

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 1

## One Hundred Osteopathic Cases of Typhoid Fever Without One Fatality

C. L. Parsons, D. O., of Roswell, N. M.

BEFORE we can understand even in a limited way the conditions of the body in typhoid fever, and the things necessary to its care and cure, it will be necessary to know some of the basic facts surrounding all fever.

In the first place, there is always an excitation of the vasomotor (blood controlling) nerves. This may be mechanical, as a muscular contraction, or chemical as in all cases of autointoxication. The first effect of an irritated vasomotor nerve is to contract the muscular coats of the blood vessel wall. This lessens the lumen of the blood vessel and thickens the blood vessel wall. The heart must now beat faster and harder to force through the restricted space the same amount of blood. This produces more friction, more heat. The heavier work of the heart requires a greater metabolism,—more heat.

In all efforts to reduce fever a quieting of vasomotor nerves must be the object aimed at. In typhoid fever the irritant is chemical and is the detritus of the typhoid bacilli. This is a rank poison and a direct irritant to vasomotor nerves. Medical science stands helpless before its ravages, because no drug is known strong enough to destroy the bacilli *without also destroying the patient.*

Let us see now how osteopathy deals with this condition. We know, first, that the white blood corpuscle is the hereditary enemy and conqueror of the germ if he can reach it; but in this case the blood vessel wall is thickened so that the process of passing through is hindered and the fight is delayed.

When the osteopath is called he first takes the contracture out of the muscles in the vasomotor area which serves as a partial irritant. Then by steady pressure on vasomotor centers inhibits their action. That an actual inhibition takes place is proven by a decrease in the pulse rate, showing a lessening of the contracted condition of the bloodvessel wall.

There may be at this time a slight rise in temperature, which will be followed by a decrease.

It is a known fact that most of the bacilli are located in the intestines and that the intestinal bloodvessels have the capacity of holding a much larger amount of blood than their normal supply. When the treatment has progressed to this point the osteopath now places his fingers over the iliac arteries and by steady pressure prevents the blood from flowing to the lower limbs. The abdominal aorta gives off the arteries that supply the bowels just above the beginning of the iliacs. This treatment then forces all the blood that would otherwise go to the legs into the bowel arteries, and the bowels are flooded with blood.

The white blood corpuscle under this stimulation of an abounding blood supply, immediately begins his migration and warfare and at once a few, at least, of these bacilli are destroyed.

This treatment is repeated two or three times daily for a few days and the author's experience shows that twenty-five per cent of all cases are aborted from the fourth to the tenth day, and that age extra. Professional card on fourth cover, 25 cents additional.

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all cases are lessened in severity. The flooding of the bowels with blood also feeds them and prevents hemorrhages and perforations.

In over one hundred cases the author has never lost a case, nor had a hemorrhage or a perforation.

Of course, all intelligent osteopaths will carefully follow diet and bath requirements, as well as bowel enemas.

### Should Our Osteopathic Schools Teach Materia Medica?

C. A. Dodson, D. O., Little Rock, Ark.

IT SEEMS that there is a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks of our osteopathic profession. From the acts and sentiments expressed by many of our practitioners it appears that they are chafing under a feeling of restriction and they are on the alert to solve the trouble.

I thoroughly sympathize with the ambitious restless osteopath who is satisfied with nothing short of perfection in his ability to practice the healing art, and who will never cease knocking at any infringement on our rights and liberties. We are revolutionists and must not expect that in a few brief years' work all the world will be converted to our advanced ideas when it has taken many centuries for the medical men to mould the minds of people to the present almost universal idea that drugs cure disease.

I believe that the weak-kneed trembling osteopath who has not enough nerve and brains to make a success of his profession has missed his calling, and in justice to himself, his patients, and the profession, should either take something for his trouble or leave our ranks. If you belong to this class let me give you some empirical advice, as it is what I took when I had the same trouble.

Compare the history of the Regular System of the Practice of Medicine with the history of Osteopathy. Compare what osteopaths have been able to accomplish with what all other practitioners have done. Compare your own results with that of your medical competitor and if this does not put enthusiasm into you there is something wrong with your ability and I would recommend some self-studying before you waste your gray matter finding flaws in our osteopathic schools and criticising the leaders of our profession.

In regard to our laws I will say they are just as good as the education that we have given the people. The best kind of lobbying that we can do is to produce results that will get us patients in the homes of legislators. The people have to be shown before they will believe.

After an experience of five years practice in which I have given nine thousand treatments, I have never had any occasion to issue a death certificate, but have issued several birth certificates; 85 per cent of my patients I believe have received complete cures; 96 per cent I think were materially benefited by the treatment; 75 per cent of my practice has been cases in which materia medica had been thoroughly tried and found wanting.

These results are sufficient to make me challenge any M. D. to show me a better record accomplished with drugs. My cases have been those of a general practitioner, including both acute and chronic diseases, some of which were various nervous troubles, skin diseases, venereal diseases, urinary troubles, digestive disorders, circulatory disturbances, dislocations and fractures, diseases of women and obstetrical cases, typhoid, malaria, pneumonia, and many others too numerous to mention. This is not said in a spirit of boasting, except in the name of osteopathy, for I feel that I am a very insignificant satellite compared to the many great stars in our osteopathic profession, but the results from osteopathy have been such that three years' work in the medical universities has not lessened but has augmented my confidence and respect for osteopathy.

This being true, then why should I be in a medical school at all, when it was in direct opposition to the advice of my beloved professors in the A. S. O.? If I am studying medicine in a medical school why should I object to it being taught in our osteopathic schools? These are questions that I will now try to answer and defend my position.

Osteopathy being in its infancy has not yet developed the strength that the medical profession professes in some lines. In my small way I am trying to strengthen some of the places that seem to need a little tonic treatment. I do not think that it would be wise or best for all the osteopaths to attempt to do what I am trying to accomplish.

In my practice I have found that many times I could not hold my place as the only family physician because I could not administer anaesthetics, use antiseptics, or do minor surgical operations where they were indicated. The course that I had received in bacteriology proved inadequate for my needs. I had not seen enough major surgery for people to value my opinion in regard to an operation.

We have not enough osteopathic surgeons in the profession to inspire all classes of people to risk their lives in our hands at all times and in all conditions. The majority of osteopaths abhor surgery and prefer to have nothing to do with it, consequently the most remunerative part of a general practitioner's work goes to an M. D. surgeon. This belittles us in the eyes of the people, and they are

### CONTENTS.

One Hundred Osteopathic Cases of Typhoid Fever Without One Fatality.....	1
Should Our Osteopathic Schools Teach Materia Medica? .....	1
A Plea for a Board and Complete Educational Equipment .....	2
Osteopathy Sufficient, Needs No Alloy to Strengthen It	3
The Psychic Phase of Masturbation.....	4
"Two Georges" Review Week Highly Interesting and Big Success .....	6
Wanted! Data and Suggestions on How to Make the Most of Our San Francisco Convention Trip.....	7
"Papa" Still Plans to Attend San Francisco Convention .....	7
Why This Discrepancy?.....	7
Editorials .....	8
Dr. F. D. Parker Meets with Splendid Success Organizing for A. O. A.....	8
An M. D. Tells His "Experience with Osteopathy"....	9
A Celebrated Philadelphia M. D. Takes a Crack at Us.	9
The A. O. A. and the Associated Colleges.....	9
An Invitation to Poets.....	10
Off to San Francisco—An Idle Answer.....	10
What the New Year Brings.....	10
Suggests Federal License Board for Osteopaths.....	10

the best judges. But we cannot help ourselves until we have more D. O. surgeons and have laws in every state to allow them to practice major surgery. I believe that the time has come when every city with 100,000 inhabitants should have its osteopathic surgeon; that no state should be without one so that osteopaths can readily refer their surgical cases to a member of their own profession without asking the assistance of an M. D., and dividing up with him only to have our reputations besmirched afterwards.

At present I know of no famous surgeon who has not received training for his work in a medical school, and were he ever so well qualified for surgical work there are very few states that would license an osteopath to do major surgery until he possesses a medical diploma. Until the qualification of an osteopath to practice all branches of the healing art as taught in our osteopathic colleges is recognized by law, I can see no objection to the osteopath who is ambitious to specialize in chemistry, bacteriology, or surgery, and who is willing to do four years' work to especially qualify himself for this kind of work, entering a medical college.

In taking up the study of medicine in a medical college I did it after mature deliberation and an experience in practice that proved to me where my weak points were and what would be the best way for me to overcome them. Any osteopath intending to take a medical course should first get a large stock of actual experience in osteopathic practice so that he will know just what osteopathy will do before he tries to learn what drugs will not do.

But why not teach drug therapeutics and every other kind of therapy in our osteopathic schools so that our graduates would "know it all"? You cannot successfully study theology, medicine, and law all at the same time even if they were all taught in the same school, neither can you make a good drug doctor and an osteopath at the same time for the two practices will not mix and it will not take very long for a professor in a medical college to tell you that if you believe in the principles of osteopathy that you are wasting time to study medicine for you will never make a good medical practitioner until you give up osteopathy.

The principles that Dr. A. T. Still has stood for have made him world-renowned, and now to place a chair of materia medica in our osteopathic schools just at the time when the medical universities are becoming disgusted with it, and would like to get rid of it, seems to me to be the most humiliating compromise that could have been suggested. Being a student of two medical universities it appears to me that the most depreciated branch taught was the curative power of drugs.

When the medical men are deserting their old stand-by of the ages and discarding it in favor of osteopathic principles as far as they dare, why should the osteopath clamor for drug therapy?

The medical man would only be pleased to give it him, for it is worn out.

Let me quote from three professors in medical universities. One said, "Three or four drugs are all that I use in my practice. I have less use for materia medica than anything else. The time when a doctor carries 50 or 60 drugs around with him is past. An up-to-date doctor can carry all the drugs he needs in his vest pocket, and I think the time will soon come that he will only need one."

Another said to his class, "Learn your physiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis and hygiene, and you will not need materia medica in your practice."

All the success of osteopathy has been based on its finding the cause of pathological conditions and the removal of these causes. The weakest point in the teaching of medical

schools has been their waste of time in studying worthless theories and neglecting essential facts. I believe the future of osteopathy depends on our schools concentrating their energies on teaching the finding and correcting of lesions. Let the individuals who are too lazy to do the mental and physical work necessary to succeed as osteopaths go to the medical schools. They would be no help to us anyway. I am sure, nevertheless, that the D. O. who wishes to specialize will be benefited in a four year course in a medical college.

If we lower our standard by adding materia medica to our curriculum then we must not be surprised if the medical colleges put in a chair of osteopathy and advertise that they have absorbed osteopathy and we will have lost our distinguishing features. Already some of the medical colleges have employed as their professors osteopathic trained men, and if we are to protect our science and retain the respect of the world let us keep our schools free from all appearances of deteriorating compromises.

### A Plea for a Broad and Complete Educational Equipment

Dana B. Rockwell, D. O., Los Angeles, Calif.

I HAVE read with much interest and not a little criticism lately, many articles relative to the practice of true and simple Osteopathy, and this article, if it finds circulation, will no doubt elicit much criticism—but it, like all new and advancing theories, must be treated pro and con, to bring out the best in the end.

Since Osteopathy was so broadly founded by Dr. Still it can never be shaken from its moorings—yet in its first great leap, the intermediate span was left for the future to work out, therefore we should aim to make it in every essential as broad as its foundation, thereby finishing a structure of strength, power and beauty, to stand omnipotent against the onslaught of all therapies.

The question arises in my mind whether or not I who am an osteopathic physician, am really a physician in the accepted sense of the term, or whether I am a specialist and should only be permitted to practice my specialty.

If I become a family physician and win the confidence of my clientage, I should be able to say to them, that out of the best that the world has deducted in therapy, I feel well equipped to deliver my special mode of treatment, not because it's all I am qualified legally to practice, but because by the great laws of comparison and elimination, I am confident my therapy is the all sufficient one.

I make no plea for mediocre osteopaths—for I believe that every osteopathic physician should be so well equipped that there would be no doubt in the minds of the incredulous public as to his ability to handle a given case, but until the barriers of legislation have been torn down, and the osteopath given the unqualified right to treat and handle every known disease, we will not be giving Osteopathy the prestige it should have, nor the scope of influence necessary to put it's physicians in the foremost ranks of the world.

It comes to my mind; are we becoming dogmatic of our power, and thereby limiting our position, or are we increasing our power and enhancing our chance for demonstration.

I believe that the only way to "resume is to resume"; and the minute we circumscribe our practice, or our knowledge of practice, that minute the public casts a doubt upon our unlimited power, and we must step aside for the man who asserts unlimited power.

There is no better way of demonstrating my ideas upon the subject than by illustration—and by way of such we might consider a community with physicians therein, in the throes of a catastrophe. Here we have thousands of people

injured variously, calling for the help of whom? Of a physician qualified in every detail to meet the exigency.

Believing as I do, that the osteopathic physician is such, yet knowing as I do, that in such a time his services would not be considered such, I feel like crying out, why are other schools favored and my services rejected? The answer that would come back to me would be "we have no assurance nor knowledge through our statutes that we can trust you with our lives."

Now is it because I am unqualified, or is it because my qualifications are not recognized? If the latter we should take at once every step within our power to give us unqualified rights, but they only cite us to literature current, as a mouthpiece of our profession, that we disapprove of every mode and means of practice, except Simon-pure Osteopathy—taken to mean manipulation only.

I think that every osteopathic physician should be permitted to give drugs, and that every Osteopathic college should give a course in materia medica, not all the obsolete medicine of the past, but the action and use of drugs.

Every true physician who has the interests of his patient at heart will give that patient the best possible treatment. If the patient knows he is in the hands of a physician who *could* give him drugs and yet gives him Osteopathy—that physician is making Osteopathy the stronger.

If Osteopathy is put on a basis with medicine—I mean given unlimited power to treat disease, and a patient demands some drugs before he realizes what Osteopathy can do, and that he can do better without, why the osteopathic physician will soon make him realize that he needs no drugs to combat disease.

There are cases that we should consider, and in which every physician should give drugs—namely, a broken arm; a crushed foot; a torn scalp; and all the accidental surgical conditions that need an operation. In such conditions anesthetics should be given and must we admit we are not safe physicians to administer same—and must apply to the "medic" who is the great master of such arts?

What must be the verdict of the public? Surely it will be we are not all powerful in treating disease.

Many states have a compulsory vaccination law. Suppose we have been treating a child, and the parents have faith in us as physicians. The child is sent home from school to be vaccinated. The parent brings him to us, but the law says we can only manipulate, and must not use drugs. We send her away to look up a real physician who can attend to such things. Have we made Osteopathy stronger? Are we proud of our ability as physicians?

Suppose a case of appendicitis; a particular Osteopath has treated one hundred cases successfully; he sees nothing unusual in this one; an unsuspected pus sac is present. The treatment was careful but it ruptured, or while the patient was getting ready for examination it ruptured; the Osteopath realizes the condition, but must order a "medic" to take the patient and operate or otherwise; next day it goes all over town that an Osteopath got up on the patient's abdomen with his knees and jumped up and down and ruptured the appendix.

It may be a year before another patient has courage enough to go to an Osteopath for treatment for appendicitis. That case should have gone to an osteopathic hospital and been treated intelligently by osteopathic physicians and the standard of the profession saved.

Until the heart of the Osteopath is strong enough to stand the sight of a little blood we will be slaves to the medical profession and subjected to all the humiliation they can summon.

I say if we are going to be physicians let us be powerful by the laws of the state and respect of the people; let us occupy a place second to none; let us demand the right to use anything under the sun we choose to; then, if we are true

to our belief that medicines are harmful, and that our treatment will cure, we can in a powerful, respectful way command a following that will convert the medical profession to Osteopathy, or take from them their patients and force them and the world in line.

Consider an obstetrical case; the head will not and cannot pass the strait; it is either a symphyseotomy or a laparotomy; it is up to the physician; consultation is needed. Shall a "medic" be called or shall a fellow Osteopath be called? A medic *must be called*, major surgery, and giving drugs is prohibited, and there is nothing left to the Osteopath but to hold the patient's hand or take his hat and go home.

The after reverence to the physician who safely delivered her, and saved her life is with whom—the one who held her hand, or he who did the master operation and saved her life?

Here is a boy needing circumcision badly; I am permitted to practice minor surgery, but this child should have an anesthetic, and I know it; I do it without; the child goes into convulsions; and I am censured by the whole community. Another similar case; I decided to give an anesthetic. The child's bowels are full of foecal matter and badly constipated. It is necessary to operate at once; I know that I should thoroughly empty both the small and large bowels. Shall I give a physic? If I do I am violating the law as much as though I were giving a heart stimulus; if I am true to myself and the law I practice under I will call a "medic" to physic that child; if I don't know enough to do that, I surely should not operate and the mother tells me she knew enough to administer a physic herself.

"Where are we at?" It is up to us to find out. We should make ourselves unrestricted physicians with the confidence or love of the American people.

A word to the wise who decry the serum therapy. In the writing of Dr. A. T. Still, who

made Osteopathy so broad it is necessary to read between the lines, he tells us that the specific agencies and medicines in the treatment of disease are inherent within the body. The glands of the body are our chemical laboratories and furnish all necessary stimuli and antitoxins, and by giving these glands good nerve and blood supply they will resist disease and keep the body in health.

But here is a case of diphtheria, a mild one; the toxins form in small amounts; they stimulate the action of the blood and glands to elaborate antitoxins; the osteopathic physician keeps these glands working and the case improves and soon can resist any amount of diphtheric toxins.

The brother of the child has been exposed to an unlimited number of germs; he is stricken with the disease; in twenty-four hours his whole system is saturated with toxins; the nerve centers become paralyzed; the blood, heated with fever, will not nourish the tissues; the glands are prostrated. What would we give to have within the blood some of that antitoxin those glands could manufacture if we could get them to work? Here is some of the antitoxins formed during the same disease in an organism. Why not try them to neutralize the poison until the glands can resume their function?

Is it not criminal to let this child die and not try this treatment which has proven successful? No chemist can make this. As Dr. Still has said, the body is the only laboratory for specific medicines.

In order to carry on experiments along physiological and pathological lines, we must use chemical means and understand the use of chemicals upon an animal organism. Must we go to some "medic" for a prescription, since drug stores will not sell poisons to any but a physician? Must we forever be handicapped in every branch of practice, both experimental and general, because we are not recognized?

Osteopathy will suffer more each year at the hands of the "medic" because we are not aiming

to become powerful. Therefore I repeat, if osteopathic treatment will cure disease, there is no use to restrict our physicians to that amount of knowledge, for the physician with the reputation to cure will get the business.

Why let the world scoff at that powerful physician, just because he is not broadly enough educated nor granted the full power of a physician? If you were learning the mechanics of steam, would you be afraid to learn electricity, for fear you would get weaned away from steam? Be broad!

### Osteopathy Sufficient, Needs No Alloy to Strengthen It

Frank C. Farmer, D. O., Chicago.

FOLLOWING the heated discussion at the Minneapolis convention, the question of suffixing the degree of Doctor of Medicine to that of Doctor of Osteopathy has occupied the attention of a proportion of the profession.

Since the subject is up it is meet that it be so considered that the 'Frisco convention can take a decided stand.

If we may judge from the literature, there is a numerous and active contingent decidedly pro-medical.

These adherents, from college deans to isolated "science circle" practitioners, yearn for the rights and privileges granted to the disciples of Aescolapian. Their reasons are multifarious—as I gather it, the gist of their arguments are as follows:

1. The college dean wishes to extend his recruiting area to foreign fields—fearing such recruits will fail to come unless said degree is included.

2. He also desires that his graduates be recognized in foreign countries, deeming the medical degree necessary to that end.

3. Also that the Osteopathic degree alone pro-

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## A Short Story

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duced an individual of a narrow range of vision, and that he would have his graduate well versed in other systems.

4. A practitioner with waning practice feels he can regain his prestige had he those mystical letters suffixed to his name.

5. The isolated practitioner appreciates how puerile is humane effort when face to face with a puzzling malady and with helpless hands and envious eyes asks relief via the hypodermic, now denied him.

In so far as I can ascertain, the above are the reasons advanced by the pro-medical contingent.

Let us be thankful that the early graduates are standing staunch and true to the standard of Osteopathy.

Let us consider these arguments, numbered as above:

The average medical school of the United States is in a very bad light abroad. We have more medical schools than all the rest of the world combined—and what is the result?

There are only seven medical schools recognized abroad. Most of the remainder are an inefficient set of debt-ridden institutions, giving local fame to its faculty and turning out a lot of half-baked medical students with a sole object of passing a state board examination. Do we want to add to the medley?

These institutions are known abroad and have no attractions for medically inclined persons of good calibre.

In many countries a medical degree obtained in the United States is a joke, because of the low standard maintained and the prevalency of diploma mills.

There is many a legislature fight in store in the United States without invading foreign countries.

Reason No. 3.—One of our professors, in a recent article, argues for a broad-minded, evenly balanced graduate. All very well, but in the study of Osteopathy there is enough to keep the average individual good and busy three and four years, and then he is only acquainted with the fundamentals.

"Develop a broad-minded individual" is a good-sounding slogan, well calculated to attract the attention of people half weaned from medicine.

But this is an age of specialty, and patients wishing Osteopathy prefer a capable, practical, enthusiastic Osteopath to the straddling, insipid Medico-Osteopath, who gives Osteopathy faint trial and then deluges with medicine, adjuncts and what-nots.

He who advances reason No. 4 may as well assure himself that all the degrees in Christendom will not bring nor keep patients if he does not secure results, and if he gets results, he will need only the degree to comply with the law.

In acute practice, no doubt, there are cases characterized by intense suffering that demands relief as quickly as possible, but they are comparatively infrequent. Let every practitioner hark back over his records and conscientiously determine the number where a hypodermic was absolutely indispensable. There will be but few.

It is not a crime to say you are unable to assist a patient, neither is it humiliating to call counsel.

In so far as I can determine, the right to the use of opiates is the only rational (?) ground set forth by the pro-medical contingent.

Are we going to sell our birthright for the proverbial mess of pottage? Are we going to hang an elaborate picture of Dr. A. T. Still in our office, proudly pointing to him as the "Father of Osteopathy," and then knife him in the back?

Ask any prominent medical practitioner his idea of the ultimate outcome of Osteopathy, and he will say that eventually it will merge with the old school. Is it meet that we should play into his hands and take the initiative in our undoing?

Osteopathy and medicine cannot be taught under the same roof.

Mix two breeds and a mongrel will be the result as surely as Nature's law is inviolable. They are incompatible and the law of incompatibility is well grounded in the embryo pharmacist.

Neglect Osteopathy to study medicine, one loses his proficiency in the former and vice versa.

Dr. Littlejohn, at Minneapolis, said their school did not teach medicine per se. Instead of competency to intelligently administer drugs, their graduates only had an obtuse notion of medical principles, using only a few grandmother reme-

(Continued on page 15.)

## The Psychic Phase of Masturbation

J. R. Bailey, D. O., Ashland, Wis.

**T**HE impressions received in youth stay with us through life. As a boy the writer attended an academy in the Middle West which boasted of an instructor who taught hygiene and mathematics equally well.

In a never-to-be-forgotten lecture this good man prefaced his remarks about as follows:

"I am about to give you a short talk on the subject of masturbation. My remarks will be addressed to masturbators or those who have masturbated, and will be of interest to no others. All such may be excused." All remained.

"All who have masturbated will arise." No one arose. "Man is designated 'The masturbating animal.' We are men. All who have masturbated will arise in this manner," arising to his feet as he spoke.

With one exception, with blushes, sniggers and stern looks of determination, the class gradually arose to their feet. The professor continued: "Gentlemen, I congratulate you on your honesty, all. Mr. X., as my remarks may not be of interest to you you may remain or be excused as you desire." Mr. X. retired with becoming dignity.

These hygienic talks were a self imposed task on the part of the good professor, and he has long since gone to his reward. But his efforts remain implanted in the minds of many men to whom his mathematics were a matter of mental discipline.

It may be well to say a word as to X: He was working his way through school with such help as the faculty extended to divinity students. A butt of many jokes, intensely religious, of violent temper, it was his custom after an outburst of berserker rage to retire to his room and write a sermon. He left the school in a fit of rage, in the middle of a term and betook himself to the then Wild West as a self-appointed missionary, and was ultimately drowned while serving as a roustabout on an upper Missouri river packet boat.

In mankind the sexual impulse is always a sub-conscious factor, aroused by suggestion in some form, the physical characteristics being a secondary result. The lack of such sub-conscious impulse from any cause, and conscious effort toward the physical part constitutes the condition known to the popular mind as lost manhood. In animal life the predominance of the procreative instinct inhibits fear and the animal is in a state of frenzy during the season of rut. Man by his mental development is enabled to overcome this element, but he is further enabled to pervert the sexual instinct. In such perversion lies masturbation. In the foregoing the word man is used in a generic sense, as applying to the species regardless of sex.

It was this sub-conscious element which made the army of Alexander the great invincible; aroused the berserker rage of the Viking, and entered into the warfare of all primitive races. In a recent interview an Indian prince answered the question: "What would happen in India if the English were to withdraw tomorrow?" as follows: "There would not be a live fighting man—or a virgin—in Lower Bengal in sixty days." And this is the twentieth century.

With the development of civilization came the birth of modesty, the impulse which prompts man to cover his nudity. Governed by environment savage man is adequately clothed in what would not be tolerated at a fancy ball, but from his lights he is as fully clothed as a nun of the holy orders in another set of conditions.

In communities where drapery is the rule exposure of the person is inductive to the arousing of the sexual impulse just in proportion to which it is affected by the wearer, accidental or careless exposure of the person by a modest individual is very suggestive, while immodest exposure on the part of an actor or model who so poses for hire has no such sug-

gestion. This fact is mentioned as exposure of the person is oftener than otherwise the first incentive to masturbation in the young.

The unwritten law of the sex relations is the underlying basis of our social institution, and it has many ramifications outside of the popular plea in case of homicide. Its principal tenet is, "Thou shalt not." To the young person reared in a mixed family, the anatomy of sex presents no mystery, and has no impure suggestion in connection with those to whom he owes filial or social respect. But there comes a time when he observes in persons to whom he owes no reverence the same or less than he is enured to in home relations, and the result is the awakening of the sexual impulse in strange and mysterious sensations which may be alarming or pleasant, but he figures out the problem for himself. The unwritten law makes it impossible for him to discuss it with anyone else.

Early in the development of our social institution, when the servant had a voice in the family councils, and the only person not entitled to respect was one who bore the scarlet letter or the stigma of civil crime, Americans were a distinctive type, physically, mentally and morally. With the innovation of European customs and perversions and the development of a distinct leisure class, or caste, we have evolved distinction on other lines and Americanitis is a blanket term to cover nervous disorders, which make woman the clinic material for the gynecologist and man subject to heart-failure and many lesser ills.

The first impressions leading to the development of the sexual impulse leave a lasting suggestion in the mind of man; from this develops a mild form of fetichism, that perversion of normal psychology in which the mind dwells on a single attribute of the companion in coitus. According to Kraft-Ebbing the shoe fetich is most prominent, and to this we must ascribe the inane revival of the broad humor of Boccaccio, in throwing old shoes after the newly wedded pair.

In many normal people a mild degree of fetichism exists, a perfume, a subtle body odor, a portion of wearing apparel, a peculiar shade of hair, an expression of the eye, a tone of the voice or an operatic air, any of which may have entered into the circumstances surrounding the early development of the sexual impulse, will in turn bring like results and lead to masturbation as popularly understood.

Under the impulse of friendship man may reveal his sacred sub-conscious desires and confess, "I have always aspired, etc.," but his sexual idiosyncrasy he never reveals, lest like Samson it prove his undoing. But fetichism when controlled, while a form of masturbation, is not always an unmitigated evil, it enables man to better bear "the white man's burden." Men can control themselves and wait until the time is ripe and then by a mental effort and a fetich entirely foreign to the situation acquit themselves with credit. Women can by an effort disassociate themselves from surroundings and maintain peace and livable relations when nothing but a legal contract and a growing family binds them to their home relations.

Granting the truth of the aphorism, "Man is the masturbating animal," and leaving each man to answer the question to himself, it is safe to assert that masturbation has lasting bad effects in but a small percentage of mankind. In the minority, the vitality affected, the two per cent, we may say the effect is psychic more than physical; while in the seventy per cent the majority, as we will term it, the effect is psychic primarily but the physical reaction is more evident in their condition.

With the two per cent, congenital weakness, or the sequelae of acute disease is responsible for the trouble which is psychic wholly. They simply lack mental and moral vigor to be normal. When they are brought to the physicians as children, the complaint is, "They won't work or go to school, they are indolent and dreamy, and seek

the association of the weak, vicious and wanton." As men they lack a grasp of their responsibilities, extremists in all things, exalted or depressed, egotistical and overbearing or abjectly humble, sublimely religious or debasedly evil. The most hopeless condition is that in which they conceive that they are nothing and nobody in the social scheme, when the wanderlust lures the man, and the white slave agent finds easy prey in the women, the men, however, rarely present the lost manhood condition or the women lack of reproductive vigor.

With the seventy per cent the psychic phase is not apparent, but in the physical reaction we find their ills. Summing up the vicious circle we have unbridled auto suggestion, congestion, stasis, and inflammation. An ever-increasing diversion of vital energy to the involved structures, upset of the nervous equilibrium and Americanitis. The men go from one to another, gaining temporary relief and finally wind up with the specialist who orders rest, to allow the flagging energies to catch up with the waste and incidentally the advice to *forget it* referring to the condition as a whole. Why not reverse the process? Tell them to forget the cause and build up the system by rational treatment. Looks worthy of a trial, does it not?

Owing to the unwritten law in the case, women is in worse situation than man, pelvic inflammation productive of its myriad outlying ills, is temporarily tinkered by one and another until she in despair submits to a radical operation, the result of which justifies the assertion, "She puts offending organs beyond the reach of moth and rust, by turning them over to the other element which threatens temporal treasure, by whom they are obtained in true scriptural manner."

As to therapeutic methods, we as osteopaths believe in adjustment, normalize the supply of blood, lymph and nerve energy to any part and we get relief from inflammation. But is it always permanent? Our assertion is that we eradicate causes and thus obtain permanent results, but behind the physical mal-adjustment in sexual neurasthenia lies the mental stimuli which will surely undo our work as it has undone the work of dietary, silver nitrate, or any other recognized system of therapeutics.

Hypnosis is not indicated in the case of intelligent people. The unwritten law interdicts the discussion of sexual matters between friends and neighbors—the normal channel for the dissemination of intelligence—and in many cases between man and wife, or parent and child, so it falls to the physician to clear away the fog and put the patient right, in a perfect understanding of the conditions. Such intelligence is all the hypnotism indicated with the seventy per cent, the majority. In addition to this have the patient take up something to employ the energies to the exclusion of the morbid, sub-conscious habits of thought from which they suffer and you have done all that is needed.

With the minority, the two per cent, it is necessary to go deeper, as there are certain brain cells which are dormant or undeveloped which must be brought into action before you can get results. Such patients when their confidence has been gained will confess to having masturbated—they have always discontinued the practice when questioned; further they will confess to erotic habits of thought, and their solitary indolent habits give them ample opportunity for such dreaming. When told to discontinue this as well you will probably receive this answer; "Well, but I can't help what I *think* can I?" No, they can't help what they think, that is where you must help them and that is where hypnotism comes in play.

With such cases you cannot instruct the patient to take up something to divert the mind, for the reason that the mind beyond the morbid dreaming is blank. You must implant in the mind suggestions of energy on rational lines, school, work, athletics or anything suited to the case. Do not tell them that they *will not* do the things they should avoid, as that involves a complicated proc-

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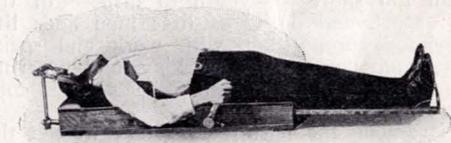
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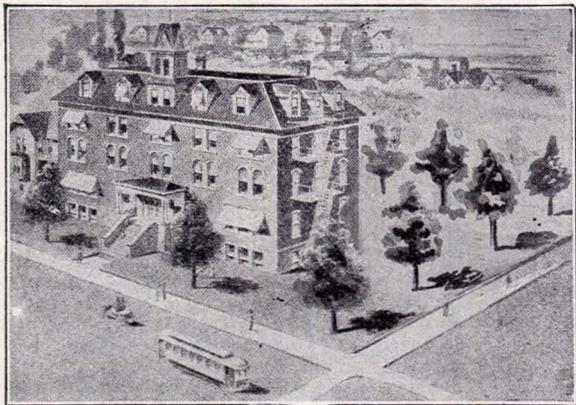
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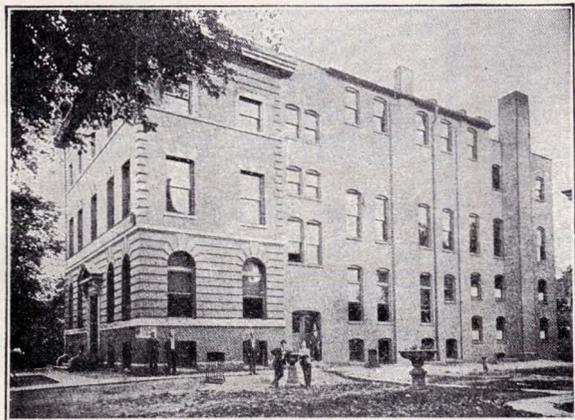


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ess of thought. Tell them rather that they will do the thing they should do, thus excluding the morbid tendencies by replacing them with healthful outlet for the mental and physical energies.

Work is the natural tendency of mankind; the infant cries, kicks rolls and wiggles its way to childhood; the child exerts a world of work in play according to its environment; the days are all too short for youth to dispose of the study, sport, and duties of life; man finds life a strenuous proposition, with work and social duties, and among the working and warring section of mankind abnormal psychology is conspicuous by its absence.

It is among the leisure class that we get the classic cases of abnormal tendency, sodomism, masochism and sexual perversion are distinctly as attribute of too much leisure or indolence. Among the tramp element we find the grossest practices rife, and an occasional spasm of social morality or accidental exposure uncovers the Wilde's, White's and Thaw's of the opposite wing of the leisure class, all of which are simply extreme cases of masturbation.

Summing up the foregoing in a few words we will finish with the following terse statements of the cause and conditions involved.

Masturbation is that perversion of the human mind which permits of the evolution and maintenance of the sexual impulse regardless of extraneous contact or procreative demand.

The greatest menace presented by this element lies in the lack of understanding of its inception and effects; a solitary factor, which no man admits or discusses, hence in the mind of man it becomes magnified into a bogie of colossal dimensions. As practiced by the youth and discontinued at an early age it leaves no deeper trace on the health and powers than any of the diseases of childhood.

When carried to excess its effects are psychic and may lead to mental overthrow. The physical reaction is productive of an inflamed condition of

the pelvic viscera which is responsible for obscure and tenacious nervous disorders.

There is no physical reaction from this factor which might not have been the result of other causes.

Intelligent instruction to the patient in all cases where indicated will do no harm and may do a world of good. This is not hypnotic hocus-pocus or faith cure, but just common sense.

## "Two Georges" Review Week— Highly Interesting and Big Success

**D**R. GEORGE STILL, Chief Surgeon of the A. S. O. Hospital and Dr. George Laughlin, Orthopedic Surgeon, conducted a Post Graduate Review Course during the Christmas holidays, from December 27th to January 1st inclusive, at the A. S. O. Hospital Amphitheater.

The morning lectures and clinics were conducted by Dr. Laughlin. Congenital hip dislocation was demonstrated by Dr. Laughlin's reducing a congenital hip dislocation in a girl eight years old, with a successful Lorenze operation. Tuberculosis of the spine was discussed in lecture and demonstrated with a number of cases. A course of manipulations for special lesions was given.

Among Dr. Laughlin's clinics were locomotor-ataxia, neurasthenia, facial neuralgia, atrophy of the optic nerve and others. One lecture was on the use of an antitoxin in diphtheria cases.

Dr. George Still conducted the afternoon work and gave lectures on obstetrics, minor surgery in general, dislocation, fractures and bandaging with special demonstrations.

A case of particular interest, a fracture of the femur in the convalescent stage, was shown. The patient, a mail carrier from Kansas, broke his femur twelve weeks ago. The fracture was

badly set by a doctor in his native city and resulted in a vicious union. His toes turned in towards the heel of the opposite foot and there was a shortening of the limb of fully six inches.

Four weeks ago today Dr. Still sawed the femur in two, clipped off the bony point that had formed and sewed the femur together with silver wire. The patient is making an exceptionally remarkable recovery; today the limb is but one-fourth of an inch short, the toes are straight and the patient has commenced walking on the limb.

During the week Dr. Still performed operations upon hernias, adenoids, fibroid, cysts, nasal septum, osteoma of the first rib involving the subclavian vessels and brachial plexus, causing paralysis; cauterization of turbinate bones, tonsillectomy, removal of appendix and circumcisions.

A part of one afternoon was given to open questions, which those in attendance found so interesting that the class continued for more than an hour overtime.

One hundred and six field practitioners matriculated for the work, three coming from as far east as Pennsylvania, while the furthest westerner hailed from Colorado. A large per cent were graduates from other schools.

The class was well satisfied with the work and requested Drs. Still and Laughlin to hold the P. G. Review Course twice a year hereafter, but it is hardly probable that the review work will be held at any other time than the Christmas holidays.

One evening during the course the "Old Doctor" met the P. G.'s and their friends in Memorial Hall at the A. S. O. and gave a greatly appreciated talk on Osteopathic principles.

The Osteopaths coming from Iowa, eighteen in number met one evening and discussed future legislation. The Ohio Osteopaths attending the course also spent one evening together discussing topics of interest to their profession.

**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

**Wanted! Data and Suggestions on How to Make the Most of our San Francisco Convention Trip**

THE members of the Committee on Transportation of the A. O. A., who have in charge routing the delegates going and coming, furnishing them with full information about routes, rates, schedules and the scenic opportunities of a visit to California, are requested to give this matter a few minutes of prompt consideration and write their recommendation and views to the chairman of the Committee, Dr. Henry S. Bunting, care of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 191 Market Street, Chicago.

As President Pickler says, on a trip of this extent, we will all want our information just as soon as we can get it so that we may know what to prepare for. Unquestionably this is true.

The members of the Committee are as follows: Dr. Henry S. Bunting, Chicago, chairman; Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. A. H. Dillabaugh, New York City; Dr. Paul M. Peck, San Antonio; Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; and Dr. C. T. Samuels, Baker City, Ore.

Those who have special information and good suggestions to make to the Committee to incorporate in their report—and particularly those of our people on the coast who know all about the beautiful sight trips possible to tourists in their country, are earnestly requested to advise us, through the chairman of the Committee, at once.

**"Papa" Still Plans to Attend San Francisco Convention**

EFFIE E. YORK, D. O., Secretary, San Francisco, Cal. Dear Doctor:—I hope to be with you next summer if my health will stand by me. If not, I will stay at home.

We have been having a pleasant winter and have a nice new class. I hope you will visit us when you can. With love for all, I am, sincerely, *A. T. Still*, D. O., Kirksville, November 15th.

**Why This Discrepancy?**

HERE is an insurance company that has treated an osteopath unfairly, that only a short time ago was reported as unprejudiced. The Sovereign Physician of a supposedly friendly fraternal society also refuses a commission although the osteopath was elected Camp Physician.

What is the reason? Osteopathy is recognized by the State of Washington, and if these organizations claim to be friendly to osteopaths there is apparently no excuse for their action.

We are asking Dr. Warren Hamilton, of Kirksville, for an opinion concerning the Missouri State Life. We should like to hear from friends of the Woodmen of the World.

**These Companies Refuse.**

The Missouri State Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., refused to allow me to be examined by an osteopath; the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., refused also, and I was examined by an M. D.; the Banker's Life, of Des Moines, Ia., refused and I was examined by an M. D.; the sovereign physician of the Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb., refused to give me a commission after I had been elected camp physician by the camp I was a member of.—*H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatche, Wash.*

**Another Tribute to Christmas Number.**

Accept my thanks for the holiday number of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. It is a veritable GEM. You have done—are doing—a most magnificent work for our cause. Continued success to you, and personally, I wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.—*Nettie Olds-Haight, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.*

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Vol. XVII. JANUARY, 1910. No. 1

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

## EDITORIAL

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

## FAKE OSTEOPATH SCHOOLS

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Metropolitan College of Osteopathy, Dept. A, Chicago, Ill.

The above clipping is sent to us by Dr. E. H. Merkle, of New York City. We do not know who is back of this so-called Metropolitan College, but there is absolutely no way of preventing them from doing business in Illinois.

At various times such announcements have been referred to us and we have investigated the alleged institution and have traced it to some out-of-the-way place or found it to be a money making side issue conducted by some smooth M. D.

We have taken the question up with the post office authorities and with the state officials, but under the present laws and conditions in Illinois have not found it possible to get any action against these imitation osteopathic schools.

The Union College of Osteopathy of West Virginia is another case in point. It has absolutely no standing as an Osteopathic college, but a recent press dispatch states that sixteen "graduates" of the college (?) were presented with diplomas. Presented in this instance is the correct term, as we have it on good authority that one "student" confessed that although she had attended the "college" only one month, she is the proud possessor of a "diploma" stating she has completed a Course in Osteopathy.

The examinations leading to the "presenting" of diplomas to the sixteen "graduates" doubtless consisted largely of a careful scrutiny of sundry articles and documents purporting to be currency of the realm or orders on financial institutions to produce the equivalent. These investigations were presumably of a highly scientific character and unusually interesting to the members of the "faculty."

It is certainly a shame that such travesties of legitimate Osteopathic institutions are able to flourish and thrive.

There are laws against "diploma mills" but in states where Osteopathy is not legally recognized these statutes cannot be successfully cited against these fake schools.

The only remedy is to secure the legal recognition of Osteopathy in every state and territory of the Union. In that event diplomas from unincorporated schools would be valueless and such fake schools as have state charters and continue to issue diplomas on insufficient qualifications could be put out of business by forfeiture of charter for violation of its provisions.

## HANDSHAKES HELP THE INSANE.

Some good hearted medical genius in Virginia has made the important discovery that a little human kindness, a little brotherly interest, a smile, a cordial word of encouragement and a handshake constitutes the best sort of "medicine" for those who are insane. We quote from the Associated Press the following interesting telegram:

Staunton, Va., Dec. 30.—Handshakes and kind words are doing more than medicine for the patients of the Western State Hospital for the Insane here, according to the annual report of that institution.

To speak to and shake hands daily with every patient in the institution is a rule rigidly enforced upon the officials. This statement, the report says, "inspires kindly feeling and gives the patients an opportunity to talk to the physicians."

The report then quotes James Whitcomb Riley:  
"When a man ain't got a cent,  
An' he's feelin' kind of blue,  
An' the clouds hang dark and heavy  
An won't let the sunshine through;  
It's a great thing, oh, my brother, for a fellow just to  
lay  
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o'  
way."

How strange that none of our learned doctors never stopped to realize this before! *Who doesn't like a handshake?* Who isn't helped by a little brotherly sympathy and encouragement? Who of us ever reaches the point where he is not pleased, encouraged and made happy in a time of trouble by a sincere expression of good will from brother man?

This is good common-sense treatment for those whose reasons are unbalanced. I have no doubt that a policy of this sort, carried out in all humanity and kindness in the insane asylums of this country, would do more real good to help the poor unfortunates huddled therein—and in too many cases, alas! treated like savages!—than anything that these institutions have ever included in their treatments. Why should not the insane—robbed of home, friends and every interest in life, not yearn a thousand times more for a little sympathy, than those of us who have all of life's blessings, including friendship and affection.

If every insane asylum of the country would put a competent Osteopath on its staff to examine its inmates for physical lesions and to treat these lesions when discoverable, and if they would supplement this with the humane doctrine of giving every inmate a cheery greeting and handshake, mornings or night, I think it reasonable to believe that a new record of reclamation would be effected.

## LET US BE UNITED AND WATCHFUL.

At the regular meeting of the McDonough County Medical Society January 5th, Dr. Jarvis and Dr. Stremmel were appointed as a special committee to wait upon the legislators of this district and *insist* upon their working to defeat any osteopathic measures that may be attempted in the next legislature.—*Macomb (Ill.) Daily Journal.*

Commenting on this clipping Dr. J. D. Cunningham, of Bloomington, Ill., says:

"It shows what we are up against next session if we attempt legislation. The peregrinations of a bill in the Illinois legislature are something fierce to contemplate with fifty-five hundred medics protesting against its passage, as compared with a hand full of Osteopaths (some of whom are content to live on to the millennium wearing a crown of allopathic thorns and bearing a cross of EGANISM)."

We are glad to note that Dr. M. P. Browning, of Macomb, did not allow this notice to slip through without comment and protest. He addressed a letter to the editor of the *Journal*, which was courteously printed, pointing out that D. O.'s are well educated; that they are successful in relieving and curing sickness; that they trespass on the rights of no one; and challenge the medical brethren to offer one good reason why Osteopaths should not be legally recognized in Illinois.

Specifically and immediately this is of consequence to D. O.'s of Illinois but fundamentally it affects our practitioners everywhere.

It is of import to those who bask in the sun-

light of state recognition as well as those who labor under the cloud of legal restriction and subject to petty persecutions.

In the eyes of the medical fraternity osteopathy is guilty of two heinous and unpardonable sins; it has undermined their ancient prestige and won for itself the esteem and confidence of the public. They will never forgive; they *cannot* forget, for osteopathic progress goes steadily on.

Having ignominiously failed to ridicule Osteopathy out of existence, and having but indifferently succeeded in preventing legal recognition when the proposition was presented fairly on its merits, the plan is now to control by sheer weight of numbers and gradually suppress by a process of assimilation.

Straws show how the wind blows and where the current flows, and the action of the McDonough County Society is simply a straw that shows the drift of a concerted medico-political movement that is alive in every section of the country.

It has for its program the consolidation of boards in states where independent boards now exist and the blocking of any further legal recognition in states where Osteopathy has not yet secured an examining board.

The official organizations are being utilized to form a compact political machine by means of which weak-kneed politicians can be coerced into line.

This warning has been sounded before, but it cannot be sounded too often; it is of vital importance.

If Osteopathy is to live and grow the profession must be prepared not only to do its duty to the public (which it is doing grandly) but also to stand as a unit against the machinations of the "medics."

Join your state society and the national organization! Post your influential friends on the situation! Support your officers and committees!

We are few in numbers, but let us be firm in conviction; stout and stalwart as the Trojans of old and without doubt we shall prevail.

### Dr. F. D. Parker Meets With Splendid Success Organizing for A. O. A.

**F**OLLOWING my itinerary of personal solicitation for members for the A. O. A. will say after leaving Chicago, made Peoria and Springfield, Ill., gathering applications from all eligible non-members at those points and on to St. Louis, Mo.

Have just completed my efforts there, taking twenty-two applications, leaving but three non-members in the city. With fourteen members in good standing prior to my visit, St. Louis now boasts of thirty-six members and three non-members.

The problem of whether the profession may be reached by personal solicitation and made members of the association is certainly solved as it is safe to say it can be made to cover ninety per cent or more of the practitioners in our profession by this method.

If it can be done at Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis as demonstrated, it can be done at all points where we have practitioners. Hurriedly.—*F. D. Parker, St. Louis, January 7, 1910.*

Dr. Parker also did some excellent work in Chicago. In one letter he says he was led to believe the trip would be an outing, but he "would rather go fishing for other game if I consulted my own pleasure."

If Dr. Parker keeps up his record we shall be anxious for him to always spend his "outings" in this manner, but in all seriousness it should be remembered that this organizing work is not a "snap," and the profession should be duly appreciative both of the splendid results obtained and the personal sacrifice Dr. Parker has made to serve the interests of the association.

## An M. D. Tells His "Experience With Osteopathy"

GEORGE B. KLINE, M. D., of McMechen, W. Va., a brother of L. C. Kline, D. O., of Tarentum, Pa., has the following experience with Osteopathy, reported in the December issue of "The Medical World" of Philadelphia. It will be interesting to our practitioners and especially the comment of the editors in conclusion, who "print it for what it may be worth" and advise M. D.'s suffering from hard times to try the newer methods.

EDITOR MEDICAL WORLD:—I notice in November *World* an advertisement, "Osteopathy for the Physician." Osteopathy is a good thing when properly used; but for any one to expect to learn anything worth while from a book is expecting too much.

Some years ago one of my brothers went to Iowa and fell in with the osteopaths and graduated from their college at Des Moines. He located in Pennsylvania and sent me literature, among which was a book illustrating and describing the treatments. Now, I thought I would learn something about this treatment. I had the books a year. I could not get anything out of them.

I then went and spent three months with this brother, under his tutorage. He put me right to work. Then only did I begin to see the light. An osteopath is a high-grade mechanic of the human system; and the treatment consists primarily in movements to readjust structures and remove obstructions to the free and full normal activity of the various structures—nerves, blood vessels, glands, etc. The object is, to let Nature work without hindrance or friction.

I am a "regular," class of '87. I made the above special study during 1905, and nearly all my practise now consists of chronic cases who have tried from one to more than a dozen regulars. I am not exaggerating when I say that 80 per cent of them get well inside of two months.

I inclose a few case reports. No medicine used in any of them. I have failed in but one uncomplicated case of constipation, and failed to cure one case of chronic partial paralysis after three attacks of what was called cerebro-spinal meningitis. I can report scores of cases with results equal to these seventeen inclosed.

Anything consisting of action must be seen to be appreciated. One not familiar with football, baseball, etc., would not get much benefit from illustrated positions and descriptions; thus no one can get much out of osteopathy without seeing the *modus operandi*.—Geo. B. Kline, M. D. McMechen, W. Va.

A few cases treated by Dr. Geo. B. Kline, McMechen, W. Va.

1. A boy 12 months old, weight 14 pounds, sick all his life. Alimentary canal trouble; vomiting continuously, could not sit up. I gave him seventeen treatments. He vomited but once after the first treatment. In 5 months he weighed 25 pounds and was running about. (This was my first case after returning home in 1905.)

2. Mr. E., age 37; hemorrhage from bowels for three years; two months' treatment cured him, after fourteen physicians had failed.

3. Mrs. C.; cough, with pain in right lung for seven years. Cured in two treatments.

4. Mrs. C.; sciatica; could not turn in bed; had been bedfast most of the previous winter. Gave two months' treatment; cured.

5. Mr. M.; swelling in neck size of hickory nut; painful for a month; 20 minutes' treatment cured.

6. A girl, age 11; hip joint disease; said to be tuberculous; scrofulous; coxalgia; had gone on crutches 2 years; 3 months' treatment put her on extended sole shoe.

7. Mr. J.; constipation; heart trouble; worked but half time; constant headache; age 30. Gave sixteen treatments; missed no work after first treatment; cured.

8. Mr. D., age 40; railroad engineer; was in two wrecks, right shoulder stove. After walking around two months with his arm helpless at his side and told by the railroad surgeons that he never would be able to follow his occupation, six treatments put him back to work.

9. Mr. W., age 40; railroad engineer. Hemorrhage from kidney seven years previously; had consulted physicians for 100 miles around, and the best result promised was that an operation was necessary; had been taking medicines regularly. Cured in three treatments.

10. Rev. A.; preacher's sore throat. Cured in one month.

11. Mrs. S. G.; rheumatism in feet. Cured in two months, after a half-dozen physicians failed.

12. Mrs. T.; weak and sore back for eight years; improved from the first treatment; considered herself well with eight treatments.

13. Mrs. S.; lame back for 25 years, with constant headache. Cured in two months.

14. Mrs. M.; neuralgia and headache from wind blowing on back of neck. Cured in one month.

15. Mr. B., age 45; ailing for three years; gradually losing weight, lost all ambition. In one month had gained 8 pounds and quit treatments in two months.

16. Mr. S.; double sciatica; relief at once.

17. Mr. B.; diarrhea twenty-four hours; cured at once.

[The above is presented for what it may be worth. Physicians complaining of "hard times" should see if by new methods they cannot get out of the "slough of

despond" and become prosperous. One need not leave the profession in order to practice Osteopathy, nor need any doctor lose his professional standing by so doing. It can be made a specialty, within the ranks of the regular profession. Any doctor can bring it to his aid in suitable cases, while practising in the regular way; or he can prepare himself specially for this work, and confine his attention entirely to it, and so notify his professional brothers, so they may refer suitable cases to him just as to the eye specialist.—Ed.]

## A Celebrated Philadelphia M. D. Takes a Crack at Us

DR. JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D., physician to the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, has an article on "Massage and General Medicine" in the October 9th issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* which is well worth the consideration of osteopathic practitioners. The first two pages of the article is interesting and profitable stuff, on the general subject of massage as a therapeutic agency. After handling his subject like a scholar and a good practitioner, however, Dr. Mitchell cannot resist the opportunity to take a fling at the osteopathic profession. We quote his words without comment:

Before closing, having thus in a very brief and hasty way outlined the value and importance of massage properly understood and legitimately applied, it may be worth while for me as a student for many years of therapeutics of bodily exercises and of mechanical means of treatment to say something as to some illegitimate methods of use of a perfectly proper means. Odds and ends of physiologic and anatomic information, misty notions trickling through strata of ignorance as to the uses of manipulation, have resulted in the putting forward of some imperfect, half-understood and ill-applied forms of massage as cure-alls. For a time there was quite a run on a system called neurotherapy, which has now disappeared into the limbo of lost quackeries. This was massage badly done, and so for a year or two we heard of a good many serious injuries as a result of application in unsuitable cases. At the present moment the chief folly of the kind is osteopathy; the vehemence wherewith its advocates deny that it is massage causes the suspicion which is always natural when people "protest too much." I have read their books and seen their practice, and so far as can be gathered from the very nebulous statements of the inventor and of his followers there are two chief causes of disease. All those which affect the head, neck, chest, especially the pulmonary diseases, but including various serious diseases of the brain, croup and diphtheria (which Dr. Still considers one disease), bronchitis, and consumption are due to defects in the secretion, if you please, of cerumen in the ear! Nearly all other bodily troubles of any kind are due to dislocations or to fractures undiscoverable by the touch of a mere surgeon and invisible to the x-ray. If a patient is constipated, it is because some bones are pressing somewhere on the nerves or vessels supplying the intestines. Whooping-cough is due to the pressure of the hyoid bone on the pneumogastric nerve, together with deficiency in the quantity and quality of ear-wax.

Theoretically, besides the ear-wax difficulty (which is treated by the use of glycerin in the ear), these diseases are all to be cured by replacing the bones in their proper relations; practically, they are treated by severe, yes, ferocious, massage. The feelings of the osteopath are, as I have said, hurt when one calls his manipulations massage; it is rather hard on massage.

If it were not for that extraordinary affection with which the American citizen at large regards a quack, one would scarcely have to give so much time and consideration to a system which finds the same causes bring about whooping-cough, apoplexy, smallpox, dyspepsia and heart disease.

The real fact is that if massage were properly understood and properly appreciated as an invaluable medical aid the osteopaths would never had the success which has attended them. If there is any one thing certain from a study of their methods, it is that they have found out and made use of the immense value of massage and manipulation, and, as a result, are teaching, without perhaps intending to do so, the important lesson to the public of the value and necessity of bodily exercise, but that they do so in such a manner as to cause frequent damage and almost constant danger is another matter. The most serious accusation against them is that they claim to do impossible things, and in attempting them do dangerous things.

### Book Review Corner.

We are in receipt of the December issue of *The Annals of Surgery*, which is the jubilee number of this excellent monthly review of surgical science and practice. This copy is at least two inches thick and full of interesting reading to everyone in the medical and surgical professions, not excepting our osteopathic practitioners. While the topics covered are largely those of interest to pure surgery, yet these discussions aid our diagnosis considerably and the articles are valuable to every representative of the healing art. Issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

## The A. O. A. and the Associated Colleges

C. A. Whiting, D. O., Los Angeles.

JUST what the relationship should be between these two bodies is a question by no means easily answered. There is little precedent to guide us, and we are making history as we proceed. A wise and sympathetic relationship between the two organizations will be mutually beneficial and a false relationship will be detrimental to both.

Nothing could be more disastrous to the proper relationship of these bodies than the attempt of either to exercise police supervision over the other. The A. O. A. is composed of members very few of whom have anything more than a friendly interest in the colleges, and for the colleges to undertake a policy which would in any way control them in their organization would be as unwise as it would be disastrous. On the other hand, the colleges have very serious financial problems to solve and increasing responsibilities to their alumni, and it would be a manifest impossibility for them to faithfully discharge these duties if they should suffer any outside body to dictate their policy to them. The A. O. A. should at all times use its utmost influence in promoting a friendly and sympathetic feeling among the alumni of the various colleges.

The A. C. O. is the organization from which the members of the A. O. A. have largely come and from which they will continue to be augmented in the future. It would seem that eventually every college whose graduates are entitled to membership in the A. O. A. must be a member of the A. C. O. It is undoubtedly true that both the colleges and the profession earnestly desire to progress and each will have its special offering to make to this common cause.

The experience of the past shows us that a close incorporation, even though it be an educational incorporation, is strongly inclined to be conservative. It is a fact—explain it how we may—that the best thought in law, medicine and theology have been forced upon the professions from the outside rather than evolved from the inside. If the osteopathic colleges are in a measure safe from history's repeating itself in regard to them it is because they include upon their staffs such considerable numbers of active practitioners. The college faculties probably reflect the best thought of the profession in the cities in which they are situated. This is due to a tendency of the leading and most enterprising physicians to connect themselves with college work. This being the case, the thought of the associated colleges is probably more truly progressive than is the thought of the A. O. A. with the college influence eliminated.

The A. O. A. has probably made a mistake in appearing to regard with some suspicion those who are devoting their lives to teaching and re-pleting the ranks of the profession. It seems to be an unwritten law in the A. O. A. that teachers in osteopathic colleges shall be excluded from all positions of honor. The only justification for this course is the fear of exciting jealousy among the colleges. Whether this fear is sufficiently well founded to make it wise to exclude from all official positions the men and women who are making the colleges, is an open question. With all respect for the A. O. A. as an organization, the fact still remains that its rank and file is composed and must be composed of practitioners whose minds are so earnestly occupied with the details of their practice that they have little time for serious consideration of the broader and deeper problems relating to the profession, and are thus not so well fitted to pass upon questions of this kind as are those whose college work forces them into the consideration of these questions.

In other words, I believe that the A. C. O. may justly claim at the present time to be the leaders in professional thought.

Nothing is more natural for the professional man or woman than to remain in substantially

# The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

**T**HE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.

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

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## THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

the same intellectual condition he was in when he left his college. In his natural and laudable desire to be loyal to the institution which has fitted him for his life work, he is in danger of confining his loyalty to the ideas which were presented when he was a student, rather than to the spirit of the institution.

Members of the A. O. A. must remember that the colleges are each taking steps forward and that their loyalty must be a loyalty to the spirit of progress rather than a loyalty to the special views which were taught when they were students.

It is humiliating to the profession to know that their colleges stand upon an insecure foundation. Such, however, is the truth and one of the first steps which should be taken by the profession at large is to secure the endowment of the colleges.

The A. C. O. should find in the committee on education of the A. O. A. a body of wise, clear-sighted men, men of wide experience in legislative affairs, men of long experience in practice, men of thought and originality, whose consultations and suggestions should be of great value in determining the curriculum and the requirements of the colleges.

Lastly, both organizations should recognize the fact that in union there is strength; both should be governed by the wisest and most unselfish, devoted to the common cause; neither should, under any conditions, undertake to exercise snap judgment upon matters of mutual interest; neither should ever resort to the arts of the demagogue in making an appeal to popular sentiment. Great questions never have been, and never can be, settled by majority vote. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that a majority is generally wrong. Where the leaders of thought stand to-day the rank and file will stand tomorrow, but to-morrow the leaders will not be standing where they stand to-day; they will have advanced to new heights. Any movement worthy to live is an advancing army with the officers riding far in advance.

### An Invitation to Poets

**H**EAR ye! Hear ye! Poets of the profession! Our "Poets Corner" is to be revived and we want your "Songs of Osteopathy." Sing of your woes and joys or views on current events.

If you want to define Osteopathy in rhythmic measure—go ahead! If you want to poke good natured fun at our fads and fancies, express it in verse and the "Poet's Corner" will permit you to add to the gaiety of the rank and file and perchance to the wisdom of our leaders.

Poets are seers, it is said, and possibly we may discover among our number mystics and dreamers who can in poetry reveal the visions they see and the dreams they dream, and make the stumbling crowd see the light and lead them in the way of progress and achievement.

Anyhow if at any time you have an attack of "poetic fever" don't run the risk of a fatality by trying to suppress it, but rather seek the congenial atmosphere of the "Poets Corner." It will afford sure relief, if not complete cure.

Here's hoping for a great monthly gathering of kindred spirits in the "Poets Corner."

### Off to San Francisco—An Idle Answer

J. Leroy Near, D. O., Berkeley, Cal.

Breathes there an Osteopath with eyes so red  
From weeping daily with "Uncle Ed"  
And can't sleep nights for fear and dread  
He won't be well and out of bed  
For San Francisco's welcome? Now "on the dead",  
There is no heat nor cold to dread,  
Nor quake beneath, nor storm o'erhead,  
Nor dust to swallow, nor mud to tread.  
And Ivie was right as he plead  
For the western meeting, that instead  
Of plain prosaic daily bread,  
We guarantee that you'll be fed  
On nectar sweet. So plan ahead  
And come west sure. For western bred,  
Our hearts and homes are open to hear it said:  
"We're waiting for you, 'Uncle Ed',  
Here's San Francisco, the town that's never dead,  
The key—all yours"—Uncle Jed.

### What the New Year Brings

Louisa Burns, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

The tinselled longings your day-dreams hold  
The New Year brings you, done in gold.

The loftiest castles in air you own  
The New Year builds for you in stone.

The kindest thoughts your wishes trace  
Beam all the New Year from your face.

### Suggests Federal License Board for Osteopaths

Leon B. Hawes, D. O., Adrian, Mich.

**J**UST a word about the condition confronting our profession as mentioned by my brother last month.

When our early graduates went out in the field and went before the legislature for protection they got what they went after and the laws were of a nature that gave justice to all. Take the Vermont and Michigan laws for example, that is, the first ones that were passed; any graduate of a good school could commence practice by having his diploma recorded by the county clerk, and if later he choose to change his location he could do so, something any man is entitled to do, but which is prevented by the selfish legislation that has crept in in later years requiring a state board examination, something that is unnecessary and a condition that fails of the very thing that the promoters of these laws said would obtain; the sifting out of the insufficient practitioners, as all know who have paid any attention to these matters.

It seems to me that our profession would do more for itself by seeing that equitable laws giving justice to all are passed, rather than laws designed to put the power of saying who should practice in the hands of a board. No matter how good the people may be who compose these state boards, there is sure to be discrimination against some who are worthy and in favor of some who are unworthy.

I am not blaming these boards for this, it is the fault of the profession at large in passing laws that can allow just such abuses, and for that reason I favor a federal statute that would grant a federal license, good in any state in the union on presentation and recording by the county clerk, the federal board being empowered to insist on a minimum requirement for the graduate and minimum equipment for the various schools. To my mind such a protection would be far preferable to that we have now, as only too often the man with a pull can get into a state while the man well qualified, not wishing to use pull, or not having it, is kept out.

As my brother pointed out most of our reciprocity clauses give members of the state board discretion in the matter of letting in practitioners licensed by other states, and I think that is especially where the mischief comes in, as members of these boards ought not to be allowed any discretion in such vital matters, their function being to see that the laws are carried out and that only.

I am not saying these things about any other state and giving the idea that I think the Michigan law is all right, as our state was one of the first to change a good law for the present poor one (you see I am opposed to monopoly in any form as it is class legislation and class legislation is always and of necessity vicious and criminal in its effects) and I would be glad to see it changed back to the good simple no state board law we had in the first place, with such improvement as might have been found necessary.

I am aware that our state board law called for three years course at a time when no school was giving such a course, which was a manifest injustice, but of course our legislation will be carried on as a majority of our practitioners see fit and if they are all out for what I call class legislation we will have it, while on the other hand, if those who favor square dealing should be in the majority and all work together for the square deal I think we could get it.

I do not see just why we should model our legislation after the A. M. A. which we all know is carried out for themselves only and I wish those of us who do care for honest legislation could do something effective along this line.

### National Therapeutics from the Medical Viewpoint

THE leading editorial of *The Medical World* of Philadelphia for December, entitled "Rational Therapeutics," has this to say about and of interest to osteopathic physicians:

At first glance the casual reader will imagine we are going to have a dissertation upon rational (or "regular") therapeutics; but in this instance we use the word "rational" without reference to any sect in medicine. We make a plea for a true rationalism in the treatment of disease which will be above and far superior to any blind following of the tenets of any school of medicine. We beg our readers to become practitioners of a therapeutic belief occupying a more exalted plane than is afforded by any sect or school. We implore them to shun narrowness and egotism and intolerance; to "forget that they know it all"; to carry perpetually with them a receptive mind of such a breadth and scope that it can recognize and assimilate good whatever be its source. By so doing, and only by so doing, can one aspire to be a devotee of an actual and real rational therapeutics.

Our best schools err in permitting the students to absorb the idea that drugs are the main or the sole reliance in therapeutic effort. Men leave our best medical schools with absolutely no knowledge of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, hot-air treatment, *osteopathy*, homeopathy, etc. There is some good in all of these; they could never have commanded the following we know that they have if this were not true. Were it not better, then, that instead of placing ourselves on a "holier than thou" pedestal, that we search out the virtues within these practices or cults? Were it not better that our medical students learn how to treat a sick person by the best and most approved methods known to any branch of medicine, rather than to be trained in a line of thought which brings immediately into their minds a certain drug whenever a certain symptom or disease presents itself to their attention? Sectarian medicine has no place in modern rational therapeutics. The man who would fail to employ a given agent which he knows to be the best for his patient because it is recognized as the "especial property" of any given sect or school, has no logical arguments to defend his position, nor no right to claim the title of doctor of medicine. *Such a man is a doctor of osteopathy, or a doctor of homeopathy, or a doctor of electrotherapeutics, or whatever the case may be; certainly he is not a doctor of the great science of medicine.*

The great trouble with so many men is that they know so many things that are not so. But, they will say, "I have proved my theories by my experience." But what if their theory were wrong; what then about their results? No man can reach a correct conclusion if he employs erroneous premises. Perhaps all that the "experience" of such a man has taught him is in error. Whenever a man gets to that position where he is no longer capable of learning anything, he has no place in the ministrations to the sick. In fact, he himself needs treatment for the condition of his mind.

Christian science, being diametrically opposed to everything scientific, and in practise ridiculous and idiotic, teaches us the great influence of mind over mental illnesses. Christian science is a demonstration of the power and worth of optimism militant, the enthusiasm in "treatment" which impels success. Because it is blended with and interwoven among falsehood and ignorance and superstition is no reason why we cannot take from it the kernel of truth it contains, and apply it beneficially to our own practise and patients. *Osteopathy, far short of scientific medicine, and ignorant of pathology, has taught us the value of massage and passive motion in realms in which we had not thought of trying their application before.*

The points we wish to emphasize are: (1) that the man who depends solely upon drugs for his therapeutic aids, is narrowing himself and limiting his powers for good; (2) that he who refuses to go outside dogmatic limits in search of good things known to lie outside, is far from being as good a physician as he should be; (3) that he who rejects even a modicum of truth because it is unpalatably presented in a mass of error and charlatanism, is injuring himself and his patients by failing to grasp and to use all the agencies obtainable for relief. This is what we mean by rational therapeutics, and we would like to see every one of our readers, and in fact every doctor, a thoroughgoing rational therapist.

#### "D. O." Book List Grows.

Our attention has been called to two interesting works both by the same D. O. The author is Charles F. Winbigler, Ph. M., D. O., and the titles "Suggestion, Its Law and Its Application" and "Christian Science and Kindred Subjects."

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or any information.

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## In D.O. LAND

### New Cover Praised.

The January number of *Osteopathic Health* strikes me as being especially good, both in cover and contents. The latter speaks for itself, but the former deserves comment because of its simplicity and its very artistic effect.—*Dr. F. E. Root, Erie, Pa.*

### Dr. Davis of Jacksonville, Fla., Honored.

The fifth annual meeting of the Florida Osteopathic Association was held in Jacksonville, January 1st. Dr. Paul R. Davis was elected president. The personal popularity of Dr. Davis coupled with his persistent efforts had much to do with the legalizing of Osteopathy at the last biennial session of the Florida legislature.

The convention program was unusually interesting and instructive. Dr. C. E. Thompson, of the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa, was a guest of honor. The new officers are:

President, Dr. Paul R. Davis, Jacksonville; vice-president, Dr. J. R. Mosely, St. Augustine; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. E. Berry, Tampa.

### Osteopaths (?) Receive Diplomas.

Sixteen students who have taken the post-graduate course in the Union College of Osteopathy of West Virginia, received diplomas last night at Dr. M. Z. Kassmir's sanitarium, 969 Liberty avenue, where the graduation exercises were held. Dr. George J. Markert, secretary of the college, presented diplomas and members of the class in turn presented him with an expensive medical dictionary.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Post.*

The "Union College" can probably lay successful claim to being one of the rankest fake schools of the country. An alleged "graduate," the possessor of an imposing "diploma" from this college, personally told one of our practitioners that she had attended the school only one month.

### A. S. O. Students Sing Christmas Carols.

Though the snow lay on the ground a couple of feet deep and was falling thick and fast, a company of A. S. O. students had a jolly time Christmas eve, following out the old English custom of going about singing Christmas carols. This was something of an innovation in Kirksville but the professors under whose windows the carollers carolled report it a very delightful one. The depth of the snow prevented the carollers from visiting all of the professors as was originally planned. A wee bit before midnight the carollers arrived at the home of Dr. Warren Hamilton and in his parlors (quite Christmasy with the tree and toys and holly) ushered in Christmas morning with an impromptu program of songs and recitations. Before the carollers departed Dr. Warren played Santa Claus and presented each of them with a pound box of confections.

### Cover and Contents "O. K."

The January *OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH* is good and the cover the neatest you have had.—*Dr. Ralph V. Kennedy, Charleston, S. C., December 27th, 1909.*

### Dr. Wm. Smith Convinces Judge, Jury and Witness.

Dr. Wm. Smith, L. R. C. P., S. M. D., D. O., Professor of Anatomy at the A. S. O., Kirksville, testified as expert witness for the plaintiff in the case of Highberger vs. the Santa Fe Railroad before Judge Stewart's court at Edina, Mo., in December, 1909. The plaintiff was awarded a \$3,000 verdict. One of the witnesses for the Santa Fe Railway, an engineer, was so impressed by Dr. Smith's testimony that he followed him to Kirksville for an osteopathic examination for an injured shoulder which had compelled his retirement from active work. After the treatment the engineer said he felt more relief than had been given him in the twelve months he had been under the Santa Fe's medical doctors. Dr. Smith sent him to Dr. Chas. J. Daley in his home town of Ft. Madison, Iowa.

### Dr. George Still Shines as a Chef.

The members of the Alpha Chapter of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity, who remained in Kirksville through the Christmas holidays, entertained the Alumni fraters, who came to the A. S. O. for the post graduate review week under the "Two Georges," with a banquet and smoker at the frat house, the Monday following Christmas.

The "piece de resistance" at the feast was a rabbit chop suey prepared by no less a person than Dr. George Still himself, aided by Dr. O. S. Miller, one of the founders of the I. T. S. fraternity. The condiments and ingredients were especially imported from a Chinese restaurant in St. Louis. About twenty fraters made merry around the festive board and after feasting in relating stories and with anecdotes whiled the hours only too hastily away.

### Application Form for Michigan License.

Replying to your inquiry of recent date; the Michigan Board of Registration in Osteopathy has, at present, the privilege of issuing licenses to reputable osteopaths without an examination, if they have been in practice five or more years. The board requires the following statements from applicants accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars:

1. Name, postoffice address, place and date of birth, present residence.
2. Preliminary education (complete record).
3. Osteopathic education (complete record).
4. Statement of where and how long applicant has practiced Osteopathy.
5. Affidavit of applicant.

If the record is not satisfactory to the majority of the board the fee and application is returned. The board is glad to issue certificates of registration to reputable members of the profession as there is plenty of room in this state for good osteopaths.—*Wm. H. Jones, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer, Michigan State Board of Registration.*

### Chicago Osteopaths Banquet.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was January 6th, at the Grand Pacific hotel. A dinner was served, Dr. Frank C. Farmer made the address of the evening, his subject being "Examination of the Thorax."

### A. S. O. Nurses Have Big Time Christmas.

The nurses of the A. S. O. Hospital's Training School were made very happy Christmas eve with a gaily adorned Christmas tree at the nurses' cottage. Santa Claus himself came to distribute the gifts, which occasioned a great amount of merriment as each gift was some clever personal joke for the recipient. The hospital's chief surgeon, Dr. George Still, gave the nurses a very jolly time with the grab bag; he both arranged and was there to manage it for them. Dr. Charlie Still and Dr. George Laughlin gave each nurse a nicely bound Nurses' Dictionary. On the afternoon of Christmas day the nurses took the tree to the charity ward of the A. S. O. Hospital, where Santa Claus again appeared and made happy the patients in the ward.

### Iowa Trustees Thank Des Moines Citizens.

Des Moines, November 4, 1909: Whereas, The osteopathic profession in the state of Iowa has been the recipient of a college and a hospital in the city of Des Moines which are permanent institutions for the further development of our science and the benefit of mankind; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as the trustees of the Iowa State Osteopathic Association, do hereby express our appreciation of the kindly acts of Messrs. F. M. Hubbell, I. Friedlich, M. Mandelbaum, M. Frankel, F. J. Younker, F. C. Hubbell and other public-spirited citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, whereby the same was made feasible;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the various osteopathic journals and that a copy of the same be mailed to the donors rendering this assistance to our profession and that the resolutions be spread on our minutes.—*J. S. Baughman, D. O., Burlington, Iowa; J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown, Iowa, Committee.*

### Thirteenth Annual Meeting Ohio Osteopathic Society.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society was held December 15th and 16th, at Dayton. A very successful program was carried through. A press committee consisting of Dr. E. H. Cosner, Dr. W. A. Gravett, and Dr. O. G. Stout, was appointed and succeeded in getting very generous treatment from the local papers, good reports and pictures being printed. Plans were made for a closer relationship with the A. O. A., which is expected to be mutually beneficial. On the evening of December 15th a banquet was enjoyed by the delegates and visitors, music being furnished by the Heidelberg orchestra and many toasts responded to. The papers read included:

"President's Address," Dr. C. L. Marsteller, Youngstown; "Old and New Things in Osteopathy," Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool; "Manipulative Treatment of Uterine Diseases," Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; "Rectal Diseases," Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Iowa; "Nervous Diseases," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.; "Osteopathy in Psychoses," Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; "Diseases of Women," Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Iowa; "Pott's Disease," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.

The officers for 1910 are: President, Dr. A. W. Cloud, Canton; vice-president, Dr. Lucy A. Leas, Akron; secretary, Dr. E. H. Cosner, Dayton; treasurer, Dr. W. S. Peirce, Lima; executive committee, Dr. J. E. Cobb, Napoleon; Dr. F. W. Long, Toledo; Dr. C. A. Ross, Cincinnati; Dr. C. A. Arand, Sandusky, and Dr. L. C. Sorensen, Toledo.

### Dr. Sharon Has Unpleasant Swing Experience.

I had a rather dangerous experience the other day, the recital of which may save some brother or sister D. O. some very serious results.

In using one of the H. T. Root swings, the iron kind that is fastened on the foot of the table and advertised by you, in the usual way and with a patient of ordinary weight, the iron arm broke through its middle, dropping the patient on the floor and injuring the leg with the jagged edge.

Precipitating a patient onto the floor is embarrassing enough in any event but to have the quality of the tools you work with at fault, and a torn leg, with the attendant worries of possible blood poisoning to watch, is one too many.

The expert molders who have examined the break say that it shows a bad rust flaw and is made of the poorest material—the idea of the swing is practical but the material is too poor and the arm is cast too light for the heavy strain that it has to undergo.—*Thomas L. Sharon, D. O., Davenport, Iowa.*

This experience of Dr. Sharon, while of course exceptional and something which probably has not happened before, contains a good warning to all who use swings, of this or any other type, to test them carefully and make sure they will not prove breakable under the strain of even extraordinary usage. A flaw may exist in any sort of metal contrivance. Surely its possibility is worth insuring against.

We know that Dr. Sharon has no desire of creating any prejudice against the Root table swing by publishing his experience, but does desire to protect any practitioner from a like needless experience, and possibly his idea is right that these parts should be made heavier and stronger.—[Editor.]

**One More on Woodmen.**

I am a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and have been since 1883. I was elected examiner for Camp 3340, Carthage, and was turned down by the head physician simply because I was an osteopath.—*Truman Wolf, D. O., Carthage, Mo.*

**Fifth Illinois District Meets at Champaign.**

The regular quarterly meeting of the Fifth Illinois District Osteopathic Association was held December 17th at Champaign. About twenty were present. Dr. George M. Laughlin of Kirksville, Mo., conducted clinics and lectured. Supper was served.—*Champaign (Ill.) News.*

**Answer to "A."**

In regard to Dr. Overall's book, I have it in my library, and have read it through carefully. I received some very good suggestions from it and would recommend that osteopaths get it. The treatment, however, is largely electric, but there are good ideas which would be well to know.—*C. E. Abegglen, D. O., Ritzville, Wash.*

**Discuss Exophthalmic Goiter.**

The regular quarterly meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held December 4th in the offices of Dr. Morrison, Paulsen building, Spokane. Dr. Helena Halvorsen read a paper on "Exophthalmic Goiter," which was fully discussed. The next meeting will be in March.

**"Osteopathic Health the Best Magazine."**

Have looked over several field magazines and considered the subject pretty carefully. I have come to the conclusion that *Osteopathic Health* was the best magazine that I have had for every purpose. Consequently, I am sending you a yearly contract for 200 copies a month.—*Dr. Frank A. Parker, Champaign, Ill., Dec. 7, '09.*

**Osteopath in Bankruptcy.**

Petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed by Dr. W. I. Cain of Benton Harbor in the district court at Grand Rapids. The doctor's liabilities are placed at \$1,200 and his assets at practically nothing. Attorney Frank L. Hammond appears for Dr. Cain, who for the last five years or so has been practicing osteopathy here. *Benton Harbor (Mich.) Palladium.*

**Atlas Club to Have a Club House.**

The Atlas Club of the A. S. O. is raising funds for the erection of an Atlas Club House, which they expect to build this summer. The Atlas men want a building of about thirty rooms and are going after it in dead earnest. The site has not been definitely decided upon, but will be on West Jefferson, between the A. S. O. and the Square.

**Osteopathic Free Clinic in Knoxville.**

The Knoxville Osteopathic Society has made arrangements to hold free clinics two nights a week. Rooms have been fitted up in the People's Tabernacle. Dr. H. A. Green and Dr. J. S. Blair will have charge the first few nights. They will be followed by Dr. R. F. Titsworth and Dr. W. F. Link, the president of the society.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.*

**Louisville Association Elects Officers.**

The Louisville Osteopathic Association met at the office of Dr. C. R. and H. H. Carter and elected the following officers: C. J. Johnson, president; H. H. Carter, vice-president, and Evelyn R. Bush, secretary and treasurer. The association is to meet the first Thursday evening of each month. Dr. Adsit will be the host for the next meeting.—*Evelyn R. Bush, D. O., Secretary.*

**Cork Lesion Too Much for Osteopathy.**

A young fellow from here was usher at a wedding in New Hampshire and was escorting one of the bridesmaids up the aisle. This girl wears a cork leg and travels with a very noticeable limp. The man very kindly inquired if she had ever tried *Osteopathy* for her lameness! Possibly you know of someone who can grow slivers.—*William W. Brock, D. O., Montpelier, Vt.*

**Osteopathy "Makes Good" in Ashtabula.**

Dr. Kathryn L. Huston, of Ashtabula, Ohio, has recently had very gratifying success with a case of infantile paralysis. The patient, a nine-year-old girl, was utterly helpless and could not sustain her own weight when placed on her feet. No encouragement for improvement was given by drug physicians who diagnosed the case. Dr. Huston was called and in one month from date of first treatment the little girl could walk alone. She is steadily improving and complete recovery seems only a matter of a short time.

**Will Prosecute Pretender.**

Redfield, S. D., January 5.—W. A. Fillmore was today bound over for trial at the May term of the circuit court on the charge of practicing Osteopathy without a license. The action was commenced at the instance of Dr. J. E. Schoolcroft, of Watertown, president of the State Osteopathic Association. Fillmore has been operating a sanitarium here the last two years, and the osteopaths claim that he has been holding himself out as an osteopathic practitioner without possessing the necessary qualifications.

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Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, chancroid, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

**FOR SALE**

Office and fixtures; 2 treating rooms; reception room; private office. Must sell before February 1st on account of ill health. Price very low. Address

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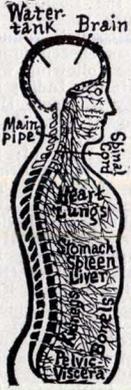
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Practical Psychology Illustrated... A Scientific Mind and Body Health-Book. 225 pages. Explains the origin, development and office of the Mind of Soul—Its relation to the Body. The interdependence of Mind and Body. How possible for an expectant mother 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.

**DR. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW, 161 STATE ST., CHICAGO**

**Christmas Number a "Top-Notcher."**

Your December Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health* is par excellence. Very fine. Also enjoyed last number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—*Dr. F. E. Moore, Enterprise, Ore., Dec. 9, '09.*

**Cut Out Fraternal Bankers Reserve.**

The Fraternal Banker's Reserve, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., formerly accepted business from me, but they have refused to give me a commission and will not now accept my reports.—*Ivy E. Hancock, D. O., Independence, Kan., December 20th.*

**Address on Legislative Conditions in California.**

The Polk County (Ia.) Osteopathic Association met December 14th at Des Moines, in the offices of Drs. S. S. Still and Crowley. An address was made by Dr. Fanny Shaffer, of Oakland, Cal., on legislative conditions in California. Dr. Louisa Burns, of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, Cal., was elected to membership in the association.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Tribune.*

**New College Proposed for Kirksville.**

A movement is on foot to secure a college at Kirksville, to be affiliated with the A. S. O. in something the same manner that the Rush Medical College and the Chicago University are interrelated. There is no desire on the part of the A. S. O. to control the new institution, but it is thought that the two colleges could be mutually very helpful and that it would be an advantage to the A. S. O. when its educational standard is raised to a four year school diploma or equivalent.

**Osteopath (?) Gets Thirty Days.**

Dr. Henry W. Richter, of 109 Union avenue, New York City, who describes himself as an osteopath, was sentenced December 2d to thirty days in the city prison for obtaining money on false pretenses. He approached one Frank Waranoff, a discharged conductor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and offered to have him reinstated on payment of \$10.00, which he had no authority or power to do.

**Article Evokes Criticism.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Bisland, a patient of Dr. E. H. Merkle of New York City, had an article in the December *North American Review*, entitled "The Tyranny of the Pill," in the course of which she speaks justice for osteopaths. The article has been criticised in eastern papers both for its favoritism to osteopathy and the arguments contrasting the bigotry of the profession with the candor of the public.

**Accepts If Recognized by State.**

The Continental Casualty Company of Chicago, in explaining their attitude toward osteopaths, say: "Our policy contract provides that the reports must be from 'legally qualified physicians or surgeons.' A 'legally qualified physician' includes any school recognized by state law, and all schools have equal standing before us." Dr. J. J. Kaufman, of Cumberland, Md., who furnished this report, says they have never turned down a report from him.

**Stillonians Are Ambitious.**

With the view of the Stillonians eventually becoming a national society the Stillonians of the A. S. O., Kirksville, have adopted the name of the Mary Still Chapter, in honor of Mother Still. The Stillonians were only organized last spring, but have a very large membership and are having a course of good lectures on scientific subjects. The Stillonians are the only study club at the A. S. O. that includes both men and women among its members.

**A Busy Man.**

Dr. Edward C. Polmeeter, of Sigourney, was here yesterday on professional business. How the doctor managed to work in any time for business this year is more than we can figure out; he was master of the Masonic lodge, high priest of the chapter, chancellor commander of the K. P.'s and recording secretary of the Odd Fellows; and he may have held some town or school offices for aught we know.—*Keota (Ia.) Eagle.*

**New Room for Friars Club.**

Since the beginning of the fall term, the Friars of the A. S. O. have moved their club room to a more spacious and airy room. The walls have been especially decorated with fresco paintings by C. Richmond, Class January, 1912, of the head of the "Old Doctor," the Friars' pennant, skull and crossbones, and other appropriate symbols, done in white on the black wall, carrying out the club colors. The furniture is mission style, and the room is most attractive and unique.

**Can You Beat It?**

H. M. Post, a local hardware dealer of Owosso, Mich., is now a firm believer in dreams. He had suffered with rheumatism in his left leg and at times was unable to walk. A week ago his wife related to him how much another woman had been benefited by treatment by an osteopath and during the day Mr. Post thought a great deal of it. That night he dreamed that he had taken a treatment from the osteopath, and the next morning awoke cured of his ailment. He now recommends dreaming as a sure cure for almost any ill.

**Boone Valley Osteopaths Want Separate Board.**

The Boone Valley Osteopathic Association met December 10th at Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Officers elected were: President, Dr. K. K. Smith, Fort Dodge; vice-president, Dr. L. H. Bell, Emmetsburg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. O. Densmore, Mason City. The next annual meeting will be held at Mason City, April 27th. Dr. R. S. Dysart, of Webster City, was elected trustee, with special instructions to work for a separate board of examiners. The association by unanimous vote pledged support to this movement.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.*

**Meeting Third District I. O. A.**

The tenth bi-monthly meeting of the third district Illinois Osteopathic Association was held December 8th at Galesburg. Dr. De Groot described it as a "rattling good meeting." A fine program was presented:

"Anatomical Landmarks and Osteopathic Centers in Relation to the Lung," Dr. W. J. Giltner, Monmouth; "Cough," Dr. J. E. Olson, Bushnell; "Pneumonia," Dr. Cora G. Hemstreet, Galesburg; "Bronchitis," Dr. Etta O. Chambers, Geneseo; "Dorsal and Rib Lesions," Dr. Halladay, Galesburg; "Pelvic Lesions," Dr. Ada Chapman, Galesburg.

**A. S. O. Prospers.**

Over 600 students are enrolled at the American School of Osteopathy. The freshman class just matriculated numbered 170 students. No doubt about osteopathic schools being perpetuated while this kind of enthusiasm keeps up. A new class will be matriculated February 1st. It is likely that it will be the last class admitted where a four year high school education or equivalent is not required. Anyone who desires to take up the study of osteopathy and has not this particular requirement will find it advantageous to join this February class. Tell your friends about it.

**Third Iowa District Meeting.**

The Third District Iowa Osteopathic Association met in regular meeting December 4th at Oskaloosa. In spite of bad weather there was a good attendance. The keynote of the meeting was "better legislation." Dr. J. S. Baughman, of Burlington, and Dr. U. M. Hibbitts, of Grinnell, gave addresses on legislative conditions and prospects in Iowa. Dr. Ollie P. Myers, of Ottumwa, gave a paper on "Some Gastric and Pelvic Troubles." Dr. G. C. Farmer, the host, provided plenty of clinic material and a profitable convention was enjoyed.—*Elizabeth M. Thompson, D. O., Secretary.*

**Dr. Ella Still Guest of Honor.**

Dr. Ella Still of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly of the faculty of the Still College of Osteopathy, of that city, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given December 19th at the Buckingham hotel, by the St. Louis Women's Osteopathic Association. Dr. Still has been delivering a course of lectures on osteopathy in Ohio. The guests at the luncheon were: Drs. Ella Still, Nannie Chappell, Helen Kinsell, Arlowney Orr, Bertha Buddecke, Eleanor Moore, Ida Moore, Elizabeth Ingraham, Mayme Williams, Jennie Wykoff, Nettie Hoffman, Anna Schaub, Nettie Shank, Mrs. Minnie Beeson and Miss Hattie B. Gooding.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.*

**A. S. O. Hospital to Be Enlarged.**

That the profession at large is appreciating the work done at the A. S. O. hospital is shown by the fact that the capacity of the hospital has been taxed to the utmost. Surgical cases have even had to be turned away, as there was no room for them. To remedy this condition the management have found it imperative that the hospital be enlarged. The architect, Mr. Behrens-meyer, is working on the plans now, and work upon the building will be commenced in the early spring. Besides a number of minor improvements, an entire floor will be added to the building, making it three stories. An elevator will be installed.

**Home for Osteopathic Convalescents.**

Dr. St. George Fechtig, of 37 Madison avenue, New York City, has purchased a large residence at Lakewood, N. J., which he proposed to operate as a sort of home for convalescent patients. He says the idea is to eliminate as much as possible the "sanitarium" and make it a cheerful home. The place has modern conveniences, is only two hours from New York, and the climate is very favorable.

Practitioners who have patients who need a rest in pleasant surroundings can rest assured that in this Lakewood home they will get good osteopathic attention and the benefit of fine climate and delightful scenery.

**A Good One to Support.**

I received a commission from the Modern National Reserve, of Charles City, Ia., in October, and I have examined 51 applicants for them. I received my commission through H. S. West. He has just been appointed state manager of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. He is very favorable toward osteopaths and promised me he would commission them whenever he had an opportunity. Mr. West has had 20 years' experience with fraternal societies, is a good man, a hustler, and writes a good class of business. I am willing to refer any osteopath of Colorado to him. He has done me a great deal of good. The M. N. R. is a good order, offers good insurance, and appeals to the people.—*Ivy E. Hancock, D. O., Independence, Kan.*

**Tulsa (Okla.) D. O.'s Organize.**

The osteopathic doctors of this city met December 4th and perfected an organization. Seven members were enrolled and officers elected: Dr. W. E. Elliott, chairman; Dr. Edwin Young, secretary, and Dr. J. J. Smythe, treasurer.

The purpose of the organization is for the betterment of the profession in Tulsa. Later it will affiliate with the state organization.—*Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat.*

**Dr. Overfelt Entertains Osteopathic Association.**

The Boulder (Colo.) County Osteopathic Association met at the office of Dr. Albert Hunting, Boulder, December 15th. At 5:30 p. m. they adjourned to the home of Dr. L. B. Overfelt to enjoy a most elaborate banquet prepared by the doctor and his good wife. The hour was spent most enjoyably partaking of roast turkey and other good things and also in discussing the future interests of the profession in Boulder county.—*C. J. Christensen, D. O., Secretary.*

**Dr. George Still Lectures in New York.**

One of the most successful meetings ever held by the local organization in the Metropolitan section was that of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, which held its regular monthly meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Manhattan, on Saturday, December 18, 1909. There were more than one hundred persons present, many of them practitioners from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and distant parts of New York State. Those present had the rare pleasure of hearing our well known osteopathic surgeon, Dr. George A. Still of Kirksville. His subject, "The Diagnosis of Abdominal Disorders," was treated in his masterful manner and the forceful way in which the doctor presented the important points in differential diagnosis between septic and nonseptic conditions of the biliary passages was worth a long trip to hear.—*Joseph Ferguson, D. O., Secretary.*

**Dr. Henderson Fined; Will Appeal.**

Magistrate Denison December 14th imposed a fine of \$40 and costs on Dr. Robert B. Henderson, a doctor of osteopathy, with an office at the Canada Life building, for an alleged breach of the Medical Act. The verdict will be appealed by Mr. Glen Osler, who, with Mr. S. H. Blake, K. C., is acting on the defendant's behalf. Notice to that effect was served. The evidence by which his worship was guided was taken several weeks ago, Mr. J. W. Curry, K. C., appearing with the Crown on behalf of the Ontario Medical Council, and Mr. Osler for the accused. Detectives employed by the Medical Council testified to being treated by Dr. Henderson for certain ailments which they claimed to possess. Though defendant's lawyer urged that no medicine had been prescribed nor advised, his Worship maintained that the "practice of medicine" which he interpreted as "the art of healing" had been carried on by a non-licensed practitioner.—*Toronto (Canada) News.*

**Facts vs. Prejudice.**

For a long time the "regglars" have been trying to drive the osteopaths out of British Columbia, branding them as ignorant, just as the medical council is doing in Ontario. Before a medical council's examining board out there composed of several allopaths, one homeopath and one osteopath, these results appear: Out of thirty-five allopaths a little over 65 per cent passed; a homeopath tried and failed, three osteopaths tried and all passed. Two of the successful osteopaths are Ontario men and members of the Ontario association. This should end the long and bitter war waged in British Columbia. In Ontario the medical council will neither grant recognition nor provide the means of examination for osteopaths, but this is not surprising. They are not kind to their own. Any medical man who commits some slight breach of ethics is liable to be charged with "infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional sense," although, in the light of passing events, one may commit fetal murder with impunity, unless the crown gets on his trail.—*Windsor (Ont., Can.) Record.*

**International Osteopathic Association Dinner.**

The annual dinner of the International Osteopathic Association was held last evening at the Boston City Club. Dr. Franklin Fiske of New York made an address. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still of Missouri, founder of the osteopathic school of practice, was chosen honorary president of the association, and the following were elected members: Dr. J. V. Fleming, Harda, India; Dr. J. Dunham, Belfast, Ireland; Dr. Harvey R. Foote, Dublin, Ireland; Dr. R. Read, Tokio, Japan; Dr. F. B. Packard, Ussumia, Persia; Dr. I. M. Scott, Tak Hing Chau, China; Dr. G. G. Watson, London, England; Dr. H. H. Moellering, Dresden, Germany; Dr. James Brake, Melbourne, Australia; Dr. George Jean McBurney, Tak Hing Chau, China; Dr. C. H. Woodruff, Mexico City, Mexico; Dr. Robert H. P. Goodale, Chihuahua, Mexico; Dr. I. Brake, Melbourne, Australia; Dr. Franklin Hudson, Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. J. Paterson Owens, Dr. W. A. Streeter and Dr. L. Willard Walker, all of Glasgow, Scotland; Dr. Elmer T. Pheils, Birmingham England; Dr. William Efford, Sapperton, British Columbia; Dr. Ernest C. White, Paris, France, and Dr. E. H. Barker, Liverpool, England. It was voted to give a dinner at each annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association. A resolution was adopted and sent to the governor of New York urging justice for the osteopaths of that state.

**"The Osteopathic Primer"****(Illustrated.)****For February.**

ANOTHER noteworthy contribution to Osteopathic popular literature is recorded in the appearance of "The Osteopathic Primer" as the February, 1910, issue of "Osteopathic Health."

It is a joint product of the pens of Dr. Herman F. Goetz, of St. Louis, and of the editor of "O. H.," Dr. Bunting.

"The Primer" is well illustrated with half-tone and zinc drawings, in part photographic, in part schematic, but simple to a degree. These pictures make the text luminous.

The presentation of Osteopathy in "The Primer" is exceedingly simple and lucid. It does not try to tell *all* about Osteopathy. It only aims to tell *some things* of the science and practice, but to tell *these* in a way never to be forgotten.

You know how prone people are to get the idea that Osteopathy is a harp of only one string.

This issue will forever correct that error in the minds of those who read it. It acquaints the reader with the seven different and distinct (more or less distinct) notes of the Osteopathic gamut. And it indicates how with these "seven notes" of diagnosis the whole score of the symphony of health and disease is to be interpreted.

Read and see.

Don't take your opinion of "The Primer" second-handed.

Read it through at one sitting—as you can easily do—and judge for yourself the marked value to Osteopathy to have this sort of clean, truthful and conservative literature circulated among the thinking people of your community.

Assuredly, "The Osteopathic Primer" will make friends for Osteopathy by the thousand in the month of February, 1910, and for some time thereafter while its scattered copies continue in circulation, just as "The Catechism" and other valiant productions from our presses have been doing throughout the past decade.

Will you do a considerable part to make this February campaign of education effective?

How many of these "Primers" will you put out among your townfolk?

It is really a most opportune time to send in your contract for the regular monthly use of "Osteopathic Health." Now at the beginning of 1910 and with the appearance of "The Primer" as the opening gun you will be able to avail yourself of the finest series of educational magazines that we have ever compiled. We have a series in preparation just as good as "The Primer." Each is new, each is distinctive, each is clear, simple and lucid and gives a good reason for the faith that is in us.

There is an old saying that "nothing succeeds like success." The popularity of "Osteopathic Health" throughout 1909 and for the first issue of 1910 is a case in point. There is not a left over copy for 1909 on sale except some of the November issue (which is that splendid treatise on winter's diseases), while already (Jan. 15) every copy of the present January issue is also exhausted. No, we will not run a second edition. February is already on the press and we are busy booking orders for that issue. As stated before our December issue was exhausted even before December 1st arrived, a second edition was necessitated, and that was all sold still, and then orders for more than 5,000 copies were unfilled from friends who expressed their wants too late to be satisfied.

This genuine appreciation on the part of the profession is full of meaning to those Osteopaths who are not availing themselves of the benefits of "Osteopathic Health" regularly.

We predict this February number will also be exhausted before the 15th of the month. You should get your supply reserved at once. Better buy on the annual contract plan.

Price: \$3.00 per hundred on annual contracts, imprinted envelopes included, expressage or post-

office for 25 cents, thus saving you that trouble. You can revise your mailing monthly if you choose.

May we have the pleasure?

Fraternally,

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

191 Market Street, Chicago.

(Note our new address.)

### Osteopathy Sufficient, Needs No Alloy To Strengthen It.

(Continued from page 4.)

dies. And do they grant a medical degree upon those grounds?

A medical degree without medical knowledge is a sham, only calculated to inveigle uninformed students to its school with the delusion that such a combination will attract the attention of medically half-weaned patients and grant prestige to the doctor.

A medical degree granted under such circumstances is decidedly not an asset.

If those practitioners so earnestly calling for a medical education will stop and ponder over the reason that patients do come to them, they will realize that it is because they want to try Osteopathy. The patients have had sufficient of medicine.

If the Osteopath fails, why is it?

The case is either Osteopathic or it is not osteopathic. If the former, the Osteopath has failed to "deliver the goods." If non-Osteopathic, he has failed to properly diagnose the case and advised accordingly. Wherein has Osteopathy failed? It never pretended to be a cure-all, and certainly it is no disgrace to refer a case.

If medicine would cure the condition, the probabilities are that the Osteopath would never have seen the person.

Patients are looking for the man to cure their ailments, and they won't care a whit from whence that man derived his education.

The selection of a practice one is to pursue is a personal one. If one elects medicine, go to a reputable medical school of standing. If it be Osteopathy, go to one where unadulterated Osteopathy is taught. Either course will keep the average one busy.

The Osteopathic student is entitled to Osteopathy first, last and all the time.

The plea for Osteopathic surgeons is put forward. Heavens! How many more surgeons do we need in this country?

You say, conservative Osteopathic surgeons!

An Osteopathic surgeon will look at a \$500 fee just as hard as any other surgeon and his conservatism will correspond with his bank account.

Except in emergency, the Osteopath has no business practicing major surgery unless he is in that work daily—then his Osteopathic technique will deteriorate.

It is a notorious fact that graduating medical men are lamentably weak in the intelligent administration of drugs, because the extensive curriculum detracts their attention.

In contrast to this I cite the example of our early graduates.

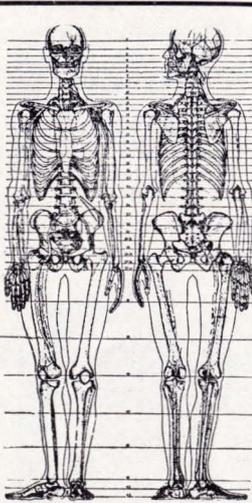
There is a greater percentage of successful Osteopaths graduated prior to 1900 than since.

Why? Osteopathy, and Osteopathy alone, was pounded into them day and night. They knew a lesion and how to correct it—the foundation of Osteopathy.

In addition, take the early graduates today, as a class, and they are the staunchest adherents to the faith.

Grasping for adjuncts and things medical demonstrates ignorance of Osteopathy.

Osteopathy needs no alloy to strengthen it.



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### CRAIG'S SECTIONAL ANATOMY AND CHART

Every Line a Life Size Tricolor Horizontal Section

Originally offered at a low price, this will be cut in half until stock is somewhat reduced.—Remainder of edition will then be sold at list price.—Now is your opportunity.—The little Skeleton Chart is most highly commended from the field.—Circulars sent.

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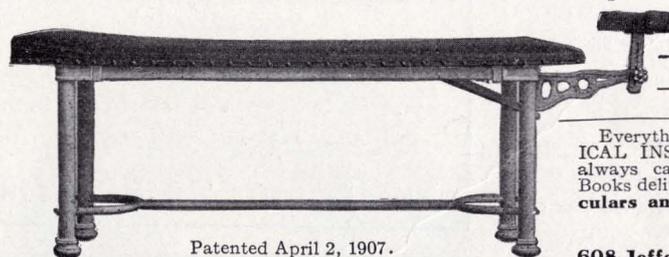
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Half Morocco	3.25
Chart	.90

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

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

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

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



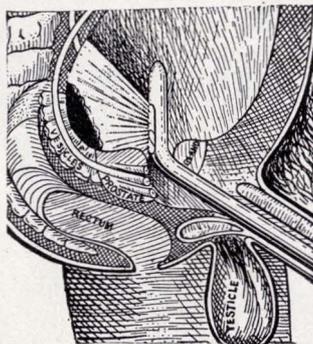
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DR. OVERALL'S Book on The Non-Operative Treatment of prostate, sexual neuroses, impotency, gleet, etc., is intimately related to Osteopathic treatment of the spine and reflex irritation arising therefrom. The few Osteopaths whom the Author has met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

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

PRICE \$2.00. Illustrated circular sent upon request.

FOR SALE BY THE

ROWE PUBLISHING CO., 72 E. Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

### PERSONAL.

Dr. J. E. Dereck, of Harper, Kans., is at Kirksville taking a post graduate course.

Dr. A. Still Craig, formerly of Maryville, Mo., is now located at 3039 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

We are glad to report that Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha, is recovering from his attack of typhoid fever. Dr. Tanna reported the first of the month that he was improving, though slowly, and not likely to be out of bed for two or three weeks.

Dr. A. McCauley, formerly of Algona, Iowa, is now located at Sheldon, Iowa, with a branch office at Hartley. He reports he is establishing a nice practice at both places. He conducted a vigorous educational campaign with *Osteopathic Health* and has obtained very encouraging results.

Dr. B. H. White, of Salem, Ore., has moved into the new U. S. National Bank building, occupying two fine large rooms, numbers 505-506.

Dr. E. O. Millay, of Detroit, Mich., was a recent visitor in Chicago and called at the new offices of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Carl D. Clapp, of Utica, N. Y., has opened a branch office at Rome, N. Y., and will spend two days a week there.

Dr. H. A. Roark, of Waltham, Mass., is spending the winter months in St. Augustine, Fla., on account of the ill health of his baby. His office is at 250 St. George street, and he will appreciate the recommendation to him of any of your patients who may be visiting St. Augustine.

Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha, Neb., is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Alone in his room, Kenneth Starr, fourteen years old, and the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Starr, of 71 Bloomfield avenue, Passaic, N. J., was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed while handling a Flobert rifle.

Dr. W. L. Nichols, formerly of Ashland, is now located in Portland, Ore., in suite 614-15 Marquam building.

Dr. J. W. Banning, of Paterson, N. J., has resumed practice in New York City, having offices at 120 East Thirty-fourth street. He still maintains his offices in Paterson.

Dr. Emma Godwin, formerly of Fulton, Ky., is now in Nashville, Tenn., with a pleasant office at 512 Hitchcock building.

The "Review Week," conducted at Kirksville by Drs. George Laughlin and George Still, was a great success and kept the doctors busy.

Dr. E. E. Long, recently located at Albert Lea, Minn., reports that he is doing nicely and well pleased with prospects.

Dr. R. H. Beeman, of New York City, has retired from the firm of Matthews & Beeman, 500 Fifth avenue, and is now located in the Marbridge building, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

Dr. Laura E. Stokey, of Alliance, Ohio, has successfully passed the state examination. She is an A. S. O.; June, '09, graduate and had already secured a Missouri license.

Dr. J. B. Kinsinger, of Rushville, Ind., is on a two weeks' business trip through Oklahoma and the Southwest. He passed through Chicago and was a visitor at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

**LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.**

The Osteopathic Publishing Company, from 171 Washington street to 191 Market street, Chicago.

Dr. R. H. Beeman, from 500 Fifth avenue to Marbridge building, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

Dr. Margaret E. Schram, from 357 West Sixty-third street to 6315 Harvard avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Emma Godwin, from Fulton, Ky., to 512 Hitchcock building, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. H. E. Penland, from First National Bank building to 606 Berkeley National Bank building, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. H. D. Palmer, from Fresno, Cal., to 606 Berkeley National Bank building, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. W. L. Nichols, from Ashland, Ore., to 614-15 Marquam building, Portland, Ore.

Dr. B. H. White, from 17 Breyman building to 505-506 U. S. National Bank building, Salem, Wash.

Dr. A. McCauley, from Algona to Sheldon, Iowa, with branch office at Hartley.

Dr. F. A. McHolland, from Burlington, Wash., to Blanc, Wash.

Drs. Barker & Nevius, from C. H. Knight block to 318 Citizens' National Bank building, Brazil, Ind.

Dr. J. E. Derek, from Harper, Kans., to Kirksville, Mo., where he is taking up post-graduate work.

Dr. A. Still Craig, from Maryville, Mo., to 3039 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Frank L. Martin, from 992 Page street to 343 Devisadero street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. W. L. Mercer, from the Breyman building to 404-405 U. S. National Bank building, Salem, Ore.

Dr. Mead C. Coon, from Goldendale, Wash., to Glenwood, Wash.

Dr. G. B. Lord, from Rome, Ga., to Dalton, Iowa.

Dr. Mary Warren, from 633 to 655 Congress street, Portland, Maine.

Dr. Laura Belle Givens, from Kirksville, Mo., to 222-4 Coronado building, Greeley, Colo.

Dr. Anna Appleby, from Creston, Iowa, to Marion, Kans.

Drs. O. A. and Carolyn Barker, from Waterloo to Avoca, Iowa.

Dr. Lydia E. Crow, located at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dr. Hattie M. Doolittle, from 230 North Garey avenue to 535 North Main, Pomona, Cal.

Dr. Fannie Gosden, from Farley, Iowa, to 758 Corona street, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Charlie L. Hawkes, 4-5 Keystone building, Clearfield, Pa.

Dr. J. W. Kibler, at 204 East Franklin street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Agnes V. Landes, from 2030 to 3801 Clarendon avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Jane E. Lockwood, from 93 Prospect avenue to 669 Potomac avenue, residence address; office address, 748 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. F. J. Marshall, branch office at Title & Trust building, Connellsville, Pa.

Dr. Irma L. Moon, from Pacific Grove, to Porter building, San Jose, Cal.

Dr. Effie Roach, located at Holdenville, Okla.

Dr. Robert W. Rogers, from Clearfield to Bound Brook, N. J., Box 94.

Dr. Hettie Rouze, from Washington, D. C., to Bellefontaine, Ohio.

**PARTNERSHIP FORMED.**

Drs. H. D. Palmer and H. E. Penland, at 606 Berkeley National Bank bldg., Berkeley, Cal.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

Drs. Henderson, Penland & Ivie, 501-512 First National Bank bldg., Berkeley, Cal. Drs. J. W. Henderson and William Horace Ivie retain the old offices, although there is no partnership arrangement, and Dr. H. E. Penland has opened offices with Dr. H. D. Palmer, formerly of Fresno, at 606 Berkeley National Bank bldg.

**MARRIED.**

Dr. William Horace Ivie to Miss Muriel Beatrice Gerard, at Berkeley, Cal. After a two weeks' trip they returned to their new home on Prince street.

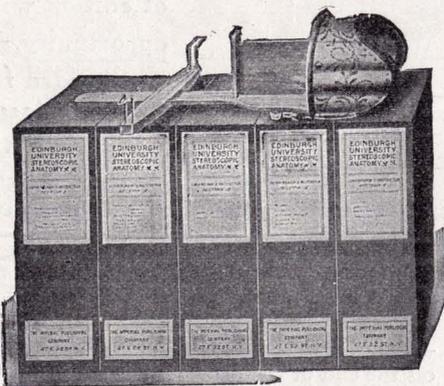
Dr. Mabel F. Morgan to Mr. E. Porter Brown, at Carthage, Ill., September 18th. At home after Dec. 1st, 1909, at Prophetstown, Ill.

Dr. Vena Lloyd Herbert to Mr. A. C. Moore, at Trenton, Mo., October 28th. At home at Des Moines, Iowa.

—THE—  
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Are you up on your anatomy?  
Can you instantly demonstrate it to  
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This new method is a good one, very helpful to students and practitioners in their anatomical studies. I cordially recommend it to the osteopathic profession.

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**November  
Osteopathic  
Health**

**"A Splendid Number"**

The November "Osteopathic Health" is a splendid number and ought to bring a great many patients to our osteopathic practitioners. — *M. Elizabeth Shupert, D. O., Rockford, Ill.*

**I**F YOU HAVE not yet secured a supply, get your order in NOW. It is an issue of great value on Winter complaints, and the time to educate and campaign along this line is right now, before the troubles have taken hold and old, unsatisfactory methods for relief adopted. Let the people understand there is a better, safer way of checking "colds" and coughs than by doping with drugs. Don't hide the light under a bushel, let it shine.

THE  
**OSTEOPATHIC PUB. CO.**  
CHICAGO

Dr. E. B. Mitchell, of Jonesboro, Tenn., to Miss Doris Wilcoxson, of Martinsville, Ill.  
Dr. P. E. Young to Dr. C. Arthur Williams, of Coldwater, Mich., October 23d, at Chicago.

**BORN.**

To Drs. Eugene M. and Edmire Cabana Casey, of Binghamton, N. Y., October 8th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Slaughter, of Webb City, Mo., January 2d, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Wm Hubbard, of Artesia, N. M., December 25th, a son.

**DIED.**

Dr. George J. Chandler, of Kansas City, Dec. 12th. At Madison, Wis., Dec. 8th, Ruth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackman, of diabetes mellibus; age, 18 years.

**WANT ADS.**

**WANTED**—Afternoon office hours in good down-town Chicago office. Address, 162, care The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Lease Chicago office; 5 rooms; near Marshall Field's; established ten years; rent is very cheap, \$58.00. Reason, am moving to large office. Address 158, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Colorado practice; 6 years; no state examination; population, 12,000; furniture and commission, or cash. Address 159, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—To buy an osteopathic practice, or will accept position as assistant for a while. Address 1910 W, care "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—By a thoroughly competent osteopath of five years' successful practice a position to take charge of practice, or as an assistant, from March 15th to last of Sept., or any part of this time. Would take position as private physician. Best references as to ability and character. Address "D. T. L.," care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—The only osteopath in a hustling Missouri city of 12,000. Will sell and retire from that field. Must reduce territory. Address 160, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Practice and furniture in city of 18,000; rapidly growing; no state examination; you will look a long time before you'll find as good an opening. If you mean business, address "Kansas," care The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Office and fixtures; 2 treating rooms, reception room and private office; must sell before Feb. 1st on account of ill health. Price very low. Address E. W. Goetz, D. O., 918 Union Trust bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Position as assistant on salary. Graduate of Littlejohn College and have Illinois license. Can furnish reference if desired. Location no matter. 161, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—A good electric vibrator—a "Physician's Vibragentant."—A complete physician's vibratory outfit with the usual apparatus that goes with it can be had at a bargain by application to "No. 100," care THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. This is an electric "Vibragentant" and is furnished for either direct or alternating current. The original cost was \$75.00. This outfit has been very little used. In fact, has not been used at all except for a few trial treatments. It has been kept carefully packed for a couple of years. The rubber parts are flaccid and require replacing, but this can be done at a small cost. It will be a bargain to some Osteopath who wants to pick it up for \$20.00. Further information on application. This outfit contains the usual apparatus for giving spinal treatments and local treatments in the various branches of specialty practice.

**INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.**

American School of Optics .....	Page 16
American School of Osteopathy .....	11
Bartholomew, Dr. E. J., "Man, Woman—Know Thyself" .....	13
Bovine Co., The .....	15
Central College of Osteopathy .....	7
Craig, A. Still, Sectional Anatomy .....	15
Fechtig, St. George, Sanitarium .....	11
Hayman, Geo. T., Tables .....	7
Imperial Pub. Co., Stereoscopic Anatomy .....	16
Kress & Owen Company, Glyco Thymoline .....	4
Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, The .....	10
Pacific College of Osteopathy .....	10
Philo Burt Mfg. Co., Appliances .....	4
Root, E. T., Treatment Tables .....	15
Rowe Publishing Co. ....	15
Stewart, Dr. F. J. ....	13
Still College of Osteopathy .....	6
Tyree, J. S. ....	7
Tasken, Dr. Dain L., Principles of Osteopathy .....	7
Woodhull, Dr. Percy H., Osteopathic Gynecology .....	7