Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine
DigitalCommons@PCOM

Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy

4-1904

Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy Volume 6, Number 2

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/phila_j_osteopathy

Part of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine Commons, and the Osteopathic Medicine and Osteopathy Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/phila_j_osteopathy/14

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the College Collections at DigitalCommons@PCOM. It has been accepted for inclusion in Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@PCOM. For more information, please contact jaclynwe@pcom.edu.
Special Announcement

of THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

NEXT CLASS MATRICULATES SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1904, AND STUDENTS WILL BE RECEIVED IN THIS CLASS UP TO OCTOBER 5TH. A THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY IS REQUIRED FOR GRADUATION.

This issue of the JOURNAL is devoted exclusively to Educational Interests and we ask a careful reading of every article.

BOARD of DIRECTORS and OFFICERS

DR. O. J. SNYDER, President
DR. CHAS. W. McCURDY, Secretary and Dean
DR. R. H. DUNNINGTON, Treasurer
DR. D. S. BROWN PENNOCK
DR. MASON W. PRESSLY, Editor

DR. J. E. BURT, Vice-President
DR. J. W. JON...
FACULTY

ARRANGED AS TO LENGTH OF SERVICES

MASON W. PRESSLY, A. B., Ph.D., D.O.
Physiology, Principles of Osteopathy, Hygiene and Dietetics

O. J. SNYDER, A.C., M.S., D.O., President
Osteopathic Therapeutics, Mechanics and Physiological Physics

CHARLES W. McCURDY, Sc.D., Ph.D., D.O., Dean
Chemistry, Urinalysis, Toxicology

R. H. DUNNINGTON, D.O.
Regional Anatomy, Gynecology and Dissection

JAMES E. BURT, M.D., D.O.
Symptomatology, Diagnosis, Minor Surgery

HON. J. N. VANDERSLICE
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence

D. S. BROWN PENNOCK, D.O.
Descriptive and Applied Anatomy

J. IVAN DUFUR, D.O.
Demonstrator in Clinics

EDWARD D. BURLEIGH, D.O.
Demonstrator in Clinics

JAMES C. SNYDER, D.O.
Demonstrator in Clinics

ORRIE L. BARRETT, M.D., D.O.
Obstetrics

L. O. SPATCH, M.D.
Pathology

J. M. CARTER
Bacteriology and Histology

S A. MAY, M.D.
Symptomatology

J. W. JONES
Director in Athletics
Each member of the Faculty is also engaged in Private Practice

Those desiring Osteopathic treatment may secure the services of any member of the Faculty by calling at their private offices as shown in the following directory:

Only Clinical Patients are Received at the College

Arranged as to Seniority of Service

Dr. Mason W. Pressly, Editor 610 Witherspoon B'ld'g.
Dr. O. J. Snyder, President 610 Witherspoon B'ld'g.
Dr. C. W. McCurdy, Secretary 724 Real Estate Trust B'ld'g.
Dr. R. W. Dunnington, Treas. 619 Real Estate Trust B'ld'g.
Dr. J. E. Burt, Vice-President 301 Mint B'ld'g.
Dr. D. S. Brown Pennock 624 Land Title B'ld'g.
Dr. J. Ivan Dufur 1501 Walnut St.
Dr. E. D. Burleigh 1537 Chestnut St.
Dr. James C. Snyder 415 Pennsylvania B'ld'g.

The physician would for a novel seem that his every day visits his patients, minister on to the next case. Such conception of average physician is unfortunate. Not so, the wide-awake, practical doctor. To him every patient is a fascinating creation.
THE PHYSICIAN'S VOCATION.

O. J. SNYDER, A. C., M. S., D. O.

The biography of the average physician would be good subject-matter for a novel. At first thought, it would seem that his obligations are and his every day vocation is, after all, more or less, routine and perfunctory. He visits his patients at certain set intervals, ministers unto them and passes on to the next. Every patient is but a case. Such no doubt is the average conception of the average laity of the average physician's responsibilities. Unfortunately, for the patient, in the great majority of instances, this estimate of the physician is probably correct.

Not so, however, with the faithful, wide-awake, progressive, conscientious doctor. To him the healing art is fraught with many perplexing factors. Every patient is to him a marvelous creation. He realizes that that patient is dominated by and endowed with the most subtle and mysterious force known to man, called LIFE. That life is the most precious possession of that person. That that body is suffering and in distress. That others' happiness depend upon the recovery of that one person, etc. He gives each suffering and sick one that earnest and sincere consideration that he would pray for himself of his physician were he himself the patient.

In every person afflicted with disease, two conditions must be considered and dealt with, viz., a physiological one and a psychological one. Let us briefly consider each.

1. The physiological one is reasonably similar for all persons especially when considered from an anatomical therapeutical view-point, which is one of the characteristic phases of Osteopathic practice for the reason that with Osteopathic physicians the treatment of disease is so largely a matter of anatomical corrective work, setting aright whatever irregularities there
may exist in the relation of the various parts or elements of which our bodies are composed and a disturbance of which is the primary cause of disease. This similarity in the conditions of patients, and that which is the objective condition for treatment, cannot be claimed for in the drug method of treatment. The drug doctor cannot know the quantity or quality of the pathological substance within the patient's body upon which his drug is to act. His treatment is necessarily empirical. He can at best but guess at conditions and his medicine, every dose of it, is at most but an experiment with chances of doing much harm. To illustrate: We will consider the drug and the Osteopathic treatment for chronic indigestion.

THE DRUG METHOD.

It will be the aim of the drug doctor to treat the case according to the symptoms, and he accordingly prescribes hydrochloric acid and pepsin. This does not strengthen the stomach and intestines. At best it may aid in digesting the food that is in those organs at that time, but at the same time it may also do harm to the mucous lining of those organs, for if more hydrochloric acid is administered than will combine with the food in the process of digestion, free acid remains and that is an irritant and a poison. Neither has anything been done by this treatment toward building up and strengthening the stomach and intestines. The cause of the chronic indigestion has not been removed, and repeated attacks will recur with even greater violence.

THE OSTEOPATHIC METHOD.

The Osteopathic physician would proceed quite differently. While somewhat guided by symptoms, his specific effort will be to determine the cause of this chronic condition. Why are the stomach and intestines too weak to properly perform their function? What is the anatomical disturbance that interferes with the blood circulation and the nerve innervation to these organs, thereby debilitating them?

He will find some derangement, although perhaps very slight, in the splanchnic area of the spine, some interference with the pneumogastric nerves, or with the solar plexus itself, which govern the nourishment and functional activity of these organs. By an inhibition of the sensory nerves to the stomach and intestines relief from pain is afforded. He next proceeds to correct as far as possible the irritation or interferences to the nerves above mentioned, thereby securing a normal flow of blood to those organs, which will nourish them and a proper nerve action that will make it possible for them to function properly.

It is at once evident that the Osteopathic physician must possess a most thorough knowledge of the human body, both in regard to its construction and its psychological processes. To this end a most liberal and exhaustive general and specific education in the physician is requisite, so that he may comprehend in the fullest possible degree the complicated processes of life and the conditions obtaining in disease.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENT.

Technical training is, however, not the only requisite for the equipment of a physician. I have in the outset hinted at the psychological element as a factor in dealing with sick people, and this deserves more consideration than is ordinarily accorded it. To successfully meet this involvement requires that the physician be a person of unquestionable command that he must be of that he may charge; of synthetic temper to sconce himself in every aessed of all that spontaneous confidence.

The physician, moreover, must be a person of unquestio...
of unquestioned veracity, that he may command the confidence of his patient; he must be of unimpeachable morality, that he may enjoy the respect of his charge; of considerate and sympathetic temperament, that he may ensconce himself in the good graces of the suffering sick one; in short, be a man in every sense of the word, possessed of all those refining influences that spontaneously elicit trust and confidence. To this end again, technical training is helpful, although natural adaptation is an endowment of supreme value. A generous knowledge of psychology, moral philosophy and the natural sciences generally equip the physician to deal in every manner intelligently with his patients. The processes of life which comprehend physical and psychical processes are so varied and complicated that the more the physician knows of all the natural and metaphysical sciences the better is he equipped to understand these processes both in health and in disease.

The physician's vocation is, therefore, a most arduous and serious one. He must be studious, patient, sympathetic, self-sacrificing, so comport himself that the patient shall have no want, he himself no self-reproach, and that God may sanctify his every effort.

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT
OF DISEASE.

BY CHARLES W. M'CURDY, PH. D., D.O.

The diagnosis and treatment of disease has made wonderful strides in recent years. Difficult methods of diagnosis prevail, and the treatment follows closely the system or school in which the physician was trained. Five schools, at least, are now recognized by law: Allopathy, Homeopathy, Eclectic, Physio-Medical and Osteopathy, the last a drugless system. Physicians base their diagnosis largely upon one of two methods—objective or subjective, not infrequently making use of both; and the treatment on one of four systems: Symptomology, Terminology, Structural Derangement, and Urinalysis.

Now it is clear that symptoms themselves are not diseases, but the expression or sign of disease and to treat symptoms instead of the disease itself is obviously erroneous. It is uncertain and unscientific.

Again, the method which classifies symptoms and arranges them into groups as the circulatory, nervous, respiratory, alimentary and genito-urinary, then subdividing and naming the particular disease as anemia, neuritis, asthma, dyspepsia, cystitis respectively, and to select a remedy and apply treatment suitable to the name is even more fallacious than treating by symptoms.

Some symptoms, as pain for instance, local or general, is Nature's sign-board or warning of morbid changes occurring in the body, and bids you beware. It is not the primary cause of the malady. It follows that the system that directs one to look for the etiological factor—the lesion—feel for it, search for it, try for it in some structural disorder, and then remove it by manual or surgical methods, is decidedly logical and scientific. Such is Osteopathy.

Then again, Urinalysis, largely regarded as a confirmatory factor only in diagnosis, is entitled, in my opinion, to higher rank. The urine is the true register of the metabolism of the body. "The variations in nutrition and waste are accurately recorded in the urine, hour by hour, and by an intelligent interpretation of modern methods of urinalysis the physiological tides of the
body may now be read as certainly as we can number the pulsations of the heart. More than any other of the excretions the urine represents the equation of those changes. No serious inroads due to disease can be made upon the organism without being detected in the urine and the real nature of the complaint demonstrated with reliability and exactness as to its location and ill effects, not only upon a particular organ, but, through the medium of the sympathetic nervous system, upon other organs or systems of the body. Indeed some analysts and physicians have become so skilled in urinalysis and its deductions that their diagnosis and treatment of disease is determined upon this basis solely. The method is truly scientific, the results most gratifying.

An accurate study of urine from an ocular, chemical, and microscopical point of view is one of the essential aids of advanced clinical medicine. The Osteopathic curriculum gives it an extended and prominent place.

As indicated by Dr. O. J. Snyder, himself a skillful analyst, the study may be prosecuted under three heads:

1. Diagnostic data derivable from the urine which relates directly to pathological conditions of the urinary organs themselves.

2. Diagnostic data derivable from the urine which relates to pathological conditions either local or general.

3. Diagnostic data derivable from the urine which relates to pathological conditions primarily independent of the urinary organs.

The number of diseases which can be so diagnosed is daily increasing, their intensity gauged, and their progress towards recovery or the tendency toward a fatal termination predicted. Corrected deductions by the analyst imply a profound knowledge of the histology, structural and regional anatomy, and pathology, not only of the urinary organs, but of the entire body.

The following list has been placed upon a basis of certainty, the urine in these diseases being characteristic:

Renal hyperemia; nephritis of the acute, parenchymatous, interstitial and diffuse types; amyloid kidney; large white kidney; fatty kidney; cystic kidney; renal calculi; pyelitis; renal tuberculosis; renal embolism; renal cancer; hydronephrosis; ureritis; cystitis; urethritis; simple pyrexia; uremia; chyluria; diabetes insipidus; diabetes mellitus; hemoglobinuria; albuminuria; oxaluria; typhoid fever; scarlatina; cholera; diphtheria; variola; yellow fever; typhus fever; cirirosis; jaundice; acute rheumatism; rheumatic gout; epilepsy; hystcreria; meningitis; pulmonary tuberculosis; pneumonia; acute pleurisy; acute bronchitis; oesophagitis; appendicitis; dyspepsia; gastritis; enteritis; cholitis; peritonitis; chorea; lithemia; haematuria; vesical calculus; vesical cancer; vesical tuberculosis.

OSTEOPATHY FOR CHILDREN.

O. J. SNYDER, A. C., M. S., D. O.

Our experience as an Osteopathic physician for the past six years has taught us that the beginning of the great majority of all diseases with which adult life and advanced life is afflicted was and in many cases, birth itself. When the child is born, the mother, difficult or not, may and often does sufficiency of the offspring leaving the child prone to the physiological and the past twelvemonths brought five years, at impress upon the heads of the mother, these created press brain, resultances, some n imbeciles, while with varying other afflictions injury be done, forces were of the body in the spine, or bone is completed, only reasonably to pulling and vertebrae will ranged, and is upon nerves the spinal cord the backbone. This every muscle a Irritation of the primary cause of parts, as the muscles, ligaments, strained, misplace in some manner the condition and when
child, and their propensity or the tendency be predispotion by the found knowledge structural and re
d pathology, not or organs, but of the

and their propensity or the tendency be predispotion by the found knowledge structural and re
d pathology, not or organs, but of the

has been placed unity, the urine in characteristic:

characteristic:

nephritis of the

nephritis of the

interstitial and id kidney; large

interstitial and id kidney; large

kidney; cystic kid-

kidney; cystic kid-

pelitis; renal tu-

pelitis; renal tu-

bolism; renal can-

bolism; renal can-

teritis; cystic

teritis; cystic

pyrexia; ure-

pyrexia; ure-

crees insipidus; dia-

crees insipidus; dia-

nochrominuria; al-

nochrominuria; al-

; typhoid fever;

; typhoid fever;
diphtheria; vari-

diphtheria; vari-

typhus fever;

typhus fever;

acute rheuma-

acute rheuma-

; epilepsy; hy-

; epilepsy; hy-

pulmonary tuberc-

pulmonary tuberc-

acute pleurisy;

acute pleurisy;
asphagitis; apa-

asphagitis; apa-

; gastritis; ent-

; gastritis; ent-

ritis; chorea;

ritis; chorea;

vesical calculus;

vesical calculus;
tuberculosis.

tuberculosis.

R CHILDREN.

R CHILDREN.

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

afflicted was during childhood life, and in many instances at the time of

afflicted was during childhood life, and in many instances at the time of

When the child is delivered from

When the child is delivered from

the mother, and especially if it is a

the mother, and especially if it is a

difficult or an unnatural delivery, harm

difficult or an unnatural delivery, harm

may and often is done to the frail

may and often is done to the frail

little body. These injuries are sometimes sufficient to and often do kill

little body. These injuries are sometimes sufficient to and often do kill

the offspring. They vary in degree,

the offspring. They vary in degree,

leaving the anatomical structure of the child proportionately impaired, and

leaving the anatomical structure of the child proportionately impaired, and

the physiological functions are accordingly interfered with. During

the physiological functions are accordingly interfered with. During

the past twelve months eight children were brought to me, not one older than

the past twelve months eight children were brought to me, not one older than

five years, and each one bearing the impress upon various parts of their

five years, and each one bearing the impress upon various parts of their

heads of the forceps used in the delivery. These depressions in the skull

heads of the forceps used in the delivery. These depressions in the skull

created pressure upon areas of the brain, resulting in various disturb-

created pressure upon areas of the brain, resulting in various disturb-

ances, some mental, the children being imbeciles, while others were afflicted

ances, some mental, the children being imbeciles, while others were afflicted

with varying degrees of paralysis and other afflictions. But not only may

with varying degrees of paralysis and other afflictions. But not only may

injury be done to the head where the forceps were applied, but other parts

injury be done to the head where the forceps were applied, but other parts

of the body may suffer harm, notably the spine, or backbone. This backbone

of the body may suffer harm, notably the spine, or backbone. This backbone

is composed of vertebrae. It is only reasonable to expect that owing to pulling and twisting, some of these vertebrae will become somewhat deranged, and if so, they will impinge upon nerves that emanate from the spinal cord that passes through this backbone. These nerves connect with every muscle and organ of the body. Irritation of these nerves is the primary cause of disease. Other bony parts, as the ribs, pelvic bones, etc., muscles, ligaments, etc., may become strained, misplaced, deranged or in some manner brought into abnormal condition and thereby form the basis for what will in due time be an aggravating disease or produce a weakened condition of tissue that will predispose to disease. These same irregularities may develop during childhood life. Babies are dragged about by a careless nurse, let fall, carried and held in unnatural positions, are injured in their play, etc., all of which may cause some anatomical derangement. These derangements of parts of the body are more likely to occur in early life than later, because the body of the young is in a more plastic condition and therefore, if for no other reason, it is a good time to have these irregularities corrected, and thus root out what would, if left uncorrected, weaken the body and finally result in disease.

Dr. Hagaman Chapelle, the great French physician, claims that three-fourths of all diseases have their origin in childhood life, due to some anatomical disturbance or derangement, and he advises all mothers to have their children's bodies carefully examined by a physician who is a good anatomist at least every six months, and always when special occasion would require, as after a fall, etc., in order that the child may grow up without physical impediment. Osteopathic physicians are expert anatomists and every child's best interests are subserved in having it kept under the watchful eye and trained hand of the proficient Osteopath. It is not only important that these troubles be discovered and located, but what is still more important is that they be corrected. This anatomical corrective work is the specialty of the Osteopathic physician. It is what constitutes characteristic Osteopathic therapeutics. Drug doctors do not even pretend to do this kind of
work. They are not educated and trained to do it. Drugs cannot put into place a vertebrae or other bone that is shifted in its position, nor relax contracted muscles, give tone to atrophied tissue, nor free impinged nerves or obstructed arteries. These are the primary causes of disease, incurred so largely in childhood life, and the only class of physicians who are educated and trained to correct these conditions and make normal development of the child possible are the Osteopathic physicians.

ETIOLOGY OR THE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

O. J. Snyder, A. C., M. S., D. O.

The cure of disease presupposes a knowledge of the cause of disease. That the discovery and removal of the cause is the absolute requisite for cure is the discovery of Osteopathy and is the basis of Osteopathic therapeutics. No other school has ever penetrated so deeply into the nature of disease as to recognize and realize this fact. It is a discovery and has revolutionized the healing art.

The basis of Osteopathic teaching regarding the cause of disease is founded upon the physiological fact that the normal function of every organ or part of the body depends upon a proper blood and nerve supply, and the consequent conclusion is that any interference with either or both of these health producing and health maintaining factors will result in disease.

Osteopathy holds that structural defects—bony, muscular or ligamentous abnormalities resulting from accident, exposure or abuse, or incurred at birth—act as predisposing or exciting causes by interfering with the blood vessels and nerves with which they come in contact. If a structural derangement be in the course of an artery the parts or organs it should supply suffer weakness and wasting for want of nourishment; the obstruction of a vein prevents the removal of waste and harmful products; pressure on a nerve either stimulates or inhibits it, that is, irritates or shuts off nerve force, resulting in increased or diminished functional activity of the part or organ it supplies, either directly or through vaso-motor influence on the blood vessels.

It is well known to the student of physiology that every organ is under control of two opposing forces (two different sets of nerve fibres) one accelerating, the other retarding or inhibiting. That a certain relation between these two forces gives an organ the rhythmical movements essential to its normal function, implies that any interference with either of these forces will cause abnormal rhythm and result in disease.

Some recent medical writers of note seem perfectly content with the idea that a “disturbance of the rhythm of an organ is a cause of disease” without undertaking to discover the cause of the disturbed rhythm. Osteopathy strikes at the foundation and finds structural irregularities as the cause of disturbed rhythm in the manner above described, and stands ready to verify its philosophy by results.

To say nothing of the many medical practitioners who are choosing Osteopathy as a more reasonable and natural system of therapeutics, evidence of its scientific basis is also apparent in the recent discoveries of some eminent physicians who doubtless are not aware of the fact that the cause of the disease is found in the spinal column or one hundred cases in childhood life.

Dr. Stiler, a German, claims that nervous system in the normal-position of disease.

According to The Lancet, renowned surgeon of London and hospitals in that country, Dr. Klebs-L6wenstein found in the throats of patients one hundred from an attack of scarlet fever and hospital pneumonia.

Dr. Adolph Sticher recently said: “I have discovered the cause of the disease is found in the spinal column.”

The editor of The Lancet recently said: “Bacteriology will assume a place in medicine; fear and fight will be leveled at them as Nature has power to infect.\n
Osteopathy existence of bacterial diseases, believe that the primary cause of disease is the primary cause of disease as Nature has power to infect.\n
Recently Dr. O. J. Snyder, A. C., M. S., D. O., the great majority of cases in childhood life. Dr. Stiler, a German, claims that nervous system in the normal-position of disease.
posing or exciting
with the blood
with which they
If a structural de-
organs it should sup-
and wasting for
the removal of
in increased or
nal activity of the
supplies, either eli-
vaso-motor influ-
sels.

gives an organ
essential to
implies that any
either of these forces
rhythm and result
medical writers of note
with the idea
rhythm of
use of disease” with-
do discover the cause
rhythm. Osteop-
found and finds
arities as the cause
him in the manner
and stands ready to
by results.
of the many medical
are choosing Oste-
reasonable and nat-
erapeutics, evidence
esis is also apparent
ories of some emi-
ho doubtless are not
are found as the result of unhealthy
 tissues which existed before they in-
vaded it.”
In conditions commonly called
“germ diseases” we hold that their
foundation rests upon a structural de-
fect which has impaired the quality
of the blood and so impeded the circu-
lation that waste products of the sys-
tems are not eliminated, thus forming
a nidus or suitable soil for the inva-
sion and propagation of bacteria.
The fact that a boy contracted diph-
theria and his brother did not, when
they were both exposed to the disease,
implies that one was in a normal con-
dition and therefore immune against
the ravages of the terrible “Klebs-
Loeffler bacillus.” while the other, who
had been indisposed for several weeks
—the result of cold which contracted
the muscles about the throat—fell a
victim to these scavengers.
The question may arise as to how
some people recover from disease if
a structural defect is the cause and is
not removed Osteopathically.
If the structural abnormality is
slight, it is sometimes corrected by
the recuperative powers of the body,
the natural tendency being always to-
ward the normal. Again, by the well-
known law of compensation, Nature
rently adapts herself to a structu-
ral change, recovers from an acute
attack of disease and maintains a
healthy equilibrium for years with a
physical defect still existing. But the
liability to disease gradually increases,
for if the compensation fails or if the
vitality of the system loses its ascen-
dency over an existing structural ab-
normality and fails to regain it, an at-
tack of disease is sure to become
chronic or terminate fatally.
MEDICAL STRENUOSITY.

We do not wonder at the indignation stirred up in medical circles in this city by the following advertisement:

Medicine taught by mail. Healers and undergraduates are now enabled to get the degree of M. D. from a regularly chartered institution. Physiology, Medical electricity, osteopathy, nature cure successfully taught. Degrees of D. P., M. E., D. O. and D. H. conferred. Address Post Office Box 249, Guthrie, Oklahoma.—From North American.

Well might the doctors of medicine repudiate such illegitimate business. We say emphatically that it is a disgrace, and we feel it the more because "Osteopathy" is included in the bastard brood that is sought to be brought forth by such disreputable methods. We hold to a high standard of culture and professional honor. We join hands with any movement that will eliminate the mongrel "doctor" from the ranks of reputable practitioners. We hold to a high standard of culture and professional honor. We join hands with any movement that will eliminate the mongrel "doctor" from the ranks of reputable practitioners.

The present standard of qualification, although higher than it has ever been, is still too low. There are those who have failed ignominiously and repeatedly to pass the State board examination. Yet they dare to practice and to brazen out their illegal trade.

"The real service of this movement will be for the people of Philadelphia. It is impossible to estimate the harm that has been done by these ignorant and unlicensed practitioners. Their swindling operations are the least of their works. "The fund which we will raise will give us ample means to combat the evil. There are many who have felt as though they wanted to see the law enforced, but who felt they could not afford the expense of a single-handed prosecution. The union of all registered physicians in this crusade will give to every prosecution a dignity and an impersonal character that could not be had in prosecutions made by individuals.—From North American.

We shall gladly take up an Osteopathic collection for this good work. Osteopathic physicans are not asked by their Allopathic brethren for this help, because of the exclusive etiquette that binds the Allopaths, but we pledge our support to Dr. Beates' movement. We hope it will not end in mere words. The medical doctors should do more to make their good position decisive. A few cases in the courts would settle all the principles involved. We wonder if the medical doctors have unswervingly stood for the same. Dr. Beates' movement has a distinct medical victory.

"The present standard of qualification, although higher than it has ever been, is still too low. There are those who have failed ignominiously and repeatedly to pass the State board examination. Yet they dare to practice and to brazen out their illegal trade. "The real service of this movement will be for the people of Philadelphia. It is impossible to estimate the harm that has been done by these ignorant and unlicensed practitioners. Their swindling operations are the least of their works. "The fund which we will raise will give us ample means to combat the evil. There are many who have felt as though they wanted to see the law enforced, but who felt they could not afford the expense of a single-handed prosecution. The union of all registered physicians in this crusade will give to every prosecution a dignity and an impersonal character that could not be had in prosecutions made by individuals.—From North American.

We shall gladly take up an Osteopathic collection for this good work. Osteopathic physicians are not asked by their Allopathic brethren for this help, because of the exclusive etiquette that binds the Allopaths, but we pledge our support to Dr. Beates' movement. We hope it will not end in mere words. The medical doctors should do more to make their good position decisive.
unswerving confidence in the constitutionality of medical legislation. Dr. Beates seems to think that he now has a definition of the practice of medicine that will carry a test-case to victory. It is as follows:

“The practice of medicine consists in the offering of service and assuming the responsibilities for the treatment of diseases, deformities and injuries.”—From North American.

We submit, however, that this definition will not hold in any high court where statutory law is considered. It may be a very good definition for the American Medical Association to propose, but it is only a glittering generality without point or puissance in specific cases of violation. We do not believe that the State Medical Board will go into the courts with this definition. Medical legislation is specific legislation, and any legitimate interpretation of statutory law must be kept within the purview of the law. The practice of drug therapy is a specifically different thing from general therapeutics. All the best precedents of the courts show this, and Dr. Beates' definition will not hold. Dr. Beates represents, as it should be known, only one of many cults in therapeutics, and his aggressive procedure can be applicable only to those of his special school of practice.

A recent decision in Ohio suggests this much.

Judge Reed, in the Common Pleas Court of Sandusky, Ohio, has ruled that the Ohio medical registration and examination law was unconstitutional because it limited the right to practice the healing art without the use of drugs or medicines. He says it should be so amended as to allow such healers as Osteopaths and Christian Scientists to practice their arts after having passed a reasonable examination.—Last Sunday's North American.

This is perfectly right. Let every school stand on its own merits, and if it can't stand up to a high standard, let it fall. We only speak for Osteopathy. We have made our standard, and we propose to make it higher. We are eager to have legislation that will regulate Osteopathic practice, but we allow no dictation from the Allopathists. We will co-operate for the general good, but all regulations of Osteopathic practice must be relegated to Osteopathic physicians. There are already three State Boards: The Allopathic, of which Dr. Beates is chairman, and he speaks only for his school; the Homeopathic and the Eclectic. We should have also an Osteopathic Board. We want it, and in time we shall have it. The public, through the legislature, will see that this right and regulation shall be given in the proper way.

We therefore say that Dr. Beates is interfering with what does not belong to him, and displays unpardonable ignorance and colossal conceit when he says these things about Osteopathy. He says:

"That is a fad and will die a natural death in due course. Meantime the Osteopaths have the impudence to pretend to be able to treat all diseases by the process of rubbing. Now, it is simply farcical to treat such a disease as typhoid fever by pulling and hauling the limbs of the patient, and we have on our books cases where permanent injuries have been caused by these people. Children especially are their victims, and it is strange that people will run after such practitioners, but such is the weakness of human nature. We shall reach all these illegal practitioners in time and drive them out. Meantime the poor people are the sufferers, and it is easy to see that some action is necessary for the public good.”—From the Telegraph.

Dr. Beates knows better than this. We are ready any day to go before any tribunal and make plain to the public the following things:

1. That Dr. Beates is ignorant of Osteopathy.
2. That Osteopathy is not a "fad."

3. That we can treat as wide a range of diseases as any other school.

4. That Osteopathy is not "rubbing" or "massage."

5. We can better handle typhoid fever than the drug doctors.

6. That no serious cases of injuries inflicted by Osteopathic doctors can be proven.

7. That there is far less danger and injury in Osteopathic practice than in the drug practice.

8. That children are specially amenable to Osteopathic treatment.

9. That our patients are not the poor and ignorant who need paternal oversight.

10. That people are wise rather than "weak" to "run after" Osteopathy. If drugs cured they would not seek the Osteopath.

11. That Osteopathic physicians are not "illegal practitioners."

12. That Dr. Beates cannot "drive Osteopathy out."

13. That the people who patronize Osteopathy do not ask the advice or protection either of the State or of Dr. Henry Beates.

14. That medical legislation in this State is applicable only to the practice of medicine, and that Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine, and that such laws, therefore, cannot be invoked for the purpose of its prohibition.

15. That much of existent medical legislation is unconstitutional, at least so far as Osteopathy is concerned, which can be shown by high court decisions.

**OSTEOPATHY NOT A COMMON COMPETITOR.**

We treat all curable disease, and cure very many cases that have been pronounced incurable by other systems, and, yet, Osteopathy does not compete with these systems. Electric lamps, torches, candles, and gas lights, are not competitors of the sun, moon and stars. The former are called artificial, the latter natural. All other systems of healing are artificial, Osteopathy is the only natural system. It cannot, therefore, be classed with any other. We work in a totally different way from all others, and rely for success upon totally different means. We do not consult with a patient, we examine him. We do not treat his symptoms, we correct the cause of them. We do not prescribe for him, we describe to him the exact conditions. We do not ourselves cure, Nature cures. We do not put drugs into the body, we control the remedial agents already within it, and that are quite sufficient. Our cures are permanent because they are natural.

Osteopathy has but little use for the knife, but when no human skill can avail in the effort to save life or limb without the knife and saw, then we are willing to use anything or any method to save that life, or give relief, and will be bold enough to do so for the best, and hope for good results.

Surgery is all right when it is necessary and all wrong when it is unnecessary.

**HOW DOES OSTEOPATHY CURE?**

It is an absolutely unchallengeable fact that all curative power is within the body, and that no drug or medicine introduced into the body adds in the least to the curative processes. The healing power belongs exclusively to the body itself. It is a chemical labora-
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

OSTEOPATHY CURE?

Every unchallengeable fact points to the conclusion that the power is within each and every one of us to have a totally different relation to life. Every substance necessary to the body in normal functioning may be formed by the body in its own chemical processes. When unusual conditions arise which demand unusual compounds, the latter will be formed. The food materials of an ordinary diet contain a sufficiency of all restorative elements for all normal functioning of every part of the body under all conditions. We challenge the entire medical profession to disprove the truth of this statement. They do not dare to deny it. No one else can safely do so. If this is the truth, then both the medical profession and the habits of the people in relation to drugs need to be revolutionized. We announce hereby that the revolution has begun, and Osteopathy stands in the very forefront of the fight, and we are bound to win. Osteopathy cures by these new laws of biology which have been known only during recent years, and the only aid the body needs is the adjustment of its structures so that they may be made free to act according to their prescribed natures. As all the beginnings of disease are within the body and not from without, so the beginning, the progress and the end of all healing are within and not from without. And just as the florist manipulates his seeds in relation to soil, sun and water—just as the painter manipulates his pigments in relation to ideal, color and canvas—just as the orator manipulates words, voice and gesture in relation to thoughts, purpose and audience—just as the electrician manipulates metals, acids and wires in relation to telegraph, telephone and trolley—just as the architect manipulates wood, stone and steel in relation to space, form and effects—just as the machinist manipulates iron, coal and fire in relation to water, force and propulsion—even so the Osteopathic physician manipulates the forms, forces and functions of the body in relation to harmony, recuperation and health. Manipulation is conduction, production and reproduction according to demonstrated laws. It implies (1) A specific end to be accomplished, (2) A power to effect this end, (3) An adjustable mechanism for the expression and control of this power, (4) And a specific mechanical work by which this mechanism may be made to use the power in any given function. All this requires expert knowledge of the body in order to diagnose, an exact knowledge of the nature and degree of all departures from the normal—this is pathology, or a knowledge of disease, and the probabilities for cure—this is prognosis. The mechanical work to be done is Osteopathic therapeutics.

OSTEOPATHY AS PREVENTION.

It is more sensible, scientific and economical to keep well when well than to get well when sick. The average person cannot afford to get sick. Not alone the expense of it, but the damage to the system, should dictate prevention. We visit the dentist, not to cure toothache, but to prevent it. We have him look over our teeth to forecast their disease. It should be so for all the other and more important parts of our body. This is even done by some intelligent people. We advise it. Indeed, it should be the rule to employ physicians to keep us in health. We have arranged with many busy, important people to look them over regularly, to tone them up, to prevent weakness. The great corporations spend millions to prevent accidents. It's cheaper than paying dam-
ages. All sickness is damage, and often it is irreparable. It is usually preventable. Osteopathy is expert inspection and oversight to secure the fullest health, and our treatments are wonderfully effective even in health; and such professional care is straight insurance against sickness. We make yearly or semi-annual contracts with those who make their health a factor in life, and our work is estimated by very many expert business people as superb capital stock, and a valuable asset that is not affected by the markets. It is a reserve fund that carries one over the unforeseen emergencies. Health is wealth. Disease is vital bankruptcy.

OSTEOPATHY AND ACUTE DISEASES.

An acute disease is one where the stress upon the tissues has been sudden and violent, and the pain is an exact expression of the strength of the tissues to resist the irregularity, and an evidence of the tremendous effort nature is making to correct the disorder. Pain is nature's cry sent up from the locality of the trouble to the brain for relief, and is concordant with the need. There is an established tendency in every part of the body toward self-adjustment, self-correction. The pain is the measure of nature's effort towards these ends. Its object is to secure rest and quiet until the law of recovery operates. Pain is to the body what the red lamp is in the roadway. The danger signal is not to be treated, or put away, or obscured. This would only lead to further trouble, that may become chronic. It is easier to avoid danger when we have an express signal than without it. Even so in disease; pain is not to be drugged into insensibility, but to be accepted as a diagnostic guide, and relief can the more readily be given when nature is making her greatest effort at self-help, and the help can be applied at the spot where most needed. Nothing can hurt but a sensory nerve, and in all acute cases these nerves are awake and alive to the conditions. It is usually pressure or poisons in the blood that make them hurt. Osteopathy says, relieve the pressure, clear the obstructed blood, and the pain is relieved. The fact is, Osteopathy is naturally quicker in acute than in chronic cases, because the damage done is not so great, even though the suffering may be greater. Recovery is proportionately rapid with the degree of pain and the shortness of the time it is present. In chronic diseases the principle of recovery is exactly the same, though it takes it longer to operate, because of the greater damage sustained by its continuance. In acute diseases we release a comparatively strong though perverted condition. In chronic diseases we build up new conditions.

HOW TO TREAT THE INTERNAL ORGANS BY OSTEOPATHY.

This is a pertinent question, and may be answered by illustrations. How can you operate a bell inside a house from the front door? This is easy to answer when one knows; and yet it is a complicated procedure. It involves a battery, two lines of insulated wires, materials for an electric current, a system of accurately adjusted mechanisms, and a special pressure on a push button. This ar-

rangements: the bell, the battery, the wires, the mechanism, the pressure, and the button. This is an exact expression of the strength of the tissues to resist the irregularity, and an evidence of the tremendous effort nature is making to correct the disorder. Pain is nature's cry sent up from the locality of the trouble to the brain for relief, and is concordant with the need. There is an established tendency in every part of the body toward self-adjustment, self-correction. The pain is the measure of nature's effort towards these ends. Its object is to secure rest and quiet until the law of recovery operates. Pain is to the body what the red lamp is in the roadway. The danger signal is not to be treated, or put away, or obscured. This would only lead to further trouble, that may become chronic. It is easier to avoid danger when we have an express signal than without it. Even so in disease; pain is not to be drugged into insensibility, but to be accepted as a diagnostic guide, and relief can the more readily be given when nature is making her greatest effort at self-help, and the help can be applied at the spot where most needed. Nothing can hurt but a sensory nerve, and in all acute cases these nerves are awake and alive to the conditions. It is usually pressure or poisons in the blood that make them hurt. Osteopathy says, relieve the pressure, clear the obstructed blood, and the pain is relieved. The fact is, Osteopathy is naturally quicker in acute than in chronic cases, because the damage done is not so great, even though the suffering may be greater. Recovery is proportionately rapid with the degree of pain and the shortness of the time it is present. In chronic diseases the principle of recovery is exactly the same, though it takes it longer to operate, because of the greater damage sustained by its continuance. In acute diseases we release a comparatively strong though perverted condition. In chronic diseases we build up new conditions.

HOW TO TREAT THE INTERNAL ORGANS BY OSTEOPATHY.

This is a pertinent question, and may be answered by illustrations. How can you operate a bell inside a house from the front door? This is easy to answer when one knows; and yet it is a complicated procedure. It involves a battery, two lines of insulated wires, materials for an electric current, a system of accurately adjusted mechanisms, and a special pressure on a push button. This ar-

rangements: the bell, the battery, the wires, the mechanism, the pressure, and the button. This is an exact expression of the strength of the tissues to resist the irregularity, and an evidence of the tremendous effort nature is making to correct the disorder. Pain is nature's cry sent up from the locality of the trouble to the brain for relief, and is concordant with the need. There is an established tendency in every part of the body toward self-adjustment, self-correction. The pain is the measure of nature's effort towards these ends. Its object is to secure rest and quiet until the law of recovery operates. Pain is to the body what the red lamp is in the roadway. The danger signal is not to be treated, or put away, or obscured. This would only lead to further trouble, that may become chronic. It is easier to avoid danger when we have an express signal than without it. Even so in disease; pain is not to be drugged into insensibility, but to be accepted as a diagnostic guide, and relief can the more readily be given when nature is making her greatest effort at self-help, and the help can be applied at the spot where most needed. Nothing can hurt but a sensory nerve, and in all acute cases these nerves are awake and alive to the conditions. It is usually pressure or poisons in the blood that make them hurt. Osteopathy says, relieve the pressure, clear the obstructed blood, and the pain is relieved. The fact is, Osteopathy is naturally quicker in acute than in chronic cases, because the damage done is not so great, even though the suffering may be greater. Recovery is proportionately rapid with the degree of pain and the shortness of the time it is present. In chronic diseases the principle of recovery is exactly the same, though it takes it longer to operate, because of the greater damage sustained by its continuance. In acute diseases we release a comparatively strong though perverted condition. In chronic diseases we build up new conditions.

HOW TO TREAT THE INTERNAL ORGANS BY OSTEOPATHY.

This is a pertinent question, and may be answered by illustrations. How can you operate a bell inside a house from the front door? This is easy to answer when one knows; and yet it is a complicated procedure. It involves a battery, two lines of insulated wires, materials for an electric current, a system of accurately adjusted mechanisms, and a special pressure on a push button. This ar-
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

This arrangement could easily be made inoperative by changing the adjustments. It would do no good to rub the door, or the button, or the bell. Putting things into the keyhole, or even chemicals into the battery, wouldn't correct it. If the battery is a "live" one, the only problem is one of adjustment. This will illustrate better than anything else the material and mode of Osteopathic treatment. Every organ of the body has its own special motor, connected by two systems of nerves to the brain. The battery and dynamo are in the brain, the spinal cord is a great compound cable with as many switches as there are backbones, to the several organs. Each organ has its special spinal centre which can be operated from the external surface of the body. There is absolutely no organ that may not be reached and affected. There are millions of nerve fibres, of which a telephone system is an example. Each point is connected by way of the centre with every other point, and these conducting nerves are classified as voluntary, involuntary, motor, sensory, nutrient, chemical, electrical and secretory.

Every organ has two great provisions for its operation. It moves as a whole in several directions, and it secretes specialized products. These mass movements and molecular activities may be controlled as a motorman regulates his car. There is a perfect machinery of control with adequate power for all purposes. This machinery can be mended when abnormal, and this reparative process can be made effective in every part of the body. All muscle, nerve and blood conditions can be changed. Nerves and nerve-centres have powers of receptivity, initiation, conduction, modification, acceleration, inhibition, redistribution, transmutation and radioactivity. And when the dynamo is kept going, the lines of nerves free to transmit, and all the organic motors are in touch and tune, then the body is in health. Any obstruction anywhere to any kind of motion shows mechanical disturbance and must be corrected by an expert machinist. Osteopathy is the science of such corrective operation on the body, and when this is done properly it is followed by right action in the part affected. It is easy to demonstrate on any one how any or all deep organs are thus reached. The heart action, for example, can be changed in a minute by no more pressure than would ring an electric bell, and mostly upon the same principle. All diseases are diagnosed and treated upon primarily mechanical principles. An examination is better than a consultation.

THE MANNER OF THE TREATMENTS.

There is absolutely no exposure of the body, and no such preparation as is required in massage or a surgical operation. The most delicate sensibilities could in no way be violated by the most thorough and vigorous Osteopathic treatment. The only requirement made is that tightly fitting outer garments be removed or loosened. Personal attendance of friends or help, is always welcomed, and a lady attendant from the office is provided when desired. An average treatment can be given in twenty minutes, and no resting is usually required thereafter. The character of the treatments as to duration, frequency and strength, is governed by the conditions, and may not be alike in any two cases. There are
no set movements or stereotyped manipulations. All work is specific, and is regulated entirely by the affection. What would be good for one may not be for another. Exact adaptation is the method. Even in cases where there is great pain, the treatment is not necessarily painful, but soothing, and when a treatment is felt to be severe, it results in ease. By a delicate and trained touch we discern the exact quality and condition of the several tissues and treat accordingly. The relief in acute cases is often remarkable, and always effective.

**ELECTRICAL TREATMENT HARMFUL.**

Electrical treatment, generally, and especially so in the hands of the average practitioner, is a most dangerous procedure. The average doctor knows little or nothing concerning the basic principles involved in the character of the electrical current or its action upon living tissue. Physicians, who, in addition to their professional training, have prosecuted a thorough university course in the sciences where electricity is studied in its manifold properties and potentialities, do not employ it in the treatment of disease further than the X-ray for diagnostic purposes. Electricity dissociates the life arrangement of the tissues, and the effect is electrolysis, and electrolysis is biolysis. The X-ray treatment is not a success.

Some time ago Thomas A. Edison sounded the note of alarm, based on his own experience while experimenting with it. The injuries did not appear until five years after, and resulted in a peculiar malady with which he is now afflicted, and the end is not yet, for the degeneration is still going on. His assistant also suffered injuries which resulted in the loss of his arms. It would seem that a warning coming from a man of Edison's standing in the electrical world should have some effect on the medical men, but their journals are strangely silent concerning it. Can it be that there is too much capital invested in such office adornments to have it rendered valueless, save for diagnostic work, by such disclosures? Dr. Heincke, of Leipsic, has proved by exhaustive experiments with animals that systematic exposure to X-rays, already known to be harmful to the skin, is also very damaging to the internal organs, especially the spleen and brain, resulting in death after emaciation, fear, languor and prostration, hence what must be the sensations of patients who have allowed themselves to be experimented upon with this terrible agent, only to find that they have incurred a greater danger in their efforts to escape the lesser? It is a strange thing, but no sooner is a new substance or element discovered than it is immediately suspected of some marvelous curative power, which is a confession of the weakness of contemporary medical therapeutics. No sooner was the discovery of radium announced than it was used in an attempt to restore the sight and in the treatment of lupus and such disorders, notwithstanding the warning of Prof. Curie, its discoverer, that it was capable of inflicting fearful diseases.
injuries did not appear after, and the malady with which he was still suffering inflicted fearful injuries. Osteopathy fearlessly cautions the public against all such treatment.

OSTEOPATHY GIVES NERVE AND TONE FOR STRENUIOS WORK—TO MEN.

A New York newspaper man recently emphasized the great strain that Wall Street brokers and financiers are under. He said: "Nerve, of course, is the chief requisite of a business life in Wall Street. These busy men are taking up Osteopathy."

The same is true in Philadelphia. These men are constantly telling us that Osteopathy gives them more tone and endurance than anything else. It cures them when fagged, and keeps them vigorous when well. Many of them hold that they cannot afford to get sick. The strain of business, today, is something fearful, and success is simply a question of nerves. There is nothing equal to Osteopathy to give endurance, pluck, vigor, exuberance, vitality, rest and good cheer.

WHY SOCIETY WOMEN TAKE OSTEOPATHY.

We do not depreciate or deprecate "society." It is both a fact and a factor. The one problem is how to keep up joyously with it. To be well, and beautiful, attractive, magnetic, impressive, happy, hopeful, is worth more to many people than a fortune. The ladies have found out that it is not what they put on or put into their bodies that gives grace, glow and gladness, but that it is what comes out in the healthful expression of an abundant life. Not many of them now take drugs to make their eyes bright, their bodies elastic and their spirits fine and fluent. They know better. They take Osteopathy. They have found it better than massage or Turkish baths, for it makes well people better as well as sick people well. There is a difference between being tolerably well and exuberantly well. Society likes life, and the secret of it is with Osteopathy.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Once more we want to urge upon all Osteopaths to attend the St. Louis A. O. A. Meeting, July 11th to 15th inclusive. No man or woman in our profession can afford to miss this meeting.

First: The strength your presence will give to the cause in swelling the number of Osteopaths is needed.

Second: On account of the enthusiasm and individual strength it will give to you.

Third: This will be by far the greatest gathering of Osteopaths the world has ever known, and you should be one of them.

Fourth: The World's Fair Management have, by their courtesy, made this occasion a distinctive feature of the Fair, which, if but utilized as it should be by our profession, means more from an educational standpoint than all else that has ever occurred in the history of our growth and development.

Fifth: The rates will be within reach of all Osteopaths.

Sixth: The Fair alone will more than pay you for your trip to St. Louis, it being the greatest by far of its kind ever conceived by the mind of man.
Seventh: The accommodations arranged for your entertainment by the Local Committee at the Inside Inn are the best and cheapest that have ever been offered us at any place in the United States.

Eighth: Missouri, the home of Osteopathy, bids you come, bids you welcome, and in the name of our illustrious discoverer, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, whose presence alone on this occasion should be incentive enough to bring every Osteopath, we invite you to come and help swell the throng.

A number of Osteopaths have written the Local St. Louis D.O.'s asking for rates of outside hotels or boarding houses, thinking to save money by so doing. To those we only wish to say that one dollar per day for a room anywhere is considered the minimum price here, and that is exactly what the cheapest rooms at the Inside Inn will cost you plus the price of admittance; that means two people in a room at $1.50 per day, which pays for your rooms; also for your admittance to the Fair; and you know that your accommodations there will be first-class; for not only the hotel management, but the Fair Association are behind that hotel, and responsible for the fulfillment of their contracts. You take no chances there of failure to get splendid accommodations, if you will only secure your rooms in advance. Your time now is limited; you should secure your reservation at once; do not fail to do this; it means much to you and to those of us who want you cared for right.

Remember you must notify the hotel people ten days beforehand the exact date of your arrival at the Inn; then your rooms will be ready for you. Also remember the Fair Management have set aside one day, Tuesday, July 12th, to be known as the American Osteopathic Association Day, and, in addition to this, have given us for our use, that day, Festival Hall, one of the finest theater buildings on earth—the central structure around which this wonderful Exposition clusters, with a seating capacity of nearly four thousand people.

The music for this occasion will be furnished by the World's Fair organist on the largest organ on earth. This, too, comes to us through the courtesy of the World's Fair Management.

A. G. Hildreth, D.O.,
President Local St. Louis Association.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. Guy Wendel Burns, one of the progressive Osteopathic physicians of New York city, leaves the Presbyterian Building and takes possession of new and more commodious offices at 18-20 West Thirty-fourth street, Astor Court Building.

The firm of Drs. Shackleford and Fout, of 204 E. Franklin street, Richmond, Va., has dissolved and Dr. Fout will continue the practice at the same location. Dr. Fout is Richmond's pioneer Osteopath.

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, who has heralded Osteopathy to the people of Chicago since 1894, has removed from the Masonic Temple to larger and improved quarters at 1010-13 Champlain Building.

Dr. Thomas J. Tipper, who holds undisputed sway in the Osteopathic field at Springfield, Mass., has remodeled his offices and now boasts of as fine a suite of offices as are in the State. The Doctor's constantly growing practice has necessitated this enlargement.

Drs. Pickler and Willits announce their removal from the Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn., to suite 409, Dayton Building, of the same city. Dr. Pickler was one of the founders and for a time Chief of the New York Osteopathic. He has a high grad ing the little patients of purchase in automatic oil.

"Dear Dr. Dearees, "am I real
"No, doctor, "but you feeling real good."

"So you must be very good doctor. E
—and of course— you feel nothing we have to pay.
and for a number of years President of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy. He is now finding use for a high grade automobile and is investigating the various makes with a view of purchasing one. This is but symptomatic of the Doctor's innate thrift.

A SUBSTITUTE.

"Dearest," asked the confiding girl, "am I really your first and only love?"

"No, darling," said the young druggist, "but you are something just as good." * * *

TO THE DOCTOR'S INTENDED.

"So you are engaged to Dr. B—. It must be very nice to be engaged to a doctor. Every time he calls, you know—and of course that must be very often—you feel as if you were getting for nothing what everybody else would have to pay three dollars for."

SURE FOR INDIGESTION.

"Do you know what I can take for indigestion after dinner, doctor?"

"Yes; pie."—Yonkers Statesman. * * *

NEXT.

Physician (looking into his ante-room, where a number of patients are waiting): "Who has been waiting the longest?"

Tailor (who has called to present a bill): "I have, doctor; I delivered the clothes to you three years ago."—Med. Times.

* * *

THE PROMOTER.

"What can I do for you?" the physician asked the good woman who had entered his consulting room.

"I think I should have a commission," she returned, respectfully, but firmly. "Every child in our street caught the measles from my baby."—Youths' Companion.

* * *

IF NOT ONE WAY, THEN ANOTHER.

"Well, my good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to-day?"

"Better," said the woman, "and gone to the field." "I thought so," said the doctor; "the leeches have cured him."

"Oh, yes, they did him a great deal of good, if he could not take them all."

"Take them all! Why, how did you apply them?"

"Oh, I managed it; I boiled one-half and fried the other. He got down the boiled ones very nicely, and was better the next morning, and to-day he is quite well." "Umph," said the doctor shaking his head, "all right if they have cured him, but they would have been better applied externally."

"Well," said the woman, "I'll do so the next time; I'll make a poultice of them."
The professional cards following are all of Osteopaths about whose thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We refuse to print the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is the slightest question.

C. M. Turner Hulett, D. O.  
Marcia Lone Hulett, D. O.  
Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy  
1208 New England Building  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Vernon W. Peck, D. O.  
631 Penn Avenue  
Pittsburg, PA.

Walter J. Novinger, D.O.  
Graduate A. S. O. 1898  
147 East State Street, 6th Floor  
First established practice in New Jersey  
Trenton, N. J.  
No Branch Office  
Lady in Attendance

Dr. John A. Murray  
Osteopathic Physician  
8th Floor, Bank Bldg, 147 E. State Street  
Trenton, N. J.  
Telephone, 657 D  
Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
Evenings by appointment

Guy Wendell Burns, M. D., D. O.  
OSTEOPATHIST  
18-20 West 34th Street  
Phone 1880-7th  
NEW YORK CITY

The John N. Helmer Inst. of Osteopathy  
Graduate of American School of Osteopathy  
(under the founder)  
NEW YORK  
No. 126 East 34th St., Cor. Lexington Ave.  "The Lexington." Telephone, 700 Madison Square  
CITY OFFICE HOURS  
Monday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 30 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.  
EAST ORANGE, N. J.  
75 N. Arlington Ave.  
Phone, 3588 J., East Orange  
Hours: Wednesday and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The New York City Institute of Osteopathy  
S. C. Matthews, D.O., President  
E. E. Beeman, D.O., Vice-President  
500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., Cor. 42d Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
Graduates immediately under the founder  
Telephone 1604 & 35th.  
New Book on Osteopathy free upon request

Virgil A. Hook  
Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy under the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.  
Osteopathic Physician  
Rooms 10, 11 & 12, 3d floor Lowenstine Bldg.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
Consultation and Examination Free.

Dr. Charles C. Teal, Dr. Grace H. Teal  
Graduates A. S. O.  
1198 Pacific St., cor. Bedford Ave.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Phone, 1888 Bedford
The professional cards following are all of Osteopaths about whose thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We refuse to print the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is the slightest question.

G. WINFIELD PATTEN, D.D.S., D.O.

OSTEOPATHY IN NEW YORK CITY
1 West 68th Street

Telephone No. 362 Columbus

Hours, 9 to 1, 1:30 to 4. (Closed Saturday, P.M.)

George J. Helmer, D.O.
Pioneer Osteopathist in the East
136 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

The George J. Helmer Infirmary
No Branch Office
Lady in Attendance

JAMES J. BECKHAM
Osteopathic Physician

MRS. G. S. BECKHAM, M.D.
Assistant
404 CENTURY BUILDING

ST. LOUIS

EDWARD B. UNDERWOOD
M. ROSALIA UNDERWOOD
OSTEOPATHISTS
PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING, 156 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY

Hazzard’s “Practice of Osteopathy,”
SECOND EDITION

Hazzard’s “Principles of Osteopathy”
THIRD EDITION

A. S. O. BOOK CO., Kirksville, Mo.
Send for sample pages

Hazzard’s “Practice of Osteopathy”
SECOND EDITION

Hazzard’s “Principles of Osteopathy”
THIRD EDITION

A. S. O. BOOK CO., Kirksville, Mo.
Send for sample pages

Osteopathy in Buffalo, Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda

BUFFALO INSTITUTE OF OSTEOPATHY,
Dr. W. A. Crawford, Pres.

SUITES, 746-50-52 ELICTOTT SQUARE,
BUFFALO

Branch Offices: Niagara Falls, N. Y., 15 and 16 GLUCK BUILDING
North Tonawanda, N. Y., cor. Christians and Bryant Sts.

Patterson Institute of Osteopathy

Alice M. Patterson, D.O.
Wash. Loan & Trust Bldg., 902 F. St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GREEN-RIDGE SANITARIUM
THE BEST EQUIPPED OSTEOPATHIC INSTITUTION IN THE EAST FOR THE TREATMENT OF
CHRONIC AND LINGERING DISEASES

Consultation Free

H. G. PATTEN, D.O., Supt.

SCRANTON, PA.
The professional cards following are all of Osteopaths about whose thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We refuse to print the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is the slightest question.

**Harrisburg Infirmary of Osteopathy**

**H. M. VASTINE, D. O.**
Graduate and Staff Operator under the Founder of Osteopathy, A. T. Still, at Kirksville, Missouri.

109 Locust St. HARRISBURG, PA.

**JOHN M. CHURCH**
Osteopathic Physician
409 Ferguson Bldg. 232 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

D. Webb Granberry, A.B., D.O.
408 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

**Mr. Charles H. Whitcomb, D. O.**
Charles H. Whitcomb, D. O.
392 CLINTON AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy

**Charles Hazzard**
Harry M. Still
Late of the Faculty American School of Osteopathy and of the Staff Still Infirmary, Kirksville, Mo.

OSTEOPATHS
33 East Thirty-eighth St., NEW YORK

**Charles F. Bandel, D. O.**
Aurelia S. Henry, D. O.

The Charles F. Bandel Infirmary of Osteopathy
148 Hancock St., Cor. Nostrand Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy


Baltimore, MD.
Washingto, D. C.

319 North Charles Street
Kingfisher Building.

Bond Building, New York Ave. and 14th St., N. W

Lady Assistant

**Cecil R. Rogers, D. O.**

"The Uptown Osteopath"

275 Central Park west, near 82th Street

New York City

Graduate of A. S. O.
Telephone number: 2620 Riverside


Shackleford & Shackleford Osteopaths
Wilcox Building cor. Church and High Streets

NASHVILLE, TENN

Graduates A. S. O. Members A. A. A. O.
Office Established 1897

**Wm. M. Smiley, D. O.**

Graduate American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

213 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Office Hours: 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

**Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O.**

(Registered)
Office Established 1894

1010-13 Champlain Bldg. - CHICAGO
The professional cards following are all of osteopaths about whom thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We cannot give the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is no such assurance.

NEWARK, N.J.
S. H. McELHANEY, D. O.
VIOLETTA S. DAVIS, D. O.
15 WEST PARK, ST, WOONSOCKET.
(1) OFFICE (2) HOME, AUGUST 30, 1903, N.J.

CLINTON E. ACHORN, D. O.
MRS. ADA A. ACHORN, D. O.
Osteopathic Physicians

THIRLING, 176 HUGHSTOWN AVE.

f. Payne Millard, D.O.
CHATHAM ST., CORNER MAIN

BOSTON, MASS.
Frederick W. Sheehan, D. O.

LADY IN ATTENDANCE

George E. Foul, D. O.

Richmond, Va.
Lucius W. Roberts
OSTEOPATH


100 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

TRI-STATE OSTEOPATHIC INSTITUTE
(1)3 CHAPMAN ST., WESTERVILLE, OHIO.
(1)00 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

S. A. Ellis
Irene Hamwood Ellis

840 BROOKLYN AVENUE

MAY 20, 1903, N.Y.

School of Osteopathy

AZZARD,
STILL
School of Osteopathy

N.Y.

CHICAGO

HENRY, D.O.

I. TRICK, D.O.

IN, D.C.

J. SHACKLEFORD, D.O.

SHACKLEFORD

TENN.

ivan, D.O.

g. - CHICAGO
The professional cards following are all of Osteopaths about whose thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We have to print the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is the slightest question.

Harrisburg Infirmary of Osteopathy
H. M. VASTINE, D. O.
_deceased_, with splendid success

109 Leount St., HARRISBURG, PA.

JOHN N. CHURCH
Osteopathic Physician
400 Ferguson Bldg., 522 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

O. W. Waba Cranberry, A.B., D. O.
400 MAIN STREET. ORANGE, N. J.

B. M. HOGAN
Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Office Hours, 10 to 4 each day.

Charles Bandel, D. O.
Aurelia B. Henry, D. O.

The Charles F. Bandel Infirmary of Osteopathy
140 Broadway, Home, New York, N. Y.

Charles Bandel, D. O.


Baltimore, Md.

319 North Charles Street
Osteopathic Building

Cecil R. Rogers, D. O.
"The Upjohn Osteopath"
127 Central Park East, N. Y. C.

Wm. M. Smiley, D. O.
Graduate American School of Osteopathy
1018-15 Broadway.

Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O.
[Registered]
1010-12 Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

Charles W. Whelcham, D. O.
Charles R. Whitecomb, D. O.
395 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles Hazzard
Harriet M. Still
Lady of the Century Estab. School of Osteopathy
Nashville, Tenn.

Osteopaths
West Third, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Thomas
Graduate N. Y.

Phonc, Mal.

Dr. B.
Suite 331
Cincinnati
Office Hours:

Graduate of

Office, 6th Mo.
Hores 9 a. m.,
ext except Su.

Tri-Star
1413 Chap.
Every day ex.

St.
Monday, Wednesday
The professional cards following are all of Osteopaths about whose thorough qualification there is absolutely no doubt. We refuse to print the cards of those about whose professional attainments there is the slightest question.

NEWARK, N. J.
S. H. McLHANEY, D. O.
VIOLETTA S. DAVIS, D. O.
BRANCH OFFICE DURING SUMMER, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

CLINTON E. ACHORN, D. O.
MRS. ADA A. ACHORN, D. O.
S. DAVIS, D. O.
THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Avenue
Seventh Year in Boston. Founders of Boston School of Osteopathy

NEWARK, N. J.
S. H. McLHANEY, D. O.
VIOLETTA S. DAVIS, D. O.
BRANCH OFFICE DURING SUMMER, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

CLINTON E. ACHORN, D. O.
MRS. ADA A. ACHORN, D. O.
S. DAVIS, D. O.
THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Avenue
Seventh Year in Boston. Founders of Boston School of Osteopathy

BOSTON, MASS.
Frederick W. Sherburne, D. O.
Graduate American School of Osteopathy, under the founder, Dr. A. T. Still.
REGISTERED PHYSICIAN
352 Commonwealth Avenue
Telephone, Back Bay 1370-3
Fifth Year in Boston

f. Payne Millard, D. O.
1 Chatham St., corner Main

NO BRANCH OFFICE

THOMAS J. TIPPER, D. D. S., D. O.
508 Court Square
Theatre Building

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Graduate Northern Institute of Osteopathy
Member A. A. A. O.

BRADY, S. D. S., D. O.

DR. E. R. BOOTH
Osteopathic Physician
Suites 65 Atlas Bank Building
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M., 1:30 to 4 P. M. or by appointment.

J. M. KIBLER
Osteopathist
Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy,
at Kirkville, Mo.

Office, 6th and Church Sts.,
Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.,
except Sunday
LYNCHBURG, VA.

TRI-STATE OSTEOPATHIC INSTITUTE
1413 Chapline St., Wheeling, W. Va.

GEORGE E. FOUT, D. O.
204 E. Franklin Street

RICHMOND, VA.

LUCIUS W. ROBERTS
OSTEOPATH

Graduate Northern Institute of Osteopathy,
MINNEAPOLIS
Registered Physician of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

100 Huntington Avenue

BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone, 882 Back Bay

S. A. ELLIS
Irene Harwood Ellis
OSTEOPATHS

144 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, MASS.
A NEW CLASS WILL BE RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY—ONLY CLINICAL PATIENTS RECEIVED
33RD AND ARCH STREETS