I retired from practice he had taken a wonderful brace on himself, was eating like a farmhand, sleeping normally and was able to sit up comfortably without feeling all the time that he was "toppling over on himself." I had the satisfaction of knowing that George had been materially benefited by the time his case passed out of my hands, but *I did not then realize how much.* George was confident that the progress of his disease had been stayed, and he found himself able to start out in life for himself as a traveling photographer. After living a while in old Mexico and in various western states, he settled down in partnership with a man by the name of Knight at Los Angeles, where they own two stores and George is today prosperous, vitally and financially.

When he dropped in the other day to shake hands and thank me for what osteopathy had done for him, George's face had the glow of health. His spine was as "straight" as it was the day that he had his last treatment—which of course is very crooked still, being an ad-

Sins of Omission and Commission.



No. 1 APPLIANCE, with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended in the

Sheldon Method of Curing Spinal Curvature.

We make to order, from individual measurements only, the No. 1 Appliance, which can be worn with comfort at all ages and is effective for the purpose for which it is designed.

We ask the co-operation of physicians and surgeons in the work of reducing this enormous total of those afflicted with Spinal Deflections, Curvatures and Deformities. Send for our descriptive and illustrated literature and let us explain our plan of co-operation.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 141 5th Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

THE claims of one child, who, from a too hasty examination, is allowed to grow up crippled or deformed, cannot be discharged by all the good done in a long life of active practice. Yet 30 percent of the whole population of the United States, men, women and children, are growing, or have grown up, afflicted with some form of

Spinal Trouble.

It is easy to discover and designate the form of these troubles in infancy, childhood and youth. Up to the age of thirty-five there is hardly a case that cannot be cured by the proper treatment. After that age, alleviation and improvement of conditions may be obtained.

We will supply the alleviation and improvement, and a permanent and painless cure in all curable cases, by the use of OUR

vanced case of a Pott's disease spine—but these years have proven a complete stoppage of the absorption of cartilage, and no advancement of the disease, no further sagging down to the left in the way that caused the old time weakness and discomfort. George is relatively strong, healthy and happy. He said he had not taken a treatment or had any occasion to think of a doctor since I gave him his last osteopathic treatment in 1892. He says frankly that osteopathy saved his life and he came in to thank me for it and report how much good he was getting out of life after all, dark as his outlook had been when he first appealed to osteopathy for rescue.

I recount this story here for three purposes.

First, to emphasize how many such osteopathic cases there are, undertaken with doubts and misgivings on the part of our conscientious practitioners, which nevertheless turn out to be our very best cases and which return to us years afterwards as cured, or as nearly cured as such "abandoned" cases ever can be.

Second, such actual clinical proofs of the unmistakable safety and benefit of osteopathic manipulations of tubercular spines in advanced stages of inflammation and cartilage destruction are clear refutation of the orthodox medical theory that what such spines need is rest, not exercise. We cure these cases right along—so far as cure is possible by any means—and yet what authority, medical or surgical, is not at absolute variance with our views on this point? M. D.'s even call our treatment "dangerous"! Who ever knew a case to be harmed by our method?

Third, George Perry is now living in a city where there are two osteopathic colleges, and I am sure, out of his regard for the science, would be very glad any day to visit clinics, if invited, and illustrate just what the effect of osteopathy upon Pott's disease is where a systematic course of treatment is taken. I regret that I have not in my possession at this late day any of the records that I made while treating Mr. Perry, which would be most interesting by way of comparison. This illustrates the importance of not only making records but keeping them. The general health of George Perry will speak for itself, however, in comparison with his former weakness and

swift decline in the days before osteopathy came to his rescue.

Bully for osteopathy in Pott's disease! Dr. Edythe Ashmore please take notice and write me for a full clinic report of this case—which I haven't got!

Uses Psychology With Success.

By M. E. Church, D. O., Calgary, Canada.

IT WAS with pleasure I read the article in the January *O. P.* by Dr. W. L. Grubb, of Pittsburg, Pa. I do not believe much in Mary P. C. B. Eddy with her many husbands, but I do believe in the theory and practice of the principles laid down by P. P. Quimby, of Portland, Maine, as far back as 1842-3, of which Mary Baker Eddy has endeavored to take credit of founding as a school of mental healing. One cannot read any of Dr. Alfred T. Schofield's works on mental therapeutics and especially the last one, "The Force of Mind," or Dr. Paul Dubois on the "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders, or the Psycho-Neurosis and their Moral Treatment," to see how little we osteopaths know of mental science or even the study of psychology. I have for the past year or more been an interested student and practitioner in these classes of cases and have been surprised at the many cases and the results obtained. The reason we as practitioners do not help more of these cases is because we do not know what we are dealing with. I am not a believer in mesmerism. I think more harm than good comes therefrom unless the physician understands it in all its phases. But I do with all my soul believe in psychology, for I have had experience in the effect of a strong clean mind encouraging and stirring hope in the mind, or heart as we call it, of a sick patient. While I am a firm believer in psychology in the treatment of diseases I do not wish to connect it with religion in any of its forms. It takes study and concentration to recognize lesions of the unconscious mind and correct them. Do not mistake, I am a lesion osteopath, but recognize and hope to treat lesions of the mind as well as body.

Psychotherapy Completes the Work of Osteopathy

By J. Cortwin Howell, D. O., Philadelphia.

TODAY every up-to-date physician no matter of what "pathy" is vastly interested in Psychotherapy. While I agree with Dr. Tucker of Jersey City in his article on the Anatomical and Physiological pictures of Diseases, in the October "Osteopathic Physician," in which he says, "A study of the anatomical physiological picture of this disease is therefore exceedingly important from the osteopathic point of view. Osteopathy must inherit the world; whatever its decriers may think, those who know it cannot but know this one certain thing. The prophetic finger that points to that destiny is nothing more nor less than the great simple truth, which, whatever its name or whoever its sponsors, must now grow until it possesses the world. Realizing that the responsibility now on other shoulders will descend upon it, these and all similar points should become of vast importance. The enthusiasm of our past and present success should beget a race of observers and compilers of these observations on all such points, whose united efforts 'Now at the beginning of things' would put the thousands who are to follow many, many years ahead. Not only the tradition of observation and study would descend to them, but the beneficial effects also of our observations as a basis for theirs." Yet this is not enough. Man has a soul as well as a body. The body must have physical treatment. The soul must have psychic attention. As proof of this observe the spread of "New Thought," so-called, Christian science, the Emanuel movement, etc.

Let me quote again from *The Osteopathic Physician*. Dr. C. M. Young of Minneapolis in his article entitled, "Should Osteopaths learn how to stop all leaks of Nerve Energy?" says, "Some time ago Dr. Riley D. Moore in an article entitled 'Don't Forget that Disease Has More than One Cause,' published in *The Osteopathic Physician*, clearly explained why widely different schools of healing can obtain cures of all kinds of diseases. The gist of his idea was that the body is able to adjust itself to various abnormal conditions by the use of a surplus of nerve energy, that is a part of Nature's endowment, but when this surplus of energy is exhausted by too many leaks, we have disease. Now if a healer or physician removes any one of many abnormal conditions, he may stop one leak of nerve energy, and enable the patient to accumulate sufficient nerve energy to overcome his disease." We all know that Dr. Young is right.

Who of us has read that most interesting book, "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," by Dr. Paul Dubois, of the University of Berne, without being convinced that in Psychotherapy we have a powerful therapeutic agent. On pages 28 and 29 Dr. Dubois says, "It is to these psychoneuroses, to this nervousness, that the treatment by psychotherapy is particularly applicable. It is in this domain that we witness a slow but continual transformation of our medical ideas full of import to practical medicine."

Nervousness is a disease pre-eminently psychic, and psychic disease needs psychic treatment.

This is the conception that a physician should have in mind if he wishes to undertake the treatment of nervous diseases with success. These psychoneuroses are frequent, they are often very serious, and, much more than organic troubles, they can destroy the happiness of individuals and of families. The physician who interests himself in the mental life of his patients, who paints, as it were, the secrets of their souls, is moved by the suffering which he sees; he sincerely pities these unfortunate

beings and sympathizes with them. Bodily illness, however painful it may be, seems to him less cruel than these psychoneuroses which attack the personality, the very ego.

Dr. Dubois' methods are simplicity itself. He puts his patient to bed, prescribes a milk diet for 5 to 7 days, after which he gives three full meals per day. He sees his patients daily during which he explains the nature of their ailments and impresses upon them the fact that there is no doubt of their getting entirely well. This thought he drives home on every occasion.

Hudson in his book, "The Law of Mental Medicine," brings to light one of the most practical methods for the use of the osteopath in the psychic treatment of disease that has yet come to my notice. He explains that the body is composed of cells, each of which has a nucleus, and a nerve and blood supply, and that each cell in common with its fellows is constantly tending to the normal, also that each cell has intelligence, and communicates with other cells not only in the body in which it is located but with the cells of other living bodies in which it comes in contact. This he calls his historic suggestion. Speaking of this on page 277 he says, "It was this fact that enabled Jesus, in his native village, to heal the sick by the laying on of hands, although he failed to do many wonderful works in that city" because of their unbelief, and on page 279, in the explanation of practical use of his theory, he says, "Turning to the great work of Dr. John Hilton, an eminent English physician, entitled 'Rest and Pain; or, The Therapeutic Influence of Rest and the Diagnostic Value of Pain,' we find that nature has provided a means by which the humblest cell in the human body can be reached with absolute certainty."

Dr. Hilton points out that there are two ways of reaching each individual organ of the human body through the nervous system; that is to say, there are two nerve terminals available for treatment by the laying on of hands. One system lies along each side of the spinal column, the nerves projecting to the surface "from the vertebral canal through the intervertebral substances." It is safe to say that, by digital manipulation of these nerve terminals, any organ of the human body may be reached directly.

He lays great stress on concentrating one's mind on one's work. One should constantly think of the great benefit the cells are to derive from the removal of all obstruction to the nerve and blood supply to them. With this no one can find fault. Personally I know that I have been able to do far better work since paying attention to these details. Osteopaths more than physicians of any other school, have the power to drive from the field those healers, so-called who depend on psychotherapy alone for results. And they owe it to their patients to do it.

What more powerful suggestion could one possibly give to a weak, nervous cringing patient, who fears that she is going to die, we will say with kidney trouble, than to examine her carefully and finding no organic trouble. (It is very rarely we do.) Say with a great deal of emphasis, "Madam you absolutely have no organic diseases, your trouble is wholly a functional one, caused by a slight sub luxation of the 12 D. V., when this is remedied you will be entirely well." She will invariably come back with, "Dr. do you really think you can cure me?" Then if you want to get into her confidence and get the powerful mental factors enlisted on your side and send her away from your office happy, you will say, "I have found the cause of your trouble and I can relieve it, there is no possible doubt, of that." And each time she comes to the office tell her how much better she looks, which will be true, and that she is certainly improving and you will be surprised at the results you will get.

Medical Politics Revealed in Attitude of Insurance Companies

INFORMATION concerning the insurance companies is coming in good shape. Experience seems to show that pressure will in many instances bring recognition and that there is really no legal obstacle in the way of accepting the certificates of osteopaths. The prejudice of the medical directors is responsible for the position of most of the companies and the legal difficulties are largely conjured up in the imagination of those gentlemen. In sending in reports the full name of the company and head office should always be given, when known.

Forced Foresters to Accept.

I had for a patient a young man with diabetes, who had benefit insurance for sickness in the Foresters of America. He belonged to Court Onondaga, No. 215, Syracuse, N. Y. I signed a sick certificate for him and they refused to accept it. I then had him write them and quote the law of this state in regard to our legal standing, and after some corresponding with the head physician of the order they accepted it.—Norman C. Hawes, D. O., Gouverneur, N. Y.

Wanted by Many Lodges.

I am examiner for the Modern National Reserve, Charles City, Ia.; also Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb., the latter by reason of a trust existing in this community of the M. D.'s, they wanting \$2 for examinations. Several of the lodges tried to get me on that account, but was turned down by Modern Woodmen of America; Fraternal Aid, Lawrence, Kans.; Knights and Ladies of Security, Topeka; Royal Neighbors; Occidental, Salina, Kans. I have filled out accident and sick benefits and have been accepted for: Ministerial Association, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Woodmen's Casualty Co., Springfield, Ill. Have made out death claims and been accepted by: I. O. O. F.; M. W. A.; Union Central Life Insurance Co.—G. B. Wolf, D. O., Ottawa, Kans.

Osteopaths Charged Higher Rate.

Recently I have come in contact with two insurance companies that discriminate against the osteopathic profession by extra charges for accident insurance because of our being osteopaths.

These two companies charge about \$4 a thousand extra to a person who is an osteopath over what they charge to a medical man. The excuse they are giving is that the osteopath comes in closer contact with patients and is more liable to infection, or that he is more liable to be handicapped for his work because accidents on account of his using his hands in giving a treatment.

There may be something in this, but I consider it merely a scheme against the osteopaths by some of the medical examiners at the head of these companies. I have made a statement to both of these companies that I would never take another policy in any insurance company that discriminates against the osteopathic profession, and it is my intention to stand by that.

The names of these two companies are: The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, John L. Davis, M. D., medical director, and the Fidelity Casualty Company, of New York, George F. Stewart, president.—C. C. Reid, D. O., Denver, Colo.

Puts It Up to the Agents.

My insurance experience is as follows: Bankers' Life of Illinois, while at Fairfield, Ia.; Independent Order of Puritans, at Brush, Colo. For each of these I examined for about \$100,000 each. Royal Highlanders, of Lincoln, Nebr.; I examined a few for the agent here. Have been turned down by the Homesteaders, Fraternal Aid, Phoenix Mutual, Pacific Mutual, and possibly some others. I always tell any fraternal agent that I do not recognize any company which does not recognize me. I will insure with any company that will let me examine for them.

At Burlington, Ia., in 1903 I was called in as expert witness in case C. D. Young vs. People Gas and Electric Co. Don't remember the judge, but we got \$1,150 judgment, and when case was appealed our case was sustained.—W. S. Maddux, D. O., Brush, Colo.

Constitution Changed to Recognize Osteopaths.

The Fraternal Brotherhood, an insurance organization numbering some forty thousand members, at its Supreme Lodge meeting held in Los Angeles, on March 23d, adopted an amendment to its constitution which authorizes its supreme medical examiner to commission osteopaths as lodge examining physicians in those states where osteopaths are licensed. Dr.

G. Greenwell, of Lodi, Cal., and myself were representatives at the meeting which adopted this amendment.—Lawrence M. Hart, D. O., Seattle, Wash.

"Pounding" Produces Action.

Maccabees have refused to accept a disability from me; also the National Protective Legion of Waverly, N. Y. This company has agreed to bring the matter up in September when the executive board meets. I have been pounding them for almost a year and have made it so warm for them that they seem disposed to at least try and make good with us. Time will tell.—C. D. Berry, D. O., Rochester, N. Y.

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, Nebr. 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, Calif. 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, Calif. Reported by Dr. Lawrence M. Hart, Seattle, Wash.

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

Fraternal Bankers Reserve, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. 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, Ia. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

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

Insurance Companies Refusing Osteopathic Examinations.

Modern Brotherhood of America, of _____ Reported by Dr. Sten Hanson, Fargo, N. D.

Homesteaders' Insurance Society, of Des Moines, Ia. 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, Colo.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, of Los Angeles, Calif. 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.

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

National Protective Legion, of Waverly, N. Y. Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.

The Right of D. O.'s to Qualify as Expert Witnesses Well Established.

THE right of osteopaths to qualify as expert witnesses has been admitted in various courts. If at any time this right is contested the quoting of the precedents established will undoubtedly secure a ruling in favor of the osteopath.

It is to have this data in convenient and accessible form that the present record is being preserved in *The O. P.*

So far as we have been able to learn, osteopaths have always given a good account of themselves when called upon to testify as experts and have not only "covered themselves with glory," but have put the M. D.'s to considerable discomfiture by showing up their lack of knowledge of anatomy.

These cases are bound to make a good impression for osteopathy and our practitioners should not hesitate to go on the stand as experts, not only because it is right and proper they should, but also because it presents an

Summer Courses at Still College

(Member of Associated Colleges)



Still College of Osteopathy

1422 Locust Street

Des Moines, :: Iowa

Freshman Class Enters

May 17, 1909

Students Can Earn Board and Room

Senior Class Work

(Last Half of Year)

Begins May 29th, and Class Graduates
October 1st, 1909

This is the last half of the Senior Year. Persons who have the last half year of Senior work to do may enter this class.

LARGEST OSTEOPATHIC CLINIC IN THE WORLD.

Send for Catalogue.

opportunity to demonstrate in public the correctness of the osteopathic principle and the thoroughness of the preparation required of its practitioners.

In the case of Haase vs. Morton & Morton, reported by Dr. C. L. Parsons, in this issue, a decision of the Iowa Supreme Court recognizing the fitness of osteopaths to qualify as experts was obtained. In Iowa, therefore, the rights of osteopaths in this matter are clearly settled and the decision would have considerable weight with judges sitting in other states.

Two D. O.'s Against Dozen M. D.'s.

Myself and wife testified as experts in a case entitled "Haase vs. Morton and Morton," March term of District Court held in Eldora, Ia., 1906, Judge Evans presiding. (Judge Evans is now a member of the Supreme Court of Iowa.)

This was a damage case which grew out of injuries received in a fall down an elevator shaft immediately following an operation. We were the only experts called by the prosecution and the defense had a dozen or more of the leading medical men in the state. As the patient was comparatively well when the case came to trial, every medical man on the stand testified that the condition which we said existed when we were called into the case could not have existed, but the jury believed us and returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The M. D.'s sat by their lawyers and prompted the technical questions on cross examination, but they all proved boomerangs and showed the jury that the osteopaths were better anatomists than the questioners and fortified the case for the prosecution.

In this case the question was raised as to our right and ability to qualify as expert witnesses and Judge Evans ruled that we might so qualify.

This case was carried to the supreme Court and one of the counts was that we were not proper expert witnesses. All the rulings of the lower court were sustained by the Supreme Court of Iowa and the decision affirmed.

In an insanity case tried in chambers at Roswell, N. Mex., October, 1908, by U. S. Judge Pope I was an expert witness, and Judge Pope ruled a competent one.—C. L. Parsons, D. O., Roswell, N. Mex.

Stone vs. M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex-

as. Fifty-seventh district court. March, 09. 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, 09. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, expert witness for prosecution.

Millsbaugh vs. Erie Railroad. Scranton, Pa. U. S. court. March, 09. Dr. John T. Downing, Scranton, expert witness for plaintiff.

Haase vs. Morton & Morton. Eldora, Ia. District court. March, 06. 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.

Dr. Frederick H. Williams Will Study in Famous European Insti- tutions.

DR. AND MRS. FREDERICK H. WILLIAMS, of Lansing, Mich., sailed April 27th for Naples. It is their intention to tour the principle European countries for four months. Dr. Williams will take post graduate work at Vienna and at Berlin. Speaking of the trip he says: "I am fortunate in being assured work under some of the best clinicians in Europe. Of course this is not saying that I cannot learn a lot here in America, but I have taken work different seasons at the medical departments of the universities of New York, Columbia and Harvard and at the N. Y. Polyclinic, and am anxious to get in touch with some of the European ideas."

We congratulate Dr. and Mrs. Williams on this splendid vacation trip. Its bound to be full of interesting and instructive experience. To a man prepared to make the most of it even a few weeks' works in those venerable schools is of incalculable value and an intellectual treat.

One Way to Help Make Osteopathic Schools Pay

AS NONE of our osteopathic colleges are endowed the question, "How to make them pay?" becomes at once a vital one. They must be maintained but the men and women who are at the head of these institutions cannot be expected to give their time and money merely for the glory of the cause. Expenses must be paid and there must be fair compensation for moneys invested and services rendered.

What can we do to help? If a reasonable number of students be induced to matriculate each year the question will be solved, assuming that the course of instruction is up to standard and business management good.

A committee is appointed by the A. O. A. to see that a proper standard is maintained and those directly interested in the institutions must be responsible for the management, but those in the field who have the interests of osteopathy at heart should see to it that there is no lack of matriculants. With this thought in mind it was suggested at a recent meeting of the Hudson River, North, Osteopathic Association that a list of names of prospective high school graduates, in this district, be sent to all recognized osteopathic colleges. A motion to that effect was carried.

If others follow example there will be put into the hands of college secretaries the names of a large number of young people who expect to enter college and no doubt many can be induced to take the osteopathic route. It is a little missionary work that can be easily done and may bear some fruit.

G. E. Phillips, D. O., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Mississippi Valley Meeting This Month—Big Event—Splendid Program Prepared.

THE Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association holds forth at Kirksville the 28th and 27th of this month. Thanks to the good work of the committee a program has been prepared that assures a profitable experience to all who attend. The meeting will be in conjunction with the Missouri state meeting and arrangements are complete to give the visitors a hearty welcome and a royal good time. The feast has been provided for—all that is needed to make it a great success is that those invited respond heartily and turn out a full company. There is enthusiasm in numbers. We want enthusiasm at this meeting and lots of it. If you are a member do your part by seeing to it that you get there, even if it means an effort, a very special effort, to do so. You will be amply repaid by what you get out of the convention and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that, by your presence you contributed to the success and inspiration of the meeting, and so made it more helpful to everyone in attendance.

Some numbers on the programme are: "My successes and my failures in Osteopathic practice, and why." Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Iowa. Discussion led by Dr. Furman Smith, Chicago, Ill. "Field experiences with diseases of women," Dr. Bertha M. West, Washburn, Ill. Discussion led by Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton, Kan. Open parliament, J. W. Hofsess, Kansas City, Mo. Subject: "The liver, and diseases peculiar to it, and diseases of the peritoneum."

Saturday: Surgical clinics at A. S. O. Hospital, conducted by Dr. Geo. Still. Subject: "Data collected from twenty-five cases of diseased conditions in the Brachial region," Dr. J. T. Young, Superior, Neb. Discussion led by Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Iowa. Open parliament, Dr. Ella D. Still. Subject: "Diseases peculiar to women."

"Osteopathic diagnosis," followed by an osteopathic clinic along the lines of his paper, Dr. George M. Laughlin. Open parliament, Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind. Subject: "Obstetrics and experiences in the practice of the same."

A Plea for Symptomatology.

By Dr. T. D. Lockwood Newark, N. J.

WE are ever ready to criticize and ridicule the medical fraternity for treating symptoms, not causes, and their failure in making thorough examinations. In many cases these criticisms may be justified, but in the vast majority I venture to say they are not. It is the rule, not the exception, for a medical practitioner to make a thorough examination of a patient. While I admit that in a great many cases he is influenced by symptoms, I would like to ask the osteopathic profession, as a whole, if there are not times when we have to depend on them, more or less?

I would beg my brother and sister osteopaths who say "no" to this to remember, when we ask a patient questions, when we make our observations by the means of inspection, palpitation, auscultation and percussion, that we are practicing symptomatology. When we use hot or cold applications of any kind, or any other means for the relief of pain, we are treating symptoms, for pain itself is merely a symptom.

In regard to examinations, are we all as thorough and intelligent as we might be? We may make a thorough examination from an osteopathic standpoint, but if we disre-

gard the symptoms which are present, I assert most emphatically that we are not thorough.

I do not wish to champion the cause of the medical man. I do wish to enter a plea for fairness and broader mindedness. Symptomatology must have a prominent place in osteopathic practice, just as much, perhaps, as in the medical, and the sooner we appreciate this fact—which we can do without fear of being disloyal to our osteopathic principles—the better it will be for us and, incidentally, for our patients.

Restricted Use of Hypodermic Justified?

By Charles E. Abbeglen, Ritzville, Wash.

I have been reading with very keen interest the articles concerning the use of hypodermic injections by osteopaths. I wish to give my experience along that line and ask some one what they would do in such cases. In my experience of over three years I have used such remedy but twice, and felt at the time, and still feel justified in so doing.

I had a case of gastralgia. The patient called me early one Sunday morning and was suffering very much all day. I worked with her almost constantly throughout the whole day and was not able to entirely relieve the pain. About nine o'clock p. m. she was still suffering very much, and the nurse and the husband were just about ready to send for a physician, and I knew very well what he would do. He would give an injection of morphine.

I called the husband aside and told him that I was not able to control the pain with the osteopathic treatment and knew that all a physician would do would be to give morphine. I told him I could do that as well as they, as I had the hypo in my outfit, but I hesitated to give the injection, for several reasons, first I consider it not osteopathic; second, not being protected by the law of the state. The husband said he would assume the responsibility, and with his consent I gave the injection of morphine, which relieved the pain and the woman soon went to sleep and the next day she was quite well.

The family then became thorough osteopaths, whereas if I had called, or allowed them to call a physician osteopathy would have lost a very hearty supporter. The question arises: When we have a patient and we are not able to stop the pain, and the friends and relatives insist that something must be done, and if you are not able to relieve the pain, and you know full well what the regulars would do, are you going to let the patient go, and have the regular get the credit for it, and possibly lose several good friends?

Another case was that of an inevitable abortion. The foetus was about four and one-half months development. The patient was suffering intense pain before the foetus was developed. I could not control the pain, and did not like to see her suffer. So I had the family call a physician who was friendly to me and the very first thing that he did was to give an injection of morphine. As soon as the foetus and placenta passed the pain was over. Now the question is: Why should not I have given the hypodermic? As it was I did not lose that family from my list.

I am not much in favor of resorting to such means, but as a last resort, I believe it ought to be allowed. There is a tendency to use hypodermic injections too much if we once get in the habit and I am against that as much as any one. It might be that some could have controlled those pains osteopathically, but I was not. I hope to hear from others about this line.

"My poor man, how did you acquire such a thirst?"

"It wus dis-a-way, mister; when de doctor operated on me for appendericitis he forgot an' left a sponge inside o' me."—Boston Traveler.

Georgia Medics to Start War On Osteopaths

THE Georgia Medical Society is contemplating the introduction of a law to compel osteopaths to take examination before the State Board of Medical Examination. Our practitioners are alert, however, and Dr. Frank F. Jones, president of the Georgia Osteopathic Association, writes us that they will make a big effort not only to defeat any measure the "medics" may introduce, but to substitute a bill creating an independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners. Osteopathy has done good work in Georgia and the state should give the science the recognition it deserves. Florida has just created an Osteopathic Examining Board, here's hoping Georgia will follow the good example set by her sister state.

Florida Secures an Independent Board

A BILL providing for a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners passed the Florida Senate April 28th 23 to 5 and the House May 4th 37 to 16. The board will consist of three members, appointed by the governor. The first board will probably be the present offices of the Florida Osteopathic Association, viz.: Dr. C. E. Bennett, Pensacola; Dr. Paul R. Davis, Jacksonville; Dr. A. E. Berry, Tampa. Applicants for license who graduated before July, 1907, must hold a diploma from a college requiring a course of twenty months, and those graduating since July, 1907, must have taken course of twenty-seven months. Any person practicing as an osteopathic physician without a certificate from the board is liable to imprisonment for six months or a fine of \$200.

Evidently the osteopaths of sunny Florida are not asleep. This bill seems to have been put through without arousing any big fight with the M. D.'s, but it nevertheless safeguards the interests of osteopathy in the state in an ample and thorough manner.

Bravo! for the boys of Florida.

Osteopath(?) Arrested Is Charged with Stealing Jewelry—May Be Old Time Offender.

A NEWS despatch from the New York Sun states that E. Edward Sawyer, an osteopath, was arrested April 28th, charged with stealing jewelry from Rose M. Macht, a masseuse, last January. He was held in \$2,000 bail for a hearing. A pawn broker, Joseph Anderson, swore that Sawyer was the man to whom he gave money on the stolen jewelry. On the plea of the man's mother, with whom he lives at 59 West Seventy-eighth street, New York, Mrs. Macht was permitted to withdraw the charge on promise of complete restitution.

Is This W. E. Sawyer?

We fail to find any record of an osteopath by the name of E. Edward Sawyer. We wonder if this is the same man who under the name of W. E. Sawyer, victimized the editor last summer by a hard luck story and in the fall swindled Dr. La Ploung, of Portage, Wis., to the tune of \$125 or more, and later was heard of in Michigan trying the same game. Can some New York City D. O. post us on this?

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., D. O., M. D. President and Manager.

RALPH ARNOLD, Assistant Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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

Vol. XV. May, 1909. No. 5.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"Hew to the line, let chijs fall where they will"

SECRETARIES OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINING BOARDS, ATTENTION!

Dr. Charlie E. Still of Kirksville has suggested that during the A. O. A. convention at Minneapolis it would be a good idea for the secretaries of the various State Osteopathic Examining Boards to get together in a conference for mutual benefit. We consider this an excellent suggestion and pass it on to the secretaries with the recommendation that they take it up. The National Convention is really the only opportunity for these officers to meet and exchange experiences and views in a personal way. The possibilities for valuable interchange of ideas and the general helpfulness of such a meeting are so apparent that it should not be overlooked.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

The Chicago Medical Society has been actively opposing the Illinois Osteopathic Board bill. This society is the Chicago chapter of the great A. M. A. As showing the lengths to which the political clique in control will go to accomplish their ends and the misrepresentation they are capable of, the following letter is significant. It was mailed to each State Senator and Representative.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1852.

Chicago, April 7, 1909.

Hon. (Senator or Representative), Springfield, Ills.

Dear Sir:

In the interest of Public Health and speaking for the 2400 members of the Chicago Medical Society, I desire to enter most emphatic protest against the passage of House Bill No. 173, known as the Osteopathy Bill, by the House of Representatives.

These men, calling themselves "osteopaths," seek your sympathy by asking you to license them in order to protect them against unqualified rubbers and masseurs. If they come with clean hands and ask honest protection they should have it. But they do not. Their REAL desire is to engage in the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE without passing the state board examinations which physicians and surgeons must pass. Read Sec. 4 in which osteopathy is made to cover such subjects as obstetrics, gynecology and minor surgery.

These concessions carry with them by implication the use of certain necessary medicines such as anaesthetics, stimulants, styptics and antiseptics. These men say they are OPPOSED to the use of MEDICINES, are required to give no evidence of any knowledge of medicines, yet come seeking the privilege of doing certain things in which the use of medicines is unavoidable.

Again, Sec. 6. Note the words "The same as PHYSICIANS of other SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE." How is that for a joker? If they are

qualified to pass the same examination as others MUST, who use physic, why don't they pass it and become PHYSICIANS? Why do they try to sneak into MEDICINE under cover of asking protection against masseurs? This measure is intended to establish a SCHOOL OF MEDICINE a class of men who claim to treat disease WITHOUT medicine, pretending to believe one thing, while seeking in an underhanded manner the right to do the opposite. What do you call that?

These men claim disease is due to faulty adjustment of joints. Absolutely rigid scientific investigation has PROVED that most diseases are due, directly or indirectly to the activities of bacteria, minute organisms which live in our bodies and feed themselves upon our tissues as cattle graze upon the fields. Why DREAM in the face of positive knowledge when life, and death, happiness and disease are at stake.

The osteopaths as a body have NOT done and DO NOT DO scientific work in the investigation of disease.

THEY DREAM. THEY DO NOT PROVE.

This bill is not an honest bill.

Very truly yours,

M. Z. ALBRO, Secretary.

EXPOSE PURPOSE OF McCORMICK LECTURES.

Dr. McCormick of Kentucky, delivered his regulation lecture at Kirksville, May 6th, under the auspices of the Adair County Medical Society. As usual a "prominent" physician (in this instance not signing his name) wrote letters to the local papers, commenting on the large and enthusiastic audience, the ability of Dr. McCormick as a speaker and his unselfish devotion to a great cause. The druggists of the town, however, were "laying" for McCormick and they got up a signed joint letter of protest. They quoted his record in his home city, exposed his fight on druggists and osteopaths and showed him up as "the paid 'walking delegate' of the A. M. A."

There is a pointer in this for osteopaths. Whenever Dr. McCormick delivers a lecture in your city or county, write letters to your papers setting forth his personal record, his connection with the A. M. A., and his position as a leader of the clique which is working for unlimited political and legislative power. If you put it up to your papers in the proper way you can get space for such a letter and it would cause a lot of people to see a "great light" and have a salutary, though perhaps depressing effect on certain political activities of the local medical societies.

THE MENACE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE IN MEDICINE.

State Representative Charles W. Miller, of Iowa, who is the arch enemy of the "medical trust" in his state and who has championed the cause of osteopathy whenever opportunity afforded, is writing a series of articles for the *National Magazine* of Boston on "The Doctors Trust." The first article appeared in the April issue. It is strong and vigorous and should be of special interest to every osteopath. "Charlie" Miller, as he is called in his own county, knows what he is talking about in this matter. He has studied the inner workings of the ring and seen its pernicious influence in legislative affairs and he has fought it constantly, doggedly, persistently, with no let up and no quarter. As a result of his campaign of publicity and education, he bears the mark of physical violence, an outrage perpetrated after the manner of the hold-up man and paid assassin, in the dark of night, when the victim was unsuspecting and unprepared.

It is high time the public was aroused to the menace of a medical hierarchy, entrenched behind special privileges, arrogantly usurping rights that belong to the individual and by tyrannical and arbitrary rules enriching themselves at the public expense.

Make your friends and patients acquainted with the facts, so they may be alert to protest against special laws tending to create and perpetuate a "medical monopoly."

To Osteopaths Seeking a Location.

You will do well to consider locating in Wisconsin. The field here is by no means crowded! For example, there are only seven osteopaths in the entire northern half of the state. Someone recently said that if all the osteopaths in the state were in Milwaukee there would still be only one osteopath to every 5,000 of that city's population. Never lose sight of the fact that Wisconsin is a steadily growing state. Her natural resources are varied and rich and, as yet, largely undeveloped. Her educational institutions are among the best. There is a bright future ahead for Wisconsin! "Get on the band wagon" now and "let your soul delight itself in fatness" while Prosperity's reign continues to increase year by year. You will make no mistake in coming here, if you, (1) love your profession, (2) have sufficient "backbone," and (3) can "deliver the goods." You will enjoy with us the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which is characteristic of our state association. When you come "burn the bridges" behind you, for the itinerant osteopath is a discredit to his profession. As in other states so also in Wisconsin the profession is firmly established, some on the lower floors, others on higher floors, and still others on the highest floors; and they all got there by climbing. The elevator isn't running and you've got to climb too! Come in! You are welcome!!

We invite correspondence if you "mean business."

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

L. E. Matson, D. O., President.

L. H. Noordhoff, D. O., Secretary.

Watch Out for a Confidence Game!

Dear Doctor: We have just had a man entitling himself a physician of Denver, formerly of Baltimore, Md., claiming to have, by research, discovered a new theory as to the cause of menstruation, basing his discovery upon an ovarian artery which is attached to each ovum. As it is discharged it carries the artery with it, holding the ovum in suspension in uterus. The failure of the ovum to become pregnated is sufficient cause for the artery to rupture each month and cause monthly flow. He also claims that his discovery will be published by Gray and Kellogg next month in their new edition. He is selling the secret of how to rupture the artery and prevent conception, and cure dysmenorrhea, etc. He will take from \$25 to \$500 for the secret. He caught the fakir in our town, I am told. He is working the D. O.'s only as the M. D.'s are too concerted to accept a new discovery. We considered him a rank fakir and feel that many D. O.'s will bite on his proposition. If he is genuine I should like to know it; if a fakir I would like to have him published.—U. S. G. Bowersox, D. O., Longmont, Colo., May 1st.

CONTENTS.

Progress of Osteopathy on Coast Satisfactory —Los Angeles College Shows Big Growth.. 1
 New Jersey's Legislative Fight Produces Valuable Educational Campaign..... 2
 Osteopathy in Great Britain..... 2
 Strain From Overwork Relieved by Osteopathy 3
 Osteopathic Experience vs. Medical Theory in Pott's Disease 3
 Uses Psychology with Success..... 4
 Psychotherapy Completes the Work of Osteopathy 4
 Medical Politics Revealed in Attitude of Insurance Companies 5
 The Right of Osteopaths to Qualify as Expert Witnesses Well Established..... 5
 Dr. Frederick H. Williams Will Study in Famous European Institutions..... 6
 One Way to Help Make Osteopathic Schools Pay 6
 Mississippi Valley Meeting This Month—Big Event. Splendid Program Prepared..... 7
 Restricted Use of Hypodermic Justified..... 7
 Georgia Medics to Start War on Osteopaths.. 7
 Florida Secures Independent Board..... 7
 Editorials 8

Medicine as a Business Proposition—The Col- lege, Hospital and Dispensary Evils.

By J. Frank Lydston, M. D., of Chicago.

It is rather a delicate matter, perhaps, for a college professor to touch on the evils of medical colleges in their relation to the business aspect of medicine, but I shall nevertheless speak plainly and to the point. While theoretically the better class of medical colleges were founded solely for the advancement of science, it is none the less true that self-aggrandizement has been the pedestal on which most of our disinterested giants in the teaching arena have stood, and are standing. Remove the personal selfish interest of college teachers and most of our schools would be compelled to close for lack of instructors. Let us be honest with ourselves, please. Not that self-interest is reprehensible—I hold the contrary. One may teach for salary, reputation, the love of teaching, or a desire for self-improvement, it matters not, for if he be of the proper timber he is the right man in the right place. Self-interest makes better teachers on the average than philanthropy, providing the primal material is good.

Where the Professor Loses Out.

Granting that self-interest is the mainspring of the college professor, is he very "long-headed" from a business standpoint? I submit the following propositions as proving that the average college professor defeats his own ends:

1. He devotes to teaching, time and labor over and above the exigencies of ordinary practice, which, if devoted to cultivating the good-will of the laity, would be much more profitable.
2. While cultivating the acquaintance and friendship of the alumni of his own school—a few each year—he alienates from himself the friendship of every alumnus of every rival school, the instant he begins teaching.
3. He assists in educating and starting in life young, active competitors to himself.
4. He is unreasonably expected to devote a large percentage of his time to the gratuitous relief of medical students and physicians. He may give his time cheerfully, but he yields up his nerve force just the same.
5. Most college professors are less successful in the long run than the more fortunate ones of the rank and file who have never aspired to teaching honors.
6. Greater demands are made on a professor's purse than if he were in the non-teaching ranks of medicine. He, more than all others, is expected to put up a prosperous appearance.

Abuses in Free Clinics.

The college clinic—especially of the surgical sort—is far-reaching in its detrimental effects on professional prosperity. Few or no questions are asked, and the millionaire is being operated on daily, side by side with the pauper, free. And the blame does not always lie with the professor who runs the clinic. General practitioners bring patients to the free clinics every day, with full cognizance of their ability to pay well. Why doctors will persist in thus cheapening surgical art is difficult to conjecture—but they do it just the same.

Comedy in Some Clinics.

Of course, the college clinic is supposed to be a theater of instruction. Often, however, it is but a stage on which comedy-dramas are enacted. A brilliant operation that nobody six feet away can see, and an operator bellowing at his audience like the traditional bull of Basham—in medical terms that confuse but do not enlighten, terms that are Greek to most of the listeners—this is the little comedy-drama that is enacted for students who have

eyes but see not; who have ears but hear not. Instruction? Bah! Take the theatric elements and the plays to the gallery out of some college clinics and there wouldn't be a corporal's guard in attendance.

Grafters Work Charity.

Worse than the free clinics are the so-called charitable hospitals. Much has been said of dispensary abuses, but few have had the courage to say anything in adverse criticism of these institutions. While nominally founded to fill "a long-felt want"—and the number of long-felt wants, from the hospital standpoint, is legion—these hospitals are founded on strictly business principles, save in this respect—the people who found them feed on their innate capacity to get something for nothing. The first thing the founders do is to get a staff of doctors to pull the hospital chestnuts out of the fire. The members of the staff think that the hospital is performing the same duty for them, and everything is serene. And so the surgeon goes on operating on twenty patients—fifteen of whom are able to pay him a fee—in the hope that one among them all is willing to pay him a fee.

One Patient in Nineteen Paid.

Exaggeration? Well, I cannot swear to the accuracy of the foregoing, but an eastern surgeon of world-wide fame once told me that for every patient who paid him a fee he operated on nineteen for nothing; and this man has no public clinic, either. Is it conceivable that the nineteen free patients are all paupers? Many of them go to my friend for operation, from very long distances. Ought the railroads and hospitals to have all the profits? Have we not all had similar experiences in a lesser degree? With the development of charitable hospitals far in excess of any legitimate demand, it has come to pass that surgery is almost a thing unknown in general city practice. Even the minor operations have left the general practitioner—to return no more so long as there are free hospitals and dispensaries. Where is the emergency surgery, of which in former days every practitioner had his share? Railroaded off to the "charity" hospitals to be cared for gratis.

Surgeons as "First-Aiders" Only in Cities.

In a recent conversation with a practitioner of thirty years' experience, I said, "Doctor, you used to do a great deal of general surgery throughout this section of the city. Have the hospitals affected your practice in that direction to any extent?" He replied, "Surgery with me is a thing of the past. Even emergency cases are carted off to the nearest hospital. If by chance one does fall into my hands, it is taken away from me as soon as I have done the 'first-aid' work." Personally, I see very little use in teaching surgery to the majority of students who intend to practice in our large cities—they will have little use for surgical knowledge.


How the Rich Bunco the Doctors.

Here are three cases in illustration of the way our "charitable" hospitals antagonize the business interests of the profession:

1. A very wealthy farmer engaged me to perform an exceedingly important operation. It was understood that \$1,000 was to be the honorarium. He was afterward advised to go to a certain "religious" hospital, where he was operated on by an eminent surgeon, who received nothing for his services. The patient paid \$15 a week for hospital accommodation, and \$25 a day to his family physician, who remained with him "for company." What a harmonious understanding between the patient and his family doctor—and what a "soft mark" that surgeon was! I had the pleasure of telling the latter of the gold mine he didn't find, some time later, and the shock to his system amply revenged the body surgical.

2. A patient who was under my care for some weeks and paid me an excellent fee finally divulged the fact that he had meanwhile been living at a certain hospital as an

Glyco Thymoline



CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT INTESTINAL STOMACH, RECTAL & UTERO-VAGINAL

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

"out patient," at an expense of \$8 a week. He had become dissatisfied with the hospital attention, he said, and, pretending great improvement, was permitted to get about out-of-doors.

3. A man on whom I operated and who paid me my full fee without argument or question came to me directly from one of our large hospitals, where he has been sojourning for several months.

That medical men in hospitals are imposed on is a trite observation. So long, however, as it appears to be the doctor's advantage to be on a hospital staff, plenty of men will be found who will be glad of the chance. As for the injury which the system inflicts on the profession at large, that is no argument with the individual. Human nature operates here as elsewhere. Knowing that the system is bad, we are all anxious to become victims.

In recommending the payment of salaries to hospital men, a recent editorial claimed that such a plan will remedy all the evils incident to the professional side of hospital management. I do not agree in the opinion that the payment of salaries to the staffs of institutions for the care of the sick will alone correct the evils of such institutions. The writer of the aforesaid editorial is incorrect, also, when he says that an awakening is at hand. No, not at hand; it is coming, though; the handwriting is on the wall. When the revolution does come, this is what will happen. 1. Hospital physicians and surgeons will be paid salaries. 2. Hospitals will take as free patients or patients who pay the hospital alone only such persons as rigid investigation has shown to be indigent. All others will be compelled to pay their medical attendants, just as in private practice. 3. Certificates of indigency will be required of every free patient, such certificate being signed by the patient's attending physician—outside of the hospital—and at least two other persons in the community where he or she resides. 4. General, and especially country, practitioners will cease to deceive hospital doctors as to the circumstances of their patients. One medical man should not impose on another.

Practicing M. D.'s Getting Sore of Teaching M. D.'s.

Too much trouble, eh? Well, my friends of the hospital and dispensary—for the same

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'y
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.

or Catalogue or Further Information Address

C. A. WHITING, Sc. D., D. O.
Chairman of the Faculty.

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

charges should apply to the latter—you must either take your medicine or the revolution will go farther and this is what will happen: The profession at large will boycott every man who runs a college clinic, and every hospital and dispensary man. It will fight colleges and hospitals to the bitter end.

The day is perhaps not far distant when doctors outside of colleges and hospitals will run their private practices on the co-operative plan, thus dealing a death blow to the free clinic and dispensary. Every man of prominence will have his own private clinic and advertise it among his patients. What is fair for twenty or thirty men is fair and ethical for one. Each man can have his own hours for the poor; he can eliminate the unworthy ones, and, best of all, he can refer all his dead-beat patients to his clinic. Pride may bring fees from patients to whom honesty is a thing unknown. The private hospital will run most of the public hospitals off the earth. There will be no room for anything but municipal hospitals run squarely and fairly for charity, and reputable private hospitals run frankly for pecuniary profit, in which the operation and the attendance fees are the chief factors. Such hospitals will benefit, not hurt, the profession.

General Practitioners Warned.

In passing, I wish to remark that the general practitioner will probably some day cease sending cases to men who make a specialty of diseases of the head, trunk and extremities. The surgeon who today grabs an operation case brought to him by the general practitioner, and attends a case of labor in the latter's neighborhood tomorrow, is not just the man to be trusted, yet there are many such—men who persistently decline to "render unto Cæsar those things which are Cæsar's."

What Is Osteopathy?

By Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan of Chicago.

OSTEOPATHS should feel elated to a degree on reading the grand writings in our great national magazines descriptive of our science. It entails deep thinking on our part, it places added responsibility on our shoulders when people engaged in moulding public opinion indorse us as is being done.

It is an awful jump to read the narrative of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still curing Asthma by one minute's work adjusting two ribs to perusing the following, read in an osteopathic publication:

"These cases usually require some manipulation as there is usually present more or less muscular contraction from reflex irritation in the intestine."

Of course "some manipulation," as given by this party means massage, nothing else, and it's a sin that true osteopaths should nowadays be obliged to defend genuine osteopathy from this growing element who in an audacious manner came into print spinning the same old worn-out, exploded theories regarding pathological conditions, relegating mention of osteopathic procedure to a mere incidental relaxing of the spine—massage; and these folk are masseurs, not osteopaths such as Dr. A. T. Still's school creates and sends into the world.

Osler is a more true blue osteopath than some professing and practicing what they call osteopathy. The same might be said of many of the most eminent physicians in the world today.

These men of brilliant intellect, profound knowledge and wide experience have cast aside as worthless most of the old "regular" school ideas. Now along comes a so-called osteopath, picks them up and flouts them in the faces of his fellows as truth everlasting. It is indeed a sin and makes one fearful of the future if some of our osteopathic places of learning do not speedily teach their people osteopathy—plain, everyday, Dr. A. T. Still osteopathy.

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 Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Iowa Should Have an Independent Board

By J. S. Baughman, D. O., Burlington, Iowa.

THE legislative situation in Iowa is just as it has been the past four years and bids fair to stand at that point for another two years.

The Iowa Osteopathic Association at their last meeting held in Des Moines, voted unanimously to have our legislative committee use every effort to pass a bill for an Independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners. To this end the bill formulated by the A. O. A. was gone over by the Board of Trustees, and after striking out parts, and inserting points favorable to our situation, the committee was instructed to use every effort to pass the bill.

The Iowa State Medical Board in some way appears to have made itself felt in the deal. Their claim, "The examinations held thus far have been absolutely fair to all applicants regardless of schools—what more do you want?" seems to have had the desired effect on our committee, at any rate we are informed that the committee took the precaution to look up the records and found it even as claimed by the medical board. That settled it! All but two of the committee voted to postpone any further work for the bill. They seem to have lost sight of the real merits of our contention, that *Osteopathy never has been represented in examinations*, and further than that, that the medical profession (through the State board) intend it shall never be.

Our committee evidently had not read the paper from Dr. Thrush and the discussion of this paper before the A. M. Council in Chicago as to the *most effectual method* (The Composit Board) to be used to "control Osteopathy." They were not aware that in losing two years ahead of us, that they were playing directly into the hands of the M. D.'s as the state board wished them to, and thus give our "friends" (?) longer time to "educate the people."

I wish to state here that we never once questioned the fairness of the Iowa State Medical Board in the examinations, but what we do question is their fairness in lending their aid (acting as factor predominant, in a composit board) in furthering the interests of osteopathy in Iowa. We do question the ability of any student from the medical standpoint or any physician in the practice of medicine, who has been schooled from that standpoint, to weigh a diagnosis made from the osteopathic viewpoint. Further than this, we question the fairness of our board in giving due credit to metabolic influence resulting from osteopathic treatments according to osteopathica diagnosis, and thus placing osteopathy as a science of the healing art where it should be before the people.

This being the case, I am persuaded that we are two years behind what we should have been had our committee acted as the I. O. A. so unanimously voted at our last state meeting at Des Moines.

Some of the committee seem to think that an Independent Osteopathic Board would act without discretion in case of reciprocity. Surely we can trust a board of osteopaths to be as careful in upholding the standard of osteopathy as are our medical brethren in upholding the medical standard. If an applicant presenting himself on grounds of reciprocity, is doubted, his standing, from whatever school he be a graduate, should be demanded, or an examination required. This, however, will not be necessary when our schools graduate *only such as are duly qualified*, to which point we are rapidly advancing. The standard of our colleges are equal to any medical colleges of like age, and destined to grow better and stronger each year, so that there is no need of fear from that standpoint.

The IDEAL Treating Table is the BARTLETT



PATENT PENDING

Write for 1909 Catalog

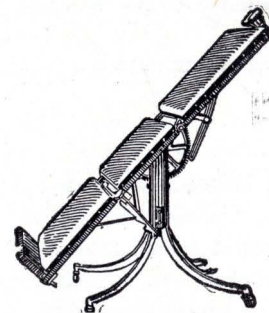
Jaeger-Hillery Supply Co.

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.



A Complete Course

—IN—

REFRACTION

By Correspondence

Write for Catalog

American Osteopathic College of Optics

ELLSWORTH - - - KANSAS

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. George T. Hayman, 317 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia

These trade-mark crescent lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody.
Unlike other goods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

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 exceeds 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

In D. O. Land

Georgia D. O.'s Frame Law.

The Georgia Osteopathic Association met in convention at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, May 8th, for a business session only. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga., who presented Dr. Gussie M. Phillips, Atlanta. She very charmingly delivered the address of welcome, which was ably responded to by Dr. S. D. Richards, Savannah. The most important thing of the meeting was really history-making for the science in this state, that of framing a state law of examination and registration.

It will be presented to the state before the next legislature assembled for its disposition, and it is confidently believed that it will become a law. The Empire State of the South has never materially suffered for the lack of one, but the time is now ripe for a law, and it will be contended for in June and July—warm months and warm times expected! Any influence that anyone may bring to bear upon any person in the state who might be able to help us directly or indirectly will be much appreciated.

The old officers were re-elected: Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, president; Dr. Elmer T. Hall, Atlanta vice-president; Dr. John W. Phelps, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Thos. L. Davis, Savannah, trustee; Dr. Elizabeth Broach, Atlanta, trustee; Dr. E. L. Harris, Marietta, trustee; Dr. M. C. Hardin, chairman legislative committee.—John W. Phelps, D. O., Sec'y.

South Carolina Organizes Association.

The South Carolina Osteopathic Association, with every S. C. D. O. as a charter member, was organized May 1st, at the office of Mary Lyles-Sims, D. O., Columbia. Officers elected were: President, Dr. R. V. Kennedy, Charleston; vice-president, Dr. W. E. Scott, Greenville; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims, Columbia; delegate to O. S. A., Dr. Laura L. Grainger. Case reports and a general exchange of ideas followed election and organization. Next regular meeting, May, 1910.—Mary Lyles-Sims, D. O., Sec'y.

Says Osteopath (?) Practiced Medicine.

J. M. Shellhouse, described in the news report as an "osteopath, physician," was arrested at Tipton, Ind., at the instance of the local medical association on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. We fail to find the name J. M. Shellhouse in the record of graduates of regular osteopathic colleges, so his claim to be classed as an osteopath seems to rest on a doubtful basis.

D. O. Wants Larger Field.

A woman osteopath, strong, healthy, well educated, and ambitious, now located in small western city, desires to secure a practice where there are larger opportunities. She is a graduate of A. S. O. and of Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, and holds B. S. degree from Northern Indiana Normal School and the Valparaiso (Ind.) University. Complete references furnished. If you have a practice you want to place in capable hands, write the O. P. for information.

Faculty and Juniors Play Baseball.

Our student body is very happily busy with two hundred and fifty in attendance and not a single discontented one among them. The college field day sports take place at our outing grounds on Point Firmin, overlooking the ocean, May 7th. Dr. J. T. Atkinson, catcher of the ball team '03 at S. C. O., is visiting us and we have invited him and Dr. Chas. Milliken, who was pitcher of '03, to furnish the battery for the faculty to clean up the Juniors in a baseball match on that occasion.—A. B. Shaw, D. O., Sec'y, Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

Diagnosis.

"Moh'nin', 'Liza, is yo' heard dis moh'nin' 'bout Mrs. Jones what is in de hospital wif 'pendi-ceetis?"

"Yo' mean 'Mandy Jones? W'y, she done got de 'pen-cytis. Ah reckon she pow'ful sick."

"Ah doan know 'bout this hyah way yo' got fur callin' it, 'Liza, but le's ask de pahson what is comin' dis way—he sho'ly know fur to say it."

They submit the question to the elder, who is approaching the gossips, and he listens with profound attention, not unmixed with doubt.

"Dis quesh'un," he finally declares, "mus' be dee-cided on de fac's, an' de fac's in dis case depen's on de locashun ob de disease. Ef de lady's trubble am in de side den de word am appendicytis, but ef it am in de seat it mus' be appendiceetis."

There are many professional pundits whose decisions are based on conclusions not nearly so convincing as the elder's.

Will Organize New Association.

A meeting has been called to organize a Southern California Osteopathic Association on

**SPLENDID PRACTICE
FOR SALE
IN
LOS ANGELES**

Do you want to locate in Sunny California, in the Great Southwest, the land of opportunity?

If so, there is an opening in Los Angeles, the Queen City of Southern California, a city with great present attractions and a greater future.

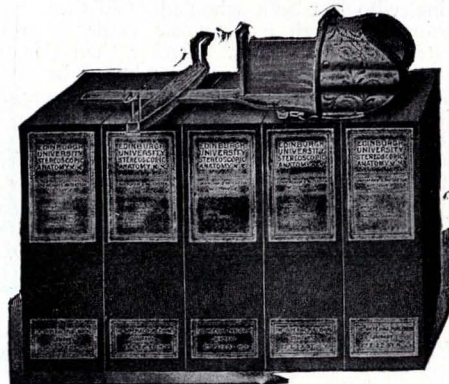
The practice has been established seven years, has well-to-do connection and pays splendid income.

There is a good reason for selling; it is purely personal and reflects in no way on the practice. The good will and office furniture can be bought very cheap for spot cash, or a reasonable time arrangement can be made. References and complete details given upon request. Address: 1001, care The O. P. Co., 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

**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 harmony basis so that the history of Chicago osteopathic societies will doubtless be re-enacted in this city.—A. B. Shaw, D. O., Los Angeles.

California State Meeting.

The California State Osteopathic Association will meet at San Diego, May 27th, 28th and 29th.

Was He Delirious?

"Almost every man," says a Baltimore specialist, "learns sooner or later to think of his doctor as one of his best friends, but this fact does not hinder the world from laughing at the profession."

"How is our patient this morning?" asked a physician, a fellow graduate of mine, of a patient's brother.

"Oh, he's much worse," came from the other in a tone of dejection. "He's been delirious for several hours. At 3 o'clock he said, 'What an old woman that doctor of mine is!' and he hasn't made a rational remark since."—Lippincott's.

Appointed on State Osteopathic Board.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, has been appointed a member of the Missouri State Board of Osteopathy by Governor Hadley.

Suggests Woman for Osteopathic Board.

The name of Dr. Emma Purnell, of Lancaster, Pa., has been suggested to Governor Stuart by ex-Speaker Frank B. McClain for appointment to the new State Osteopathic Board of Examiners.

Central New York Quarterly Meeting.

The Central New York Osteopathic Society held its quarterly meeting May 1st at the Yates hotel, Syracuse. Dr. D. S. B. Pennock, of Philadelphia, spoke on "Functions and Lesions of the Seventh Cranial Nerve." Dr. H. L. Childs, of Auburn, N. Y., spoke on legislation.

New Mexico Board Organizes.

The Territorial Board of Osteopathy met last week and organized in the office of Dr. C. A. Wheelon. Dr. C. H. Conner of Albuquerque was elected president, Dr. C. L. Parsons of Roswell vice-president and Dr. C. A. Wheelon was re-elected secretary and treasurer. O. M. Walker of Silver City and H. R. Gibson of Elida were examined for admission to the practice of osteopathy in New Mexico.—Roswell (New Mex.) New Mexican.

Discuss Vertebral Lesions.

The May meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held on the 4th of the month with President Beitel presiding. The literary feature of the evening was an exhaustive paper upon "Vertebral Lesions With Their Relations to Other Structures," by Dr. J. Ivan Dufur of Philadelphia. Dr. Dufur presented a clinic, a girl of 12 years of age who had contracted a cold three weeks previously. The case showed a flat chest and upper dorsal area. He used a method of stretching the interscapular muscles and spreading and raising the ribs, which undoubtedly is a valuable one.—Abbie Jane Pennock, D. O., Sec'y.

Dr. Turner Hulett Addressed Philadelphia Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held April 16th in Grand Fraternity Hall, Dr. Beitel in the chair. The president introduced Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, of Cleveland, O. He read a paper on "An Osteopathic Review of the Emmanuel Movement." He gave us several quotations from the Emmanuel text, and later brought out the physical and mental aspects of the subject. Dr. Hulett claims that with normal functioning of the body there must be normal mental functioning, and that where the latter is abnormal there must be physical adjustment required and education of the mental machinery.—Abbie Jane Pennock, D. O., Sec'y.

Gold Medal for Dr. Akin.

Have a little news which I think you will like to use in The O. P. this month. Dr. Otis F. Akin, of Portland, was graduated May 3d from the medical department of the University of Oregon. He received a gold medal for scholarship, due to the fact that his average for the entire four years was the highest, being 2.62 points higher than the next highest. At the January examinations of the medical board of examiners he with two others received the highest grade. Fifty-three applicants took the examination. Recently in a competitive examination for entrance as interne at Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Dr. Akin was successful and received an appointment. Oregon now possesses an osteopathic surgeon, for which we are indeed thankful, and have reason to be, for Dr. Akin is a good, true osteopathic physician.—F. E. Moore, D. O.

Osteopaths' Biographies in "Who's Who."

In the first edition of "Who's Who in New England" two osteopaths are accorded a place, namely, Dr. Wilfred Ernest Harris and Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, both of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy.

MAN, WOMAN—KNOW THYSELF!

The latest Book on PSYCHO-PHYSICS, 225 pages, 32 Chart Pictures. Price, \$2.00
By DR. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW, 161 State St., Chicago

A SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF THE EFFECT OF THOUGHT.
THE OUTER MAN IS ONLY AN EXPRESSION OF HIS THOUGHTS.

WHAT IS MIND?
FROM WHENCE COMETH MIND?
WHAT IS MIND TO BODY?
WHAT IS BODY TO MIND?
WHAT IS NERVE FORCE?
YOUR VITAL BANK ACCOUNT
HAVE YOU OVERDRAWN IT?
HOW CAN YOU REPLETE IT?
HOW CAN YOU MAINTAIN IT?
WHAT DEPENDS UPON IT?
TO KNOW THYSELF SPELLS WEALTH!

PRESSURE ON A WIRE PUTS OUT ONE LIGHT. A DEFECTIVE OR HAND-CAPPED DYNAMO PUTS OUT ALL LIGHTS.
MAN IS DISEASED IN LIKE MANNER. PRESURE ON A NERVE (THE ULNAR NERVE OR "PUNNY BONE") FOR EXAMPLE WILL DISEASE THE LITTLE FINGER AND THE RING FINGER, HANDCAP THE "HUMAN DYNAMO" (THE BRAIN) BY UNCONTROLLED THOUGHT, AND THE ENTIRE BODY WILL BE DISEASED. MIND IS THE ENGINEER.

The Human Body compared with an Electric Lighting Plant (NO ROAD-AGENTS)

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, chancre, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interests 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.

The Western Osteopath
Published by the
BAY OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA
Circulation limited to the profession. Subscription \$1 per annum, in advance. Address all communications to
W. W. VANDERBURGH
EDITOR
2069 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

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 VERTEBRÆ 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: MYRON H. BIGSBY, D. O.
Suites, 321-322 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia

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.

Dr. Bowser Loses Suit.
Tom F. Farrell, sued in District Court by Dr. W. W. Bowser, an osteopath, won a victory April 28th, when the jury returned a verdict to Judge Kennedy for the defendant. Bowser sued for \$125 for services claimed to have been performed for Farrell's brother. It was alleged that Farrell had engaged Bowser and that he promised to settle all claims against his brother's estate. Farrell denied engaging Bowser.—Omaha (Nebr.) Bee.

Kansas State Meeting May 25th.
The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Osteopathic Association will be held at the National Hotel, Topeka, Kans., May 25-26th. We have an excellent program and expect a large attendance.—G. B. Wolf, D. O., Sect'y.

Regular Meeting of Chicago Osteopaths.
The Chicago Osteopathic Association held its regular monthly meeting May 6th, at 57 Washington street. Dr. F. C. Farmer gave a paper on "Routine Examination."—F. J. Smith, D. O., Sect'y.

Dr. Beaven Praises Southwest.
Have just returned from several weeks spent in Texas and Mexico after a hard winter's practice. Feel that the air and sunshine were a great help to me. It is a great place to rest and recuperate. Our friend, Warren Hamilton, was there and I think went home feeling like a new man. Called on several of the osteopaths and found them all busy. Received some very valuable treatment from the Drs. Peck while in San Antonio. The osteopaths of the South all seem to be doing a good business. Received The O. P. this a. m. and always glad to get the news. Wishing you continued prosperity, I am—E. H. Beaven, D. O., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Georgia Annual Meeting.
The annual convocation of the Georgia Osteopathic Association will be held at Atlanta, May 18th and 19th. Many matters of importance will be discussed and full attendance is urged.—John W. Phelps, D. O., Sect'y.

Oregon State Examination.
The Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners will meet for examinations the first Tuesday in July, at Portland.

The New Washington Medical Board.
Governor Hay, of Washington, has appointed the new medical board. The osteopathic members are Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, of Seattle, and Dr. W. T. Thomas, of Tacoma.

Women D. O.'s Hold Meeting.
The Woman's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City held their regular monthly meeting May 4th. The program was "Infectious and Constitutional Diseases," Dr. Louise Anderson; "Case Reports," Drs. Whiteside and Peters; "Question Box," Dr. M. E. Loper. The June meeting, being the last of the year, will be an open meeting with a special program.—Matilda E. Loper, D. O., Sect'y Pro Tem.

Dr. C. M. T. Hulett Guest of New York Society.
The fourth monthly meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held at the Hotel Imperial, New York City, on Saturday, April 17th, 1909. Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, of Cleveland, was the guest of honor and his talk on "Osteopathic Review" was most interesting. Dr. Hulett discussed the comparative principles of osteopathy, Christian Science, Emanuel movement, hypnotism, psycho-therapy, etc., with great interest to all and made a fine distinction between psycho-therapy and the psychology of therapeutics as it should be understood to-day.—Joseph Ferguson, D. O., Sect'y.

Eastern Iowa District No. 2.
District No. 2 Eastern Iowa Osteopathic Association met at Iowa City, April 29th. Some good papers were presented. Dr. Franklin Fiske gave a demonstration and spoke on "Osteopathic Technique in Upper Dorsal Lesions." Dr. W. A. Rush, of Iowa City, spoke on "Asthma." Officers were elected: President, Dr. Benson E. Washburn, Iowa City; vice president, Dr. Sadie L. Olmstead, Clinton; secretary, Dr. A. M. E. Lefingwell, Muscatine; treasurer, Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, Vinton.

Rochester District Osteopathic Society Annual Meeting.
Dr. D. S. Pennock, of Philadelphia, Pa., addressed the members of the Rochester District Osteopathic Society April 30th following the annual dinner at Powers Hotel. Drs. Gertrude Berry, Helen E. Thayer and John Chase had the meeting in charge. The doctor gave a very fine talk on the seventh nerve.—Rose E. Breitenstein, D. O., Sect'y.

A. S. O. Hospital Nurses Class Graduates.
The second class of the A. S. O. Hospital Nurses Training School graduated May 14th. Dr. George Still delivered the graduating address.

Dr. Spaunhurst Member of State Board.

Governor Marshall of Indiana has appointed Dr. John F. Spaunhurst, of Indianapolis, as the osteopathic member of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. The local newspapers made very favorable comments on the appointment.

Tennessee Annual Meeting.

The tenth annual meeting of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association was held May 10th at Nashville. Dr. W. Banks Meacham, of Asheville, N. C., was one of the guests of honor and delivered an address, "The Verification of Osteopathic Philosophy in Tuberculosis." The convention was welcomed by Mayor Jas. S. Brown and was concluded with a banquet at The Duncan. Some of the program numbers were: "Has Osteopathy a Right to Exist?" "Has Osteopathy a Right to Exist?" Dr. A. L. Dykes. "The Profession," Dr. T. L. Drennan. "Psychotherapy in Nervous Diseases," Dr. W. F. Link. "Gall Stones," Dr. Lola K. Barnes. "Acute Diseases," Dr. O. Y. Yowell. "Promotion," Dr. H. A. Green. "Fraternalism," Dr. H. R. Bynum. "Rheumatic Fever," Dr. A. L. Evans. "Microscopy as an Aid in Diagnosis," Dr. Henry Viehe. "Gynecology," Dr. Marie S. Adsit.

New Association.

Osteopaths of eastern Washington have formed an association. It will be known as the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association. Organization was effected May 1st at the offices of Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane. There will be four meetings each year.

Officers elected were: Dr. J. E. Hodgson, Spokane, president; Dr. H. F. Morse, Coulee City, vice president; Dr. H. E. Caster, Spokane, secretary-treasurer. A program committee consisting of Dr. Ed. H. Jones, Oakesdale; Dr. Grace Nichols and Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane, was also appointed.

North Dakota Board Appointed.

Governor Burke, of North Dakota, has announced the members of the new State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. They are: Dr. Anna B. Shortridge, Devil's Lake; Dr. Redmond A. Bolton, Jamestown; Dr. Joseph W. Tarr, Lidge-wood.

Osteopath's Adverse Personal Opinion Used to Discredit Independent Board Measure.

IN the recent campaign in Pennsylvania, not all of the obstacles we had to encounter were placed by the Medics by any means. Witness the enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia North American of March 4th as one example. It is signed wrongly—should have been Mason W. Pressly.

Osteopath Likes Medical Bill.

To the Editor of the North American:

I wish to give public expression to my own personal opinion as to the fair adjustment of the complex conditions that have hitherto operated in the state supervision of the practice of the healing arts. I am sure osteopathy should be satisfied. I am a pioneer in this new science. I wrote the first authoritative exposition of osteopathy for the first catalogue of the first school under the founder that was given to the thinking world; have taught in three of its colleges; organized the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and have practiced for ten years here in our city, and it is my confident opinion that osteopathy has nothing to lose by the new medical legislation, but much to gain.

Truth is eternal and invincible. There is no power on earth that can veto thought, and, so, no power that can formally estop the progress of a true thinker. If there is any element of truth in osteopathy, it will abide, and the osteopathic doctor who knows the great sciences allied with medicine, and can subsidize them in the cure of sickness, has nothing to fear from any form of state control.

No mere examining board can terrorize a scholar or turn down any aspiring physician if he knows the rudiments of the sciences that cluster about a live human being, sick or well. Besides, we have affirmed all along that if our professional equipment was not equal to other schools we stood ready to make it so, and now every true osteopathic physician, if he is sincere in his claims and aspirations, has the opportunity of his life to prove to the world that he is qualified to stand abreast of the best of physicians, by taking the uniform test that all physicians ought to take to do a general practice.

There is not a study in the medical curriculum that we do not study, more or less, even when not taught in the osteopathic college; and now

we simply have the privilege of showing that we know as much about it as any other physicians. We need not whine about the *Materia Medica*, for no osteopath is competent who does not know, at first hand, the chemistry of medicine and physiological action of drugs.

For defensive purposes, if for no other, we must know this much. Food problems alone require that we know all there is to know about poisons in relation to the human organism. It is a fact that all that the wisest osteopaths know, with the exception of our distinctive principles of applied therapeutics, have been learned from medical sources.

The osteopath gets all the credit he deserves, under the new medical legislation, and, in my judgment, it will be transcendentally to our credit to qualify ourselves under the new conditions, as it will be, also, to advance greatly toward a higher scientific standard.

New York and Massachusetts have admirable laws for osteopathy. This new Pennsylvania movement marks a splendid advance for our practice here. It is absurd to talk of mere representation. There are only 287 osteopaths in our state, and there are over 10,000 allopaths alone, not counting homeopaths and eclectics. If we do our work wisely we will have representation later.

Contrary to the prevailing osteopathic opinion, I congratulate our profession on the failure of a separate osteopathic board, and am in favor of unification. It is the greatest victory that scientific osteopathy could possibly win, at present, and tends to a higher scientific and professional achievement.

MARIAN (MASON) W. PRESSLY.

Philadelphia, March 4.

Can anyone conceive of a loyal member of the profession or A. O. A. rejoicing over the defeat of an Independent law, the very type proposed by the A. O. A. as serving best the people of the commonwealth as well as the profession?

Then another: During the campaign the M. D.'s were constantly boosting their "One Board Bill" by quoting Dr. A. U. Jorris, former Osteopathic member on the Wisconsin board, as being the strongest kind of an advocate of the composite board and had a letter to that effect. They used this letter freely and tried thus to discredit our position. Will Dr. Jorris kindly tell the profession whether the letter was authentic or not?—*H. M. Vastine, D. O., Harrisburg, Pa.*

It is extremely unfortunate that an individual member of the profession who did as little to help the cause as did Mason W. Pressly, in the Pennsylvania fight, should go out of his way to oppose the wishes of the profession as a whole and hamper the efforts of those who gave up money and practice to secure for osteopathy the recognition rightfully deserved. The letter condemns itself. Further comment is superfluous.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Dr. C. E. Willis, formerly of Pittsburg, Kans., and Dr. Gertrude Farquharson, at 503 Winne building, Wichita, Kans.

Dr. Nellie M. Fisher and Dr. Charles S. Fisher, at 1208 Majestic building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Osteopathic Treatment as an Investment—Slow Cures a Fallacy, Results Relatively Rapid.

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH for June has a fine article on the wisdom of keeping well from a dollar and cents point of view. It emphasizes briefly but vividly the financial burden of continued sickness. It shows that osteopathy taken in time will enable a man to hold his position and actually increase his efficiency and earning power. It's bound to appeal with convincing force to the business man.

A good companion article is the one on time required to get results. You know how many people think osteopathy a "slow" treatment. "Is Osteopathy Slow" explains in a very simple way that, case for case, recoveries are actually quicker than under other systems.

It's a fact your patients and possible patients ought to know.

This June number is full of practical articles that will appeal to the hard common sense of the average man and woman. "Life Insurance Risks" and "The Rheumatics' Reasonable Hope" explain that because other systems have failed is no reason osteopathy cannot give relief. In justice to the patient and dependent ones, it urges that osteopathy be given a chance to prove its worth.

Then there are strong articles on Pyorrhea, St. Vitus' Dance, Sick Headaches and Constipation and a popular explanation "Osteopathy—What is It?"

Read this number over and you will be convinced it's a great number for the home. The articles appeal with equal force to the business acumen of the man and the practical common sense of the housewife. It shows that osteopathy is efficient in chronic and acute cases and that it can safeguard the health of the home better than any other system.

Our terms of service on yearly contract are \$3.00 per hundred copies with envelopes per month, expressage or postage extra. One-time orders are \$3.50 per hundred copies.

Single orders of 1,000 copies of this peerless campaigner with envelopes cost \$22.50. Sent by fast freight the carrying charges are a comparatively small additional item to most places in the U. S.

May we serve you this month?

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

Contents of June Osteopathic Health.

Is Osteopathy Slow?	1
Life Insurance Risks	2
Osteopathy in Pyorrhea	3
St. Vitus' Dance Curable	4
The Economics of Good Health	5
Osteopathy Safe in Acute Diseases	7
Sick Headache	9
Give It a Fair Trial	10
The New Aid in Heart Trouble	11
The Rheumatic's Reasonable Hope	13
Osteopathy—What Is It?	14
Constipation Curable	15
Insomnia Comes from Tense Nerves	16
Spinal Curvature	16

"The Proof of the Pudding" The "New" Osteopathic Health Wins Public and Professional Approval.

"I regard OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH as of very high efficiency, and I shall certainly continue to use it. It has brought me business."—Dr. Luther H. Howland, Hastings, Nebr.

"I am very much pleased with the May OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. My patients are eager to read the magazine and ask for copies."—Dr. Lena K. Prater, Springville, N. Y., May 2, 1909.

"The new OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is a great improvement over the former style. It is very handy to carry in the coat pocket to give away to friends."—Dr. P. Victor Aaronson, Fresno, Cal., April 27, 1909.

"Canadians are finding out what is good for them. I mail out OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH and they come in for treatment."—Dr. F. P. Millard, Confederation Life building, Toronto, Can.

"I consider the illustrated edition a happy departure from the regular way of presenting osteopathy to the lay reader, and feel confident it will prove more interesting and attractive. It presents the subject with an air of reality which could in no other way be attained. The illustrated way is calculated to be more convincing than otherwise possible, and must ultimately lead to conversion of honest students. Teaching by seeing is a more forcible, in fact the most forcible, way of presenting a subject."—Dr. E. W. Patterson, Rochester, Ky., April 14, 1909.

"'Osteopathic Health' is the medium through which I educate my patients. It succeeds, for they talk osteopathy intelligently. You are doing fine work for the profession—I wish you well and add my gratitude for your excellent service."—Dr. W. Armstrong Graves, 1226 Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., December 21, 1908.

"'Osteopathic Health' has begun to pull for us at last. I think you cannot emphasize too strongly the value of keeping it regularly, whether practice is good or otherwise. So far as I could see all my single orders were practically money thrown away, although I suppose they did some good, and it is only after sending out my 500 a month for four months that I can realize that it is really showing some returns."—Dr. Walter E. Elfrink, Chicago.

"'Osteopathic Health' always did me good while in practice. My patients were always anxious to read the magazine. Any practicing osteopath could do no better than to give such a magazine a wide circulation in their respective neighborhoods."—Dr. C. V. Warner, Fort Smith, Ark., November 30, 1908.

"I am very much pleased with the change in 'Osteopathic Health.' The size is much better."—Dr. L. D. Allabach, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 31, 1909.

REMOVALS.

- Dr. Emily R. Mode, from Sycamore to Capron, Ill.
- Dr. A. D. Morrow, from Wapello to Winfield, Iowa.
- Dr. M. E. Miller, from Wynnewood to Mangum, Okla.
- Dr. C. N. George, from Deadwood, N. D., to York, Nebr.
- Dr. Edward Mattocks, from San Diego, Cal., to El Centro, Cal.
- Dr. St. James F. Blanchard, from Pierre, S. D., to Jamestown, N. D.
- Dr. R. E. Smith has removed to 317-318 Swetland building, Portland, Ore.
- Dr. C. Edward Farnum, 106 Church street, to 11 Kay street, Newport, R. I.
- Dr. C. E. Willis, from Pittsburg, Kans., to 303 Winne building, Wichita, Kans.
- Dr. H. F. Ray, from Hunt building to 312-13 Realty building, Charlotte, N. C.
- Dr. L. Guy Baugher, has removed to 28 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Dr. Redmond A. Bolton, from New Rockford, N. D., to Jamestown, N. D.
- Dr. Arnold Lindsay, from Failing building, to 206 Tilford building, Portland, Ore.
- Dr. C. W. Gaddis, from Olathe, Kans., to 321 Commerce building, Pittsburg, Kans. In charge of former practice of Dr. C. E. Willis.
- Dr. Geo. DeWitt Herring, 304 W. Front street, to 157 Crescent avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
- Dr. Hester L. Abbott, from 1213 Grove street, to 715 Sycamore street, Oakland, Cal.

BOVININE



SEND FOR SAMPLE

Assured Scientific Feeding

Gives Rapid Results in All Blood Impairments and Disturbed Cellular Reconstructions

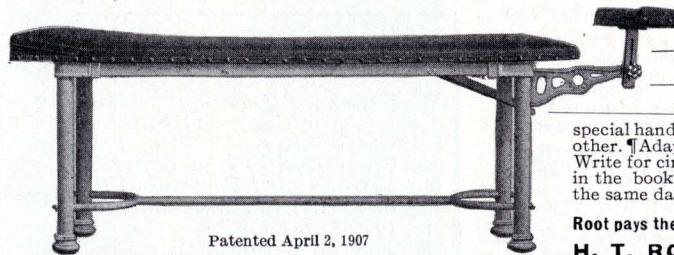
BOVININE not only builds up the blood, but tones up and normally stimulates the food forming organs and restores by natural means the body to health.

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

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

SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

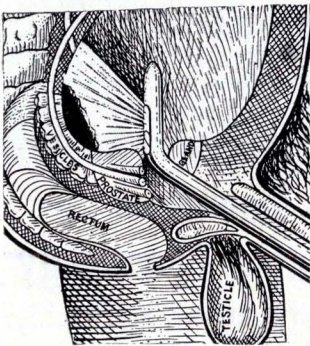
while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. ¶ You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for mere exercise. ¶ Even if you like that sort of strain and have no fear of rupture, or pulling down 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. ¶ 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



Patented April 2, 1907

Rotary
Adjustable
Rotary

Root pays the freight charges on books only.
H. T. ROOT, Kirksville, Mo.



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

Dr. 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 know 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. George W. Goode, from 921 Boylston street, to 687 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
- Drs. P. R. and Emma E. Cain, from 302½ Broadway to 110 S. Fifth street, Hannibal, Mo.
- Dr. Lee C. Deming, 99 N. Euclid avenue, to the Chamber of Commerce building, Pasadena, Cal.
- Dr. Catharine McWhorter DeVeny, from 6317 Greenwood avenue to 6218 Lexington avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- Dr. Harriet E. Hinds, from Chamber of Commerce building to 256 South Madison avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
- Drs. S. S. and Ella D. Still, from Des Moines, Ia., to 4144 Fourteenth avenue, N. E., University Station, Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. A. B. Clark, from One Madison Avenue, to 37 Madison Avenue, New York City. Residence office at 561 W. 143rd Street, at Broadway, as before.

PERSONAL.

Dr. H. C. Johnson, formerly of Decatur, Ill., has opened offices at Quincy, Ill.
 Dr. Percy Hatcher, from Louisville, Ky., to 478 Randolph building, Memphis, Tenn.
 Dr. Anna C. Denny, of St. Paul, Minn., is temporarily out of practice on account of ill health.

Dr. Jessie A. Root of Erie, Pa., was visiting in Chicago last week and was a caller at The O. P. office.

Dr. James R. Moseley, from St. Augustine, Fla., to 100 Broad street, Stamford, Conn., for the summer months.

During the summer months Dr. J. R. Moseley, of St. Augustine, Fla., will be associated with Dr. Olivia A. Lynn, Stamford, Conn.

Dr. St. James F. Blanchard, and Dr. Redmond A. Bolton, have formed a partnership and will operate the Jamestown Infirmary of Osteopathy, at Jamestown, N. D.

Dr. Fred W. Gage, has removed from 126 State street, Chicago, and is now located in the Trude building, and associated with Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan.

Dr. F. P. Millard, of Toronto, Can., was laid up a few days last month on account of overwork. He says Canadians are beginning to appreciate the value of osteopathy.

Drs. S. S. and Ella D. Still, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., have removed to 4144 14th avenue, N. E., Seattle, Wash., and are associated in practice with Dr. J. Clinton McFadden.

Dr. C. E. Willis has sold his practice, at Pittsburg, Kans., to Dr. C. W. Gaddis, of Olathe. Dr. Willis has formed a partnership with Dr. Farquharson at Wichita, Kans.

Dr. Margaret A. Hawk, of Davenport, Ia., addressed the members of the brotherhood of Calvary Baptist Church at their meeting held April 12th. Her subject was "The Discovery of Osteopathy and Its Foundation."

Dr. Mary T. Maddux, of Brush, Colo., returned the first of the month from a three weeks' visit in Chicago. She took a surgical case to the Littlejohn Hospital. Drs. Maddux and Littlejohn are old time acquaintances.

We are in receipt of interesting souvenir postal cards from Dr. Stanley M. Hunter. One dated at Berlin, while the National Surgical Congress was in session, and the other from Vienna, where, at the time he wrote, he was the only osteopath doing P. G. study.

Dr. Laura F. Bartlett, of Denver, Colo., has decided to take quite an extended vacation for six months or more. Her temporary address is 643 North Elm street, Muncie, Ind. Dr. Cora Parmelee has succeeded to the practice and will be associated with Dr. Flournoy Payne.

Dr. Homer Edward Bailey, of St. Louis, has purchased a new Ford automobile. It is a 4-cylinder, 20-horsepower machine of the coupe type. The doctor says it can make 35 miles an hour when the "cops" are not around. He finds it a great convenience and time saver in getting about to see patients.

Dr. Ionia Kate Wynne, formerly of McKinney, Texas, has been detained at her home in Franklin, Pa., by ill health in her family ever since the close of the convention at Kirksville last fall. In the meantime Dr. Wynne has established a substantial nucleus for a good practice in her home town, and on April 1st opened permanent offices in a small office building adjoining her home. Later the building will be remodeled for her convenience.

Drs. E. M. Herring, J. T. Eddy and J. B. Buehler, have opened an osteopathic sanitarium at 607 Second avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. Dr. Buehler is secretary with a New York office at 18 West 34th street. Concerning the institution he says:

"The table will be first class in every respect. The rooms are large and airy, and every facility will be afforded for indoor and outdoor amusements. Personal attention will be given to cases which you recommend."

Dr. George Still, of the A. S. O. Hospital, is keeping up his busy record. On April 9th and 10th, he was in Lawrenceville, Ill., and Robinson, Ill., operating and examining patients for Dr. C. D. Swope, Dr. D. F. Miller, and Dr. Anna Pixley, all of the 1908 class. On April 7th, he was called to Centerville, Ia., to consult in the sickness of the son of Dr. J. A. Dillon. Dr. G. G. Graham and Dr. Dillon were handling the case, which has been doing very nicely without the necessity of an operation. On April 17th, Dr. Geo. Still visited Des Moines on professional business, and on April 28th, he went to Milan, Mo., to examine some fractures. Dr. George has been so uniformly successful and has inspired such confidence in those he has assisted that he is bound to have more outside calls than he can attend to as long as he is willing to respond.

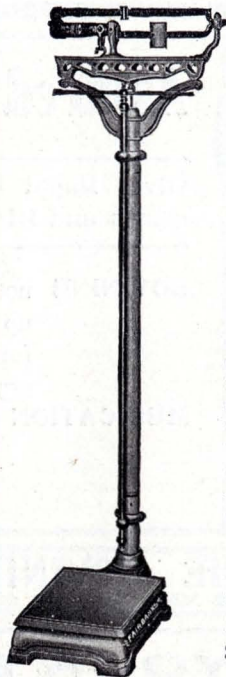
MARRIED.

Dr. John P. Merritt, of Tekamah, Nebr., and Miss Lula Ramine Carpenter, of Lyons, Nebr., at Tekamah, April 29th.

Dr. William Efford and Miss Grace Wood, at Henry, Ill., April 21st. For the present Dr. and Mrs. Efford will remain in Henry, the bride's home.

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 Physician and Insurance Examiners or wherever a personal scale is wanted. The scale is constructed of metal throughout, with tall iron pillar which places the beam on a level with the eye. It is finished in pale blue enamel, with nickel plated beam, upper bar graduated 25-lbs. by 1-lb. marks, lower bar 225-lbs. by 25-lb. marks. If desired, it can be graduated in the metric system by 100 gramme divisions. Scale is furnished either with or without measuring rod, and is adapted for general household weighing as well as for the special purposes mentioned.

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

I MUST SELL

German Osteopathic Explanatory Literature to every osteopath in the country. It gets results—brings in a class of patients who are quick to see (through these booklets,) the rationality of our system, and prompt in meeting their obligations. Therefore I will send (charges prepaid) to any address 100 copies of my German Booklets for \$1.50. Address,

T. L. HERRODER, D. O.
 232 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

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.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. Frank P. Walker, St. Joseph, Mo., April 21st, a son. "A strictly osteopathic baby."

To Dr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Cadwell, Canon City, Colo., April 20th, a daughter, Gladys Catherine.
 To Dr. and Mrs. J. A. DeTienne, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 4th, a daughter.

DIED.

At Springfield, Ill., April 24th, Mrs. M. E. Rutledge, mother of Dr. Pauline R. Mantle, of Springfield, Ill., aged 73, of pulmonary abscess.

At 1851 Seventh avenue, New York City, Sunday, April 25th, Dr. George E. Graham, of valvular heart disease. Funeral services were held April 28th. Rev. Graves, of Passaic, N. J., a personal friend of the deceased, officiated. Masonic services were conducted by the chaplain and brethren of Continental Lodge, 287, A. F. and A. M., of New York City.

At Kenton, Ohio, April 1st, Mrs. L. R. Gaylord, mother of Dr. J. S. and Dr. W. A. Gaylord, aged 89.

WANT ADS.

WANTED—Lady D. O. of experience desires a position as assistant or would take charge of a practice during the summer. Address W. L., care O. P.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE AND OFFICE FURNITURE in good Missouri town of 4,000 population. Average income for past three years, \$2,000 per year. A bargain at a quick sale. Address 427, care of The O. P.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A 1901 S. S. STILL graduate, and 1908 A. S. O. P. G., now in Chicago, a position as assistant or to take charge of practice for some osteopathic physician for June, July, August and September. Address 432, care O. P.

WANTED—A PARTNER. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. Beautiful city; ideal climate. A lady osteopath with fine connection in Pasadena, Calif., is not very strong and cannot sustain the full burden of her large practice. She desires a man partner, well qualified as an osteopath and a gentleman in character. Complete references wanted and exchanged. Address 431, care O. P.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES, PRACTICE, etc., of the late Dr. L. S. Brown, of Denver, Colo. One of the oldest established offices in the town. Bargain. Address 430, care O. P.

WANTED — MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of practice and residence in Illinois town of 10,000 inhabitants. Practice established eight years. Runs from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per year. Reason, must have a rest. Will sell if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address L. L. C., care O. P.

TO RENT—SPACE IN ELEGANT NEW OFFICE. Suite 157, 161 State St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED CONNECTION and office furniture. Good Oklahoma town. Fine opening for anyone who wants a general experience. Will sell cheap. Address 429, care O. P.

FOR SALE — LOS ANGELES PRACTICE; seven years in same building. Best furnishings of three rooms included. Am not offering this for "cost of furniture," but will sell cheap. VERY cheap for SPOT CASH. Address P. Q. R., care O. P.

THREE-YEAR OSTEOPATH, EXPERIENCED. would assist or take charge of practice. Summer resort preferred. Address 434, care O. P.

MAN OSTEOPATH WANTS POSITION AS ASSISTANT or take charge of practice. Address 433, care O. P.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page
American Osteopathic College of Optics.....	11
American School of Osteopathy.....	12
Bartholomew, Dr. E. J., Man, Woman, Know Thyself	13
Baughman, Dr. N. R. B., The True Way of Life	13
Bigsby, Dr. Myron H., Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique	13
Bovinne Co., The.....	15
Central College of Osteopathy.....	10
Farwell & Rhines	11
Hayman, Geo. T., Tables.....	11
Imperial Pub. Co., Stereoscopic Anatomy.....	12
Jaeger-Hillery Supply Co., Operating Tables and Physicians' Furniture.....	11
Kress & Owen Company, Glyco Thymoline... 9	9
Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, The.....	10
Pacific Coast College of Osteopathy.....	5
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
Tasker, Dr. Dain L., Principles of Osteopathy.....	13
Woodhull, Dr. Percy H., Osteopathic Gynecology	16
Western Osteopath, The.....	13