

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 1

## Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases†

### Appendicitis

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

A SPECIFIC nerve center for the appendix is in the eleventh dorsal segment. One reason for the great prevalence of appendicitis is to be found in certain anatomical peculiarities of the spine at this point.

Dr. Ligon first called my attention to the fact that wherever there is found lesion of the innominates, there is pretty sure to be disturbance also at the eleventh rib. The quadratus lumborum muscle joins these two and may be the agent for this derangement; but, following this suggestion, I studied carefully several cases and came to the conclusion, first that the association of innominate and eleventh dorsal lesions was quiet constant, that it included also, as a rule, the fifth lumbar and eleventh ribs, and second that it was to be traced through the sacrum and spine. Lesion of the innominate means in effect lesion of the sacrum. Lesion of the sacrum means an upsetting of the equilibrium of the spine. When either innominate is in lesion, the fifth lumbar is almost invariably drawn to that side, and slightly posterior through the tension on the ilio-lumbar ligaments. From the fifth lumbar, on up through the lumbar spine, the articulations are of a comparatively strong character; two superior articular processes close in behind somewhat to form a cylinder-like socket open at the back, into which the inferior processes from above fit, faintly resembling a dovetail joint. The shape of the articulations varies much in different individuals, being much weaker in some than in others; but at least these lumbar articulations are far stronger than the merely flat overlap of the articulations in the dorsal region. The twelfth dorsal shares in this stronger arrangement by its inferior processes, while its superior articulation, with the eleventh, is of the weaker dorsal type. Very often the strain of such an upsetting of equilibrium is conveyed by this strength of articulation to this point, the juncture of twelfth with the eleventh vertebrae, and there is first felt, either causing a lesion or leaving a very strong tendency to lesion and irritation from the strain.

A further factor is that lesion of the sacrum and fifth lumbar produces a weakening of the adjacent spine, and its muscles, which means a posterior sagging of the lumbar spine; especially in these days of long sitting over school desk or office work, or sewing, or books—a typical "student's spine." This produces a strain at the same spot, the eleventh dorsal, for several reasons: First, that in the sagging lumbar spine, each articulation is at the extreme of extension, rotation is limited, and is felt more strongly therefore at the upper and lower limits of the sag; secondly, that the rotation of the dorsal spine is strongly limited by the ribs, leaving most of the motion of a rotary character to be produced at this articulation. How often have we found what seemed to be a lesion of this articulation, which proved to

be merely an abnormally moveable eleventh, turning as strongly to the other side when the patient moved slightly. But this joint does not always make compensation by extra motility for limitations above and below; more often a lesion is produced there. These peculiarities are responsible for frequent lesions of the eleventh dorsal vertebra and ribs.

In my practice, I have had only some eight or ten cases of appendicitis, but in every case I found this peculiar lesion group. Other practitioners have verified the statement that the eleventh and innominate lesions are almost constant in appendicitis. An account of one very striking case is published in the A. O. A. Journal for December, '09. (Theory and Practice.)

A reason for the association of appendicitis with the eleventh dorsal segment is beautifully given by Dr. Alfred Stengel, in Osler's Modern Medicine, p. 413, Vol. V.

"The cramp-like pain first occupies the central or umbilical portion of the abdomen and subsequently moves toward the region of the right iliac fossa. The nervous mechanism of the appendix explains to some extent the localization of the pain. It has been pointed out that the afferent nerves are connected with the solar plexus through the superior mesenteric and that a connection is established with the splanchnic and the right vagus. It (the hyperalgesia) may more properly be said to occupy the region of the eleventh dorsal area of Head. On page 404, he describes the efferent nerves as coming also from the superior mesenteric plexus. It is through this nervous mechanism that osteopathic lesions take effect. Lesions of the spine or ribs at the eleventh dorsal segment convey irritation to this plexus and may alone cause disease or may greatly increase the tendency to disease of the appendix.

In this nervous mechanism may be found an explanation of the most valuable diagnostic feature of severe cases of the disease, namely, the discrepancy between pulse and temperature. The irritation which perceived as a cramp-like pain and overflowing into the muscles, cause noticeable contraction of them, overflowing much more into the splanchnic nerves causes contraction of the vessels there and drives all the blood into circulation, giving the full, rapid and tense pulse. The thermic mechanism is also closely related to this mechanism, and is variously affected by the irritation; hence the discrepancy. The nausea and constipation may be traced to the same source.

The appendix is described as a lymphoid organ, similar to the tonsil. Like the tonsil, it has a strong tendency to atrophy. The atrophy of the tonsil is usually complete by the twelfth year; the atrophy of the appendix begins as a rule, at about the tenth year; the greater number of cases of appendicitis occur at the age of eleven or twelve. No other conclusion is possible than that the tendency to atrophy is one of the factors in causing

diseases of the appendix, and one that should always call for caution in discharging a case and in making a prognosis.

Another factor in its causation is inflammation of the caecum, this not alone through spreading to involve the appendix, but by causing odema and pseudo-paralysis of the sphincter muscle and of the valve at the orifice of the appendix, which allows it to lie patulous, for the entrance of fecal matter and foreign substances.

(Continued on Page 11)

## Independent Legal Recognition and Equality in Privileges and Educational Requirements Proclaimed as Watchwords for Osteopathic Progress

J. Martin Littlejohn, D. O., Chicago.

I HAVE read with interest the article of Dr. Sullivan on "Past Legislation in Illinois." I can corroborate most of his detailed statement of the Act of 1899. As chairman of a committee of seventy, who were at Kirksville from Illinois, I went through the mill as did Dr. Sullivan. I met Governor Tanner twice and have in my possession two letters and a telegram from him on the subject.

I differ from Dr. Sullivan in that I believe we made a mistake in accepting the position of inferiority under that act. There were other promises made and broken in connection with that act. It would have been better if we had done as they did in Ohio, when the first act was passed there. I believe today there would have been recognition of osteopathy in Illinois, which there is not.

Be that as it may, however, the past is gone. Now is the time to act for the future. At the annual meeting of the Illinois Medical Society at Danville the Committee on Medical Education

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reported in favor of a separate board of examiners, distinct from the State Board of Health. They recommended a single licensing board with power "to prevent the medical or religious sects from using the name physician and doctor." They say "to have a lower educational standard for the osteopaths is unfair to the sick—is a mean kind of political, to say nothing of educational discrimination." Who has perpetuated this farce of no preliminary education and no professional educational qualification, but the medical profession, in opposing every move to establish a standard of requirement for the osteopathic profession.

It is time for us as osteopaths to get together and make a determined fight. The editor of the *Illinois Medical Journal* is authority for the statement "that the State Board of Health only exists as a *de facto* board as the terms of four of the seven members expired some time since." They want a board of examiners. Now is the time for us to appeal for our rights.

I am willing to accept the principle of an independent board for the coming legislative fight. I have been in favor of such a board since I first entered the fight in Illinois in 1899, but have believed it impossible to secure it, because Governors Tanner and Yates declared against such boards and that meant veto. There are three reasons for this stand for an opportune fight.

(1) The medical profession wants a board of medical examiners. This will clear the decks. This has been a bar to any board of examiners, because under the present law, the State Board of Health is the Board of Examiners and by the peculiar division of physicians into medical and other practitioners (which I believe is illegal on the basis of discrimination admitted by the committee of Illinois Medical Society), the entire field of practice has been included and could not be constitutionally divided, except by express legislation amendatory to the Medical Practice Act. For this reason I could not support the Bill of 1909, because I did not believe it constitutional.

I have examined every medical practice act in the United States and the forms of medical regulations in all foreign countries and I can now see how a bill can be framed which would meet this condition. I have freely discussed this subject with one of the foremost constitutional law lecturers in this country, and he agrees with me.

(2) The policy of the A. M. A. is *absorption*, by giving us a place *on* or *under* existing boards, but on the basis of inferiority. Dr. A. L. Fox, in a paper on "The Relation of the Medical Profession to the Non-medical Practitioner" at the annual meeting of McLean County Medical Society, at Bloomington, says, "We should never meet them as equals in counsel, we should ever avoid this and let them and the public know that as soon as they will put aside what is of no value, and prepare themselves, as we have prepared ourselves, then will we accept them as our equals, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship." This is plain in regard to the kind of absorption, viz.: lay aside osteopathy and become regular allopaths.

The committee of the Illinois Medical Society recommends "but one way of entering into the practice of medicine in the state." In no medical board in this country do we have a place of equality, except probably in Texas. I would refuse to accept a position of inferiority.

(3) It has been indicated by the attitude of the Michigan Board of Medical Examiners to the Indiana Board of Medical Examiners that there will be no reciprocity permitted by the boards where the osteopathic system is represented on the board. This is part of the policy of *extermination* evidenced by the report of the Carnegie Foundation formulated by Abraham Flexner. I can only speak for our college in Chicago. That college he condemned without ever being within its doors to the knowledge of the officers of the college. The manifest untruth of such a report evidences its malice with determination to destroy by fair means or foul. Such investigations of allopathic colleges by allopaths may show in their own ranks the low grade medical schools and

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they will have enough of a task to clear their own skirts.

My attitude in the coming campaign will be, (1) a determined fight for an independent board of examiners for the osteopathic system. We have our own system and must maintain our separateness. (2) That board must establish equality (a) of *qualification*, both in preliminary education and professional curriculum; (b) in the rights, privileges and status of the osteopathic practitioners with other practitioners. I believe that every subject in the osteopathic curriculum should be taught from the osteopathic standpoint, and that a board of examiners should regulate and examine accordingly. Our diagnosis is the keynote to our system; and training in every department of education should lead up to expertness in diagnosing and capacity in correcting conditions calling for adjustment, in order to make us true physicians. It is ours to rival the medical profession in making our colleges better than theirs, which is an easy task; making our standards of education more thorough than theirs, which is also an easy task, and the results will tell.

It is a curious fact that while the medical profession requires to curtail the output of doctors, the osteopathic profession cannot supply the demand for intelligent osteopathic graduates. If we have any jealousies or animosities, let us bring these for the good of our science and stand shoulder to shoulder on the platform of *independence, equality* and the *highest standard of efficiency in educational qualification*.

### Osteopathic Yellowstone Expedition

**A** DOZEN D. O.'S have made reservations for the osteopathic trip through Yellowstone Park which leaves Chicago July 16th. It is expected that twice this number will enroll before the day of departure.

Unfortunately Dr. Bunting, who has planned to lead this expedition, has had to deny himself that pleasure, his work piling up to such an extent in recent weeks that it is impossible for him to take that additional time away from his office. He will have to leave on the last train to arrive in Frisco the morning the convention opens.

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

### Los Angeles College Post Graduate Summer School

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

"Please do not run the announcement of our summer postgraduate school in the July issue. The returns we are receiving from the announcement in the May and June numbers of The O. P. are beyond all expectations. It is clear that The O. P. reaches every corner of the field, for we have matriculations through that announcement from Canada, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and many of the other eastern and middle western states. The limited groups as announced are filling so rapidly that there will be very few vacancies left by the time your July issue reaches the readers. It is already certain that the school will reach the limit which we placed on it—fifty to seventy-five P. G.'s. Dr. Frank P. Young is already listing daily major and minor surgical operations, while the same is true of the obstetrical, gynecological and other clinical divisions.

"By the way, Dr. Frank P. Young is off Tuesday for a yachting trip to Panama and return, with two of his millionaire patients. They will fish going and coming and have a rare vacation. Dr. Young will return in time for the National Convention. Dr. Warren B. Hamilton, wife and son are rusticated at Avalon, on Cataline Island where Dr. Hamilton is starting a bank, shooting mountain goats, and getting a good coat of tan. He calls on us on the mainland occasionally, coming over for ammunition or bait. He recently caught the largest albicore of the season and won a button thereby.

"Dr. Eldora Rife-Sherwood is visiting Los Angeles friends, leaving her husband to look after the practice in the city of Mexico. Dr. Frank Parker, the evangelist of the A. O. A., is spending a few weeks on the golden shore gaining recruits for the association."—A. B. Shaw, D. O., Secy-Treas.

### Pennsylvania Osteopaths Have a Good Crowd and Are Well Satisfied

**T**HE eleventh annual meeting of The Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held July 1st and 2d at Harrisburg. A good crowd attended and everybody seemed well pleased. There were some especially fine numbers on the program and the occasion was undoubtedly profitable to those who attended. The officers elected were: President, Dr. H. M. Vastine, Harrisburg; vice-president, Dr. C. W. McCurdy, Philadelphia; secretary, E. M. Downing, York; treasurer, Dr. H. Alfred Leonard, Philadelphia; executive council, the above officers *ex-officio*, and Dr. Wm. Rohacek, Dr. W. L. Beitel, and Dr. O. J. Snyder, Dr. Heine and Dr. Rohacek, president and treasurer respectively, positively refused to allow their names to be presented for renomination.

Dr. Louisa Burns, of Los Angeles, and Dr. Carl P. McConnell, of Chicago, were unanimously elected to honorary membership on account of distinguished services to the profession.

A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the executive council to accept in the coming session of the legislature no measure that would in any manner affect the standing of osteopathy as an independent system, or the status of the state board of osteopathic examiners as at present constituted under the law.

Drs. Fiske and Bandel were thanked for their work, receiving a unanimous rising vote.

The program in part included: "Osteopathic Mechanics and Technique," Dr. Franklin Fiske, New York; "The Liver, Pancreas and Spleen in Relation to Metabolism," Dr. Birdsell F. Johnson; "Food and Its Functions in the Light of Modern Research," Dr. Alfred H. Leonard; "The Innate Weakness of Every Man's Spine," Dr. Earle S. Willard; "Demonstration: A Device for the Application and Physiological Effects of the Same," by the inventor, Dr. W. O. Galbreath; "The Use of the Sphygmomanometer in Diagnosis," Dr. John T. Downing; "A Five Minute Review of a Year's Work of the State Board," Dr. O. J. Snyder; "Some Hindrances to the Progress of Osteopathy," Dr. Charles F. Bandel, New York.

### Our Unlimited Room for Growth

**I**N Hutchinson, Kan., there are thirty allopaths, five homeopaths, two eclectics and eight osteopaths. On a basis of efficiency and effectiveness there ought to be at least thirty-three osteopaths and about twelve of other schools. And the ratio would run that way if the public fully understood the merits of osteopathy. The way our practitioners are outnumbered in this little city of 12,000 people shows how small a percentage of the public knows anything about our science, but it also proves the immense possibilities ahead of it.

## Why We're Smiling

Samuel L. Scothorn, D. O., Dallas, Texas.

If there is an "true osteopath in the land not wearing an A-No. 1 smile, he is doing justice to neither himself nor his profession. To me, the future of our profession is spanned with the "Bow of Promise." My exaltation is not the result of collecting a large bill for services which I had long before charged to loss account; nor for any reason do I feel elated with my mission in life other than a consciousness that my profession is complete in itself and sufficient unto the last demand of sickness and disease. Osteopathy, as a curative of human ailment, is the greatest institution that has ever flourished among the children of men.

The most gratifying feature of my experience is that osteopathy no longer suffers the violent and venomous attack which characterized its earlier history. We can all remember the time when, to the "medicine men's" eye, we were, at best, a bunch of well-meaning Utopians with a fairy tale for a foundation. And very few were charitable enough to concede that we even "meant well." To the great majority of medical men we were a crazy cult, without either sense or season, supplemented with a positive inclination to graft. We bore it all patiently. We had to, for we lacked the saltiness of time.

Look at the situation today. That's why we're smiling. It's the rarest sort of an instance that you hear of any reputable medical man who pretends that we are devoid of virtue and without an excuse to live. It has become known, not only to the medical profession, but to the laity, that we are the only people who really understand the frame work of the human animal. We charted the skeleton in his closet; our knowledge of anatomy is conceded by those who once delighted in subjecting us to misrepresentation and scorn.

Ask the average physician of standing what he thinks of Osteopathy. He will not tell you the whole truth, but will come half way. He will stroke his chin in a learned manner and say: "Oh, Osteopathy is all right for some things, but it will never take the place of medicine"—and that's about all you will get out of him. We are very much obliged to our friends, the enemy, for their half-truths, if they can't see their way clear to tell the whole truth regarding us.

The medical men have demonstrated their faith in our philosophy in a far more satisfactory manner than announcing it by word of mouth. They're putting it into their practice. They do not do us the honor of labeling it Osteopathy, however. Instead, they attempt to give our treatments under the name of "hand treatment." I was reading in a medical journal only a few days ago an editorial on the subject of "Spinal Examination" that read like a crude lecture on Osteopathy. They realize our worthiness and are stealing into our tents in disguise. The mask is the only feature of their entry I object to. If they want to practice Osteopathy, let them prepare themselves for the work as we have done, and be honorable about it.

Bear this fact in mind: We are not alone in our opposition to the old moss-back medical regime. There is a string of cults and societies ranging all the way from "suggestive therapeutics" to "prayer," who are quite positive that the medicine man is all wrong. But, without a single exception, our friends who oppose medicine have gone to inexcusable extremes, not within the limits of good judgment. Osteopathy is not a religion; its fundamentals would be the same whether Jesus Christ had lived or not. Osteopathy is a science, built deep, massive and heavy upon the rock of Eternal Truth; it claims no unnatural powers nor miraculous cures. The results of our professional services are the legitimate fruits of an applied science. That's why the world is accepting us and that's why we're smiling.

In this regard I want to refer to a very creditable article which appeared in *The Delineator*, May issue. The article is from the pen of Grane Macgowan Cooke and is a remarkable utterance which will undoubtedly result in a better understanding of Osteopathy on the part of the general public. There is, however, one feature of the article against which I rebel, and that is a paragraph which tends to cast a supernatural dye in the character of the great founder of our philosophy. The author relates of an incident vouched for by a good lady in Kirksville, Mo., representing Dr. Still as possessing the somewhat disputed talent known as telepathy. The story goes that a couple of ladies, seeing Dr. Still upon the street, went out to call him into the house for professional assistance. They found he was too far gone to be called back. They watched him for a moment, saw him stop suddenly as if perplexed about something, then turn and start hastily toward their home. He is reported to have rushed excitedly up the steps, rapped on the door and exclaimed: "There is someone in this house who wants to see me." Any man is likely to experience a similar sensation. One mind, in an untrained and uncontrolled manner, frequently comes into telepathic connection and intercourse with another mind, but not with any great degree of accuracy. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still is a very great man. Society has always been disposed to magnify, yea, deify the great of the earth. And this impulse is working upon the character of him who is no more than a student and philosopher—the founder of the American School of Osteopathy. In my heart I resent any attempt, however friendly it may be, to cast a mystic or supernatural glamour over the name of Dr. Still. He is essentially and supremely a philosopher, a skillful engineer of the human economy and that is the way the world must know him. The touch of mysticism is degrading to Dr. Still—as it would be to any man of science. Let us guard well and see to it that his life of scientific usefulness should not be impaired by friendly folklore and unfounded traditions. We have a stern duty to perform in this regard and I would impress it upon you.

In all the history of human society there has never lived a prophet who could command honor in his own country. The success of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo., the place of its birth, means much. It means that Osteopathy is not a fetishism and that Dr. Still is not a supernatural agent, ordained of the gods. It means, on the other hand, that Osteopathy is a philosophy, tried and true, and that Dr. Andrew Taylor Still is a philosopher. And that is the way we want our founder and his great institution to be known of men.

If I may be permitted, as a young man in our profession, to sound another note of warning, I will mention those among us who claim to do *too much*. My smile of satisfaction is impaired when I hear of an Osteopath who, in his fervor and enthusiasm, arrogates to himself and his profession abnormal and unreasonable functions. This places Osteopathy below par in the eyes of thinking men and women. Osteopathy can do wonders, properly administered, but it can't take a "mule" cow by the horns, nor throw a bob-tailed dog over a fence by his tail. Osteopathy, like every true philosophy, is founded upon fact; it works in accord with natural law and is concerned only with the "possible," not the "impossible," the "scientific," not the "unscientific." When an Osteopath promises a patient to cure a positively incurable disease he places a mark of demerit not only against his profession and his own judgment, but he jeopardizes the interests of every other Osteopath in the world. Osteopathy has not brought back the days of turning water into wine and it would be well for less conservative brethren to understand as much.

My patronage in Dallas, as in the experience of every osteopath, is drawn from the most intelligent and influential of my fellow townsmen. My professional results are gratifying to the point of flattery, and understand me to mean exactly what I say: *I make no rash promises*. I feel that I am amply qualified to perform the functions im-

posed in me by my profession and, with this consciousness of my training, I undertake my duties in a conservative, conscientious manner. Occasionally I fail in producing the desired results, but such results are generally apprehended in advance and neither myself nor my patient is disappointed. Where I can be reasonably certain as to the effectiveness of my treatment, I gladly inform the patient to that effect. There is a certain amount of plain decency and honor between man and man that can be injected into our everyday activities. Let us represent our profession consistent always with honesty and good judgment.

I am proud of our profession. I believe that everyone of us has a sacred duty to perform. We should realize that all learning is not bound in buckram, ever taking advantage of such precepts as come to us in the school of practical experience. None of us should be so utterly silly as to deny the value of antidotes, antiseptics and anaesthetics. We must be educated so as to be a *physician* and to be such we must be able to do things that come under the healing art which is not manipulation, and it is not giving medicine either. Let us be broad-minded, exercising the same judicious attitude toward the public that we *demand* of the public. Our philosophy is complete in itself and needs no amendments. Our profession deserves to be perpetual and when the people learn the simple truth about it, osteopathy will come into its full heritage. That day is dawning.

Our scheme of life and health is not the vagrant fancy of a maudlin mind, but a well balanced philosophy, as sturdy as the Bodi tree neath whose majestic bows Siddartha sat and mused upon the mystery of his life.

We have every good reason for mutual felicitations. Every one of us who is performing his professional duties conscientiously and thoroughly is meeting with unqualified success. We have earned our triumph and that's why we're smiling.

## Therapeutic Suggestion

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

**T**HERAPEUTIC suggestion—this is one of the most important factors in the practice of the healing art that we have to deal with, and it is highly important that we should know something, at least, of the force we are using, in all of its phases, both near and remote. Its importance is being recognized to the extent that there is hardly a medical publication that does not throw open its columns to the free and independent discussion of the subject; but there is a possibility that the development of therapeutic suggestion may be ruined, just like so many good things that have been ruined in the past, by accepting the dictum of some one whom we put down as an authority, and following him without looking into the matter to see whether or not he may be honestly mistaken or prejudiced in his interpretation of the principle he is trying to apply, or in the method of such application.

I think this will become more apparent as we proceed. I feel confident, that as we carefully examine into suggestion and the prevailing method in its application, we shall see that all of the authors who have written so learnedly on this subject, use and recommend a method, which is not in harmony with the high motives which prompt them in their efforts to faithfully and honestly serve humanity, and relieve human suffering.

I shall only attempt to call attention to some of the more salient features of the question, allowing others who are more able than I to take up the question and analyze it more fully.

What is Therapeutic Suggestion? The answer to this question involves the method, particularly, and the classification of suggestion. I shall confine myself more especially to a discussion of the hypnotic method and so-called hypnotic suggestion.

# Osteopaths Endorse

## The Sheldon Spinal Appliance

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

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

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

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

Is the hypnotic method of applying suggestion *anabolic* or *catabolic*? Can a method of applying therapeutic suggestion which has to inhibit a normal function in order to accomplish its results, be classed as *anabolic*? Does the Hypnotic method involve the interference or inhibition of a normal function of any part or parts of the brain mechanism or instrument? I know those who have a personal interest to subserve, will answer these questions, in the negative, but I am not addressing my remarks to them. It would be a waste of time as they are satisfied with what they have.

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

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

How does a stimulant, say a drug, act? By stimulating the inhibiting side of the nervous mechanism. For example, if we desired to accelerate the heart by the drug method, a

drug would be administered which would act especially on the inhibiting nervous mechanism, then the accelerators would be free to act up to the point of such inhibition. In other words, to get a stimulating effect a drug is administered which will affect the inhibiting side. (All poisonous drugs in allopathic doses are inhibiting or suppressive in their results.)

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

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

There have been volumes of books, and stacks of articles written in support of and for the propagation of the subjective and subconscious mind theories. To bring these theories or hypotheses especially before your minds, I cannot accomplish my task better than to quote

from an article which appeared in the July, 1900 number of the Nature Cure Magazine, which quotes from Florence Huntley (Author of "Harmonics of Evolution") in the Chicago Record Herald as follows: "Mr. Hudson's hypothesis, as stated by himself in his work above referred to, is as follows, namely;

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

2. The objective mind is merely the function of the physical brain, while the subjective mind is a distinct entity, possessing independent powers and functions, having a mental organization of its own, and being capable of sustaining an existence independently of the body. In other words, it is the soul.

3. The objective mind is capable of reasoning by all methods—inductive and deductive, analytic and synthetic.

4. The subjective mind is incapable of inductive reasoning.

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

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

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

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

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

"1. (a) The objective mind is a function of the body. That is, it is a function of the brain. (See proposition 2 of hypothesis.) (b) The subjective mind exercises complete control over the functions of the body. It therefore controls the objective mind. (See proposition 8 of hypothesis.) (c) The subjective mind is constantly amenable to control by suggestion of the objective mind. The objective mind therefore controls the subjective mind. (See proposition 7 of hypothesis.)"

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

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

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

"2. If the objective mind controls the subjective mind, and is in turn controlled by the subjective mind, then it follows that the objective mind controls itself by controlling the subjective mind which controls it."

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

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

"The last proposition seems perfectly reasonable. But if it be true that each of these two minds controls itself, how is it possible for each to be controlled by the other?"

On the other hand, if each is controlled by the other, how is it possible for it to control itself?"

It is easy to understand how a snake might swallow a frog if the snake were large enough and the frog small enough. It is also possible to understand that a very large frog might swallow a very small snake. But human reactions pauses at the proposition that a snake and a frog may swallow each other at the same time. It is just possible that a working hypothesis might be constructed which would compel them to do so, but if so, such a hypothesis would, in science, be thereby proved true.

It must therefore be clear that Mr. Hudson's working hypothesis, which delegates to each of the two minds complete control over the other, is false. It is therefore unscientific. It is therefore without value."

What has been quoted of the subjective mind theory, holds equally as good for the subconscious mind theory.

Suggestion has been associated with hypnotism so long that the mere mentioning of it to the average professional or lay mind, carries with it this conclusion. There seems to be no desire or effort on the part of those handling this subject to disassociate true suggestion from hypnotism, in my judgment should they undertake such a task, it would upset their whole scheme of suggestion; because it would lay bare the catabolic process involved in the hypnotic method.

As before stated, the only effort, that I know of, to clear up and classify suggestion as it naturally comes within the scope of our daily experience, is to found in "The Great Psychological Crime" from which I quote as follows:

"Hypnotic Suggestion—a suggestion—so-called—made by a hypnotist to his subject while the latter is under the hypnotic control of the former." "Independent Suggestion—a suggestion made by one person to another while both are in full and complete control of their own voluntary powers and rational faculties; that is, while neither is under hypnotic control. In this case each person acts independently and of his own free will." "Telepathic Suggestion—independent suggestion made by one person to another by mental processes alone, without the aid of the usual physical means of communication. As this term may be employed in contradistinction to the term hypnotic suggestion, it is important to note that telepathic suggestion is independent, while hypnotic suggestion is not."

The case given in Hudson's "Law of Psychic Phenomena" where he healed his relative of an obstinate ailment, was due to independent telepathic suggestion.

The conclusions from the foregoing amount to this: That hypnotism is a catabolic method or process, therefore the beneficence of the motives and suggestions will not alter or in the least change the ultimate results from using such a process or method.

Any process or method which interferes to any extent whatever with the natural exercise or working of a function, capacity, faculty or power, is abnormal and cannot be characterized too severely.

The fault is not so much in the suggestion, as in the method which is used in its application. So the real matter at issue resolves itself into this question, is the hypnotic method or process anabolic or catabolic?

It is stated in "The Great Psychological Crime," that there are four elements which differentiate man from the other animals, viz.: "Self Consciousness, Reason, Independent Choice and Independent, Self-Conscious and Rational Will, or Volition."

I would like to ask: Does the hypnotic process or method interfere, to any extent whatever, with the free and independent exercise and use of any one or all of these element?

Let us see. Suppose for instance, you apply a stimulus sufficient to awaken one from a natural sleep to one in a hypnotic sleep, will it awaken the latter? If not, then the sensory nervous system must be locked against external stimuli, except that applied by the hypnotist.

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

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

It is well known that when the nutrition to an organ or part has been disturbed to any extent, it results in the cells of such organ or part being weakened, and if kept up or repeated often enough will result in atrophy. This is what the hypnotic process or method does to the brain, i. e. those parts especially through which the sensory organism, voluntary faculties and powers manifest.

Ask the hypnotic suggestionist, if he has ever followed up any of his so-called cures a sufficient length of time, to see if there is any re-action. They, like the allopaths, seemingly forget or overlook the law of action and re-action being a factor, and that for every action there is a corresponding reaction, which is opposite. If other symptoms occur after they have cured their patients (so-called,) such a manifestation will be diagnosed as a new disease, and no one is any wiser. Both seem to be totally oblivious of the fact that poisonous drugging and hypnotic suggestions are each suppressive in their essential principle, except that the latter is doubly so, for the reason that it destroys the intelligent soul as well as its instrument.

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

**Los Angeles College Picnic.**

The annual picnic of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy was held at Point Firmin, May 12th. Two hundred and fifty of the students and faculty participated. The party was in charge of Dr. A. B. Shaw, secretary of the college. The day was spent in games and sports.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner.*

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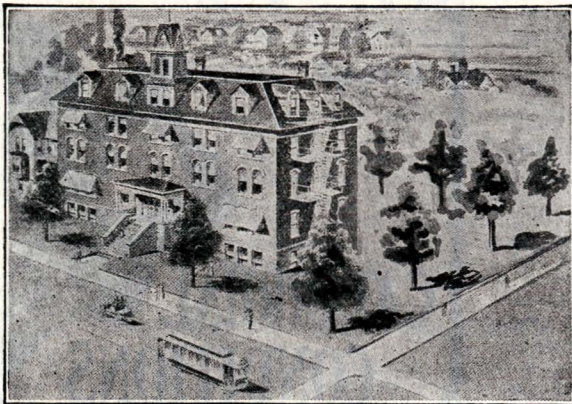
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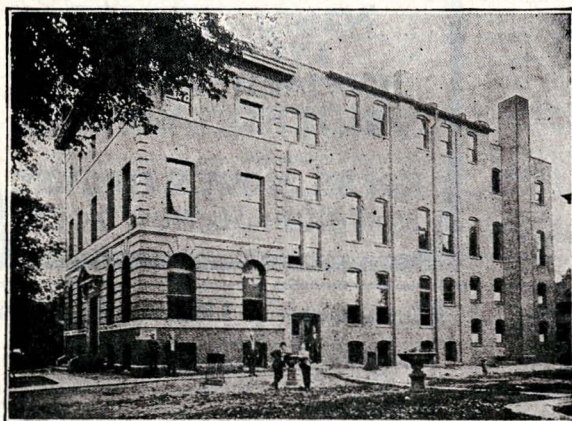
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## "Doings" at Frisco Will Outshine Recent "Anatomical Clinic at Reno"

WE are in receipt of a letter from Dr. A. B. Shaw, of Los Angeles, Cal., in which he grows enthusiastic about the convention.

He says:

"Every preparation is provided which will insure the greatest convention in the history of the A. O. A. at San Francisco, August 1st. The anatomical clinic at Reno on July 4th will sink into insignificance in comparison."

## Dr. Clarence Vincent Kerr, of Cleveland, Scores Big Hit With New Play

DR. CLARENCE VINCENT KERR, of Cleveland, who may be called the playwright of the profession, has surpassed his previous efforts in connection with the annual production of The Hermit Club, which affair is regarded as one of the big social events of the season in Cleveland. The play this year is called "The Hermits at Happy Hollow" and is a two-act musical comedy. Dr. Kerr collaborated with Mr. R. H. Burnside, who is the general stage director of the New York Hippodrome. The show was produced May 31st at the Euclid Avenue Opera House and was an immense success from start to finish.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* gave it a place on its front page with over a column of space. The sub-heading reads thus:

"Show Girls are Wonders. They wear clothes that provoke constant gasps of admiration—Ponies dance until applause sounds like riot—Even Hermit shows were never staged like this before—Principals and chorus show briskness and activity that sets new record."

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

"The Hermits at Happy Hollow" requires no apologies. That it is an amateur offering is aside from the mark. In the matter of libretto, lyrics and music it takes rank with many professional shows. When it comes to the details of staging I defy the Shuberts or Klaw & Erlanger to introduce greater snap, livelier action or more fetching stage pictures—and there you have it. The show is easily the best of Hermit offerings.

In the libretto Dr. Clarence Vincent Kerr has surpassed his previous efforts. He has written a book with consistent and well hinged story and with bright comedy at every turn. R. H. Burnside has done similarly good work in the lyrics. His verses have a jingling quality that invites careful singing. The invitation was accepted by the soloists and the audience had full chance to appreciate the cleverness of the words—which had a good deal to do with the enjoyment of the entertainment."

This is high praise from a big newspaper and we heartily congratulate Dr. Vincent on his clever work.

## "Curing Diseases Without Drugs a Higher Art Than Curing Diseases With Drugs"

COMMENTING on a letter from a Dr. Henry Weston Barnum on "Mechanical Therapy-Vibratory Treatment, the editor of *The Medical World* has this to say:

"Yes, Doctor, tell us just how you get the above results—don't hesitate to give plainly the minute particulars of your *modus operandi* in a given case. Do you use the vibrator on the spine for affections or symptoms distant from the spine? He who gets as good results without drugs as another doctor gets by the use of drugs, is the better doctor of the two. The only excuse for giving drugs is necessity. *He who shows that drugs are not necessary in a given class of cases, is a benefactor to both humanity and the profession. Curing disease without drugs is a higher art than curing disease with drugs.*"

## Say Dr. Bailey Deserves Credit

REFERRING to the article in The O. P. for May concerning Texas, we are sorry to say that all is not serene. The first the undersigned knew of the trouble was when Dr. Bailey requested of the T. O. A. to pay to the state board \$50 to be applied on a general subscription from all schools represented on the board. This subscription was for the purpose of employing an attorney for the board. This attorney was to give legal advice and prosecute all cases regardless of which school was interested.

Dr. Bailey paid the money out of his own pocket and the T. O. A. refused to reimburse him.

The osteopaths of Texas have a good law and are well protected. We do not believe there is a state in the Union where the D. O.'s hold any higher respect of the general public than the state of Texas. We are given every privilege of a physician. Dr. Bailey is our representative on the board and has without a protest given his time, energy and money in the interest of this law and for the advancement of our profession. To Dr. Bailey is due more credit than any other one osteopath in the state for our present law, as he continued the fight after all others had given it up as lost and won a victory second to none in the United States.—D. W. Davis, D. O.; G. A. Cobb, D. O., Beaumont, Texas.

He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient. Thought he: "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. And as patients will not seek me out, I must needs seek them out." He strolled through the cheap market and presently saw a man buy six nice cucumbers. "Here's a chance!" said he, and followed him home. Patiently he waited for four long and lonely hours, and about midnight the front door quickly opened and the man rushed down the steps. He seized him by the arm and cried earnestly: "Do you want a doctor?" "No!" replied the man, roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"

## Peace in Medicine.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:  
Dear Sir:—Believing that we need have no fear of offending anyone by a little humor, I send the following few lines apropos of the present controversy in medical circles:

## It Is to Laugh

Glory be, Glory be!  
The Millennium has "came";  
The Allopaths and Homeopaths  
Are one in all but name;  
And what for is the reason  
Do you s'pose that it is so?  
Why the stockin' full o' money's  
On some other body's toe.

For many a year these fellows  
Fought each other tooth and nail;  
Not because one had the cure-alls,  
Nor that one to kill did fail.  
But the greatest thing in this world  
Is a good fat bank account,  
So each tried to down the other  
That one might get the full amount.

So with calomel and physic  
The Allopath he worked;  
And the patient meekly took them  
Till his stomach duty shirked,  
Then the Allopath exultant  
Cried: "The appendix must come out.  
To knife, to knife, my comrades,  
We'll have a surgeon's bout."

"Operation was successful;  
Patient died at ten o'clock."  
Long live the greatest doctors  
Whose conceit progress would block.  
Freedom for them is wholesome  
But for others madness is;  
They are "It," deluded mortals,  
Curing people is their "biz."

"Nux Vomica and Aconite"  
On banners blazened wide;  
"Similibus Curantur"  
The sturdy Homeopath cried:  
With sugar and with honey  
The taste he oft beguiled,  
In malaria and fever  
The poor pill-ridden child.

"Away," cried Dr. Calomel,  
"Your methods are not right";  
"Avaunt," the Homeopath replied,  
"I've got you good and tight.  
Their stomachs you have ruined,  
Their hearts—well, they're all in—  
It's well! I've come, such treatment vile  
Is certainly a sin."

So year by year they wrangled,  
They fumed and raved and cursed,  
Till the patience of their patients  
Who still lived, they quite dispersed.  
But still they kept on fighting,  
Always with even wrath,  
Until, one morn, they rubbed their eyes  
And found an Osteopath.

A mere "masseur" they called him,  
A thing not worth their while;  
The fact that he was curing  
Only brought a scornful smile:  
When one dread day, on looking  
Their list of victims o'er,  
They found such diminution  
As had ne'er occurred before.

In haste a consultation  
Twixt "Old School" and the "New."  
"If you'll help me to down 'em,  
I'll do the same for you."  
So hand in hand together,  
Like old friends, instead of foes,  
They called upon the Mighty  
And recounted all their woes.

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

## A Serum-Comic Tragedy

Edmund Vance Cooke.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A girl who bleats and has a cud  
Will never make a woman;  
I'd better get some good clean blood  
And make her partly human!"

## Ode to Jamaica

Carrie A. Crandall.

(Written after hearing Dr. Ambrose B. Floyd, of Buffalo, N. Y., lecture on "A Trip to Jamaica.")

O, long dreamed vision of the sea,  
With lavish growth of vine and tree!  
Your wondrous skies of blue and gold,  
Your Spanish architecture old.

Your mountains, robed in garb of blue,  
Enchanted distance giving hue,  
Your towering palms of fern-like green,  
Your golden fruit mid branches seen.

While singing natives gladly bear  
Burdens of fruit with watchful care;  
Then, load them in some nearby boat  
With lusty song from dusky throat.

O, pray I ardently for thee  
That never more engulfed by sea,  
Or shaken by convulsive throb,  
Nature will thy possessions rob!

But keep thee as the gem I've seen,  
With waving palms and hill-tops green,  
With silhouetted dwellings high,  
Outlined 'gainst tropic, moonlit sky.

With melody of surf-tossed shore,  
Your billows with their rhythmic roar;  
O glorious gift of ages born,  
The seas' warm bosom to adorn!

## The Secret of Sex

## The Discovery of a New Law of Nature: How Sex is Caused

Explaining fully—

How the Czar of Russia Secured  
a Male Heir to the Throne;

How to Forecast the Sex of the  
Unborn Child;

How to Determine or Produce  
Either Sex at Will

By E. RUMLEY DAWSON

L. R. C. P., London; M. R. C. S., England  
Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Late Member of the Council of the Obstet-  
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Resident Obstetric House Physician  
to the Westminster Hospital

The author demonstrates  
that it is by this law that the  
Czar of Russia secured a male  
heir to his throne, and he  
proves at the same time that  
all of the children of Queen  
Victoria were born in accord-  
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very simple law of nature, and  
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has to do to insure the sex of  
the next child is to know this  
law and be guided accordingly.

The theory is built up essentially  
on clinical material and facts—*Medical  
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It is the first publication of the dis-  
covery on this side of the Atlantic.  
—*Alienist and Neurologist.*

The general public should be aquain-  
ted with this law; this monograph pre-  
sents the essential features that any  
ordinary man or woman can understand  
it, and regulate the family accordingly.  
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mainder of the 1000 ordered.—*The  
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The author is not writing to pander  
to morbid curiosity, nor to please the  
prurient. The argument and evidence  
which he presents seem to make his claim  
reasonable.—*Signs of the Times.*

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## Editorial

*Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!*  
*"Few to the line, let chips fall where they will"*

Vol. XVIII

JULY, 1910

No. 1

### SUPPORT GOVERNOR FORT

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

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

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

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

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

### A VALUABLE DOCUMENT

The argument of George H. Shibley, legal counsel for the Osteopathic Association of the District of Columbia, before the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is a splendid brief for the complete and independent legal recognition of osteopathy. It is a masterly presentation of the justice of our contention, amply supported by facts, precedents and authorities.

The complete argument with references cited is bound in "Report of Hearings on H. R. 23431" published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Everyone interested in improving the legal status of osteopathy should have

a copy of this report. It would be especially valuable to legislative committees, and we recommend it to the attention of the National Legislative Committee at San Francisco. It would be well worth while to have it published in special pamphlet form and distributed widely.

Mr. Shibley is the husband of Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, one of our most prominent women D. O.'s, and is an ardent believer in and personal advocate of osteopathy. The brief was prepared because of a real love of the work and a genuine enthusiasm for the cause. He is a lawyer of high ability with a substantial practice, and those who have had anything to do with osteopathic legislative campaigns know that there has never been sufficient money at the disposal of a legislative committee to enable them to offer any adequate financial reward to a lawyer of prominence. This is true in the case of Mr. Shibley and the profession is indebted to him for his splendid work in behalf of osteopathy.

### GOOD PUBLICITY WORK

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

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

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

### LIBELOUS NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

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

Among other things it was stated that without due regulation "they (osteopaths) are undoubtedly dangerous to public safety," and that "these too ambitious masseurs must be kept where they belong." In contra-distinction to osteopaths other medical men were referred to as "real doctors."

Dr. A. H. Paul, of Bridgeport, Conn., suggests that as a profession we should start suit to compel papers making such statements to prove their words or make retraction. We heartily agree with Dr. Paul that there should be some such remedy, but we do not believe that a newspaper

or individual can be sued for libelous statements against a profession. The name of some individuals or particular institution would have to be mentioned in connection with the alleged libel to constitute a sueable offense.

The opinion is given without consultation with our attorneys, but we feel sure that it will be found to be substantially correct. If it is not so we shall be happy to know that we are mistaken and that an action for redress is possible.

However, no opportunity should be lost to refute these misstatements that appear. A measure of relief can be secured by protest to the publication itself or by an open letter to a competing paper.

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

### Attention! Legislative Council Delegates

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

These states are urged to do so at once.—*Asa Willard, D. O., Chairman Legislative Committee.*

### Committee for Atlas Club Reunion

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

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

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

THE St. Francis Hotel has been chosen for the headquarters. Its management is especially friendly disposed and has quoted the following low rates for accommodations: \$2 per day for single room without bath; \$3 per day if occupied by two persons. \$2.50 for single room with bath when occupied by one person, and \$4 per day when occupied by two persons. \$5 per day for a room with two beds and bath. Parlor suites, regular rates less 33½ per cent. They also have a limited number of large rooms that could be occupied by from four to six persons at a nominal figure.

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

In so doing they have saved the committee \$100 per day and have assured us of our being able to handle any possible emergency of the program to the best advantage. In writing for reservations, address Mr. Alva Wilson, the assistant manager in charge of our convention, or one of the committee if preferred. If it is not desired to pay the above charges, write Mr. Wilson telling him what you desire to pay and he will secure reservations elsewhere for you. Please state if you desire to make one of the party in a larger room.

Please make your reservation as early as possible as we desire to know who will be here. The committee earnestly hopes that all who can see their way clear to do so will stop at the headquarters. The kindness of the management is deserving of the best we can do for them.

It has been decided to hold a banquet in connection with this convention. It will be served at the St. Francis. There is the possibility of a dance being arranged for those who may desire it.

The committee feels sure that at no time has a convention been better taken care of than it will be this year at the Hotel St. Francis.—*William Horace Ivie, D. O., Chairman.*

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

THE Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroads have given us the usual one and a third rates for conventions. This is on the certificate plan: Delegates coming to San Francisco take a receipt from the agent when purchasing tickets at the regular one way rate and this when signed by the secretary of the State Association enables the holder to purchase the return ticket at one-third of the regular rate. These receipts or certificates will be issued from all stations in California, including Reno, Nev., from July 22 to August 6, 1910, and will be honored for return from August 1 to 9 inclusive. Stop-over privileges will only be granted, note exception below given, on the going trip and then only provided the purchaser asks the agent at the initial point for such a ticket and pays the regularly published stop-over fare, taking receipt-certificate for that form of ticket as in case of purchase of the usual limited ticket. Delegates to the convention may secure stop-over at Merced on return trip not to exceed ten days, upon the purchase of a side trip ticket to the Yosemite Valley. These side trip tickets may be secured at either San Francisco or Merced at the cost of \$18.50. It is expected however that we will run a large party to the Valley, in which case we will be able to secure tickets starting and returning to San Francisco for about fifty cents more than is usually charged from Merced as noted above. While the committee has been able to get an extension of two days on the return dates over the usual limit, still this limit is not sufficient to enable those living north of San Francisco to get back to San Francisco from the Valley in time to take advantage of the certificates. But whether you expect to use your certificate or not, be sure to get one. Those living north of Stockton who take the Valley trip will have to pay the usual tariff from their nearest point home. Those living in Los Angeles and vicinity will be able to use the remaining part of their ticket home from Merced, over the "Valley Line." The committee hopes that as many as possible of the practitioners will arrange to take the trip through the Yosemite. It will be a very pleasant way of seeing as much as possible of our eastern guests. Then, too, the more that go the lower the rate will be. The committee is at the present time engaged in arranging for a prepaid excursion, as it is thought that that method will be the pleasantest all around.

The committee desires to call the attention of all practitioners in Arizona and New Mexico to the fact that the railroads do not issue tickets from there on the certificate plan, but that the summer seashore rates will meet their needs best.

The committee will be glad to answer any question about rates or other matters.—*William Horace Ivie, D. O., Chairman California State Transportation Committee.*

### Report of Oregon Transportation Committee

THANKS to the prompt co-operation of our state association secretary, Dr. Lillian Baker, in Portland, and Dr. William Horace Ivie, in Frisco, your committee is able to submit transportation data for the convention of the American Osteopathic Association at San Francisco August 2d to 6th.

Write the chairman at once if you expect to go to Frisco, and signify your choice as to route you prefer. The fact that many of you have written of your intention to go does not aid us in definite plans. Even now you need not say positively, but we must have your intention as near as possible at this time in order to secure proper arrangements for the welfare and comfort of the Oregon travelers. Rates, routes and general arrangements will depend upon your interest and response and not your neighbor's. Don't take it for granted the chairman knows, because he does not. Definite plans will only be made upon the assurances which come from this letter. Both rail and boat routes at reasonable rates are open to us.

A rate of one and a third has been granted by Southern Pacific Oregon points on the fifteen party basis. Thus a party of fifteen or more out of Portland can get this rate, which is \$26.70 round trip. Then with at least eighteen transportation tickets and fifteen berth tickets a special standard Pullman can carry us to Frisco. Pullman fare, \$45 one way. No rates granted beyond Southern Pacific, so Washington State D. O.'s will buy to Portland likely and then use our rate. To get this rate return must be made to starting point by fourteenth day, and no stop-overs allowed.

There are two new steel built passenger steamers and a third old boat running between Portland and Frisco. Would sail probably between July 25th and 30th. They are reported as floating palaces—fine staterooms, baths, dining rooms, etc. Trip requires about three days. First class on upper decks, \$15 one way, return trip \$25; good ninety days. Main deck, \$12 and \$10; no return tickets on these. All tickets include berth and meals.—*F. E. Moore, D. O., Chairman, Enterprise, Oregon; F. G. Carlow, D. O., Medford, Oregon; B. P. Shepherd, D. O., Portland, Ore, gon*

### A. O. A Convention Rates from North Pacific Coast Points

MR. RALPH ARNOLD, The Osteopathic Publishing Company—Replying to your favor of the 28th ult., and returning enclosure, would advise that the rate from North Pacific Coast points will be one and one-third fares for the round trip, while the rates from Ogden, Utah, will be the one-way fare for the round trip.

The rate to San Francisco and return from Portland, Ore., will be \$26.70; from Seattle, \$34.50; from Spokane, \$41.60; from Ogden, \$30, and from Butte, \$45.90. The tickets from Portland, Seattle, and Spokane will be on sale daily from August 1st to 6th, while the tickets from Ogden and Butte will be on sale July 25th to 28th.—*W. G. Neimyer, General Agent Union Pacific Railroad Company, Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, Oregon & Washington Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Company, Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1910.*

### Join the Colorado Special if You Can

THE Colorado Osteopathic Association propose, in connection with the state meeting at Denver, July 27 and 28, to make the trip to the San Francisco convention by special train, leaving Denver at 7:00 p. m. Thursday, July 28th, arriving Salt Lake 4:40 p. m. of the 29th, remaining there until 2:00 p. m. Sunday, July 31st, and to arrive San Francisco 5:30 p. m., August 1st, the route being via the Union Pacific railroad to Ogden, thence Southern Pacific to San Francisco, and with the side trip from Ogden to Salt Lake City and return.

It is our earnest desire that members of our association from the eastern states join us at Denver and move by this special train, and a cordial invitation is extended them to do so. You can easily arrange to do this as it would be necessary only to have your ticket read west-bound via the Union Pacific from Denver to Ogden in connection with the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, and the side trip tickets from Ogden to Salt Lake will be furnished at Ogden without charge to all holding such tickets.

All tickets via the Union Pacific from Kansas City read through Denver, and all tickets via Union Pacific from Council Bluffs or Omaha are honored via Denver.

This proposed arrangement for the going trip will not in any way affect the return route, and tickets can be purchased to read outward via Denver, returning via any of the various authorized routes.

Special train will consist of the most modern electric lighted Pullman Standard Sleepers with observation car and diner.

If you will do us the honor to join our party from Denver, kindly advise Dr. J. T. Bass, 624 Empire building, Denver, stating what accommodations are desired and he will make necessary arrangements. It is particularly desired that you make prompt response in the event you will join us on this special train, that detailed arrangements for your comfort and entertainment may be made.—*J. T. Bass, D. O., President; Chas. C. Reid, D. O., Secretary.*

### A. S. O. Alumni of Southern California Organize and Invite all Visitors to the A. S. A. Convention to take place in Los Angeles

PURSUANT to a call, the A. S. O. alumni of Los Angeles met on the evening of June 14th and organized by electing Dr. Frank P. Young president and Dr. Susan Balfe secretary. The purpose, primarily, of this meeting was to invite the osteopaths, of whatever school, and their friends to secure transportation via Los Angeles in coming to San Francisco in August. The advantages are so many that it is impossible to recount them in a short sketch, but suffice it to say that the trip alone will be an education. Those coming through Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City had best secure tickets over the Salt Lake route or the Santa Fe. The Salt Lake route (any Chicago connection, Union Pacific, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railways) gives opportunity to see Colorado and Utah scenery—Royal Gorge, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Great Salt Lake, Death's Valley and Mojave desert. The Santa Fe gives opportunity to see New Mexico and Arizona and the Grand Canyon.

Tickets reading via Los Angeles to San Francisco are good over either the Valley route or Coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Take the valley route if you want to go to Yosemite (this trip will be hot in the daytime). Take the coast line for a pleasanter trip and stop one day at Santa Cruz and see the big trees (largest in the world).

It is thirteen hours from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

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FOREST AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET  
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A HOME where osteopathic patients can secure proper treatments combined with careful dieting, baths, etc. Any prescribed line of treatment is faithfully followed. Lakewood is but two hours from New York City and the climate is delightful, favoring particularly sufferers from bronchial and throat troubles. It is an ideal place for the “rest cure” and convalescents, the walks and drives being most attractive. To as great an extent as possible, the “sanitarium” idea is eliminated, a cheerful home atmosphere being dominant. Correspondence solicited if you have any patients who need such a change as the life in Lakewood affords.

Of the points of interest in southern California (which is a better summer resort than a winter resort) outside of Los Angeles may be mentioned San Diego and Coronado Beach, Tia Juana and its famous bull ring, Long Beach, Ocean Point, Venice, Playa del Rey, Redondo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa, Santa Monica, Newport and other beach resorts are within thirty to forty-five minutes from the city, Pasadena thirty minutes from Broadway, with its famous sunken gardens, palm drives and orange grove avenues, should not be missed. Those wishing mountain climbing will be rewarded by taking a trip up Mount Lowe or Mount Wilson, seeing the largest observatory in the world. Trips out as “Tilton’s Trolley Trip” and the “Ballon Trip” are full of romantic interest, visiting the beaches and San Gabriel mission, El Camino Real, Ramona’s Home, etc.

Interurban trips to the many cities of southern California with their mountain resorts, walnut groves, orange, peach, pear, apricot, prune, fig and almond orchards, with extensive vineyards lead one to say that this is truly the “land of vine and flower.”

Of the attractions about Los Angeles the Santa Catalina islands are the greatest. It requires two days to make the roundtrip, giving one night on the island (fare \$2.50 roundtrip). Here we have the submarine gardens and most excellent fishing. Enthusiasts come from all over the world to fish for tuna, admittedly the king of all game fish. It is a delightful ocean trip—about equal to that of crossing the English channel. Wishing to get full benefit of all the good things, Dr. Warrren Hamilton is spending the entire summer with us.

The A. S. O. graduates, one hundred strong, unite in inviting all visiting osteopaths to call, admonishing them that the “latch string hangs out” and “everything is theirs” in this the World’s Big Play Ground.—*Frank P. Young, D. O.; Susan Balte, D. O.*

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Anatomical and Physiological Picture of Diseases—Appendicitis.

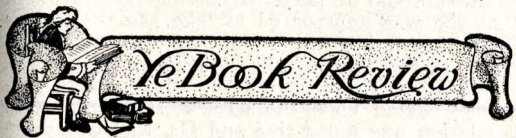
(Continued from Page 1)

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

The pain from appendicitis is almost wholly due to peristaltic motion or gas. If the bowels be emptied and food withheld and the parts kept as nearly motionless as possible, peristaltic motion will be absent and pain very slight. If this policy be followed, nature's surgery may even be relied upon to remove the pus, should pus collect; and nature's surgery is superior to ours. It has long been known that in threatening abscess the peritoneum will invariably form adhesions around the path in which the abscess points—which, by the way, is a universal rule in the body—and create a walled in channel for the pus, which will always point towards the nearest surface. It requires that the bowel be kept as motionless as possible. In this way the pus from an appendicular abscess will find its way into the lumen of the intestine. If the food be still withheld to allow nature time in which to heal the wound from the bottom, the disease will progress towards a favorable termination without operation and without much pain. The policy of conservatism in surgery should not be carried to extremes in appendicitis, but a judicious attitude should be taken.

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

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



[Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for Ye Book Reviewer's sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply got to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

**Secret Remedies.—What They Cost and What They Contain.**—We are indebted to Dr. Franklin Hudson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for a copy of this work, which is issued by the British Medical Association. It lists a number of patent and proprietary remedies for various complaints; gives extracts from advertisements stating what the remedy is supposed to be able to accomplish, and analyses of the compounds. The retail cost of the various reme-

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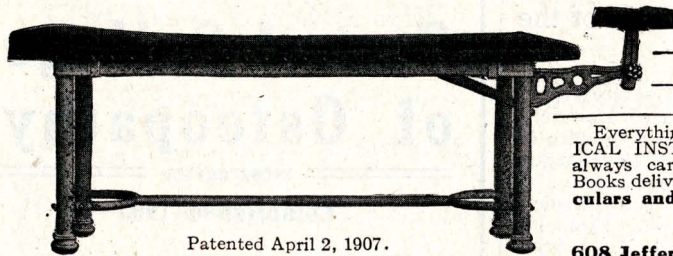
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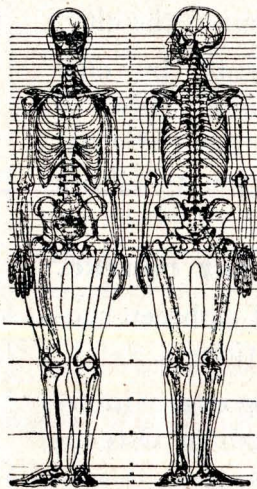


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lies is also given with an estimated cost of the ingredients as shown by the analysis. The utter worthlessness of many of these secret remedies as shown by the analysis, suggests some interesting psychological questions; the

attractiveness to many minds of a secret, mystical remedy; the perversity which leads so many people to cling to patent medicines even after their worthlessness and in many instances positive harmfulness has been exposed. Pat-

ent medicines seem to exercise a weird sort of fascination over the rural population in certain districts. Doubtless many people who take these remedies have really no real ailment, and it would be interesting to know how far suggestion is responsible for many of the cures accredited to patent medicines, and about which glowing testimonials are written.

## QUESTION BOX

One of our stalwart Osteopaths would like to secure letters or copies of letters sent out by M. D. associations urging the recipient to vote for certain candidates who stand for their policies as against others who do not. These letters are wanted in connection with our national legislative program and to be useful should be secured at once. Address "Legislative," care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

### "Drugs Is Drugs."

The writer took a doctor's prescription to the drug store to have it filled. In some way this piece of paper became torn in half, so that when the patron handed the druggist the first piece, that public servant at once measured out the ammonia salt it called for and placed the small vial before his customer.

"How much?" asked the patron.  
"Ten cents."  
"Oh, beg pardon!" said the purchaser, at this juncture finding the remainder of the prescription in his pocket. This piece says to add enough water to the other to make four ounces.

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

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

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

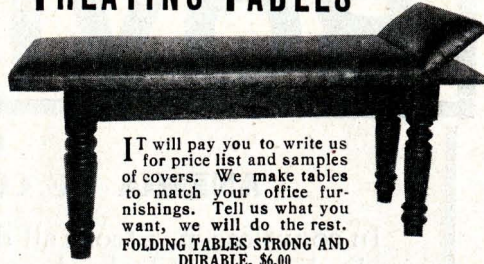
## Dr. Bailey Presents His Side of the Controversy

THERE appeared in your April number a letter written by Dr. C. N. Ray, of Mansfield, La., to Dr. N. R. Lynds, bearing date of March 19, 1910, in regard to a few of the charges which Dr. Ray has seen fit to allege relative to his failure before the State Board of Medical Examiners at Cleburne in June, 1909. From his article, you would infer that I had obtained his number for the purpose of failing him and the other osteopaths who failed. Such an idea seems to me to be fraught with all the absurdity that could possibly be couched in that many words, for I could not understand what benefit I could possibly derive by such an act for that would be discriminating against or depreciating my own profession, and why I should pass each osteopath who was examined before that Board, upon the branch that I have to do with (*which is Hygiene*) because some other member failed them and that I should be chargeable for *their* failure is a question that I am at a loss to understand.

I will say in that connection, however, that the osteopaths who fell below 50 per cent are not the only ones who made similar grades or less on the subject of Gynecology, for if I am properly informed, more than 50 others made even less than the grades mentioned by Dr. Ray. Some, I understand, made as low as 15 per cent; some of them from the best medical universities in the land. Now, as for what Dr. Braswell might have said relative to me or to the osteopaths, I am not individually responsible, for it is a fact that I was not present and knew nothing about the circumstances. He (C. N. Ray) further states that "we (meaning T. L. Ray and himself) wrote a letter to Bailey asking that he look after the papers and see that we got justice." He further states that "he (Bailey) never replied but came to the trial and testified against me." It is a fact that he wrote Bailey and this is a

## THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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copy of the letter written him. The letter was written after the meeting at Greenville:

"Ft. Worth, Texas, Nov. 15, 1909.  
Dr. J. F. Bailey, Waco, Texas.

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

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

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

We are going to win this fight if it goes to the highest court in the land and I want you with us. Brother only has copies of the papers and has them in the hands of medical men who are grading them.

Your grades are just.

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

Yours fraternally.

(Signed) THOS. L. RAY.

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

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

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

Yours fraternally.

(Signed) THOS. L. RAY.

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

To the President and Members of the Osteopathic Association:

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

At the time this law became operative in 1907, the status of the various schools of osteopathy in the United States was not familiar to the

members of the above named Board, and it was through and by Dr. Bailey that this board became acquainted with the reputableness of the several schools of osteopathy; and in issuing the verification license to osteopaths, who were practicing in the State at the time, it was upon his recommendation that they were granted.

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

At the meeting at Cleburne in 1909, of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas, a resolution was introduced and passed; that resolution provided "that all applicants for examination should be graduates from a reputable medical school, whose course of instruction should be equal to that adopted by the better classes of medical schools of the United States whose course of instruction should embrace not less than four terms of five months each in four separate years." Dr. Bailey fought this resolution at that time, claiming that it was not according to the law, and it was through his direct influence and effort that said resolution was afterwards killed by amendment attached to same by him, and unanimously adopted by the Board at Greenville, wherein the opinion of the Attorney General should be deemed valid.

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

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

Respectfully,

(Signed)

R. H. McLeod, R. O. Braswell, T. J. Crowe, M. E. Daniels, E. P. Becton, C. B. Foscoe, J. J. Dial, J. D. Osborne, W. B. Collins, J. P. Rice.

Furthermore, I will state in reference to the failure of the osteopath applicants before the board at Cleburne in June, 1909, that no one feels more deeply humiliated or aggrieved than I when an osteopath fails to pass the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas, for as I had been very active in the perfecting of the law, consequently I feel a great pride in seeing our people of my profession cared for and I again repeat the statement that appears in the March number of *The Osteopathic Physician*, that the law of Texas guarantees osteopaths as fair and as just a treatment as any other school of medicine and I do hope that the statement which appears in the April number will have nothing to do with keeping good, worthy, reputable osteopaths from coming to Texas. This matter, as a whole, has very deeply grieved me to think that I have been compelled to come forward with an article in my defense which grows out of a petty difference of opinion and I hope that this shall be the closing scene of this drama.—*J. F. Bailey, D. O., Waco, Texas.*

**Osteopath Testifies in Washington.**

On November 18th I was called to give expert testimony in the personal injury case of R. McGee vs. K. Zelasko, superior court, Chehalis county, Wash. I received a warm grilling from the attorney for the defense, but the court seemed quite favorable and ruled out several questions calculated to make osteopathy appear ridiculous. The plaintiff prejudiced his case by suing the owner of the building instead of the lessee, as he should have done, but the owner decided it was cheaper to settle than fight, so the case was settled for \$300 out of court. There was no doubt about the injuries and the plaintiff could have secured considerable damages had he sued the right party. I was on the stand for over an hour.—*F. K. Walsh, D. O., Hoquiam, Wash.*

**Alarming Symptoms.**

Nurse—"Doctor, the patient rallied a little last night, and shows unexpected strength this morning. He says he won't take any more of that vile medicine."  
Dr. Kallomell—"Dear, dear! We'll have to do something to get him out of that condition."

**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, gonorrhea, gleet, chancre, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.



**Philadelphia College Twelfth Announcement.**

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

**West Virginia Meeting.**

The West Virginia State Society held its annual convention at Fairmont June 11th. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. J. Seaman, Huntington; vice-president, Dr. J. O. Miller, Morgantown; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. A. Fletcher, Clarksburg.

**Malted Milk People to Attend Convention.**

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

**Wants to Establish Drugless Healing School.**

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

**Figures Don't Lie.**

Patient—"Tell me candidly, Doc, do you think I'll pull through?"  
Doctor—"Oh, you're bound to get well, you can't help yourself. The 'Medical Record' shows that out of 100 cases like yours, one per cent invariably recover. I've treated ninety-nine cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try! There's no humbug in statistics."

**Another Trumped-Up Charge Disproved.**

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

**An Osteopathic Laboratory for Chicago.**

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

**Twenty Applications for License.**

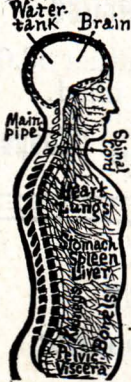
Twenty prospective osteopaths, graduates of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, took their examination for licensure in Pennsylvania June 21st. The examination was conducted by the Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and was held in Room 976, City Hall. In order that a candidate for a license cannot send some one else to take his examination for him, certified photographs of all the candidates are kept by the board. They serve a double purpose. Not only are they proof of the applicant's identity, but they prevent him selling his license in the future.

**Annual Meeting Montana Osteopathic Association.**

The tenth annual meeting of the Montana Osteopathic Association will be held at Billings, July 26 and 27. The program in part will be as follows:

President's Address—Our Aim: "What Is It?" Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman. Lectures and Clinic Demonstrations—Dr. George Still, Kirksville, Mo. Automobile Ride and Banquet—The Association as the guests of the Billings Osteopaths. "Osteopathic Legislation," Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula. "Meningitis," Dr. C. E. Dove, Glendive. "Acute Diseases," Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula. "Osteopathy in Pediatrics," Dr. Eva M. Hunter, Livingston. "Toxicity of the Blood in the Neuroses," Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte. "Our —otive, or What Shall We Do for Osteopathy?" Dr. E. M. Carey, Laurel.

**"MAN, WOMAN—KNOW THYSELF."**



Practical Psychology Illustrated. A Scientific Mind and Body Health-Book. 226 pages. Explains the origin, development and office of the Mind of Soul—its relation to the Body. The interdependence of Mind and Body. How possible for an expectant mother to give birth to a criminal, genius or saint—How the Majority of Diseases (especially Nervousness) is produced Through The Mentality, and How to recover your health in a Natural Way without the use of drugs. Study the Picture: The body compared to an Office Building. One Tenant can be deprived of water [life] by a pressure upon the pipe [nerve] through which he receives his supply. All the Tenants can be deprived of water [life] by a Leak in the Water-Tank. Man is Diseased in Like Manner (in Two ways): Pressure upon a nerve [see picture] Will Disease the Organ or Part which it supplies with nerve-force (energy). A "Leakage" of nerve-force (brain-fluid) from the "Human Tank" (the brain), due to "Mental-Weeds" (such as hurry, worry, envy, anger, hatred, resentment, over-indulgences, etc.) Will Disease The Entire Body. "Man, Woman—Know Thyself" is a ready-reference health-book for both the Home and Physician's office. It explains the Cause of disease and tells in a simple way How to Get Health and How to Keep it. Price \$2.00 post-paid. Address the author.

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**Massachusetts College Catalogue.**

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy has just issued its thirteenth annual announcement. It is a book of 59 pages, nicely printed on egg-shell paper and illustrated with full page half-tone plates. The progress of osteopathy toward higher education is shown by the supplementary announcement concerning admission, which reads:

"Beginning with the September, 1910, class, no student will be admitted to the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy who is not

- (a) A graduate of an approved college or university.
- (b) A graduate of an accredited high school.
- (c) A holder of a Regents' certificate of the state of New York.

Students having completed three years' work in an accredited high school will be admitted conditionally, but must complete their fourth year of high school work before the end of their freshman year in the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy. The New York board of regents allows full credit for each year's work done in this college."

**Iowa State Meeting.**

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

"Orthopedic Surgery," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.; "The Relation of the Still College Hospital to the Profession in Iowa"; "Insanity, Cause and Treatment of Special Cases," Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee. Officers elected were: President, Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake; vice-president, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; second vice-president, Dr. Emily M. Fike, Des Moines; treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; secretary, Dr. T. B. Larrabee, Anita; trustees, Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids, Dr. R. S. Dysart, Webster City, Dr. Charlotte McCuskey, Council Bluffs, Dr. Lillian E. Wagoner, Creston; delegate to A. O. A., Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell; alternates, Dr. F. G. Cluett, Sioux City, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines.—*T. B. Larrabee, D. O. Sec'y.*

**Annual Meeting of Eastern Washington Association.**

The first annual meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held June 4th at Spokane, with the president, Dr. J. E. Hodgson, in the chair. The name of Dr. F. B. Teters, of Davenport, was proposed for membership and he was elected by acclamation. Dr. Albina Wilson and Dr. A. F. Price, of Spokane, were also elected to membership without the formality of a ballot. In the absence of Dr. L. L. Garrigues, of Spokane, his paper on "The Need of Organization" was read by the secretary. Dr. Archer, of Pullman, gave a brief talk, urging the members to be present at the A. O. A. convention in San Francisco. Dr. T. C. Morris, of Spokane, presented a very interesting case of diabetes mellitus and Dr. H. E. Caster a case of purpura haemorrhagica with many interesting symptoms. Following the discussion of the clinic Dr. F. C. Jones gave an impromptu talk on "The Therapeutic Power of the Mind." The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane; vice-president, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. E. Caster, Spokane.

A motion was carried to instruct the secretary to communicate to the congressmen from Washington the protest of the association against the "Owen's Bill," and ask their support to defeat same. The following resolutions, proposed by Dr. H. F. Morse, were adopted: "Believing that the future prosperity of our country depends in a great degree upon making the home life paramount and preserving its sanctity as well as, upon the morality and character of the men who control its affairs. The Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association wishes to place itself on record as being heartily in favor of all contemplated national or state legislation tending to do away with the so-called "white slave traffic" and will do all in its power to further such legislation. It also looks forward to the time when there will be a uniform law in all the states prohibiting the marriage of those unfit for marriage. It also commends the work of the Society of Social and Moral Hygiene and urges its members to ally themselves with the society. At 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned to re-assemble in the Gothic Room at Davenport's Restaurant, where the wives of the married members were waiting and all enjoyed a five-course banquet until 7:30. At the evening session a case of infantile paralysis was presented by Dr. C. E. Abegglin of Ritzville, and the following papers were discussed: "Some of the Differences Between the Practice of Medicine and Osteopathy," Dr. F. C. Jones, Sunnyside; "How to Make an Osteopathic Examination," Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane; "The Osteopath's Duty to His Profession," Dr. Walter Guthridge, Spokane; "Serum Therapy and Vaccination," Dr. E. C. Archer, Pullman; "Some Osteopathic Hints," Dr. C. E. Abegglin, Ritzville.—*H. E. Caster, D. O., Sec'y.*

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- Opposing Theories.....
- The Remedy.....
- Above All, Think!.....
- The Obstacle.....
- The Spine.....
- The "Corsets of Men".....
- A Grecian Spine.....
- Spinal Cramps.....
- The Obstacle Removed.....
- Valuable Lessons.....
- Youth Renewed by a Man at Fifty.....
- The Dawn of Childhood's Age.....

**Dr. E. M. Browne Goes to Galesburg.**

Dr. E. M. Browne, who for the last ten years has been located at Dixon, Ill., has decided to give up his practise in that city and will remove to Galesburg to become associated with Dr. R. S. Halladay. We sincerely trust that this move of Dr. Browne's will prove satisfactory and that the partnership will be a success financially. Dr. Browne has done yeoman service for the cause of osteopathy and the D. O.'s of Illinois have particular reason to be grateful to him for his unselfish work in connection with the legislative fights to secure independent recognition in that state, and we are sure that the good wishes of the entire state organization go with Dr. Browne to his new field of activity.

**Forest Holm Will Be Reopened in September.**

Forest Holm, the rest retreat for convalescents and those requiring special treatment, operated by Dr. St. George Fechtig at Lakewood, New Jersey, will be reopened the first of September with everything in first class condition for the comfort and care of those who patronize the institution. Dr. St. George Fechtig is so well known to the profession that it is hardly necessary to say that anything that he is connected with is thoroughly reliable. Every effort is made to make Forest Holm a high-class and thoroughly satisfactory place for osteopathic patients who need to secure a change of climate and scenery, combined with any special dieting or course of treatment that may be prescribed. Special rates will be made for the months of September and October, and any of our readers having patients whom they desire to place in a home of this kind will find it both to their own advantage and to the advantage of their patients to secure rates from Dr. Fechtig.



**Make Your Patients Think**

EVERY new patient should have a copy of *Osteopathic Health* put into his hand after the first treatment, so that he will put himself en rapport with his physician, and have some intelligent grasp of what his doctor is driving at.

Do you never half despair, Brother and Sister Osteopaths, that some patients whom you devote the hardest work, seem, after the expenditure of your best thought and effort, to have almost no comprehension of what the factors are with which you must work, what processes you are slowly controlling, what handicaps must be lifted before benefit or cure can be expected. Isn't it discouraging?

Furthermore, do you not believe that those patients make the most satisfactory progress who grasp "the Osteopathic idea" the best, and sympathize with the Osteopath in his efforts to heal?

Then—do your full part to help each patient understand the system you practice. You cannot be expected to take time to lecture them, in turn, about Osteopathy, nor would it likely accomplish fully the desired end if you did, since lay-people do not understand the terms we use in discussing our science, and every term used to explain must in turn be fully explained to them. That's just what *Osteopathic Health* does every issue.

**Consolidation of Two Osteopathic Publishing Houses**

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

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

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

also a natural limit to the size of our osteopathic publishing field which prevents the ambitious publisher from entertaining visions about future growth such as are permitted to publishers in most other lines. There are no more practitioners in our field today than there were three years ago, and some think possibly fewer of them are actually in practice.

With these considerations in mind Mr. Tynan conceived the idea that if both companies operated as one, reducing a great deal of the fixed monthly expense by cutting out, practically, the cost of operating one office, without in the least limiting the amount of service rendered, or the volume of business transacted, it would be more satisfactory to both companies. He came to Chicago to put this up to "The O. P. Co." and we were prompt to see the force of his argument.

As a matter of fact, both organizations were offering practically the same sort of service; the publications of both companies the past year had come to about the same editorial standards; both were catering to much the same customers, and there was no reason why a consolidation would not prove helpful all around. It will concentrate effort so as to give the profession better service. It will effect a saving for the publishers.

The only regret felt on both sides is over the numerical lessening of worthy institutions working for osteopathic advancement. We have none too many institutions now engaged in the work of building up osteopathy. Every time the profession loses another college or publishing house we are losing just that much needed energy and influence in the work of extending the profession's influence and adherents' boundaries. This realization made us hesitate at first to entertain Mr. Tynan's proposals for merger; but realizing that one strong publishing house is better than two weak ones, and that our field is well able to maintain such a publishing house, as ten years of experience has proven, the die was cast for consolidation and co-operation rather than for a divided program.

Our July issue of *Osteopathic Health*, with which is consolidated the *Osteopathic Advocate* and *The Right Way*, went forth in good season the last of June and has already met with good favor at the hands of the eastern company's patrons.

The August number, which will be an illustrated issue, has much to say about spines and will show tracings of some spines which have been improved under osteopathic treatments.

All correspondence for the combined propositions should be addressed uniformly to The Osteopathic Publishing Company, at 191 Market St., Chicago.

## Personal

Dr. W. A. Cole and Dr. W. Loofbourrow have formed a partnership at Oklahoma City, Okla. Dr. Cole has been taking a rest for about a year and a half and he says he feels in fine shape to handle practice.

While on a visiting trip in Illinois and Iowa both Dr. Frances Rundall and Dr. N. B. Rundall, of Petaluna, Cal., were taken down with typhoid fever, which delayed their return home over four months. We are glad to report their complete recovery and they expect to greet friends at San Francisco.

On account of the illness of his sister, Dr. H. M. Vastine, of Harrisburg, Pa., was obliged to cancel his reservation on North German Lloyd S.S. *Barbarossa*, on which he intended to sail May 28th with Dr. Ashmore.

Dr. Zudie Purdom, of Kansas City, Mo., is taking up a three months' summer practice at Flora, Ore. She will return to Kansas City in the Fall.

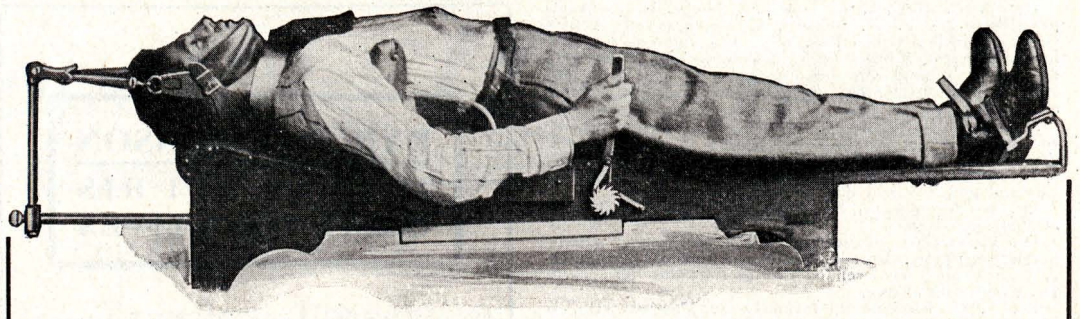
Dr. Addison O'Neill, of Ridgewood, N. J., has given up his office at Patterson and will hereafter devote himself to his Ridgewood practice, making a specialty of treating at the patient's home.

Dr. H. W. Maltby has been elected junior house surgeon for the "pit work" at the hospital of the Physician's and Surgeon's Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Emma E. Talbott-Burt and Dr. Lourana Willet Dooley have returned to their old location at Cameron, Mo.

Dr. W. F. Murray has reopened his office at Yorkville, Ill., and will spend two days a week there.

Dr. E. H. Westfall, A. S. O., June graduate, has located at Stillwater, Minn.

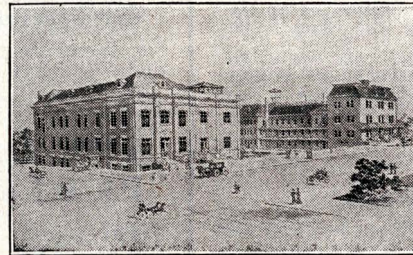


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— ADDRESS —

American School of Osteopathy  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI



Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Hastings, Mich., has sold his practice to Dr. E. W. Pickard, a June graduate of Still College. He is a Green Bay, Wis., man and was formerly in the newspaper business. He should enjoy a splendid business in taking over the practice of Dr. Bullock. Dr. Bullock will retire from practice temporarily to take up a special course of study in Chicago.

Dr. A. D. Glascock, of Charlotte, N. C., now has associated with him Dr. L. O. Morris, A. S. O. June post-graduate.

Dr. Edwin W. Tate of Newark, N. J., expects to visit England and Scotland during August.

Dr. E. ... Lyda, A. S. O. June graduate, has located at Kingsley, Kan.

Dr. P. Y. Gass, of Beatrice, Neb., has formed a partnership with Dr. Dorr C. Crocker, A. S. O. graduate. A branch office has been opened at Cortland, Neb., with Dr. Crocker in charge.

Dr. J. C. Bienemann, formerly of Marshall, Ill., is now at La Salle, in the Locke building.

Dr. J. M. Kilgore, of York, Neb., has been reappointed a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. His new term began July 1st.

Dr. F. P. Millard, of Toronto, Canada, recently completed a summer cottage, and is taking life easy for awhile.

Dr. Albert Galbreath, of Oakland, Ill., has purchased a building known as the Winkler block. He is having offices and treating rooms for his use fitted up in it.

Dr. Anthony J. McNelis, of Philadelphia, is one of the fortunate ones who are enjoying Europe this summer. He expects to reopen his office October 1st.

Dr. Henry S. Cheney, of Los Angeles, has returned to practice after a two months' visit to New York and other eastern cities.

Dr. Anna M. Barr, of Salem, Ore., is on a vacation trip in the east. She was elected a representative of the Salem chapter of the American Women's League to the national convention held in University City, St. Louis, recently, and decided to extend her trip over seven or eight weeks and visit friends in Kansas City, Kirksville, Rock Island, Davenport, De Witt, Ia., Chicago, Wapakoneta, Ohio, and other places.

Dr. Roberta Winer Ford of Seattle, Wash., recently spent some time in Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., where she called upon Dr. L. A. Myers and the Drs. Atkinson. All were busy and prosperous.

Dr. A. E. Freeman has removed from Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to 1435 Eleventh street, Greeley, Colo. Dr. Freeman has been sick in bed since about the first of the month, but expects to have his office open in a few days.

Dr. Walter Jay Ford, of Seattle, Wash., is enjoying a well-earned vacation trip up in the Olympics.

Dr. James Slaughter, of Kirksville, has been resting and visiting friends in Washington and British Columbia.

Four Osteopaths were among the one hundred and twenty applicants who wrote before the state Board of Medical Examiners in Seattle, July 5-6-7.

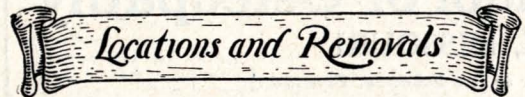
Dr. Fred A. Clark, A. S. O. June graduate, has purchased the practice of Dr. N. B. Streight, of Sidney, Ohio, and will continue to practice, with offices in the Dickas building, 814 Poplar street.

Dr. Abbey J. Pennock, of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe July 2d to make a two months tour through southern England and a part of France, making her principal visit in the latter country at Paris.

**PARTNERSHIP FORMED**

Dr. W. A. Cole and Dr. W. Loofbourrow, at 500-502 Baum building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. P. W. Gass and Dr. Dorr C. Crocker, at Beatrice and Cortland, Neb.



Dr. Cyrus N. Ray, from Fort Worth, Texas, to Mansfield, La.

Dr. L. T. White, from 342 South Hope street to 923-24 W. P. Story building, Sixth and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. C. H. McKinney, at Room 222, Rubens building, McKeesport, Pa.

Dr. Walter E. Whealen, from Huntington Beach to La Jolla, Cal.

Dr. Lillian P. Wentworth, from 1479 Geary street to 606 Steiner street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. E. L. Thurman, from Brunswick to Americus, Ga.

Dr. Annie K. Sherman, from 617 Ashton boulevard, Rockford, Ill., to R. F. D. No. 3, Sparks, Okla.

Dr. Walter A. Preston, from Aledo, Ill., to 508 East Thirty-first street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Jessie L. Moore, from Pacific Grove to Portersville, Cal.

Dr. Elizabeth Marshall and J. S. B. Marshall, from Lane House, Russell, Pa., to 503 West Third street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Dr. Lillian V. McKenzie, from 3 Lippitt building, Colfax, Wash., to Moscow, Idaho.

Dr. Emma Crossland, from 721 Broad street, Grinnell, Iowa, to Mendon, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Crenshaw, from 401 Oriol building to 5974a Highland avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Hiram L. Conklin, from 151 Washington street, Bloomfield, N. J., to 93 Howe avenue, Passaic, N. J.

**BYRON ROBINSON IS DEAD BUT HIS GREAT WORK LIVES**

**T**HE world lost a courageous thinker and a great investigator in the death of Byron Robinson recently in Chicago. His great work, "THE ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC BRAIN," is a monument to his memory. It is a book that should be in the library of every Osteopath. Only a limited quantity of the original edition remains unsold and it is improbable that a new edition will ever be printed. By special arrangement we have secured 25 copies of this splendid work at a low figure. The regular price is \$6.00, but to make quick sales we offer it to you at \$3.50, postage paid. It is a case of first come first served; twenty-five is all we have and we cannot procure more. We took the book believing that a great many of our readers would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to possess a copy of this valuable book, which we most heartily recommend and approve. Send remittance with order.

**THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.**

191 Market Street Chicago

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**The "DAY or "SOLAR LIGHT" GERMICIDE"**

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Warts, Wens, and cures Cancer, Ring go, Pruritis-Ani Diseases of the money back if it fails to do the work.

**DR. J. O. DAY** Pat. March 17, 1908 **MAYFIELD, KY.**

Dr. Fay Bergin, from 1024-26 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., to 227-228 Miners Bank building, Joplin, Mo.

Dr. Susan H. Allen, from corner Sixth and Lyon streets, Carthage, Mo., to 206-7 Miners Bank building, Joplin, Mo.

Dr. E. C. Estes, from Malvern, Iowa, to Burlington Junction, Mo.

Dr. Walter Cummings, at Scott, Sask., Canada.

Dr. Floyd J. Gaoung, from Valley City, N. D., to Olean, N. Y.

Dr. Almada J. Goodspeed, from 126 State street to Suite 300, 57 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. H. R. Gibson, at Elida, N. M.

Dr. Joseph Hegyessym, from Nevada City to San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. D. D. Feather, at Imperial, Cal.

Dr. Harriet E. Hinds, from San Francisco to Alta Vista apartments, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. R. D. Howell, from Jerseyville, Ill., to 1238a Aubert avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Minnie W. True, at Omaha, Neb.

Dr. L. H. English, at 101 Margaret street, Plattsburg, N. Y., to Wellsboro, Pa.

Dr. M. E. Ilgenfritz, from Mason City, Iowa, to Garner, Iowa.

Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, from 503 Peoples Bank building to 501 Peoples Bank building, Seattle, Wash.

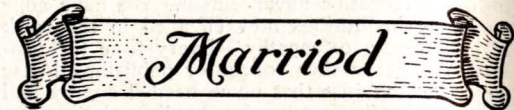
Dr. Kathryn Nikolas, from 508 New York Life building to 34 and 36 Brandeis Theater building, Omaha, Neb.

Dr. C. W. Eells, from Trenton, N. J., to Van Ness hotel, Petoskev, Mich.

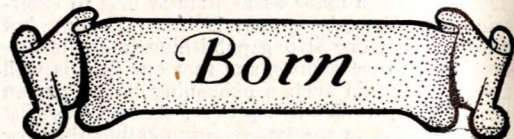
Dr. Ella Edwards, from Stuttgart, Ark., to 145 Clifton avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. S. I. Wyland, from 5-8 Oppenheimer building, Chariton, Iowa, to 212-214 Santa Rosa Bank building, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Dr. L. O. Morris, at Charlotte, N. C.



Dr. Roland J. Dunbar to Lotta Stedeford Burns, at Pittsburg, Pa.



To Dr. and Mrs. A. O'Neil, of Ridgewood, N. J., June 28th, a daughter, Muriel.

To Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Engelke, of Lake City, Minn., July 2d, a son, Francis Oliver.



**FOR SALE**—Office furniture and equipment, all modern, no junk; in a county seat; Southern Iowa city of 6,000. Two main line railroads, two branch lines and interurban; good connections to all towns in county; only Osteopath in county; big practice; collections 98 per cent; good reason for selling; "snap"; must sell on or before September 1st. For further information address C. K. L., care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position as assistant or to take care of office for a few weeks or months. Graduate Littlejohn College, Illinois license. Good references. Address 197, care of the O. P., 191 Market St., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Use of office in Chicago. Graduate of Littlejohn College with Illinois license desires to share an office with some competent osteopath. Address 198, care of the O. P., 191 Market St., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Some good man to take charge of a practise in a large city in western Pennsylvania, established five years. I will be away for a year and want a man to take charge for that period. Good opportunity for a young ambitious man not afraid of work. Address C. H. G., care O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—An established practise in Chicago, central location, and one of the best offices in the city. Owing to my leaving town August 1st I will sell for the price of office equipment, which is in first-class condition. Address L. B., care O. P. Co., 191 Market st., Chicago.

**NOTICE**—A competent graduate osteopath will gladly relieve any city practitioner who is desirous of taking a vacation during September. Address 199, care of the O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE** or will sublet for one year, \$1,500 practise in small Illinois town. Best physician's office in city. Leaving for P. G. work. Address, "Marshall," care The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—By A. S. O. graduate (man) to buy a practise or partnership. Would take charge of a practise for a few months, or would like to hear of good location. Address 200, care O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.