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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 1

D. O.'s--Read the Handwriting on the Wall--And Fight!

By Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, Missouri.

IN the October number of *The Osteopathic Physician* there appeared an article entitled "New Medical Programme is to Swallow Up Osteopathy," an article worthy of the most careful reading by every osteopath on earth. Word by word that article should be digested. And it is with the hope that I may aid you in emphasizing the truths contained therein that I ask for space in *The O. P.*

You have simply laid bare the whole situation. While it is true that osteopathy as a curative agency has received some well merited recognition at the hands of a good many M. D.'s and that we are today receiving a great many patients from the broad-minded, liberal, conscientious, good men of whom there are many in the medical profession, yet it is also true that the political end of this profession which is now talking so sweetly (and with the outward appearance of brotherly love) of "a liberal law," "equality to all schools," "osteopathic recognition," etc., together with thousands of their brethren, love us no more and hate us no less—in truth they hate us even more—than in the beginning because now they have more reason to do so.

For years the M. D.'s absolutely refused even to discuss laws with us; they would not even treat us with the courtesy due human beings; they ignored us entirely—or tried to do so; and they only *talk recognition* now because they are *forced* to do so, because we have won recognition in spite of them.

Oh! if the men and women in our profession could only know these facts as they have been given to me through direct contact with their scheming! Time and time again have they outlined plans and entered into agreements with us, only to break faith and promises in the most treacherous way.

God forbid that our people may ever become so blinded as to forget this and be led into this fold—for as sure as you enter you go, like lambs to the shambles, to be slaughtered!

Whenever the question of giving osteopathy a member on their board is proposed to me I always think of the spider who prepares his silken quarters for the silly fly. In your October article where you say—

Fellow osteopaths—the independence, solidarity and complete separation, the continued isolation of the osteopathic school of therapeutics, in my judgment, is the essential condition for the perpetuity of our system. Just as sure as the law of causation, the moment that we put our interests in the hands of the "regular" school of medicine, by accepting a minority voice in every "regular" medical board, we will be annihilated. For Heaven's sake, men and women of osteopathy, stand to your guns and fight for the independence, integrity and individual existence of your science and profession!

You not only voice my sentiment in this but you give utterance to a truth so correct, so clear and yet so simple that I for our people may pass it over without the thought and action it deserves.

What can we do and what can be said that will arouse our people to instant action and effective work?

A number of the legislatures are now, or soon will be, in session this winter and in each state—unless it be one where we have our own independent board—our people should get busy and never cease their efforts until they

secure their own law creating an independent board of examination and registration of our own in every state of this Union.

This should be our ultimate object. With no compromise such laws will in the end prove the wisdom of their creators and be a lasting monument to all schools for fairness, justice, equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Again you say—

I here and now take off my hat to the Grand Old Man who gave our system birth, and attest my belief in the unerring wisdom and deep, far-seated prudence that directed him to build the structure that he reared as an absolutely original, integral, independent and self-sufficient system.

Ah! There is the kernel! There is the sum and substance of it all. If our people could only be inspired with the tenacity of



Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, of Jersey City, N. J.

purpose, with the indomitable grit and will power of him who gave osteopathy to the world, they would die before they would surrender. Further along in this article you say—

I honor Dr. A. T. Still that he had the boldness, the self-reliance and the Americanism back of him to establish a medical Monroe policy for his school, and to fly the banner at his masthead "Independence, peace and harmony at home—freedom from interference or complications with outside systems of therapy—and entangling alliances with absolutely none."

Had not Dr. Still built osteopathy upon that rock, it would never have been heard of among men. Had he departed from that isolated situ-

ation by seeking or accepting recognition or cooperation from the "regular" school of medicine at any time during the first few years of his system, there would not have been a single law on the statute books of any commonwealth in the United States that would show the name of osteopathy to-day, nor would we have had one osteopathic college, training young men and women to enter upon the work of this noble profession, nor would there have been one-tenth nor one-hundredth part of us rallying under the banner of osteopathy, who gather to-day as exponents of this new principle of healing among men!

I say, all honor to the "Old Doctor" for the wisdom and sufficiency of his leadership in conducting the course of the profession along the lines which he first adopted, and all mutual congratulation and thanksgiving among ourselves to-day who have steered the ship of state since he first set the rudder and chartered it upon its journey, that we have followed the instructions he gave us and have not been beguiled into the substituting our own less mature policies for the ones which he originally gave us!

It is because we have been faithful to the instructions we received from him and have lived up absolutely to the program he first set into operation that we are here to-day and are alive—a great, growing, useful, promising profession discussing these vital questions of the future problems which now beset us. In my belief, our profession will go on achieving its destiny in proportion as we will stick to the program that has made it grow, and steer clear of entangling alliances with other schools of medicine and refrain from putting our destinies in their hands.

Fight to maintain our independent boards of legislature wherever they are established!

Fight to get new ones in the states without these boards at the present time.

Fight to get one in every state in the union where we now have merely one represented on the medical board—not because that system may not be working satisfactorily so far as licensing our people at present is concerned, but because the future of the osteopathic profession demands the preservation of its independence, and because our friends, the enemy, of the "regular" medical school, have now entered upon a campaign to betray us, to annihilate us by overcoming the virile personality, isolation and independence of our system in order to win a selfish triumph for their own decadent system!

One thing certain, Mr. Editor, is that the men in the old school who are preparing the "alliance" with us are the same identical gentlemen who only a few years ago declared they would legislate us from the face of the earth, even fighting like mad if the word "osteopathy" was mentioned or if there was even an attempt to mention it in any of "their" laws. But today they are begging us "to accept" a member on a composite board—and why? Because they know we have won, are

CONTENTS.

	Page
D. O.'s—Read the Handwriting on the Wall—and Fight!	1
Doctors Want to Cinch State Pay: Medical Tyranny Would Ensnare	2
Dr. F. E. Moore's Expose of Graft in the Oregon Medical Board	2
How M. D.'s Buncombe the Public Over Smallpox	3
An Osteopath Broke a Vaccination Trust in a Washington Town	4
Vaccination—Osteopaths Ought to Read Up on It	4
Osteopaths with Smallpox Sent to the Minneapolis Pest House	5
A. S. O. Buys the Southern College of Osteopathy in Kentucky	5
What Has Been Done for Osteopathy in Philadelphia, a "Storm Center"	6
New York Appeals to Our Colleges to Send Graduates Into That State	7
Editorials	8
Kansas City College Makes Case Stick in Court	8
Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Disease—"The Automatic Etiological Principle in All Diseases"	9
Grist of News Over the Union	12
Fields Open and For Sale	14
Publishers' Department—A Special Edition of Osteopathic Health for Women	14
Personal News of the Profession	15-16

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Doctors Want to Cinch State Pay: Medical Tyranny Would ensue.

By Francis B. Livesey, Sykesville, Md.

DR. J. N. McCORMACK, of Bowling Green, Ky., is at present traveling over this state lecturing in the interests of the American Medical Association. As he does in this state, he calculates to do in all states. He is taking this state just at this time because of the nearness of the session of the state legislature. He is seeking to work up sentiment among the people and the legislators that will enable a large amount of medical legislation to be passed.

The plan is to have a head office and officer at every county seat and another officer in every district of every county, all to be paid by the state for medical supervision.

This plan involves a large outlay from the state treasuries that adopt it, and, with the regulative laws that would supplement the establishment of the offices and officers, the whole adult population would be just as much under the doctor's hands as are the children in the public schools under the compulsory school law! As the children get "educated," whether they want it or not, so the "old folks" would get all the anti-toxins, whether they wanted them or not! And, so far as all these latter day doctors are concerned—from Christian Scientists and osteopaths down—they would be literally outlawed! That is the cunning plan.

The whole scheme of Dr. McCormack and "his" Association (the respectable A. M. A.) is another strike at the liberties of the American people—an advance toward Socialism and an attempt to form a medical trust company to which all known trusts are but insignificant.

The proper time to intercept a trust is in its formative period, and all liberty-loving Americans, as well as healers along the new lines, must rise for self-preservation and warn their legislators to down this new tyranny accordingly.

The scheme has taken its cue from the educators. The doctors have seen how the educators thrive under state manipulation and they want to do the same. Besides, they have of late had a taste of state office in connection with medical services in the public schools, and they now want more of it. At a doctors' conference in London the other day it was boldly proposed that the state take over the doctors—the inference being that the state give them the "control" of the people and pay from its treasury for the service!

Something for nothing is nowadays the cry that draws everybody. The doctors know that there is already adequate medical attention bestowed by the state upon every county, however failing the officers may be in the enforcement of the health laws. They would enforce or suggest nothing more. They would be merely receptacles for that much more of the state's money.

To hear Dr. McCormack talk one might think the kingdom of heaven would be at hand if the plans he proposes carry; but, like the street fakir, all is not gold that glitters that comes from the lips of men in self-seeking moods.

A National Health Bureau at Washington is also one of the aims of the American Medical Association. This would insure high honors and big money to Dr. McCormack and a lot of his political workers, and the bureau would be even much less beneficial to the health of the nation than the agricultural bureau has been to the farmers—the latter has been furnishing an opportunity for one class to exploit another, of late. The Socialists rejoice at the mention of all these plans. They see in it that much more preparation for the day of their opening.

Dr. F. E. Moore Ex- poses Graft in Ore- gon Medical Board.

DR. F. E. MOORE, of La Grande, Ore., president of the American Osteopathic Association, threw consternation into the medical camp of Oregon last month and won the praise of the taxpayers of his state by exposing a system of graft which the State Medical Board has practiced from time immemorial, in the shape of appropriating the fees received from licensing the new doctors. Dr. Moore, as is well known, is now a member of this board by virtue of the new law giving the osteopaths the benefit of one member.

The custom which Dr. Moore has exposed, denounced and proven to be illegal, is a sort of dividing the "jack pot," which means, after paying the legitimate expenses of the board, distributing the income to the state from licensing new physicians who rata among the local board membership.

When Dr. Moore was presented his share of the "rake-off" in the form of a check he took counsel with Attorney General Crawford, to know if this method of appropriating state funds was not illegal, however much it may have been sanctioned by custom. He learned that there was no legal warrant for the doctors of the State Board to appropriate this money. Dr. Moore had not cashed in his check and will return it to the treasurer of the board at the next meeting, along with an itemized statement of his expenses (about \$11) while in attendance at the board meetings, asking for a check to cover that exact amount without any perquisites. The board membership distributed about \$50 apiece.

As might have been expected, the newspapers and taxpayers made a great deal of the exposure and praised the osteopath highly for his disinterested stand. The other doctors on the State Board—his beloved colleagues—tried very hard to make the matter look square and honest and to discredit Dr. Moore, but they were unable to do so. This editorial copied from the *Portland Oregonian* of December 3d hits the nail on the head quite fully and was fairly representative of public sentiment:

NO NEED TO EXPLAIN.

Dr. Moore, of La Grande, has strange ideas of medical ethics. But he's only an osteopath, and doubtless that's the reason. He wants the State Board of Medical Examiners to conform strictly to the letter of the law and make a charge only for their expenses in performing their public duties. The members of the board have had different ideas. What's a foolish law between doctors? They have imposed the usual legal charge against all applicants for examination before the board, and, after defraying the board's expenses, they have constituted the balance a little medical "jack-pot" and have divided it up impartially among themselves. On one occasion, says Dr. Moore, when there had been a profitable bunch of osteopaths to be put through the machine, the board was able to declare a very handsome dividend, something like \$50 for each member. That was worth while, even for a busy doctor.

But this was an extraordinary opportunity. You can't catch and pluck an osteopath every day; and no doubt other distributions have been on a more modest scale. Probably the doctors have got no more out of their little arrangement than they have earned; and they may be and doubtless are entirely right in their contention that their service is worth fair remuneration and that that's all they are getting. No doubt, no doubt. But how much have they been getting? Is there any report with any state officer at Salem setting forth all the interesting details on that subject? The medical examiners are state officers, too, or something like it, and the people are, we may suppose, entitled to know.

Yet possibly it is none of the public's business. The doctors are, of course, proceeding under some well-known by-law of their justly celebrated medical code of ethics; and there may be no need to explain anything to anybody except one another.

Dr. Moore answered the attack upon him by the M. D.'s very capably, and we regret not having the space to reproduce his excel-

bound to keep winning and to secure whatever we are asking for unless they can sidetrack us by getting us where they with their majority can control us.

And, brothers in osteopathy, an alliance with them weakens us even in securing legislation. As proof I cite you to the state of Washington and the history of our last fight there. When the osteopaths united with all the old medical schools and asked for a composite board it was beaten by the *Christian scientists, chiropractics, pseudo-osteopaths, masseurs, etc.* Think of it! Beaten, even after allying ourselves with the giant old school! Thus proving their weakness and our mistake when we ally ourselves with them! The people are disgusted with medical tyranny—with despotic M. D. rule—and we weaken ourselves every time we permit a union of our strength with theirs. I quote from your article once again wherein you say—

You must realize that this is going to be a severe battle. The argument looks plausible on the other side. A great many of our own people will be beguiled by it. Legislators will hear the proposition and say, "That is fair enough." Newspapers will cease to fight our battle for us when we are attacked from this new quarter and in this new way, because they will say "The osteopathic school is being given all that any school gets or is entitled to, and that should be satisfactory." The shrewd generals of the medical association believe that they have at last hit upon a battle program that must unavoidably annihilate osteopathy within another decade! They openly boast of it among themselves. They are visiting and writing from one city to another, interchanging congratulations, and enormous sums of money have been raised to carry out this A. M. A. policy and our little Spartan band is sure enough now, for the first time of its life, going up against a mine that is full of the deadliest of explosives. It is surrounded with pitfalls but disguised with such a beautiful surface and exterior as to appear to be really the most inviting and desirable thing in the world for the osteopaths themselves to help make effective!

Beware of it, D. O.'s as you would the devil!

Surely, the divine hand that has guided us with such wisdom will not desert us now. I know nothing personally of the sums of money the M. D.'s may or may not be using against us, but one thing I do know and that is they have hatched out the smoothest scheme, the most plausible argument and most easily presented as being the most fair of any they could devise to annihilate us. It could have originated nowhere but within the brain of a sorely pressed antagonist.

But it seems to me so thin a pretext of brotherly love that all osteopaths could and should see through it without any explanation whatever.

Our people should awake to the situation and be up and doing. We should organize in every state in the Union. We should keep our standing legislative committees in every state and inspect every law that has to do with the practice of medicine. Not to throttle any medical legislation but to guard the independence of all schools and defend our own individual rights and liberty—which not only means justice to all schools alike but to the people who must patronize some school all the time.

Men and women of the profession, the hour of your greatest usefulness is at hand. You must be up and doing everywhere. You owe it to your profession. You owe it to the man who gave you your opportunities in life. You owe it to the great masses of people on earth who need your professional services. And, above all, you owe it to yourselves.

"An independent board of examination and registration in every state in this Union!" should be our slogan—and a compromise never! We should adopt that old trite saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of victory"—and then never rest until justice wins the day everywhere.

Doctor (after careful examination)—Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye. Dennis—Oi knowed ut! That's what Oi git fr wurrukin' wid them dagoes.

lent statement which occupied a column in the Portland papers.

In answer to our questions on how he likes the joint Medical and Osteopathic Board arrangements, Dr. Moore writes:

"I am not seeking glory, but I want all the osteopaths in the profession to know of my experience with the Oregon State Medical Board so that they may see that the independent board is the ideal way of legislating osteopathy. I had to work and use every strategy in my possession to get what concessions were granted the osteopaths of Oregon. I am glad to put myself on record as more enthusiastic now than ever for the independent board. It is just as your opportune sound of alarm in a recent issue of *The O. P.* stated. The medical plan is to control our limitations and gradually absorb our independent school of practice.

"I wish you to note several points. I examine all schools of practice in physiology, I examine the osteopaths in theory and practice of osteopathy. The M. D.'s examine the osteopaths in the six subjects common to all schools."

How M. D.'s Bunco the Public Over Smallpox.

By R. E. Jameson, D. O., of Manistee, Michigan.

I HAVE had an experience that I believe will be valuable to osteopathic physicians in the field. Some time about the first of December the M. D.'s here had a few cases which broke out with pimples—some more, some less. They began to talk smallpox.



Dr. R. E. Jameson.

Some charged \$1.00 for vaccinating. The people did not take readily to the luxury at that price, so they had a cut rate on vaccination and put it at 50 cents per vaccination. This did not appeal to the people very well, either. One doctor here would not even report the cases he had as smallpox; then the other doctors got busy and wanted to scare the people sufficiently, who, as yet, had not been very much frightened. They finally held a meeting, at which some citizens were present as well as the health department and school board. The doctors wanted to close the schools to all who were not vaccinated. This the school board did not want to do, but the doctors prevailed so that it was ordered.

The parents kicked. The children were told to go and be vaccinated or they would not be permitted to attend school; many children did so as they thought it was all right, without consulting their parents at all, many of whom would not have had their children vaccinated under any circumstances. Lots of little ones were vaccinated without the parental O. K.,

believing they had to have a certificate before being permitted to enter school again.

Finally the health officer had the state health officer come and he at once called the cases smallpox, when, as a matter of fact, some of the cases only had a few pimples, and it would have been impossible for any one to tell positively whether it was smallpox or not.

After the state health officer called it smallpox the doctors went to the city council and made arrangements with them to have *free vaccination slips* given all children or others who called for them. Understand, the taxpayers were paying for these *free slips*. The first day they had three extra clerks employed and 500 children came for slips; about the same number the next day also; and the doctors announced through the papers that all children *must* be vaccinated before being permitted to attend school. In the same issue there was the doctors' ad, "FREE VACCINATION SLIPS." The children came so well for the two days that they then changed their "ad," which was made to read "that all persons *must be vaccinated who had not been vaccinated in the past five years whether the scar showed or not,*" which was signed by the health officer.

This is where I took exception. I have patients who did not want to be vaccinated and did not want their children vaccinated. I wrote an article for the paper, and the next day there was a falling off in the number who came to be vaccinated. From 500 a day they dwindled down to only 25 the next day, and then two of the three extra clerks were discharged. The next day more articles. Some I signed and some I did not, because I did not want the people to think that I was the only one who wrote against vaccination.

There was any number who were against vaccination and would not under any circumstances be vaccinated, but many permitted themselves to be brow-beaten and were vaccinated when they saw the doctors' ad saying that all *must be vaccinated*. As a matter of fact, there is no law in this state compelling people to be vaccinated. However, when my article came out signed, the health officer had the word *must* taken out and substituted the word *should* in its stead. The people were all with me, and I stopped practically all the vaccination business in Manistee, for the time being at least, and the doctors are sore.

The people were very glad and the taxpayers delighted. As it is, however, they will have to pay \$3,000 to \$4,000 for all this scare.

To make the thing all the more ridiculous, the health officer arrested a young man who failed to tell him that there was smallpox in his family. He called an M. D. to see his wife who said that she had la grippe, and that she would be all right soon. The M. D. was called again and again said that it was la grippe. Neighbors who had visited the family made complaint that there was smallpox there and that the health officer was showing favors because he did not quarantine them. The health officer at once had the husband arrested for "not reporting smallpox," and his trial is now going on. If he will employ a lawyer and has trial and has a jury I will bet my hat that he is cleared. It seems queer that one minute the M. D.'s expect a layman to be wiser than themselves and the next minute that he does not know enough to employ his own doctor.

Then, too, they did not know—or at least did not call these cases smallpox until after the health officer came here and said that it was smallpox. Yet now they expect this young man to know as much about disease as they do!

The state health officer does not know any more about smallpox than they do, but, being from outside, his opinion had more weight than the local doctors' did. Many people do believe to this day that there was only one or perhaps two real cases of smallpox. I have kept track of the cases reported up to one

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I have recently received a good many case reports on these ailments. In most instances the results were obtained in a very short time. The antiseptic cuts out phlegm, hard crusts, and dry catarrhal conditions wherever found. It can be used with freedom even on the youngest babies.

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THIS GIVES YOU \$14 WORTH FOR \$5.

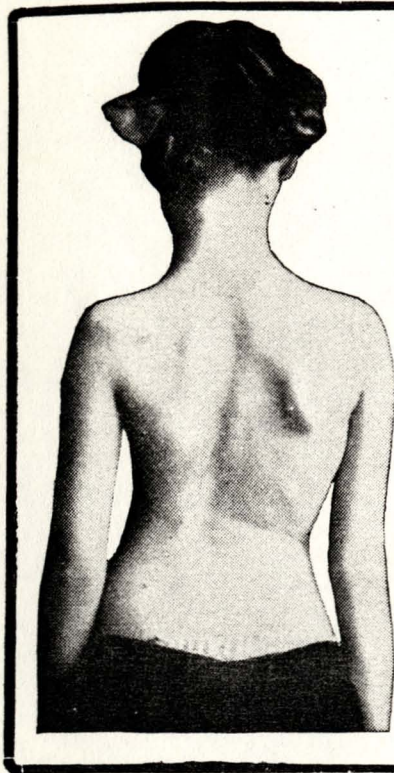
In case you do not need the treatment for skin diseases send \$3 for one dozen cakes of Dr. Williams' Antiseptic Skin Soap—an absolutely pure soap with my antiseptic added. I will include the 4 \$1 bottles of the liquid complimentary with either the soap order or an order for the skin treatment.

My booklet, in four colors, will be sent to any address on request.

Dr. R. H. Williams

Osteopathist

618 New Ridge Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



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hundred and there has not been one death from the disease, and new cases have developed since then but no deaths as yet from smallpox. Where would you find a less harmless disease?

Osteopaths in the field, collect all the facts possible regarding the blunders of the M. D.'s, and all the facts about vaccination that you can. We will need them in many states and towns in order to prove the startling tyranny and fakery of these so-called public health protectors." They are at present collecting just these things about the opticians all over the country and will some day ring that in on us, so let us get prepared right now. We can, and can do it easily, but let every osteopath in the field get these facts regarding the "dopers." Let every osteopath get literature regarding the uselessness of vaccination and its bad after-effects. Get well posted and have enough literature to keep your local newspaper busy for a year or more. You can do it.

I would like the editor of *The Osteopathic Physician* to give all the names and addresses of the books and people who have issued vaccination literature. There are many places where you can get it. All D. O.'s should possess these things, as well as all other facts for emergency use that will tell against the M. D.'s when they get up such bunco games to scare and fleece the people. Let the truth be known.

An Osteopath Broke a Vaccination Trust in Washington.

DR. R. S. JOHNSON, our osteopath of Pomeroy, Wash., has been having much the same sort of experience during a recent smallpox scare in his community. He took a very strong stand regarding vaccination, with the result that the school board cancelled its order made about the middle of November, that all children had to be vaccinated before being admitted to the schools.

The city schools had been closed on the first breaking out of smallpox in order that the children could have time to be vaccinated by (for) the M. D.'s at \$1.50 apiece. There are four M. D.'s in Pomeroy and two drug stores,

which are owned by three of the doctors. They had a meeting and resolved that "on account of the high price of pure vaccine they would charge \$1.50 for each" job. They also had the ruling of the school board announced in school and they published in the papers that every child *must* be vaccinated before school would open again.

Dr. Johnson refused to vaccinate his own children and announced that on the reopening of school he would take them back to school and demand their admittance, which, if refused, would be followed by legal action to compel admittance, as well as beginning suit for damages against those responsible for their exclusion.

Washington has a compulsory school attendance law but no compulsory vaccination law; yet there is a very broad law regarding the duties and privileges of the state board of health, and the above situation was one of its own rules. Its members were afraid, however, to have the ruling tested as its fallacy and illegality would thus be exposed and the bluff which tended to work up such a profitable run of business for the doctors could not be worked a second time.

There were about twenty-five cases of smallpox in Pomeroy up to the middle of December. It was reported to be about stamped out by the end of the year. Some 500 people were vaccinated by the four M. D.'s. They would not sell vaccine points to any one at any price. To break the monopoly Dr. Johnson sent to an outside town and got a supply which he sold at cost to such persons as he could not persuade to do without vaccination and who were afraid the ruling of the school board would hold against them and their children. Of course, this pleased the doctors and Dr. Johnson looks for them to open on him at the first opportunity.

It is a matter of interest to know that before an osteopath located in Pomeroy the four M. D.'s were so jealous of each other that it is said they would not trust each other to administer an anaesthetic for one another's cases, but when assistance of that sort was necessary, they made a practice of calling in the local dentist. Now, however, the M. D.'s pull together as a fraternity, but complain of poor practice. Dr. Johnson seems to keep pretty reasonably busy.

Vaccination—Osteopaths Ought to Read Up On It.

By Dr. R. D. Moore, of Grand Junction, Col.

COW-POXING, being not only unscientific and unosteopathic, but decidedly dangerous, I believe it to be the duty of every D. O. to fight it. We, as a profession, have a few who, trusting blindly in claims made by medical authors and not knowing that medical statistics can be juggled to prove anything profitable, believe in such practice. But it seems to me that those who do have failed to grasp the proper conception of osteopathic principles.

From the many letters received and requests for my articles on Vaccination I find that there is a pretty general wave of antagonism to cow-poxing passing over the profession. Many D. O.'s, if just given a little encouragement, could do much to stamp out the dangerous practice. As the evils of vaccination are too great to be even touched upon in an article of this length, I will only attempt to give those interested a little insight into the vaccination fraud that they, having a working basis, may investigate further, and in communities where compulsory vaccination exists, be instrumental in doing away with it.

The inoculation of smallpox has been practiced in China and Persia from time immemorial and from there was introduced into Greece and Turkey. Lady Mary Montague, wife of the British ambassador to Turkey, wrote from Adrianople in April, 1717, describing the operation. Through her influence, inoculation was introduced into England four years later, and in 1723 the operation was first performed in Ireland. Inoculation was declared unlawful in England in 1840 and eighteen years later it was made illegal in Ireland. But vaccination, which is practically very little different from the old system of inoculation, is practiced today in both countries. Compulsory vaccination is now unlawful in England.

Today, instead of inoculating one human being with the smallpox virus from another, a calf is first inoculated and then the "pure calf lymph" is scraped from beneath the resulting scab to furnish material with which the human is vaccinated. Experience or honest statistics have never been able to prove that vaccination has prevented or mitigated a single case of smallpox. On the other hand, there is evidence in every community of disease implanted by the filthy practice. Tetanus, sore eyes, tumors, syphilis and erysipelas often follow in its wake.

Cowpoxing is supported by graft, ignorance on the part of physician and layman, and the fear of the medical profession to admit that this ancient practice is but the chasing of a will-o'-the-wisp.

The precautions taken in the preparation of this "pure calf lymph" would appear as a terrible farce to any one but an M. D. This "pure calf lymph" isn't pure, for purity is impossible of such filth; it did not originate in the calf, and is not lymph.

A few words of advice to those who would fight compulsory vaccination in their own community. Work quietly; keep your own counsel until ready to begin. Know your subject; don't "go off half cocked." Remember that nearly all pro-vaccinators are too wise to fight you openly if they think you know their game. Make sure about a state law, but if you find one, don't let that bother you; public sentiment is far stronger than an unjust law.

If the board of education demands vaccination before admission to the schools, learn, if possible, who first advocated it. Compulsory vaccination generally begins, as in this town, with those who would profit thereby.

Find out if the members of the board really know anything about vaccination. They seldom do.

There are stronger and surer arguments than statistics. Avoid them if possible. Figures are the pro-vaccinators' only argument. Give the public to understand from the start that vaccination statistics are juggled and worthless, as a rule. "Figures won't lie, but liars will figure." You have reason, experience, science, justice and common sense to back you. The compulsory vaccination has none of these—just figures.

Some of your best weapons can be found in pro-vaccination literature. Don't forget your dignity, nor lose your nerve. If you find, as you generally will, that there is graft back of the compulsory vaccination, show up the grafter. Don't mince matters; call a spade a spade.

Post yourself on the German Army Lie. That is one of their favorites. (*Vide* "Pickings From Pro-Vaccinist Polemics.")

If possible, get your local editor's permission to use his columns and also his promise not to refuse you space if the pro-vaccinator should take up the argument. Study and mark for ready reference everything obtainable on the subject. The above advice is based upon the experience of myself and others in fighting compulsory vaccination.

Here, in Grand Junction, compulsory vaccination originated with the president of the State Medical Society, member of its legislation and public policy committee, one of two M. D.'s on the Board of Education, cheap politician, hater of osteopaths, capitalist, and all-round grafter. I mentioned no names, and made it my especial business to show him up. I learned from the minutes of the school board who made the motion for compulsory vaccination. That was before it became known that I opposed the practice.

The following, which was quoted in the *Daily News* of December 27th, is from a paper I read at the Forum the night before. It created a little comment:

"The time will come when the Grand Junction school board won't dare, under the pretense of a state law, to keep your children out of your own schools because you refuse to have a filthy and dangerous surgical rite inflicted upon them at 50c or a dollar each. No, not even if the motion for compulsory vaccination was made by one who should have known better and probably collected a neat little sum of blood money for his trouble."

Compulsory vaccination will die hard, but no less surely in Grand Junction.

Bibliography.

References for anti-vaccinators: Professor Creighton's article in *Britannica*; vaccination in Reference Hand Book Medical Sciences (take with Na. Cl.); Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine, "Neurology and Metaphysics," Chas. McCormick, M. D.; "Pickings From Pro-Vaccinist Polemics," W. J. Furnival; "Professional Opinions Adverse to Vaccination" (British), W. J. Furnival; "Crimes of the Cow-Pox Ring," Mrs. L. C. Little; Statements of a State Health Board Investigated (Illinois); "Compulsory Infliction of the Jennerian Rite," J. W. Hodge, M. D. The last five are booklets and can be obtained for a few cents from the Liberator Publishing Co., 1322 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Osteopaths Sent to the Minneapolis Pest House

DRS. FRED and Sarah E. Spicer, Minneapolis osteopaths, contracted smallpox in the middle of January and were removed to the city pest house January 16th. Diagnosis was said to reveal that both osteopaths had malignant smallpox. Their of-

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BOVININE. Internally it establishes a normal balance between elimination and nutrition, result being health.

BOVININE. Contains every element in a full and proper proportion necessary to completely feed every tissue of the human body.

BOVININE. Has no competition, as all other prepared and liquid foods feed only in part, hence their field of usefulness is limited and nature must accomplish the rest, and this she can seldom do.

BOVININE. Is not antagonistic to any medication, but greatly aids the therapeutic action of drugs. It is indicated at all ages and in all conditions.

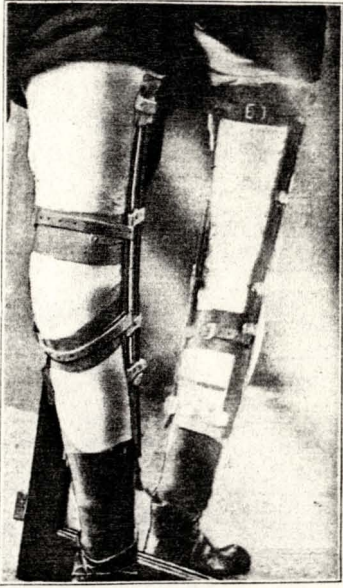
BOVININE. Locally as a dressing in all forms of ulceration or any peripheral starvation is ideal.

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Braces are made to order upon a positive guarantee, though never until satisfactory case report has been given.

Blanks for reporting cases, testimonials and further information furnished on request.

R. R. Norwood, D. O.
Mineral Wells Texas

fices are at 2929 Girard avenue, South, and 421-422 Medical Block, Minneapolis. Dr. Sarah E. Spicer is a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, of the class 1902. We get this meager information from the *St. Paul Evening News*, which does not give any further particulars. We trust that these practitioners are making nice recovery and extend them our sincere sympathy in their time of affliction.

A. S. O. Buys Out the Southern College of Osteopathy

THE Southern College of Osteopathy has been merged with the American School of Osteopathy. On February 1st its present roster of students will move to Kirksville.

The deal was consummated early this month by Dr. Warren Hamilton, secretary and treasurer of the A. S. O., who was so well pleased with the good work effected that he slid down

to the coast upon concluding the deal, and chartered a ship for Havana in conformity with an old custom of his whenever he gets in sight of a large body of navigable water.

It is not understood that Dr. Hamilton has an option on any Cuban medical colleges, nor that he expects to found any institutions while on his journey. It is given out on good authority that his trip is purely a health journey to recuperate from a hard season of work, inspect his pineapple plantation and enjoy the pleasures of the semi-tropical climate for a few weeks.

The news of this school consolidation will not cause much surprise in the profession as it has been thought for a year or more past that the Southern College would not long continue its individual existence, it having developed a sort of penchant of late for marketing its name, good will, student body and other assets.

Here's a nut to crack for the alumni of the Franklin institution: Are you alumni of A. S. O., of Still college, of the S. S. Still school, of Los Angeles college—or what? The French have a proverb, "It's a wise child that

Still College of Osteopathy

1422-1428 Locust Street,
Des Moines, Iowa

(Founded as the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy,
1898, and as the Southern School
of Osteopathy, 1898),

A standard college, recognized and officially inspected by the Iowa State Board of Examiners. Recognized by the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy at the National Meeting held at Norfolk, Va., August, 1907

All of our graduates have been recognized by the American Osteopathic Association.

Incorporated under the laws of Iowa as an educational institution; not for private profit

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The Next Freshman Class Enters Jan. 27, 1908

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C. E. THOMPSON, A. M., D. O.
President

WILLIAM E. D. RUMMEL, A. M., LL. B.
Secretary and Manager

knows its own father." Owing to these somewhat complex school mergers, can't the same be said educationally for some of our good doctors?

What is Doing for Osteopathy in Philadelphia, a Storm Center

By W. B. Keene, A. B., M. D., D. O., of Philadelphia, Being Extracts of an Address Before the City Society on "The Necessity of Association."

DR. STILL gave to the world a new philosophy of the cause and cure of disease, but it remains with his followers to develop and classify the facts upon which osteopathy is founded. It is at once obvious that no single person could collect, systematize and arrange facts of this character. It remains for our societies to accomplish this duty, and while there are but few of us who have the time and ability to pursue original research work, yet it is the duty of our societies to see that such investigation is pursued.

We must not lose sight of the fact that osteopathy is still in its infancy, and that as yet we have no foundation upon which to base our claim that osteopathy is a science. Clinical results are not sufficient to establish osteopathy as a separate and distinct science of the healing art. We must establish an osteopathic pathology.

All honor to a few men in our profession who are devoting their time to such a noble duty. In conversing with a member of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy a short time ago I was informed that it was the intention of this institution to pursue investigation along this line, and with such grand possibilities in view, let us, as a society, co-operate and do all in our power to promote this work.

Heretofore this work in the osteopathic field has been confined chiefly to the artificial production of lesions upon animals, followed by the dissection and microscopic observation of the results of these lesions. While such investigations have, beyond a doubt, established our claim that our philosophy of the cause of disease is correct, yet they have not demonstrated pathological changes resulting from lesions in the human body. During the existence of life in the human economy we cannot carry on these investigations, but after death, knowing the fatal disease, we are enabled to study these things and eventually establish a pathology separate and distinct from the current medical pathology.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is now in a position to follow this great work. The combination of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and Surgery with the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy has placed the latter in a most favorable position for the pursuance of this work. Let us, as a society, stir ourselves to the importance of assistance in fulfilling this great duty. In the future history of osteopathy, which I am in hopes we shall all see written, let it be chronicled that Philadelphia contributed her share to the making of osteopathic science and that an alliance of the interests of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy contributed in great measure to such a consummation.

I have frequently been asked by medical men of enlightenment in discussing osteopathy: "How can you prove that pressure maintained upon a nerve or blood vessel by a mal-adjusted rib or vertebra in the human body will disturb function and induce pathological conditions in an organ, and what are the microscopic changes in the cell produced by such pressure?"

We must be able to answer such questions with authority and precision. I regard the

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Teaching facilities unexcelled. Thoroughly equipped laboratories in all departments. Clinical advantages unlimited. Faculty composed of seventeen able and experienced instructors who devote their full time to teaching. Anatomy taught in every term—three professors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general. New \$37,000 hospital and heating plant for the use of the school now in operation.

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subject of osteopathic pathology of paramount importance and advise the co-operation of each member of this society and all of our societies toward its establishment.

Those who were present at the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Society observed the healthy growth and development of that organization. We are all cognizant of the great work it has in the past accomplished and of the greater work that is to be accomplished in the future. Although we have not been successful in securing legislative regulation in Pennsylvania, let us ask if there has ever, in the history of osteopathy in our state, been as much accomplished toward advancing its interests in the way of introducing osteopathy to the multitudes, as the advertising incident upon our several unsuccessful attempts to get a bill? You will all agree that the press reports of these proceedings (and let us consider that the press have been most generous toward us) have introduced osteopathy in a way that no other media could.

This being the fact, let us ask: "What has enabled us to accomplish these things, and what will, in the future, enable us to ultimately command and compel legislative recognition?" The answer is obvious and one word will define our position, namely—unity. Unity commands action, and without unity very little action could be accomplished.

All has been accomplished through professional organization.

In glancing over the current issue of the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* I noticed some extracts from an address delivered at the last meeting of the New York State Osteopathic Society by the late president of that society, Dr. C. F. Bandel. The address was entitled "The Importance of Organization," and I beg to quote the following extract: "We are registered, true, but that is all. Not a clinic in the state, not a hospital in the state, and not a college in the state. These things mean weakness for us, but when we have developed these institutions it will mean permanency for the practice and prosperity for the practitioner."

In Philadelphia our situation as compared to New York's is just the reverse, for while we maintain an educational institution and a free clinic, we are not registered under the laws of the state. In the face of these facts who can say that we are not progressive in Philadelphia? As graduates of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy we should feel justly proud of our Alma Mater, and let us as a society work hand in hand toward a maintenance of our future mutual welfare.

Another institution, the extreme importance of which the majority of us, I fear, do not appreciate, is the Philadelphia Osteopathic Dispensary. I hold that the maintenance of this grand institution, constituting, as it does, an unbounded blessing to the dependent sick, is second only in importance to the Philadelphia College.

These two institutions constitute the very backbone, muscle and sinew of our profession in Philadelphia. These institutions give us professional dignity and influence; and let us not forget that they are the foundation upon which the great center of osteopathic science can be built.

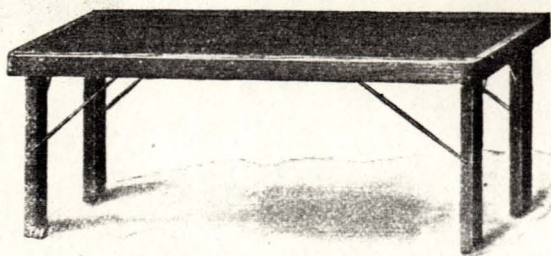
In other words, Philadelphia today possesses a more advantageous position than any city in the United States upon which to build and maintain the greatest osteopathic institutions. Is there any reason, fellow Osteopaths, why, with the great advantages of location, directly in the midst of the best institutions of medical and academic learning, that we cannot place our college and our hospital upon the highest plane? We answer, there is no reason why we cannot accomplish these things, and so let us, as a society, realize the immense amount of work that lies before us.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy began its work in a modest way, occupying a

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THE most practical and satisfactory treating table ever devised for both office and residence. Is as strong and rigid as any stationary table, yet can be folded and put away in a closet. May be loaned or rented to out patients, thus avoiding back-breaking treatments under unfavorable conditions.



Length, 72 ins. Width, 22 ins. Height, 31 ins. Weight, 50 lbs.

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Top of table may be padded or unpadded, as desired. Upholstered in brown or tan leatherette, which is the most serviceable material obtainable for this purpose. Will wear almost indefinitely, and may be washed with sponge and water without injury.

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few rooms in an office building, boasting of a few teachers, small classes and limited equipment. In the face of great adversity, entirely unassisted by financial and through state appropriations (which all the existing medical colleges have enjoyed), look at the surprising progress of this institution! Has it not been most creditable (the last freshman class being the largest matriculated in its history), and does it not redound to the splendid ef-

forts of all those faithful men and women concerned in its progressive advancement?

But we must not stop here, we must keep steadily on in our progressive educational policy. We must reach even higher than the medical standards, for it has been demonstrated recently that the standard of most, if not all, of our medical institutions are far below those of foreign countries. Organization is the basis of our every professional ambition.

New York Appeals to Our Colleges to Send Graduates into that State.

WE want your graduates to come to New York state. There is plenty of room and the demand for good osteopaths is greater than the supply. This society wishes you to know that we are yours to command and will be glad to facilitate the location of your graduates here and will be pleased to furnish you with any data you may wish regarding the law, et cetera.

With a view of affording you and your graduates such information as you may desire relative to territory in this state, and to encourage your graduates to locate here, I enclose a list of towns where osteopaths are needed.

List of towns and cities in New York, giving the number of osteopaths in each. I have included all towns of 2,000 and upwards, but there are many with less population where osteopaths are in demand and really would do well.

Town and County.	Osteopaths Now	Population
Addison, Steuben	None	2,080
Albany, Albany	3	94,200
Albion, Orleans	None	4,474
Allegany, Cattaraugus	None	2,060
Amityville, Suffolk	None	2,038
Athens, Green	None	2,171
Amsterdam, Montgomery	2	20,929

Auburn, Cayuga	6	30,345
Babylon, Suffolk	None	2,157
Baldwinsville, Onondaga	None	2,992
Ballston Spa, Saratoga	None	3,923
Batavia, Genesee	4	9,180
Bath, Rensselaer	None	2,504
Bath, Steuben	2	4,994
Bay Shore, Suffolk	None	2,842
Brockport, Monroe	1	3,400
Brooklyn, Kings	43	1,166,582
Buffalo, Erie	36	352,387
Canandaigua, Ontario	1	6,151
Canajoharie, Montgomery	None	2,101
Canastota, Madison	None	3,030
Canton, St. Lawrence	None	2,757
Clyde, Wayne	None	2,507
Cobleskill, Cobleskill	None	2,327
Cohoes, Albany	None	23,910
Coldspring, Putnam	None	2,067
Cooperstown, Otsego	None	2,368
Corinth, Saratoga	None	2,039
Corning, Steuben	2	11,016
Cortland, Cortland	None	9,014
Dansville, Livingston	None	3,633
Delhi, Delaware	None	2,078
Depew, Erie	None	3,379
Deposit, Broome	None	2,051
Dobbs Ferry, Westchester	None	2,888
Dunkirk, Chautauqua	1	11,616
East Aurora, Erie	None	2,366
Ellensburg, Ulster	None	2,879
Elmira, Chemung	6	35,672
Fairport, Monroe	None	2,489
Fishkill Landing, Dutchess	None	3,672
Fort Plain, Montgomery	None	2,444
Frankfort, Frankfort	None	2,664
Freeport, Nassau	None	2,612
Fulton, Oswego	None	5,281

(Continued to Page 9.)

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the
Profession.

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Vol. XIII. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1908. No. 1.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

A New York physician says that kite flying is a cure for several forms of nervous trouble. If various forms of gymnastics become accepted as a good cure for wrecked nerves, it will always be easier in future for "hubby" to explain to "wifie" why he went on that last "skate."

I received the premium pictures O. K. and am very much pleased with them. I think *The O. P.* grows better all the time and I can't understand why any osteopath will do without it. Fraternally, A. R. Tucker, Durham, North Carolina, Secretary of the State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration.

GYNEPHOBIA.

There has been a new disease developed the past year, and it is called "gynephobia." Mr. Paderewski, the pianist, has it. In plain speech, it is morbid fear of women. The papers said that he had it so badly that he had to be protected from the sight of girls or he would get into a tantrum. No wonder, considering the way that the ladies paw and moan over him after Paddy's piano recitals. The *Chicago Daily News* suggests that maybe Mrs. Paderewski is a bit jealous and has circulated this story about gynephobia in the family in the hope of minimizing some of those numerous attentions that have been showered upon her musical half. Gynephobia, though, is a good name to conjure with and it ought to describe a disease very common among old bachelors. Has any osteopath ever located the lesion?

**C. O. HOOK STILL AT FAKE
ADVERTISING.**

Dr. Charles Otis Hook, of Rockford, Ill., still continues to use columns of display advertising in the newspapers to advertising his prowess as a physician. One of his last ads. in the *Rockford Republican* January 6th, occupying about a half page, proclaimed that "Dr. Hook uses Oxyoline, Medicine, Osteopathy, Electricity." It is a great misfortune to the profession that men who prefer the renegade style of professional conduct are not willing to leave the name of osteopathy out of it. Dr. Hook, luckily, is not saying much about his alma mater these days in his ads., but to drag the name of osteopathy into this form of fake treatment and fake advertising is bad enough at best. The osteopathic colleges ought to put a clause in their contracts

with students, giving them power to revoke the diplomas of those who become guilty of gross, unprofessional conduct, such as this fake newspaper advertising. It is a question whether such power could be legally asserted by the colleges, but if it could, it ought to be done. One thing is sure, the professional societies can and do close their ranks to the fake advertisers and that ought to be penalty enough to keep any but the most hardened cases from going into this profitless form of business.

1908 YEAR BOOK LOOKS GREAT.

We have been favored with the first three forms of advanced proofs of the *Osteopathic Directory for 1908*, and are very much pleased with it. Dr. Franklin Fiske shows every effort of having labored hard and faithfully on this enterprise. We do not hesitate to predict that it will be found by all odds the most complete, accurate and satisfactory year book yet issued by the profession. Dr. Fiske has had time to profit by the pioneer work that has been done by those who preceded him in this task and his work shows results of this additional study.

One of the marked improvements we notice is that the names of the members of the A. O. A. are printed in capital letters while those who are not members are printed in what is known technically in "upper and lower case." This enables one to see at a glance whether or not an individual is identified with the National organization.

The Digest of State Laws looks accurate and good to us, and we believe that it has been brought faithfully up to date.

The Roster of the Osteopathic Organizations and Societies and all other official data looks very complete.

We congratulate Dr. Franklin Fiske on his Herculean undertaking and we believe that he has every reason to be proud of his effort. We believe also that every osteopath in the United States ought to have a copy of this publication and it is worth the price of \$1.00 a year, ordered direct of Dr. Fiske at Kirksville, Mo.

**Kansas City College
Makes Its Case
Stick in Court.**

IN justice to us and the profession we ask you to publish the following letter or report in full. Some months ago, an article appeared in *The O. P.* under the caption of "A Queer Verdict," in the case of Central College of Osteopathy vs. C. D. Milton. The enemies of C. C. O. seem to have taken special delight in giving their own verdict of this case and sending same where they thought it would do the most injury to the school; hence, we ask the opportunity of endeavoring to straighten it out.

The case at that time had not been tried in a Court of Record where the testimony would be of record, and when the case came to trial in a Court of Record it can be seen that no such evidence was given as has gone out by letters and osteopathic publications.

The facts of the case in brief are as follows: C. D. Milton entered Central College of Osteopathy in September, 1903. Attended regularly, except nine weeks in second year, when he was sick. He was not given his diploma when his class graduated as he had been absent more than eighty per cent of one term and was required to make up that time. No complaint came from him to any officers of the school during attendance except, that, at graduation of the class, he had an attorney demand that we give him his diploma with the rest of the class. This was positively refused until time was made up.

Milton gave his note for tuition in full.

A lady class mate of Milton's having as-

sisted in an obstetrical case in which there was a slight perineal laceration was threatened with prosecution by same attorney, if she did not come and settle before it went into court. Milton came to the Trustees of C. C. O. and offered to keep the suit from being filed against this woman D. O. if we would cancel his note for \$300. We refused to be held up by any such scheme and ordered suit against Milton on the note.

On change of venue the case came to trial in a justice of the peace court with a jury of six men, five of whom had no occupation. Milton introduced a counter claim for damages. The principal plea in counter claim was not as given, that is, that the school did not teach osteopathy, but that there was nothing in osteopathy and Milton had to go to a medical school to become a doctor.

Five of the six jurors voted to give Milton \$300 damages which he then offered to us to cancel his note.

The College refused and appealed the case to the Circuit court. It came to trial December 11, 1907. We offered one witness to identify the note and contract and to state that we had complied with agreement. We then rested our case for the defense to present their case. The defense presented three witnesses all told. Milton testified that he was not instructed according to catalogue, but on cross-examination admitted that he was required to make up time in order to get in four terms of five months each before he could get his diploma; had made no complaint to officers of school and said he had testified under oath in making application to the state board that he had attended a reputable osteopathic school four terms of five months each.

Dr. Agee, second witness, offered no testimony that cast any reflection upon the school. He said laboratories and instruction were up to date; dissecting material was extra good and plentiful.

O. M. Calland, their third witness, testified similar to Milton in first part of direct testimony, and that he left the school and went to Kirksville.

Upon cross-examination he admitted that he was the author of a letter we presented written to the Secretary of C. C. O., stating that he did not leave the school because of the school but for personal reasons, and was given credit for full year's work in C. C. O. by the A. S. O. when he had only attended C. C. O. a part of year; after graduating and before getting license, he was required to re-enter school and make up time; that he did re-enter the C. C. O., was expelled and returned to the school from which he received his diploma; he admitted that he was sued on a note given the C. C. O. for his tuition and the case was now pending in Circuit court.

When Dr. Calland got through the Judge ended the trial by instructing the jury to retire and find for plaintiff for full amount of note, and against the counter claim.

If any one doubts the above they can get the court record and see for himself. The story sent out by letter, etc., about only two lectures in pathology and physiology was *not* corroborated by Milton or Calland, as they knew we had the teachers of their subject and a number of Milton's classmates with examination papers to prove the falsity of such statements. We did not have to call any witnesses as their own witnesses were self-conflicting.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. Moffett, D. O., Sec'y.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 30, 1907.

Jolting the Granddad.

A fond grandfather and father were admiring the new baby.

Fond Grandfather—I declare! That youngster is a great deal more intelligent than you were at his age.


Insulted Parent—Naturally he has a great deal brighter father!—*Life*.

**New York Appeal to Our Colleges
to Send Graduates into that State.**

(Continued from Page 7.)

Geneseo, Livingston	None	2,400
Geneva, Ontario	3	10,433
Glen Cove, Nassau	None	3,750
Glen Falls, Warren	1	12,613
Sloversville, Fulton	1	18,349
Green Island, Albany	None	4,770
Greenport, Suffolk	None	2,366
Goshen, Orange	None	2,826
Gouverneur, St. Lawrence	1	3,989
Gowanda, Cattaraugus	None	2,143
Granville, Washington	None	2,700
Hastings-on-Hudson, Westchester	None	2,002
Haverstraw, Rockland	None	5,935
Hempsted, Nassau	None	3,582
Herkimer, Herkimer	2	5,555
Highland Falls, Orange	None	2,237
Homer, Cortland	None	2,381
Hoosic Falls, Rensselaer	2	5,671
Hornell, Steuben	1	13,260
Hudson, Columbia	3	10,290
Huntington, Suffolk	None	3,020
Ilion, Herkimer	1	5,870
Inwood, Nassau	None	2,000
Irvington, Westchester	1	2,231
Ithaca, Tompkins	1	14,600
Jamestown, Chautauqua	3	22,392
Johnstown, Fulton	2	10,130
Keesville, Essex	None	2,110
Leroy, Genesee	1	3,650
Lestershire, Broome	None	3,111
Little Falls, Herkimer	2	10,381
Lockport, Niagara	1	16,581
Lowville, Lewis	None	2,352
Lyons, Wayne	1	4,300
Malone, Franklin	1	6,725
Mammaronck, Westchester	None	4,722
Massena, St. Lawrence	None	2,032
Mattewan, Dutchess	None	5,807
Mechanicsville, Saratoga	1	5,860
Medina, Orleans	2	4,130
Middletown, Orange	1	14,522
Mohawk, Herkimer	None	2,028
Mount Morris, Livingston	None	2,410
Mount Vernon, Westchester	2	25,000
New Rochelle, Westchester	3	20,500
Newark, Wayne	2	5,000
Newburgh, Orange	4	26,500
New York, New York	92	3,437,202
New York Mills, Oneida	None	2,552
Niagara Falls, Niagara	3	19,457
No. Tarrytown, Westchester	None	4,241
No. Tonawanda, Niagara	None	9,069
Norwich, Chenango	1	6,000
Nyack, Rockland	None	4,275
Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence	1	13,180
Olean, Cattaraugus	3	10,163
Oneida, Madison	1	8,640
Oneonta, Otsego	3	7,750
Ossining, Westchester	None	7,939
Oswego, Oswego	2	22,600
Oswego Falls, Oswego	None	2,925
Oxford, Chenango	1	2,200
Parishville Center, St. Lawrence	None	2,142
Patchogue, Suffolk	None	2,926
Peekskill, Westchester	1	10,748
Penn Yan, Yates	2	4,650
Perry, Wyoming	None	2,763
Plattsburg, Clinton	2	10,200
Port Chester, Westchester	None	7,440
Port Jefferson, Suffolk	None	2,026
Port Jervis, Orange	2	9,784

Potsdam, St. Lawrence	None	3,843
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess	2	25,380
Rochester, Monroe	14	181,650
Rome, Oneida	3	16,560
So. Glen Falls, Saratoga	None	2,025
Syracuse, Onondaga	12	117,500
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga	1	13,200
Sandy Hill, Washington	None	4,473
Saranac Lake, Franklin	None	2,594
Saugerties, Ulster	None	3,697
Schenectady, Schenectady	3	58,300
Seneca Falls, Seneca	1	8,519
Sidney, Delaware	None	2,331
Sing Sing, Westchester	None	7,939
Solway, Onondaga	None	3,493
Southampton, Suffolk	None	2,289
Tonawanda, Erie	None	7,421
Tarrytown, Westchester	None
Troy, Rensselaer	4	76,900
Tupper Lake, Franklin	None	2,000
Utica, Oneida	5	62,054
Walden, Orange	None	3,147
Walton, Delaware	None	2,811
Wappengers Falls, Dutchess	None	3,504
Warrensburg, Warren	None	2,000
Warsaw, Wyoming	1	3,925
Waterford, Saratoga	None	3,146
Waterloo, Seneca	1	4,256
Watertown, Jefferson	6	25,450
Watervliet, Albany	None	2,943
Watkins, Schuyler	None
Waverly, Tioga	2	4,790
Wellsville, Allegheny	1	3,900
Westfield, Chautauqua	None	2,430
West Haverstraw, Rockland	None	2,079
Yonkers, Westchester	4	47,941



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It is hardly necessary for me to enter into a detailed discussion of the memorandum recently sent you from the Department of Education. It is self explanatory. Three-year graduates are eligible to take examinations until 1910 inclusive; provided of course, that you will at the time of making the application for registration file a statement in such application that you will by the close of 1910 have in full operation a four-year course of not less than seven months each, in four different calendar years.

Just a word about the granting of licenses to those here in the state. There seems to be an erroneous impression abroad that the New York Osteopathic Society has certain influence in this matter. We are simply an agent for the Department of Education who has seen fit to call upon the society to furnish information they may desire relative to applicants. In prosecuting our inquiries many applicants and endorsers of applicants have misconstrued our efforts. We have but one desire, and that is to see justice done to all.

Mr. Roger's address is care Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.

Trusting we may be helpful to you, I am

Faternally yours,

J. P. Burlingham,

New York Sec'y Osteopathic Society.

Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Disease

Being Chapter Two of a Very Interesting Series of Osteopathic Reflections by Ernest E. Tucker, D. O., of Jersey City, New Jersey, Which are Running in This Paper.

[Copyrighted, 1907, by The Osteopathic Publishing Company.]

The Automatic* Etiological Principle in All Diseases.

IN constructing a physiological picture of disease, the procedure must be, as in all such cases, a working with known data, arranging them according to known laws; and then from their coherence, attempting to deduce whatever else, of law or of cause or of peculiarity, may be evident.

For this work the known data are from two sources:

First, the anatomical facts on which osteopathy is based, and which are their own evidence.

Second, the symptomatologies of medical practice collected all the world over and through many generations by the best trained minds of each successive generations; verified

*For discussion of the automatic nature of this etiological principle, see future chapter.

in succeeding generations by devoted men and by many martyrs; at a cost in human lives more incalculable than in the greatest wars; for in dealing with the whole subject of life and death, individual lives become mere items. On these counts, this data forms the most costly of human documents that the world possesses.

Here we come to the first concrete reason for the need of a reconstruction *de novo* of the literature, as well as the practice, of therapeutics. It is that the credibility of the facts from this source, so well verified and so thoroughly observed, is called in question because the observations were made from the wrong point of view. They were made from the point of view of differentiation and not of analogy. For instance, we find a secretion which is evidently the uniform inflammatory product and produced always according to the same law, called in some cases mucous, in

other serous, in others, catarrhal, or ichorous, and a variety of names, all aiming at *differentiation*—this in spite of the fact that pathology acknowledges only one form of inflammatory formation. Differentiation has ever been the starting point of all medical study. And so deeply rooted is this attitude that the revelations of simplicity and natural law have not been able to prevail against it. This instance is but the first of many that will appear. In fact, the statement might be made of every part of the subject, that the studying for differentiation has kept apart features and items that strained to group themselves under one head. In a few instances, natural logic has triumphed in the minds of some men over this tendency—as, for instance, in the inclusion under the one head of malaria of the various forms once regarded as distinct fevers; and, again, in the inclusion under one head, by Dr. Osler, of all diseases of the intestinal tract associated with diarrhoea. Writers have again and again declared diphtheria and croup to be pathologically identical. But differences could be shown that appeared to be constant, and so, in spite of the very broad identity and the very narrow divergence, the distinction was made, and the severance made complete. The same thing is true of asthma and hay fever. One or two writers have asserted that if the group of phenomena called hay fever should occur in the bronchial mucosa, they would produce symptoms identical with the disease known as asthma.* These scattering observations, however, were but drops in a bucket. They did not affect the great tide of medical study which set towards differentiation. The tendency to differentiation is as old as the practice of medicine—as old as history; and as broad as the world; so that these few efforts, showing only a broader observation and not backed up by a demonstration of a natural law, were soon lost in the tide.

Nature, however, is always simple. There is no motive for complexity in nature anywhere. Diversity of results there will always be, but simplicity of laws and of causes. When any explanation of natural processes exhibits simplicity, that is one of the strongest arguments for its truth. The argument of simplicity is advanced, for what it may be

*Quoted by Osler.

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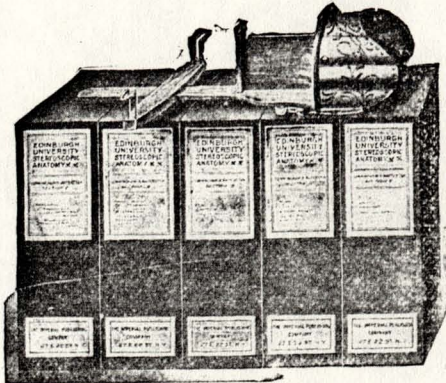
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worth, in support of this physiological picture of disease; for simplicity is its keynote. It is no mean testimony to the accuracy and value of the observations of the medical world, from an opposite scientific pole, that they lend themselves so readily to be included under this simple natural law, and that practically all of them are so included.

The fact remains, however, that these items have to be carefully gleaned from the mass of observations in each disease, and that they resist being placed in a new order. Being gathered for the purpose of differential definition, as required by their system of therapeutics, they are polarized with that idea; and have to be, as it were, remagnetized with the osteopathic conception of uniformity before settling into the positions in which they finally naturally crystallize themselves. This they do by the cohesive force of the natural law inherent in them.

The materials which are here rearranged according to natural laws thus prove themselves to be in substance accurate, though polarized with a wrong significance. After the discovery of any natural law or system, any observation made in that category may be tested by comparison with that law or system. Thus these materials both help the construction of the law and also verify themselves in accordance with it.

* * *

The known laws or the uniform natural sys-

tem according to which these materials will be rearranged are the natural responses of the vital organism to irritation and injury.

The existence of a uniform law of causation in disease is first impressed by the osteopathic diagnosis. This diagnosis consists of a thorough examination of the body for material mechanical deviations of structure (for which compensation has not been made). The experience of the profession has been that in every disease, and practically in every case of every disease, mechanical derangements of structure may be found as a cause thereof. There are other causes of disease than such mechanical deviations, it is well known. But the existence of this cause in a large majority of cases, even if it exist in conjunction with others as a *part* cause, points to a uniform and determinable etiological principle as the basis of all disease. Such a uniform principle is postulated by the demonstration of mechanical deviation as a possible cause, or as a possible part cause, in all disease. What is this uniform principle?

The existence of a uniform etiological principle is an idea quite in accord with all progress in science. "The aim of science is always to reduce complexity to simplicity." (Wm. James.) It is postulated by the osteopathic diagnosis. It is verified in accordance with a study of medical symptomatology. (See following articles.) It is based on biological data. (See concluding article on Biology.) It is the first step in the construction of an

anatomical and physiological picture of disease.

In answering the question "What is this uniform principle?" the evidence will be from (1) an examination of mechanical (osteopathic) lesions; (2) a review and analysis of medical symptomatology, and (3) biology.

We will take first in evidence the osteopathic lesion, or mechanical deviation in the structure of the body.

Such deviations are not produced by the *vis naturae* of the body, it is needless to say—they are produced by external violence. All the motor mechanism of the body centers finally in the spinal column. A lesion in this structure is both theoretically and practically the most characteristic.

The lesions are self-demonstrating; and whatever theory one may entertain as to the possibility of such things, the theory can neither detract from or add to the self-proving fact. We will therefore omit all discussion of the causation of lesions, and discuss them here solely with reference to the way in which they cause disease.

Let the student examine the intervertebral foramen in some subject for dissection: He will find there a number of things. He will find blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerves, connective tissue and fat. The blood vessels, lymph vessels and nerves occupy perhaps half of the available space in the passage, though rather less than more. The rest of the space is filled with the connective tissue, veil-like in structure, and with soft fat. Each foramen is also so placed that the motion of the vertebra is parallel to its axis. It would have to be an extreme lesion that would actually pinch these structures.

If he examines the articulation in motion, with a sufficiently fresh subject, he will see that although there are certainly no empty spaces in the foramina, and all is compactly fitted together, yet Nature has so adjusted their fitting together that there is considerable play of one part on another, the fat being soft—probably so constructed for this very purpose—and is arranged in lumps with bevelled surfaces so as to slide easily one upon another. Connective tissue is quite elastic. When a lesion does occur, is its effect produced through pressure on a nerve, or through constriction of circulation, or through what?

Examine further. Produce a lesion in the subject, or find one already produced. A lesion sufficiently great to cause a deviation of the spine a full quarter of an inch will hardly be perceptible at the foramen. Although lesions sufficiently great almost to close the intervertebral foramen do at times occur, causing pressure upon the nerves and other structures therein, yet they are not the rule; and the majority of those that the osteopathic practitioners have to deal with are much more slight ones, which yet in some way produce severe effects. It is these that must be studied to determine the way in which they cause disease; because the effects of graver lesions may be explained as simply exaggerated effects the same in character as those from simpler lesions. It is the relation between the slight lesions and their consequences that must determine the etiological principle through which they act.

But suppose that a lesion does press between the margin on the one side and that on the other the whole contents of the intervertebral foramen. The pressure effects are worth studying. Of all the structures therein, the abundant fat will be compressed most, the all-pervading lymph channels next, the veins less than the lymphatics, the arteries with their resistant walls and the vigorous hydraulic pressure of the blood behind them, very little. The nerves, triple-walled and in strong fibrous casings, the most solid structures in the passage, should feel the compression least of any. Moreover, the fat, bruised and broken down

by the mechanical irritation, would soon be absorbed and thus diminish what pressure there might be upon it, relieving the other structures at the same time. And yet, according to Dr. McConnell, in the nerves are to be found hemorrhages and hemorrhagic discolorations extending back into the spinal cord and forward to the periphery of the nerves, produced by the lesions.

For these reasons, the pressure effects of a lesion cannot be regarded absolutely as the causes for the ill effects which arise, since they need not in all cases be present. Nor would they have produced, in all probability, the results which Dr. McConnell has noted.

There is, however, a condition which must necessarily accompany any change in relation of parts of the body, and which is capable of explaining all of the results that arise from them, thus forming a possible basis for a uniform etiological principle.

Any abnormal relation in the body would be a source of irritation. The abnormal tension of the ligaments would produce irritation of them. The changed relations of the muscles would produce errors in coordination of them, and so irritation and functional strain. The sensitive nerve terminals in the tendons of the muscles, nerve terminals of the *muscle sense*, or *position sense*, must be continuously irritated by the undue stretching of some of them. Perhaps the chief sufferers would be the *articular surfaces*, in which there are nerve terminals whose function is to cause powerful contractions of the muscles when the integrity of the joint is threatened. The joint being abnormal, these nerves must suffer severely. From these, and from any other sources whatever, the result must be a condition of great nerve disturbance and irritation.

We cannot omit from the discussion of nerve irritation a discussion of compensation.

It is certain that compensation may be made to a great extent for the effects of a lesion. The absorption of fat and the readjustment of areolar tissue would greatly relieve any pressure effects permanently. Anastomoses, of lymph, arterial and venous blood, can be established in a very short time, restoring normal circulation to any part. When an important artery is ligated, the collateral circulation becomes effective in an hour or so. If the course of an artery be obstructed, the "right of way" which arteries seem to exercise over all other body tissues, even ligaments and bones (*vide* aneurism) might lead to the resorption of the interfering bone. So that the effects of a lesion, other than those of irritation to the nerve terminals involved, may be quickly relieved by compensation. Before being relieved they should certainly cause trouble; but it is not the effects removed by compensation, as such, that determine the etiological principle.

In the nerve centers, also, compensation may be made to a great, often to a complete, extent. All irritation, as all sensation, tends to inhibit itself by monotonous continuance. The nerves become dulled to the unchanging influence, and normal coordinations are quickly re-established. But in doing so, the nerve ganglia are subject to a strain, such that an added strain from functional abuse, or even from a severe functional use, may completely overtask the strength of the center, and cause a typical response for irritation or injury.

This condition of compensation in the nerves is, therefore, one of danger. In every readjustment of co-ordinations nature must take recognition of it, as of all conditions affected by the readjustment, and so reawaken herself to the condition. In other cases the compensation is mechanical, and so permanent. In this case it is functional only, and so a *continuous* thing, and not a perfect one.

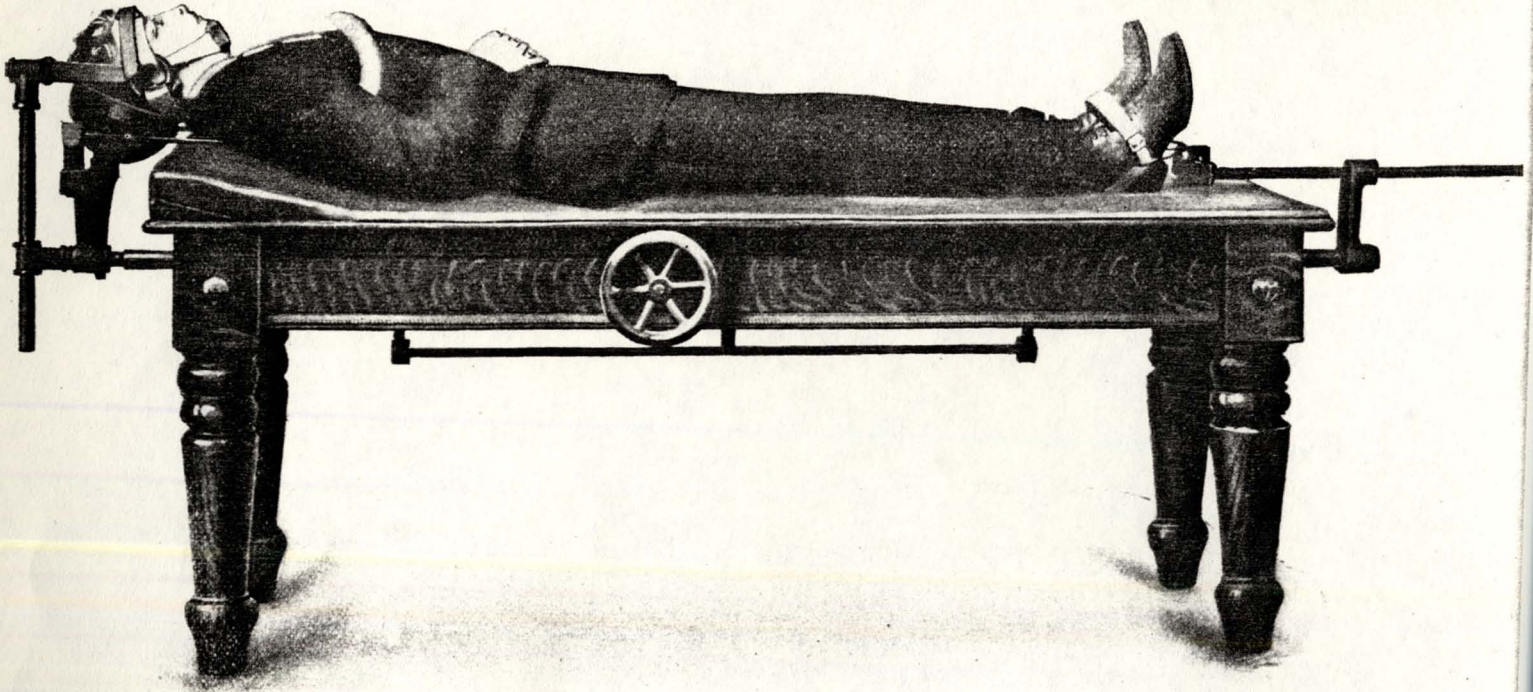
It is like a man bearing a burden. He may become strong, but the burden is still there.

In any case, the compelling of compensation is a strain upon nature. Where is the strain borne? While yet the compensation is imperfect (and it is probably never perfect) the effect is felt upon the functions and parts interfered with. But the effort to produce compensation, whether of anastomosis, readjustment of areolar tissue, absorption of fat, or whatever it be, is carried on through the nervous system. Messages are sent of inefficient action, and a corresponding increase of effort is made. Thus, in addition to the burden of its own irritation, the nerves of the part affected have to bear the burden of the effort to make compensation.

Now let us examine the osseous lesion in clinical practice. At the site of the lesion we find tenderness—a sign of irritation—an indication of the fact that whatever other condition there may be at the point, irritation is one thing that is present. We do not find the greatest or most important effect, however, to be that on the tissues actually involved in the lesion. Inflammatory changes in the tissues of the joint are found in a very small per cent of cases, showing that the nerve irritation, and not the pressure, is the vehicle of the influence. (Good reasons may be given for this immunity of the joint itself, partly in the inertness of the tissues, partly in the compensation.) But we do find, in organs whose nerves may be traced to the same segment of the cord, morbid conditions.

A discussion of this fact will be undertaken later on. The point here is that the circumstance proves that the nerves are the vehicles for the morbid effects. Either the irritation entering the ganglion by one set of nerves transfers itself directly to another, and so causes morbid changes in it, or else this irritation diminishes the strength of the whole

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ganglion, so that ordinary use of organs whose nerves center there becomes abuse.

To sum up, then: The evidence from the osteopathic lesion is that there is a uniform principle of etiology in all diseases; and that this principle shows itself in two forms—irritation and abuse. From a biological point of view, these two are identical. There is only one form of nerve message; any excess of stimulation becomes irritation, whether from abuse or mechanical pressure or overplus of irritation. So that we may deduce as the fundamental etiological principle, from this evidence, excess of nerve irritation.

The nerves of an organ must be considered as a part of the organ. As a matter of fact, the nerves are by far the most essential part of the organ—the most important part not only as regards function, but in disease. They are the part that connects the organ with other organs, with the body as a whole, and with all the causes that influence their action.

The difference between osteopathic pathology and medical pathology takes its origin from this point, or at least is nowhere so evident as in this point—that in medical pathology the relation of the nerves to an organ is hardly considered, while in osteopathic pathology it is given its position of importance. Medical pathology is, of course, studied with reference to medical therapeutics, or chemical interference with the processes of nature. But diseases, with the nerves ignored, is like Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark omitted.

It will be seen that the evidence of fact gleaned from medical symptomatology agrees substantially with this.

State Board Items.

Drs. Gylves Bumpus of East Liverpool, O., and Chas. A. Arrand of Sandusky passed the Ohio State Board examination at Columbus December 10th.

* * *

The Arkansas State Board of Osteopathic Examiners will meet in Little Rock at the office of the secretary, Dr. A. A. Kaiser, the first Tuesday in February. The State Association will meet in Little Rock at the same time. Several applicants will take the examination. The fee is \$10. There are a number of good towns in Arkansas which ought to prove good fields. Capable osteopaths will be welcomed by both the State Board and Association.

* * *

The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will meet at the Guilford-Benbow Hotel, Greensboro, North Carolina, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1908, for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice osteopathy within the state of North Carolina. Address A. R. Tucker, D. O., Secretary, Loan and Trust Building, Durham, N. C.

"Pappy" Still Turns to Journalism.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still had a one-and-a-half-page article over his signature, accompanied by his picture, in the January issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Dr. Still recounted some of his early experiences in a characteristic vein, and told much of interest about the new science and practice. Inasmuch as the *Ladies' Home Journal* is a welcome visitor in something like a million homes of this country, this article cannot fail to be a splendid stroke of publicity for the profession.

New Jersey D. O.'s Out for Business.

The Essex county district of the New Jersey Osteopathic Association has organized, prepared a constitution, elected officers and intends by discussion, debates and frequent clinics to keep abreast of the times. A series of debates have been planned in order that

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Literature furnished upon application.

our members may become familiar with the arguments pro and con put forth in the past in regard to the request of the New Jersey osteopaths for a separate board of state examiners and licenses to practice osteopathy in New Jersey. The education thus obtained is expected to enable us to tell, when asked, what we want, why we want it, and why we should get it. The first debate was held January 8th, at which the attendance was good and the interest enthusiastic.—Warren B. Mitchell, D. O., Sec'y.

Commencement at Pacific College.

We are in receipt of an invitation of the Pacific College of Osteopathy to attend its Commencement Exercises Thursday evening, January 23d, at the Woman's Club House, Los Angeles. Nine graduates received their diplomas. Rev. Baker P. Lee preached the Baccalaureate Sermon at Christ's Church, January 19th. Monday was Class Day, Tuesday Senior B. Class Day was celebrated at the college at night. Wednesday evening the class banquet took place at the Alexandria Hotel. Commencement exercises were held Thursday night. An address was made by Rev. Burt Estes Howard. The address to the class was made by Rev. Dain L. Tasker. Dr. Clement A. Whiting presented the class for degrees and Dr. John O. Hunt conferred them. The P. C. O. Quartette furnished the music.

To Osteopaths of the Third District of Illinois.

Your Councillor, Dr. Browning of Macomb, has called a meeting of the profession of your district, to take place in Galesburg Jan. 29th. Let me urge you to take this day off and attend this meeting and hear what the State Osteopathic Association has to say in regard to the work we are trying to do for your benefit. Take this one day away from your practice and come, if you never intend to attend another meeting afterwards. Dr. Browning tells me he has arranged for a good pro-

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gram for the occasion, and that alone will be worth the time spent in attending this meeting. Dr. Browning has also asked the physicians of the surrounding territory to meet with them, and I trust all will do so who possibly can.—Fraternally, E. M. Browne, D. O., President, Illinois Osteopathic Association.

Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society.

The annual meeting of the Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society was held in Sacramento at the offices of the Drs. Daniels, Jan. 11th. The meeting was well attended and was a very enthusiastic one. The program consisted of papers by Drs. Carrie Slater, of Marysville, and W. F. Miles, of Sacramento, and a demonstration of physical exercises by Dr. J. C. Rule, of Stockton. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Rule, Stockton; vice-president, W. D. Slater, Marysville; secretary, L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; treasurer, Edna C. Daniels; directors, A. R. Waters, Chico; C. A. Haines, Sacramento; Carrie Slater, Marysville. Resolutions were adopted making meetings by-monthly, instead of monthly, and pooling the railroad fare of members attending. The next meeting will be held at Stockton, March 14th.—L. R. Daniels, D. O., Secretary.

Littleton Pleads for Osteopaths.

The board of health gave a hearing yesterday to the New York Osteopathic Society. Martin W. Littleton, its counsel, argued for the right of osteopaths to be registered as physicians and authorized to sign death certificates. The decision of the board was reserved and Commissioner Darlington said afterward that the question might be referred to the corporation counsel.

The osteopaths already register with the county clerk, and in accordance with a bill passed by the legislature their rights to practice are undisputed. The question now being considered is whether they shall be allowed to register with the department of health also, and have the right to sign death certificates in cases of contagious diseases.—New York Tribune, Dec. 24.

Mr. Littleton is the attorney for Harry K. Thaw in his second trial, and having been the osteopathic champion in our last successful New York fight, has been much in the lime light.

Violent Death to Osteopathic Bridegroom.

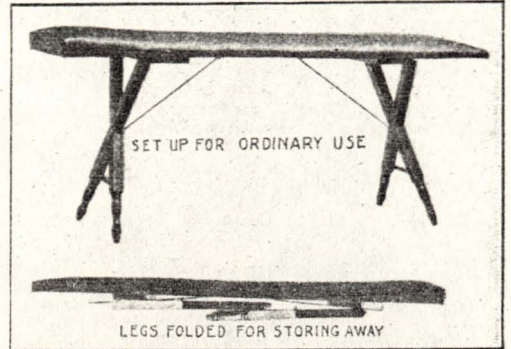
Death by violence robbed the profession of a promising member and a bride-to-be of her lover, when Dr. Fred H. Otto of Miles, Iowa, a graduate of the June, 1906, class of Still College, was killed accidentally January 8th at Byron, Ill. He was train master of the Great Western railroad and was clearing a wreck at Myrtle, west of Byron, when for some unknown reason he walked between two derailed cars just as the switch engine backed down to couple on to the head car. He was caught between the bumpers of the two derailed cars. His pelvis was crushed. It happened at 6:30 p. m. and he died at 8:15 p. m. at Byron. His body was taken to Miles for interment January 12th. He was a self-made man, having worked himself up from dispatcher at Des Moines to train master. At college he was president of his class and was very popular. He was to be married next month to Miss Harriet McGinnis of Sioux City, Iowa. He was very highly thought of by the Great Western railroad officials, who attended the funeral in a body. He left his parents, several brothers and sisters and a host of friends, who all mourn his death very keenly.

Ohio's Good Meeting.

The tenth annual meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society closed with a dinner at the

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Grand Hotel December 28th, after which a majority of the visiting physicians started for their homes. During the day several of the addresses were illustrated by actual cases of the diseases described. The program carried out was as follows: "Obstetrical Experiences," Dr. F. M. Hulett, Columbus; "Atlas and Axis Lesions," Dr. J. F. Reid, Warren; "Tumors," Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, Chicago; "Results in a Few Forms of Paralysis," Dr. J. F. Bumpus, Steubenville; "Osteopathic Common Sense," Dr. Nell M. Fisher, Youngstown. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. M. F. Mulett, Columbus; vice-president, Dr. Eliza Edwards, Cincinnati; secretary, Dr. E. H. Cosner, Upper Sandusky; treasurer, Dr. Wm. Peirce, Lima; executive committee, Dr. F. E. Corkwell, Newark; Dr. L. A. Bumstead, Delaware; Dr. E. H. Boyes, Marietta; Dr. R. E. Tuttle, Hicksville; Dr. Clara Davis, Bowling Green; state osteopathic examining committee, Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus; Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; Dr. D. C. Westfall, Findlay.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

"Foxy" McCormick in Nebraska.

Dear Dr. Bunting: You are right. Pour it into the osteos, in regard to the American Medical Association monopoly. Dr. McCormick has been here and succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the public by announcing a lecture on the subject, "What the people ought to know about the Doctor," so that one of the leading churches opened its doors to receive him. The medics (though they cannot agree among themselves) were all there—many of them almost never in a church before, yet all said "amen" to all the old fox said because he told the dear people that 'what they wanted to know about the doctor' was that the A. M. A. were servants of theirs, and had been all these years, yet the people restricted them in everything. WHAT WE WANT is co-operation. Give us freedom to do (and we will 'do' you). In a short time we will have this whole country up on a disinfected aluminum pedestal where the bugs can't get you." McCormick pulled the wool over their eyes so completely that the superintendent of public schools and one of the leading pastors made long apologies for the way the people had abused the poor medics! SOUND THE ALARM!—*B. H. Cabbage, Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 30, 1907.*

Dr. Wm. Smith Aids Louisiana.

The Louisiana osteopaths are in a hard fight to get justice. The medical members of Louisiana have been fighting for years to drive osteopaths out of the state by legal action and the fight was recently renewed and is more acute than ever. The M. D.'s are attacking the osteopaths by endeavoring to intimidate the legislators and pledge them to vote against osteopathy whenever occasion arises. Some good friends have developed for our profession among the law-makers in consequence of this sort of bigotry and tyranny. The New Orleans osteopaths, on December 22d, endeavored to disseminate a lot of valuable information regarding osteopathy by having Dr. William Smith, of the A. S. O., make an address at the Athenaeum about osteopathy, its beginning and history. The lecture was illustrated by a stereopticon showing how from one man, in an obscure town in Missouri, osteopathy has grown until it is known and practiced in every civilized country in the world. The address was very interesting and was received with marked appreciation by the public. Dr. Smith was introduced by Dr. R. W. Connor. Written questions sent up to the Doctor by the audience were answered in conclusion with great lucidity and aptness. All of the New Orleans papers printed a half column or more regarding the lecture.

**A Great Opportunity
For a
Superior Woman D.O.**

A young lady member of the profession in an eastern city of 500,000, who has a practice that netted \$10,000 in three years, is compelled to take a year's vacation for her health. She will sell her practice for \$1,200 if taken before April 15th. This is a great bargain. We know the seller. She is O.K. every way. Buyer must be a good Osteopath. We will be glad to introduce the right person to this good chance.

Write "The O. P." for particulars and refer to this case as "Eastern City."

Good Western Practice For Sale

I have a good opening here, but am going to have to make a change on account of the altitude being too high for one of my little daughters who has some trouble with her heart. Now, if you wish, you may list my office fixtures and practice here for \$500. The practice from July, 1906, to July, 1907, was \$4,200; from July, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1907, was \$2,816. Office fixtures cost about \$300. I get \$25 per month at the office and extra for outside calls. Address **The O.P.** for particulars, designating Rosebud.

OHIO PRACTICE FOR SALE.

MY cash receipts for 1907 are a little over \$2,100. Collectible accounts over \$900. Osteopathy ranks very high in this community and is growing stronger every year. There are four to five M. D.'s who will consult with the D. O.'s. The others, I don't think will. It has been my misfortune to disagree with them in a number of consultations but I've always won out. This season of year is hard on my wife's health and we would like to move as early as possible. I've set no price because if the right party comes and means business, I will give him or her a bargain. Address, **The O. P., designating "Rush."**

WANT ADS.

TWO TREATING TABLES FOR SALE CHEAP—**DR. A. P. KOTTLER**, 1206 Trude Building, Chicago.

WANTED—FIELD IN COLORADO, CALIFORNIA or Kansas, where experienced osteopath is needed. Address 203, care O. P.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE, FINE PRACTICE IN western town of 2,500. Retiring from business. Terms to suit. Address 212, Care O. P.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN PARTNERSHIP. Splendid Ohio location. Woman preferred. Full particulars given. Address 215, care O. P.

GOOD A. S. O. GRADUATE WISHES LOCATION in a city of 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants in New York or Pennsylvania. Address 206, care O. P.

WANTED—FIELD IN THE SOUTHWEST OR middle states by senior student of the A. S. O., expecting to graduate next June. Address 207, care O. P.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND PRACTICE. Redding, Calif.; 5,000; nearest osteopath 56 miles. For particulars address Dr. L. G. Goodrich, Corning, Calif.

WANTED—GOOD TOWN IN ILLINOIS OR adjoining state where a good D. O. is needed and wanted. Have had good field experience. Address 204, care O. P.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE IN A TEXAS town of 25,000. No opposition; price part of cost of furniture; do not write unless you mean business. Address 214, care O. P.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE WITH OR WITHOUT office furniture in good Ohio town of 6,000. Osteopathy established 7 years. Wife's health demands change of climate. Address 213, care O. P.

A S. O. GRADUATE WISHES A GOOD OPENING in some city of from 6,000 to 10,000 inhabitants in the states of either New York, Missouri, Colorado, Kansas or Canada. Address 205, care O. P.

WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD TOWNS IN South Dakota vacant, population ranging from 1,800 to 3,000. Any inquiries addressed to Dr. G. C. Redfield, Parker, S. D., will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—FIELD IN CALIFORNIA OR some state that will accept a California license. Have had upwards of three years' practice with six months of sanitarium work. Address 202, care O. P.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING IN UNION, Oregon, for an osteopath who would like to come west. We are informed it is a very good city in which to locate. Address 210, care O. P.

WANTED—AN OSTEOPATH TO LOCATE in a New York town of about 14,000. It is a good railroad city, with plenty of territory to draw from. Osteopathy is well taken there, and it would no doubt prove to be a very good town in which to build up a lucrative practice. Address 211, care O. P.

GOOD FIELD OPEN IN ILLINOIS—I NOTE some parties advertising for locations. I have a fine opening for a good man to go to a good town and settle. It is within 100 miles of Chicago in Illinois, and 20,000 easily accessible. They can step right in at a day's notice, office and all. **DR. W. BURR ALLEN**, 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 6, '08.

A MISSOURI OSTEOPATH EXPECTS TO RETIRE from practice on account of ill health and other business. Office has been established for many years and good man should do from \$3,500 to \$4,000 cash the first year. I expect to live in the city indefinitely and will make every effort to turn all business to my successor. Will make a very reasonable price if sold soon. Address, **RETIRE**, care O. P.

Publisher's Department

How You Can Make 500 Per Cent on Your Investment.

JUST send out the February issue of Osteopathic Health liberally. That will do it for you. It's a special edition for women and the best ever issued. We have put out some strong ones in the past but this "new message to woman" we regard as the best campaign number for circulation among mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and maiden aunts (yes, grandmothers and mothers-in-law, too), that we have ever produced. If you are wavering in doubt as to beginning a campaign of education, take our advice and begin now and use this number. If you don't act on this "tip" but do it in your own time and way and don't find your effort successful, set it down that you would be wise to employ skilled advice to direct your

campaign for you. Here is skilled advice and free. Use this woman's number. Use it at once.

If you have never done any campaigning at all with osteopathic literature you can literally tear up the earth in your community by using a few hundred of this February number.

It's the ideal time to begin using our magazine for patients' education and field betterment on the annual contract plan. The time is ripe for it. The revival of business makes an educational campaign singularly opportune. Perhaps tight collections with you last year makes such enterprise doubly imperative. And here is the productive media for getting attention and bringing in new converts.

You can not do anything better for yourself than place your order for our regular service, getting 100 copies of Osteopathic Health a month on the annual contract plan.

"Most Diseases of Spinal Origin," the peerless osteopathic instructor, will follow as the March issue. We will have another winner in April to follow these two and so on every month throughout this year.

Contents of February "O. H."

Begin with this splendid Woman's Number now.

- The contents are, viz.:
- From Bondage to Liberty.
- What is Osteopathy?
- How Pelvic Wrenches Weaken Women.
- Sore Spots in the Spine.
- What Osteopathy Does for Women.
- Menstrual Disturbances.
- Displacements.
- Leucorrhoea.
- Backache and Headache.
- Nerve Pains.
- Hemorrhoids and Varicose Veins.
- Sterility.
- Miscarriage.
- Obstetrics.
- Constipation.
- Nervousness and Insomnia.
- Cysts and Benign Tumors.
- Ills of Old Age and Youth.
- As to Germ Diseases.
- Treatment Not Indecicate.
- What About Surgery?
- Is Osteopathy a "Cure All"?

—Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D. Hypochondria Not Merely a Delusion.—How Women Suffering with Actual Structural De-arrangements are Often Denied the Sympathy and Treatment They Deserve.—Rose U. Klug, D. O. Cannot Make Osteopaths by Mail.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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To the Rocky Mountain Country, extreme south and the far west—where the maximum transportations charges obtain—we recommend sending us your mailing list and having us mail your order to individuals direct. We will address envelopes on the typewriter, insert magazines, stamps and mail for 25 cents per hundred, plus the postage. This saves a high

transportation charge for many. Part of the order can be sent direct to your office.

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June, 1905.

Neuritis and Nerve Exhaustion; Economy of Osteopathy; Chronic Dysentery in the Army; Bed-wetting in Childhood; Catarrh Not Incurable; Functional Heart Diseases; Liver, Captain of Industry, Being a Study of the Commonest Liver Disturbances.

December, 1906.

The Cure of Acute Bright's Disease; That "Cold" in the Head; Functional Heart Diseases; Indigestion Has a Cause; Sprains and Displacements; Rheumatism, Prostatic Troubles and Other Ills.

January, 1907.

An Insurance Policy Against Pneumonia; What Osteopathy Has Done for the Afflicted; Treatment Neither Indecate or Severe; Nerve Freedom vs. Artificial Rest; Lameness from Small Dislocations; Sick Headache; the Rheumatic Reasonable Hope; Getting Immunity from Winter's Ills; Contipation Not Hard to Cure; Osteopathy—What is it?

March, 1907.

Do You Value Your Life? It's Easy to Understand Osteopathy; Why Osteopathy Is Not Curable; Women Who Suffer; Throat Troubles are Spring's Sorrow.

May, 1907.

Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure; Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down; How Acute Ills Become Chronic; The Testimony of the Glands; Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammations; Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady; Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms; Prostatic Troubles from Pressure; Liver Disturbed by Pressures; Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure; Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect; What Pressure on the Brain Will Do; Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

June, 1907.

As Viewed by an Old-School Physician Who Investigated; Treat Hay Fever Now; Osteopathic Principles; Surgery; Diphtheria and Germ Diseases; Eye Troubles that are Reflex; Why You May Feel Worse After Treatment; Mask a Headache or Cure It? The Manner of Giving an Osteopathic Treatment; Rheumatism—or What?

October, 1907.

Elimination, a First Law of Health; The Four Great Sewerage Systems Must be Open; How the Body Poisons Itself; Constipation; Jaundice; Gall-Stones; Rheumatic Ills; Drugs Cause Bright's Disease; Uremic Poisoning; Osteopathy Saves the Kidneys; Consumption and Pneumonia; Skin Diseases; Osteopathy Aborts Fevers; The Osteopath as an Anatomist; Dis-Ease Means Merely Dis-Order; Osteopathy Trains His Sense of Touch; Osteopaths are World's Best Anatomists; How Osteopathy Took Over Acute Practice; The Shortest Road Back to Health; Other Practitioners Flocking to Osteopathy.

November, 1907.

How the Science of Osteopathy was discovered; the Story of Dr. A. T. Still; Cured Disease by Adjustment; Laboratory proof that Osteopathy is correct; Stick Faithfully to Osteopathy for Results; Quick Cures are the Exception; A Case of Total Blindness Cured; What Everybody Should Know; Slaughter of the Innocents.

December, 1907.

Pneumonia and How to Prevent It; What a "Cold" is and What to Do with It; Impoverished Blood and Poor Circulation; Tuberculosis; Typhoid Spines; Man, a Machine; Stop that Nerve Leak in Neurasthenia. Only a few left.

"Osteopathic Catechism."

This celebrated campaigner is a stock number and we have several thousand of them. It sells at \$3.00 per hundred, \$20 per thousand with envelopes. To any one sending in a \$5.00 order for 250 assorted stock numbers we will let 50 "Catechisms" go in as part of the order.

Personals.

Dr. Clara H. Kaiser, wife of Chas A. Kaiser, of Little Falls, N. Y., has opened offices at 16-17 Court House Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. W. D. Fitzwater of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been serving as insurance examiner for the Improved Order of Heptasohps for the past two years.

Dr. Carrie A. Bennett, of Joliet, Ill., had the misfortune to fall on December 27th, sustaining a Colles fracture of the right arm. Dr. Morgan is taking care of her practice.

Dr. Bertram J. Mavity, formerly a teacher of physiology in the Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City, Mo., has opened an office in Nevada, Mo., for the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. R. F. Graham, of Batavia, N. Y., is taking a month of needed rest, having stopped at Chicago to see the season's best shows and then gone on to visit several weeks at Kirksville.

Dr. J. Dalton DeSalzer, of Durango, Colo., recently suffered the loss of his office by fire which destroyed likewise his library and fixtures to the amount of a thousand dollars or more.

Dr. Addison O'Neill, of Ridgewood, N. J., has opened an office in Daytona, Florida, for the winter, where he will remain until May 1st. Dr. J. W. Banning will have charge of his Ridgewood practice during his absence.

Dr. T. L. Lorbeer, of Hemet, Calif., has recently recuperated from a siege of typhoid fever. He was up and around twenty-three days coming down with it, being under the treatment of Dr. Parcells of San Bernardino.

Dr. C. G. E. Sieburg, of Marinette, Wis., is

DECEMBER

finds the seasonable diseases well presented in Osteopathic Health. You will find much use for this number. Its contents are:

- Pneumonia and How to Prevent it.**
Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D.
- What a "Cold" is and What to Do with it.**
John P. Chase, D. O.
- Impoverished Blood and Poor Circulation.**
- Tuberculosis.**
E. E. Tucker, D. O.
- "Typhoid Spines."**
- Man.**

Jose Corwin Howell, D. O.
Stop that Nerve Leak in Neurasthenia.
This edition is selling very fast and the likelihood is that it will be exhausted by the middle of the month. Order at once and secure your installment.
The Osteopathic Publishing Company
171 Washington Street, CHICAGO

A Great Talk to Women

is found in the February issue of *Osteopathic Health*. It is bound to raise the quotation on osteopathic stock wherever it circulates. Find a lay woman who will not read it when she has the chance and you'll have a freak—a real phenomenon. They'll all read it if you let them. Do you realize that probably three-fourths of our patients are women, and probably nine-tenths of our patients are sent to us by women? That will suggest how profitable it will be to you to suggest this February issue widely.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
171 Washington Street : : CHICAGO

January

¶Here is a number of **Osteopathic Health** put out primarily to dispel the Myths and correct the Delusions current regarding osteopathy. The leading article is in that subject. ¶Then there are more timely stories on Winter's Diseases—two "peaches"—one on Influenza, or La Grippe, and one on Tonsillitis. ¶"The Body Like an Automobile" and "A Few Health Hints" are full of osteopathic truth. ¶It is very seasonable, strong and persuasive. You need it at work for you right now in your field to get the attention of people who would be osteopathic patients at this time if they knew and realized what this number contains. ¶Order at once. Fraternaly yours,

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
171 Washington Street, Chicago

enjoying an extended vacation trip in the West. He is now at Los Angeles, Cal., where he expects to remain for a month or two. Dr. E. M. Olds is taking care of his practice at Marinette.

The practice of Dr. J. W. Hofsess of Kansas City, Mo., has increased so largely that he has found it necessary to secure an assistant. He succeeded in getting his sister, Dr. Mary Hofsess, formerly of Benton City, Mo., and the new firm is going into the work in good style.

Dr. Emma C. Crossland, of Quincy, Ill., will take Dr. Kerr's place in the office of Dr. Hibbets at Grinnell, Iowa. Dr. Crossland has had a very successful practice at Quincy and gives it up under protest of all her patients, both old and new, as well as the many friends that she has made in the past two years that she has been there.

Dr. S. R. Love sold his practice at Erie, Pa., to Dr. L. E. Downs, of Joplin, Mo. He and Mrs. Love have moved to De Land, Fla., with offices located on the opposite side of the street, in front of the famous College Arms Hotel. They are delighted with the climate and expect to make De Land their permanent home. His address is 50 New York avenue. The sale of Dr. Love's practice to Dr. Downs was affected through the offices of "The O. P."

Dr. H. F. Wright, who recently removed from Los Angeles to Chicago, has been compelled to leave the Illinois climate on account of the health of Mrs. Wright. They are visiting temporarily at Livermore, Iowa, and Dr. Wright is hunting for a congenial climate in the far Southwest where conditions will be favorable for those predisposed to tuberculosis. Dr. Wright wants to make a location in that locality and wants to know of any such desirable field open or any practice that he can get at a bargain.

Dr. Janet M. Kerr, of Grinnell, Ia., who has been associated with Dr. U. M. Hibbets in the practice of osteopathy at that place for the last two years, has decided to locate in the West, and has gone to Los Angeles, Calif., where she will take the practice of Dr. Sophia Gault, who is taking an enforced rest. Dr. Kerr is one of the best women osteopaths in the profession, and that she will succeed in her chosen field in the "Sunny South by Southwest" is the wish of a host of friends that she leaves in Grinnell.

Dr. J. H. Wilkens, of McMinnville, Ore., met with a very serious accident on the evening of December 23rd. While leaving a brightly lit street on his way home, and passing a darkened part of a side street, he came upon an open grating in the sidewalk, and tripping over the one nearest to him, fell headlong with his face crashing into the upturned grating on the other side. The wounds are all pretty well healed by this time and he is able to get out again. In falling he perhaps barely escaped breaking his neck, and his physician feared for a time infection of the wounds would set in.

REMOVALS.

- Dr. J. A. Chapman from 905 Maple Ave., La Porte, Ind., to La Grange, Ind.
- Dr. Sumner E. Warner from 409-410 to 215 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Dr. Raesley S. Mack from 208 Broad St., to 114 Broad St., Chester, Pa.
- Dr. J. R. Biddle from Chicago, Ill., to Temple Bldg., Danville, Ill.
- Dr. G. A. Gamble from 431 Constitution Bldg., to 216 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Dr. Charles Hinman from 2711 to 2655 Welton St., Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Merl J. Carson from 231 Sunset Ave., to Cor. Main and Tarboro Sts., Rocky Mount, N. C.
- Dr. J. W. Dill from Franklin, Ind., to 1048 S. Washington St., Denver, Colo.
- Dr. J. L. Callahan from Knoxville, Tenn., to 497 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Herbert Bernard from 232 Woodward Ave., to 504 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Dr. A. B. King from 309 Mermod & Jaccard Bldg., to the New Third National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Emma C. Crossland from Quincy Ill., to Grinnell, Iowa.
- Dr. Janet M. Kerr from Grinnell, Iowa, to 123 E. Avenue 53, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Genevieve V. Evans from 816 Carleton Bldg., to St. Louis, Mo., to The Inez, 9th and Troost, Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. Addison O'Neill from Ridgewood, N. J., to Daytona, Fla., where he will remain until May 1st.
- Dr. L. G. Boyles from 514 American Bank Bldg., to 332 E. Lake Ave., Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. Mary Hofsess from Benton City, Mo., to 528 New Shukert Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. E. L. Raffenberg from Hoquiam, Wash., to Sandpoint, Idaho.
- Dr. Adalyn K. Pigott from 152 Bloor St., to Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- Dr. J. H. Orr from Flandreau, S. D., to Bemiji, Minn.
- Dr. Grace Deegan from Ogden, Utah, to Newton, Mass.
- Dr. Marcia Ione Hulett from Cleveland, Ohio, to Alamagordo, N. M.
- Dr. Anna Wilkin from 2215 Olive St., to 2420 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. J. W. Sylvester from 27 Root St., to 1804 W. 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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- Dr. C. A. Campbell from Houston, Tex., to Grant's Pass, Ore.
- Dr. Carrie S. Hibbard from San Francisco, Cal., to 3114 Downey Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
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- Dr. W. H. Bowdoin from Americus, Ga., to Albany, Ga.
- Drs. Otis F. & Mabel Akin from 403 Macleay Bldg., to 919-920 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.
- Dr. E. M. Sasvil from Huntsville, Ala., to 316 N. Court St., Florence, Ala.

BORN.

- To Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Banning, of Paterson, N. J., January 8th, a daughter, Sara Maxine Banning.
- To Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Megrew, of Seattle, Wash., October 20th, a daughter.
- To Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Ellis, of Boston, Mass., December 14th, a daughter.
- To Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Whittenmore, of Hamburg, N. Y., October 26th a son.
- To Dr. and Mrs. Morris M. Brill, of New York City, December 19th a daughter.
- To Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Evans, of Chattanooga, Tenn., January 19th, a daughter.

MARRIED.

- Dr. John H. Murray and Miss Augusta E. Eppele, at Trenton, N. J., December 25, 1907. At home after January 15th at 117 North Montgomery St., Trenton.
- Dr. Otis C. Warburton and Miss Ethel A. Scott, at Rochester, N. Y., December 8th. Will reside at 343 Andrews St., Rochester.

CORRECTION.

Instead of being appointed camp physician of the M. W. A., as we reported in a recent issue of "The O. P.," Dr. C. B. Hunt, of Cresco, Iowa, was appointed camp physician of the Woodmen of the World. He reports that the head physician at Omaha favors osteopathy.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Drs. Hibbets & Crossland, at Grinnell, Iowa. Dr. J. W. Hofsess and his sister, Dr. Mary Hofsess, formerly of Benton City, Mo., at 528 New Shukert Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Drs. Hibbets & Kerr, of Grinnell, Iowa, the latter removing to 123 E. Avenue 53, Los Angeles, Cal.
Drs. Clark & Warner, of 409 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., the latter having removed to 215 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis.

DIED.

- Mr. Abram Shook, father of Dr. Belle B. Shook, of Woodward, Okla., on November 15th.
- Dr. Fred H. Otto, SC-06, of Miles, Iowa, January 9th, at Byron, Ill.
- Dr. M. Gertrude Forrest, formerly of Albia, Iowa, at the home of parents in Loville, Iowa, December 18th. Dr. Forrest had been in frail health for some time and finally contracted tuberculosis.
- Dr. Ada M. Peck Miller, at her home near Independence, Iowa, November 18th. She is a sister of Dr. Vernon W. Peck of Pittsburg, Pa., and was formerly a partner of Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y.
- Mrs. John F. South, wife of Dr. John F. South, of Bowling Green, Ky., October 30th. She died after a long illness at Hot Springs, Ark.
- Dr. Irvine Craig, of Versailles, Ky., December 16th.
- Mr. A. M. McAlpin, cousin of Dr. D. E. McAlpin of Boone, Ia., was found with a bullet wound in his head on the tracks of the O. K. line in Kirksville, Mo. He had recently entered the A. S. O. as a student.

LAST WORD!

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