

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**January 1904**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE ORGAN OF NEWS AND OPINION FOR THE PROFESSION.

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Volume 5.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1904.

Number 2.

## PEACE COMES TO OUR FOLD.

Old-Time Jealousies and Antagonisms  
Wiped Out.

## ALL WILL NOW FORGET STRIFE.

Future of the Profession Is Bright from the  
Certainty That Old Business Rivalries Will  
No Longer Induce Hostilities Between  
the Two Largest Colleges.

Peace has stretched its white wings over the Osteopathic profession and the signs of the times indicate that the era of jealousies, strife and antagonisms is now officially and forever dead!

The profession should be very happy.

It means much progress in all departments of Osteopathic work and knowledge for the immediate future. We may now expect to have an end of criminations and recriminations and that everyone will be left alone in peace to pursue his chosen branch of this work which altogether makes for Osteopathic supremacy.

There are a number of important features and likely significations in this unification of interests of our two foremost colleges—hitherto occupying, as they have, opposites of polarity and all but irreconcilability in almost every matter that afforded issue between them—but the most significant thing of all things significant to the field at large, as "The O. P." sees it, is simply this—a very bloody hatchet has been forever buried! A very bloody shirt has been burned! And the flame of unity and friendship upon the altar of peace and good will flares up as a beacon light so high that it will light every one in our schools and profession from now on to the end to do a better work to advance our glorious science. Therefore, we all—practitioners and schools alike—are immeasurably the gainers.

Surely, this message of peace is a good opening for a new year. "The O. P." has stood on a platform of peace and unity, square dealing and good will to the worthy representatives of all our colleges alike from its beginning. It naturally takes great satisfaction in seeing this ushering in of the era of harmony by a coup that none dared hope for before it was consummated. The good time has come quicker than the editor anticipated, and in a way quite different from what he expected; but it has come just the same, yet none the less sure than it was destined to come from the time that the first voice was raised in our councils saying "let us have peace among Osteopaths" and "let the rival factions of our profession get together and pull for the good of the common cause."

"The O. P." is happy. We should all be happy. It is too bad to have to fight to get peace, surely, but it is always worth the price, if it cannot be gotten by any other plan. Peace has come to Osteopathy now by a business deal, so that fighting appears no longer necessary. Reformation is always best secured by wiping out the cause of trouble, and now that the old cause of business rivalry between the two "Still" schools is gone—how can there be any survival of old troubles? The queer thing was while it lasted that graduates of these two splendid

schools were so prone to take up school quarrels as their own.

Hurrah for peace!

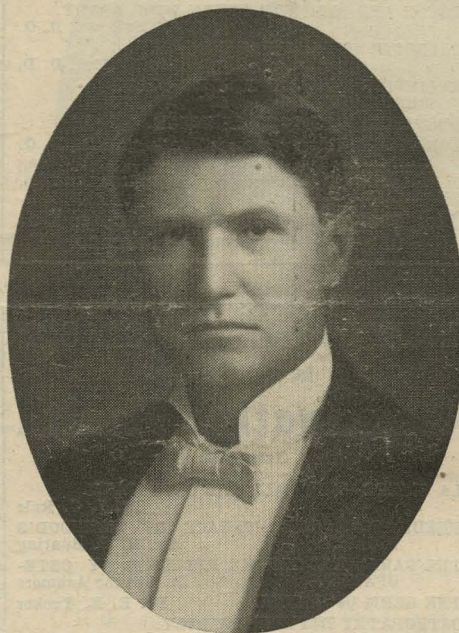
### *Reads Oddly, But Literally True*

[From the Cedar Rapids Republican.]

Dr. C. E. Still, of the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, was in the city Friday attending the meeting of the Eastern Iowa Osteopathy society.

### *Cutting Prices in Japan*

Dr. Anna B. Shortridge was called to Hotel Sevilla recently to give an Osteopathic treatment. During the progress of the treatment "Ski," the little Japanese flunkey, appeared on



Dr. Charles E. Still, One of the "Powers" in Osteopathic Education

the scene in answer to a call and stood gazing at the operation curiously, with a knowing expression, when Dr. Shortridge turned and said:

"Ski, I guess you don't have Osteopathy in Japan, do you?"

The Jap's face lighted up.

"Oh, yes—r-r-rubee, r-r-rubee, patee, patee—five cent an hour," he replied.

### *How to Increase Membership in the Organizations*

Instill it into the graduates as they are about to leave school that they ought to be loyal and join Osteopathic organizations. I suggested this to Dr. Clark at the A. S. O., and he promised to give a talk and mention it to the outgoing class—which he failed to do. If a talk of this nature were given to the graduates of every class and in school you could readily see the advantage. An article of this nature, I think, would be appropriate in The Osteopathic Physician. Yours fraternally,

FRANK HEYER, D. O.

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 18.

## A. S. O. ABSORBS TWO COLLEGES!

Educational Future Big with Promising  
Possibilities.

## ASSOCIATED COLLEGES IS HARD HIT.

Will a Great Consolidated Institution Spring  
Up from the Union of A. S. O. and Still  
College at Des Moines?—Big Inducements Are Being Offered.

The American School of Osteopathy has purchased the entire capital stock of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy and great plans are formulating for the advancement of our educational interests, regarding which no man can at this time with any certainty prophesy.

The two biggest schools of Osteopathy have consolidated their business interests—that much is certain—and the parent school is in control of the educational field. What more shall develop will depend upon the wisdom of the A. S. O. leaders who now seem to have the scepter of power in their hands for all time, if they will only live up to the opportunities before them.

As an incident of this aggrandizement of the parent school, word comes later that the A. S. O. has also bought out the Colorado College of Osteopathy at Denver, formerly the Bolles Institute, which will close its doors with the graduation of the June class.

And Brother Laughlin says in the January issue of the Journal of Osteopathy there are more to follow!

Since unification and consolidation have been the Osteopathic watchwords for eighteen months past, the field need not be surprised at any developments along these lines.

Word comes that the Atlantic College of Osteopathy will move to Buffalo after the June graduation. It was known a few months ago that this institution was seeking a closer relationship with the parent school. Can it be that the Atlantic school is to become an eastern branch of the united "Still" colleges?

Is old A. S. O. about to absorb the balance of the associated colleges?

Wait and see!

About the only thing certain is that for the present, at least, the Kirksville and Des Moines institutions will maintain their separate existences. Both schools will run along as before, it is said, with scarcely any changes in officers and faculties. Dr. Charles E. Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton, who consummated the purchase, become trustees of Still College. Both will matriculate February classes just as if no changes had happened. Both will go out vigorously for new business, much as of yore, only—with harmonious methods and necessarily without the least antagonism.

It seems entirely likely, however, to a man up a tree with a good field glass, that the complete amalgamation of these two institutions into one powerful, well-organized and completely equipped institution in the near future is as plain as the rising sun. Of course plans must be vague and indefinite now. It may be months before the powers can decide wherein lies the better course; but it is certain they are very

busy considering all possible courses of action and they will find the best before they conclude.

It seems just as likely, when this determination is reached, that it will mean the establishment of this greater institution in Des Moines, because of the natural facilities a city of its size offers to such a project. Indeed the commercial interests of Des Moines are already keen and active to bring about such a course if possible, and inducements are being named to Drs. Charles E. Still and Warren Hamilton which have been tempting enough to require consideration and reconsideration. If the bonus becomes everything it should be, I would hate to bet against its acceptance now or eventually—but such a project is really worth a very large bonus from any favored city.

Kirksville people, on the other hand, have also been most anxious and active to retain the parent school and are busy seeing what they can do to prevent possible removal. It has been announced once that the A. S. O. did not intend to move—but, then, everybody is liable to change his mind and intentions under changing circumstances, and Kirksville knows this.

St. Louis does not seem to be in imminent liability of getting the A. S. O., if it ever moves, because of the belief that in so large a city the identity of such an institution would in a measure be lost. Des Moines, on the other hand, it is argued, is the ideal size for both commercial and professional considerations.

To the other colleges in the field recent developments will have important meaning. Not to crush out all competition, let us most earnestly trust, for good, healthy, generous rivalry is necessary to prevent dry-rot. We need competitive colleges in Osteopathy for all time, as every human and his every institution needs competition. But it is bound to affect other schools more or less profoundly, for good or bad, and the profession will watch with eagerness for indications of either, trusting only good may develop.

### Opinions Regarding the Merger

To get a consensus of all shades of opinions upon the meaning of this centralization of power in educational circles, "The O. P." put these questions to a number of Osteopaths prominent in professional organizations or work:

(1) What effect, if any, will this affiliation, or merging, of the two foremost schools of Osteopathy have upon the remaining Osteopathic colleges?

(2) Is it the death knell of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy?

(3) Does it mean either the abandonment or delay of the three-year course movement?

(4) What effect will it probably have on the profession at large? Will it, in your judgment, inaugurate an era of better feeling among schools and graduates alike?

These interviews were received in time for including in this issue:

**Dr. Warren Hamilton, Secretary and Treasurer of A. S. O.:**

"The first two questions, for reasons most apparent, I do not care to discuss. We have not been a member of the Associated Colleges for nearly two years, and, for my part, I never could understand the reason for the existence of such an association. Our purchase of the Still College does NOT mean delay or abandonment of the three-year course. The merger will in my judgment inaugurate an era of better feeling among schools and graduates alike. Our further plans are, as yet, not well defined."

**Dr. O. J. Snyder, President of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy and of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy:**

"I regard the merging of the Des Moines College with the Kirksville College as a very unfortunate event, as it has a tendency to create a monopoly in Osteopathic educational work, removing much competition, an agency which we all know usually makes for better products. Should it lead, however, to the establishment of a National Board of Regents, under whose supervision all schools would be operated—as

was so ably proposed and expounded by Dr. Pressly in his address before the A. O. A. meeting at Cleveland—in that event it might prove a wise and fortunate move. I remember Dr. Charles E. Still acquiescing from the rostrum in the suggested plan.

"It is to be hoped that the management of the merged institutions will lend their aid to the work of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy rather than be the means of withdrawing that which we had in the representative of the Des Moines school. Dr. Hazzard, president of the A. O. A., stated to me, a fact accepted by the best workers in the field, that the Associated Colleges has important and specific work of its own to accomplish. Why should not the management of the newly merged organizations aid in this work?"

"The A. O. A. will require of graduates of every college who matriculate in September, 1904,

and thereafter a three years' course in order to become recognized by the association. I do not think that the management of the merged institutions will or should oppose the actions and judgment of the A. O. A.

"It naturally would depress enthusiasm as the spirit of honest rivalry between the followers of the two institutions will be no more."

**Dr. Charles Hazzard, President of the American Osteopathic Association:**

"Replying to your favor of recent date, I feel that the merging of several Osteopathic schools, especially of the A. S. O. and the Still College, are events of great importance in the Osteopathic world. These events will, no doubt, have a great effect upon the future of Osteopathic education, and thus upon the future of the profession. But, so far as I can see, the merging, so far as it has gone, is a good thing, and bound to have favorable results.

"1. I cannot say what effect the merging of the two largest Osteopathic colleges will have upon the remaining Osteopathic colleges. That is a matter that depends upon the condition in which these colleges find themselves. I believe it need have no ill effect upon any college well founded and doing good work. In so far as the merging will result in a stronger institution, with a better output of finished material, it ought to help all schools by creating a greater demand for good Osteopaths, leading more strong people, all over the country, to take up the study.

"2. No, I do not believe it sounds the death-knell of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. The growth and strength of Osteopathy are great enough to require at least several good colleges in different parts of the country. We have, hitherto, suffered from a surfeit of colleges, but this condition is rapidly passing away. I believe the situation will resolve itself into one in which several strong colleges will continue to cooperate for the advancement of the science.

"3. It does not mean the abandonment or the delay of the three-year-course movement. I feel that the management of the A. S. O., enlightened and progressive as it truly is, realizes the profound truth of the proposition that the schools must, in the end, be what the profession demands. It realizes that a stronger, better course of professional study, with its resulting output of more capable Osteopaths, will result in so greatly raising Osteopathy in the public favor, and will so much enhance the demand for first-class Osteopaths everywhere, that the improvement of the course in the manner proposed will fill the halls of the schools with more and better students than ever before. The action of the American Osteopathic Association last summer at Cleveland, taken without a dissenting voice, and requiring of the schools a three-year course after Sept. 1, 1904, will be cheerfully complied with.

"4. In my opinion, the profession at large will partake of the benefits of the larger future now opening before us, which will be an era of abundance, and of good feeling, for schools and practitioners alike."

**Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the American Osteopathic Association:**

"I comply with your request for an expression of opinion on the merging of the Kirksville and Des Moines schools principally to protest against the wrong perspective which tends to magnify the importance of school movements. The profession should realize its proper position and assume the responsibilities of maturity. The schools are the kindergarten of the profession. When a student has graduated he has simply been taught how to study, to learn, how to master his profession. The school prepares him to recognize his problems, but their solution comes in his practice. If the profession did not advance beyond the point at which its members were left by the schools, it would be in a sorry plight.

"1. I do not think it will materially affect the other schools. Competition because of numbers of schools was not an element in the situation. Competition was a factor principally in relation to the procurement of first-class instructors. The

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combined schools will not require more instructors, and may be able to reduce the number slightly. To this extent the other schools would be affected favorably, rather than otherwise.

"2. I do not know why it should be the death-knell of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. An organization of the schools for purposes of agreement on many points in curriculum and administration is necessary if they are to be worthy of recognition and support, and are to properly fulfil the objects for which they exist. The suggestion sometimes made that the A. O. A. shall succeed the Associated Colleges in the regulation of school affairs, I do not think a good one. True, the A. O. A. must define its own relations to the schools and determine the qualifications for admission to the profession, which it does in its standard, yet there are many questions of internal economy and cooperation which belong strictly to the schools themselves.

"3. It cannot materially affect the three-year course movement. The two-year graduate of the future is doomed. It will not be long before he will be confined in his chance of location to the undesirable portions of the country. The profession, from its experience in the work of developing the science of Osteopathy, has brought this question to a conclusion beyond debate. The tendency in legislation is irresistibly toward a three-year requirement. The A. O. A., following general sentiment and the trend of events, has adopted as a settled policy, the requirement of three years. It would be professional suicide to take a retrogressive step. The Associated Colleges and the A. S. O. are committed to the three-year course and there is no reason why it should be affected in any way.

"4. The profession at large will heave a sigh of relief and express the hope that 'those children will now stop their racket.' The differences between these schools, blame for which is to be about equally divided, will now disappear, and that should certainly tend to a better feeling among all concerned. But 'mergers' will not change human nature. Professional amity is the result of personal actions, not of conditions, and cannot exist when personal or private animosities are permitted to enter into professional relations."

**Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, President of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, One of the Associated Colleges:**

"I cannot see that the amalgamation of the two larger schools will materially alter their influence upon the smaller ones, as they still bear the same geographical relation to the latter, which is one of the most important points. The smaller colleges are now fairly well established; and being located in several of the large centers of population, remote from the larger schools, will continue to serve those students who find it inconvenient to travel long distances to the latter, as well as those who prefer the greater degree of individual instruction which is alone possible of attainment where the classes are small.

"No! the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy will not disband. It will continue to prove a useful organization for the adjustment of inter-collegiate differences; and it also affords the colleges, through their representatives, a means of conferring conjointly with the A. O. A. committee on education in its efforts to develop a curriculum of the highest order, for uniform adoption by all the colleges. The A. C. O. should serve to give the word Osteopathy the same definition on the Atlantic coast as on the Pacific coast, and all the world over.

"No! It does not mean the jeopardy of the three-year course. I cannot think it possible that the school—or combination of schools—presided over by Dr. A. T. Still, the illustrious founder of our science, could for a moment desire to thwart that great forward movement advised by the A. O. A. committee on education, and unanimously adopted by the general convention at Cleveland. In view of the general demand by practitioners in the field for the better equipment of students taking up this

great work—to say nothing of the laws passed by several of the state legislatures making it obligatory; and the various state Osteopathic examining boards demanding fuller preparation, I can see no alternative for the schools, or excuse for delay in adding a third year. The fact of Osteopaths being so often consulted when the resources of every other school have been fully exhausted thrusts us into a most exalted position, and we should not be hampered by lack of education fitting us for occupying the same honorably. The time is past when the Osteopath can hope to permanently hold his own in a community by practicing as a mere specialist, accepting only selected cases and referring his acute or difficult ones to a "regular" practitioner. We are physicians in every sense of the word, representing all that is highest and best in the field of physiological therapeutics; and as such must shoulder the responsibilities placed upon us. If we are to preserve the identity of



**Dr. Warren Hamilton, the Other "Power" in Osteopathic Education**

our school we must have adequate college preparation!

"If the amalgamation of the two largest schools proves a means of strengthening both and increasing their efficiency, I feel sure the Associated Colleges will join hands with every practitioner in the field in extending congratulations and wishing them continued success."

**Dr. R. W. Bowling, President of the Southern College of Osteopathy, one of the Associated Colleges:**

"I hope most earnestly this move will redound to the best interests of our profession, and I see no reason why it should not."

**Dr. Aaron W. Rhoades, Secretary of the Rhode Island College of Osteopathy, not holding Membership in the Associated Colleges:**

"The absorption of Still College by the A. S. O. cannot but result disastrously to the other Osteopathic colleges. It will attract to those two colleges all students who are able to leave home. The effect will be felt more and more by other colleges as changes take place in the membership of the Associated Colleges.

"Undoubtedly, this merger is to prove a blow in the solar plexus of the Associated Colleges. After the withdrawal of the A. S. O. it only 'played at' association for the purpose of keeping out those who were not already in. The withdrawal now of Still College will leave the

balance poor indeed. The Associated Colleges cannot hope to hold the respect of the people (and hardly its own) if it cannot count the two leading colleges (one of them the first established and owned and conducted by the founder of the science) among its members. If the 'Still' colleges are not 'associates,' what do these Associated Colleges represent? will naturally be asked.

"As the A. S. O. seems to have been opposed to the three-years course, Still College will naturally also take an opposing view now, and both will matriculate classes in February next for a two-years' course. As the two colleges will graduate more Osteopaths than all others combined, it looks as though the three-years course is a dead issue, to be rehabilitated (if it ever had habilitment) when the 'Still' Colleges came to see the folly of a position taken against their own interests—should they make the mistake I anticipate.

"I should think that the effect upon the profession will not be good. There will be difficulty in maintaining the correct standard of eligibility to the A. O. A. in the absence of the College Association. Of course, they could do as they do now in the case of the A. S. O., admit them both (that is, their graduates) to membership, taking for granted they are as eligible as any, which would only add to the inconsistency of the whole thing, and in the admission that the 'Still' schools are stronger than the association, which is a fact.

"The whole situation can be summed up in a very few words: the Osteopathic profession must either dominate the Still schools or be dominated by them. It cannot succeed by half-way measures. Either these two associations must lead, or follow. The founders' name and personality will dominate Osteopathy until such time as it is thoroughly established and accepted as a proven science; then individuals will be lost sight of and remembered only as a mere incident in the advancement of the science."

**Dr. L. M. Rheem, formerly President of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, Minneapolis, Minn.:**

"The merger will make competition only the harder for the colleges merged. It may, however, yet result in a complete absorption—an Osteopathic trust! If this merger is accomplished it means the end of the Associated Colleges. It all depends upon the merger about the three-year course. The consolidation is perhaps against this sort of development. It should be a five-year course. Peace lies with the profession and the college. We will probably not inaugurate a very much better feeling in the profession until it undergoes radical evolution on account of the existence of so many private quarrels with which colleges have nothing to do."

**Dr. C. C. Teall, formerly President of the American Osteopathic Association, Brooklyn**

"I believe the absorption is good and will make for harmony and pure Osteopathy. As to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, it is a purely business combination; the American Osteopathic Association is the dominant force in Osteopathic affairs. My greatest wish is for the prosperity of existing colleges and the elevation of the educational standard. For this the American Osteopathic Association will ever strive."

**Dr. Herman F. Goetz, St. Louis:**

"In the abstract, if this merger means the combining of the educational and commercial strength (with the elimination of the weaknesses) of both colleges, then such affiliation stands for advancement of specific and decided advantage to the future generations of Osteopathic students. But if it means eventually only the matriculation of all these students 'under one roof,' then I see no advantage that this resultant college will have; yet I hardly anticipate that this is the plan of those in charge of this move.

"Any course of action that will lead to edu-

educational superiority, that will accelerate Osteopathic growth, must be applauded by all, and one college more or less can surely be of no great moment to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, if, as an organization, it possesses any inherent cohesion to begin with.

"Nor should this affiliation delay or retard in the slightest the triumph of triumphs of our development—the three-year course. This is mere conjecture on my part, for it may mean delay, but 'abandonment,' No! We cannot stem the tide of progress. This is one of the events in our maturing which must and will be! From every point of view it now seems unwise for our colleges to delay the adoption of this plan for the three-year course much longer.

"To the profession at large this affiliation will be, I should say, entirely cumulative in effect, that is, it will but enhance the educational value of our degrees. Between the colleges a friendly rivalry should exist, among their faculties too, as well as their students; but this does not mean lack of harmony; a little 'feeling' engenders competition, stimulates growth.

"We are inclined to be a little 'gossipy' about these rivalries; they are harmless, for I have never seen the time that we haven't all been willing to put our shoulders to the wheel and push with all that is in us when the occasion was of sufficient gravity to demand it. This merger is going to work no hardship to any other college or individual; it is in the nature of substantial growth; and no doubt somewhere a 'weak spot' has been cleaned up."

**Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago:**

"I can see no reason why the remaining colleges should be materially effected; on the contrary, it should be a stimulus for better and more thorough work on the part of each. It is true, many things have been said in favor of the larger college, particularly greater inspiration and enthusiasm, as well as a possibly larger conception of men and things. Still, on the other hand, the smaller college has that personal contact which is so desirable on the part of both instructor and student, as well as a keener training that close contact of the right kind brings. At one time we had a plethora of colleges. For the present demand I do not think there are too many. A certain amount of healthy rivalry and competition is necessary for good work.

"Is it the end of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy? No., the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy will probably be brought closer together. A certain disturbing and bitter rivalry has been removed. The colleges are so closely associated with the A. O. A. that the latter would not allow their disbandment, even if such were likely.

"It should not mean either the abandonment or delay of the three-year course movement, if the officers of these colleges are still of the right stuff. I believe they are sincere and honestly desire to see the school of Osteopathy second to none of the schools of the healing art. Now is their opportunity to show that they are men of decision and capable of grasping the situation as it arises.

"The colleges should be put on a three-year's basis without delay. And I dare prophecy if they do not meet this crying demand that the practitioners of the A. O. A. will see that it is done. The situation is most urgent. It means nearly everything to Osteopathy as an independent system.

"The effect on the profession at large will not be particularly marked. Nine-tenths of the past bitterness has been confined to the colleges themselves. Certainly it has not come from the field practitioners. I have every reason to believe that the era of good feeling among graduates has been in vogue several years. There is no one quicker than a practitioner to recognize merit, whether from one college or another. There has been no special strife among the capable graduates. Why should there be?

"Now for an era of honest, genuine Osteopathy. Let a lot of the 'hash' talk pass into oblivion."

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OF

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**American School of Osteopathy**

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**KIRKSVILLE - MISSOURI**

**KIRKSVILLE AND STILL COMBINED.**

Ownership and Control of the Two Institutions Has Been Merged.

SCHOOLS ARE TO REMAIN THE SAME.

Des Moines Looks Later for Consolidation of the Two in This City.

[From the Des Moines Register.]

Dr. Charles E. Still, president of the American Osteopathic school at Kirksville, Mo., and Dr. Warren Hamilton, secretary and treasurer of that institution, closed negotiations with Colonel A. B. Shaw, manager of the Still College of Osteopathy of this city, yesterday by which the ownership and control of the two institutions were merged.

Announcement was made to the students of Still college yesterday morning by Colonel Shaw, who introduced Messrs. Still and Hamilton to them as new stockholders in the Des Moines institution.

Though united under one ownership, the two institutions—at Kirksville and at Des Moines—will continue to be operated separately, as at present, without change in officers or faculty. It was announced that the merger was for the purpose of avoiding the active and somewhat bitter rivalry that has existed heretofore between the two institutions.

Dr. Hamilton and Colonel Shaw were asked last night if the merging of the control of the college was but the initial step in the actual and physical consolidation of the institutions in Des Moines, and replied that there are no present plans with respect to this matter.

It is recalled, however, that three or four years ago the Commercial Exchange entertained here and visited the Kirksville institution with reference to the removal of the Missouri institution to this city.

It is stated that a conference was held yesterday by the Kirksville gentlemen and the Commercial Exchange committees. It is well known that the Kirksville institution has outgrown that city. It is believed among the possibilities to secure the location of the parent college in this city through the Commercial Exchange within a short time.

"Of course," said Secretary Shaw, "the future will have to develop the further course and progress of the institutions. We have an ideal place for an educational institution of any character, and especially for an Osteopathic college. There are more Osteopathic practitioners in Iowa than in any state of the union. It has as favorable laws as any state, it has the highest percentage of general education and many other advantages to attract students.

**Not to St. Louis**

"The Kirksville people have already put out a feeler in the direction of St. Louis, having established a prosperous sanitarium there, but it is the judgment of many thoughtful persons that an educational institution loses its identity in a great city and does not attract so much attention as in one of moderate size, while in a city of the population of Des Moines there is an abundance of material for clinics and all the advantages needed by an Osteopathic college."

Still college owns property worth practically \$50,000. It was started in 1898 by A. L. Conger, republican national committeeman for Ohio. Its first class was enrolled in September, 1898, and numbered forty-one students. It now has 400 students. When Colonel Shaw took the management of it four years ago it had 175 students. It has 700 graduates in the state.

The Kirksville institution is the parent college. It was started in 1892. It now has 600 stu-

dents and has about 2,000 alumni. Its first class numbered seventeen.

During the ten years following the establishment of the Kirksville school, all of the states have passed laws recognizing the science of Osteopathy, and seven or more states have separate boards of control for the practitioners of this school.

The two colleges together represent an investment close to a half a million dollars.

The next graduating exercises of Still college occur January 28, and the new term opens February 1. Students are now in attendance from thirty-two different states of the union and are expected in good numbers from all directions for the coming term. This institution has already brought an addition to Des Moines' population of more than 700 people, including the families of the professors and students, having nearly 400 students in attendance.

### Kirksville to Lose School

**Fears That the Osteopathic Institution Will Be Moved to Des Moines**

[From the Des Moines Register.]

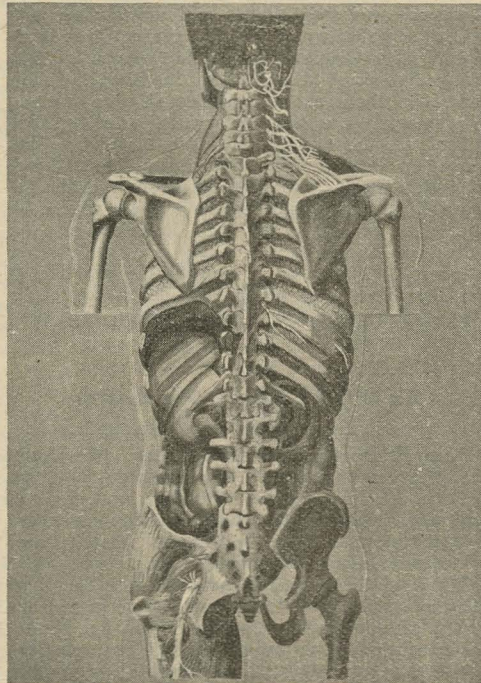
The citizens of Kirksville, Mo., are said to be much afraid that the recent transfers of stock of the Still College of Osteopathy will result in the removing of the American school from Kirksville to Des Moines, and the combination of the two schools.

The mayor of the Missouri town has called a mass meeting of citizens for the purpose of protesting against the removal of the school and to see what propositions can be made to the management to secure its retention at Kirksville. It is understood that the people of the town will make large guarantees to the school, including attendance and clinics.

It is practically known that the entire stock of the Des Moines school has been bought by the Kirksville interests. This is expected to be made public through the officers of the school within a few days.

### As Necessary as a Treatment Table

to a well appointed osteopathic office are Helmer & Merton's superb osteopathic charts. Are worth \$100 to the practitioner who is busy—or who would get busy. Cost but \$5 per set of three, each 25x35 inches, tinned



edges. An ornament to the treatment room. Full of persuasion for the patient. He sees it plainer than you can tell him. Saves wordy explanations.

**Send for Descriptive Circular  
HELMER & MERTON, 136 Madison Ave., New York**

Dr. Charles Still, the head of the Kirksville institution, is understood to control the institution here. He has gone to Chicago and it is rumored that he is trying to get control of the Osteopath school in that city also.

### Will Remain in Kirksville

**American School of Osteopathy Declines Des Moines Offer Republic Special.**

Kirksville, Mo., Dec. 26.—The American School of Osteopathy has decided to stay in Kirksville, notwithstanding the offers of Des Moines. The management has informed the citizens' committee that no gifts are asked for nor will be accepted, if offered. The management asks, however, that the citizens erect a building and lease it to the school, which has outgrown its present quarters.

### Kirksville Men Coming to Des Moines

**Osteopathic College Owners to Make Proposition—Will Confer with the Directorate of the Commercial Exchange Some Time To-morrow at Latest**

[From the Des Moines Capital.]

Dr. C. E. Still and a delegation representing the college in Kirksville, Mo., will be in Des Moines December 30 to have a consultation with the Commercial Exchange relative to possible removal of the Kirksville institution to Des Moines. It is proposed to consolidate the Kirksville and Des Moines schools. The local college is now owned by the Kirksville company. It is understood that they will ask for additional ground and buildings in this city, the cost of which will amount to \$60,000. The college at Kirksville has 700 students, while the Des Moines college has forty.

### Plan Building Big School Here Kirksville College Officers in Des Moines Today—They are Holding a Conference with Head of Des Moines Institution Recently Purchased

[From the Des Moines Capital.]

President and secretary of the Kirksville (Mo.) school are in Des Moines to-day (January 5th) holding a conference with members of the Still College of Osteopathy faculty concerning changes to be made in connection with the recent absorption of the Des Moines institution in the Missouri school.

These officers will hold a conference with the officers of the Commercial Exchange to-morrow to see what inducements they can get to consolidate both schools in this city.

It is said that if satisfactory terms can be agreed upon by the college authorities they will build a large institution in Des Moines which will exceed in size and value any other like institution in the world. In connection with this they plan erecting a hospital.

It is claimed Kirksville authorities are offering inducements to bring the Des Moines college there. The hundreds of students at the local school are heartily in sympathy with it remaining here.

### As the A. S. O. Announces It

[From the Journal of Osteopathy.]

Des Moines and Denver—and more to follow.

The American School of Osteopathy has absorbed the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Ia., and the Colorado College of Osteopathy at Denver, Col.

At a recent date the trustees of the American School of Osteopathy bought the entire capital stock of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Ia., and are now in full control of that school. It is the intention of the manage-

## The Atlantic College of Osteopathy

**Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania**

A superbly equipped and thoroughly progressive institution.

Clinical Department is unsurpassed for abundance and character of material and constant supervision of student work. The Clinics draw from an available population of over 200,000.

**Personal Instruction, Constant Drill and Abundant Actual Experience are the Keynotes of Our Instruction.**

In grading, system and personal, practical instruction, our curriculum is unequalled.

### Special to Osteopaths

Write for our new and attractive proposition in field literature.

For CATALOGUE, Other Literature and Information Address

**J. W. BANNING, D. O., Pres.**

## The Pacific School of Osteopathy

*Incorporated*

**South Pasadena, Cal.**

*Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy* ♪ ♪ *Established 1896*

South Pasadena is one of the most beautiful residence suburbs of Los Angeles and is admirably connected with that city by five lines of electric and steam railways.

Students may live in Los Angeles, Pasadena or South Pasadena at their pleasure.

**Well Equipped Chemical, Histological, Bacteriological and Anatomical Laboratories, Together With Unsurpassed Clinical Advantages.**

**The Work Throughout is Thorough and is Based Upon Laboratory Methods.**

**The Faculty is Composed of Specialists in Their Several Lines, Who Have Had Wide Experience in Teaching.**

The required course of study fits the student for practice in any state in which Osteopathy is legalized.

**Excellent Opportunities are Offered for Post-Graduate Work.**

For Catalog or further information address

**C. A. Whiting, Sc. D., D. O.**  
Chairman of the Faculty.

# STILL COLLEGE

—OF—

# OSTEOPATHY

DES MOINES, IOWA

DR. S. S. STILL  
President

DR. C. E. THOMPSON DR. H. W. FORBES  
Trustees

DR. ELLA D. STILL

Superintendent Women's Department

375 Students in attendance; faculty of 17 professors, each a Specialist in his or her department, including 10 graduate Osteopathic Physicians.

Matriculations are already coming in for the special summer post-graduate course.

Full and free dissection to every student.

Its course of study is purely and broadly osteopathic, but progressive and scientific.

Send for our magazine, the COSMOPOLITAN OSTEOPATH, which was resumed under the old name and management April 1st.

Sample copies of the magazine will be sent freely to prospective students.

Address A. B. SHAW, Sec'y and Treas.

## Still College X-Ray Laboratory

Established 1899

Examinations and consultations given promptly at the usual business hours.

Osteopathic practitioners and others from a distance can come or send their patients without preliminary notice, relying upon prompt and satisfactory treatment.

We have been engaged in the work of making Fluoroscopic Examinations and X-Ray Pictures without interruption for more than three years. We have found, as have others, that one must make a specialty of X-Ray work to be sure of results. The operator must know his machine, his tubes and their peculiarities. We have a room full of pictures of all parts of the body, and can produce a good and well defined picture of any of the osseous structures of the average body promptly and reliably, as well as definite outlines of tubercular, consolidated and other infiltrated areas of denser structure than the normal.

We have now been making daily applications of the X-Ray as a healing power for cancers, eczema, tinea, lupus, syphilis, herpes, psoriasis, acne, and other skin diseases, for two years. We have cured, with apparent permanence, cases of all these diseases, and have failed in few where we have had a fair opportunity to give the treatment. We have burned or injured none. We have cases of typical carcinoma of the breast and of the uterus cured and in various stages of recovery for the inspection of our post-graduate students, and the profession generally. They have been examined by hundreds of the profession, both osteopathic and medical. We have never seen any better recoveries or any better radiographs than those of our laboratories.

We do not say these things boastfully, but so that the profession may know of them. Every courtesy extended to the osteopathic and medical professions. Address

A. B. SHAW, B. S., Director.

DR. S. S. STILL, President.

"We have just added a thoroughly equipped new hospital of twenty-eight rooms with steam heat, baths, surgical amphitheatre, and all the modern appointments. Moderate terms will be made to Osteopathic physicians who have cases requiring hospital or surgical attendance."

ment of the A. S. O. to conduct both schools as heretofore with but few if any changes of the faculties or present management at either place, at least, for some time to come. The idea of merging the two schools is impracticable at the present time, although such a proposition may be entertained at some time in the future. Both Kirksville and Des Moines will matriculate new classes in February on the two year plan as heretofore. The Colorado College of Osteopathy, formerly known as the Bolles Institute, has followed in the footsteps of Des Moines and arrangements have been completed whereby that school will be merged with the A. S. O. The school at Denver will continue until next June, at which time it will close its doors and the remaining students will complete their course at the A. S. O. It is not the intention of the school at Denver to accept any new students in February. The large and profitable practice of the Drs. Bolles, to which they desire to devote their full time, is the principal reason why they desired to quit the school business.

### To Still College Graduates

[From the Cosmopolitan Osteopath.]

Dear Friends and Fellow-workers: We have the pleasure to make an announcement that we believe will be heralded with joy by all our graduates and the Osteopathic world generally. For a long time there has existed a sharp and sometimes acrimonious competition between this college and the parent school at Kirksville. The officers of the two institutions have just completed an extended conference which has resulted in a merging, or union, of the two institutions under one financial management which will for the future remove all elements of friction. The two institutions will still go forward and both be strengthened and upbuilt even more advantageously than before.

There will be no change of officers or professors of either of them and the high ambitions for good scholarship and good teaching of your alma mater will now be more fully realized than ever before.

Our graduates in the field have been so uniformly loyal to their alma mater that we feel sure they will continue earnestly to push the Still College at Des Moines forward to a larger usefulness, and we trust you will be able to send us some students for the February opening. There will be a sort of competition, but it will be a good-natured rivalry for high merit.

Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton are now members of the board of trustees of Still College and by this union of the two institutions under one management you are identified as graduates with the parent school as well as with your own immediate alma mater.

This step is taken because it is believed it will be better for all concerned to build up under one central management two great institutions of Osteopathic education.

With most sincere and cordial holiday greetings and good wishes, we are,

Yours very truly,

Dr. S. S. Still, President.

A. B. Shaw, Sec'y and Treas.

Dr. Ella D. Still,

Dr. C. E. Thompson,

H. W. Forbes, Trustees.

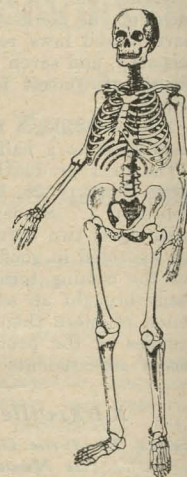
### Listens to an Osteopath

[From the Boston Herald.]

Anna Byrkit, D. O., lectured before members of the Ladies' Physiological Institute yesterday afternoon at Woolson Hall on "The Spine and Its Relation to Health." By means of a human skeleton, a manikin and charts she illustrated different parts of her talk, showing what effect distortions or disarrangements of the spine and the nerves have on the health of the body. Dr. Bodfish, the president, spoke of the feeling of liberality that should pervade the members of the institute. Various anecdotes were given by members of cures effected by Osteopathy.

## "Fingers are but Tools," I Say—

"Some Tools are  
Longer, Finer and  
Stronger than  
One's Fingers."



What do you need in the Instrument line to-day, Doctor? Here is a list of doctor's handy implements for diagnosis and treatment that can't be equalled in the United States for prices. All are the best of goods. Add postage if goods are to be sent by mail. Otherwise will be sent by express.

	Bargain Price.	Regular Price.
Urethral Bougies, 16 in box	\$1.15	\$3.50
Fowler Sounds, all sizes	.20	.75
Soft Rubber Catheters, 3 for	.45	.80
Female Catheter, metal	.15	.50
Male Catheter, metal	.25	.75
Male Catheter, Double Current	.55	1.50
Female Catheter, Double Current	.50	1.25
Dilators, Palmer's Uterine	1.00	2.50
Dilators, Goodell's Uterine, latest	2.75	5.50
Dilators, Wathen's Uterine	1.65	4.00
Douche, Uterine Dilating, Leonard's	.65	2.00
Douche, Uterine plain, Leonard's	.30	1.00
Douche, Rectal, Cole's	.40	2.00
Douche, Urethral, Talley's	.75	2.00
Kelley Cushion, 20x44	2.10	3.50
Kelley Cushion, 24x44	2.50	4.50
Depressor, Folding Tongue	.15	.50
Depressor, Pynchon's Tongue	.50	1.00
Forceps, Wild's Ear	.35	.75
Forceps, Hartman's Ear	.55	1.00
Forceps, Hartman's Nasal	.75	1.50
Forceps, Throat, Buck's	.80	2.00
Forceps, Throat, McKenzie's	1.50	3.00
Forceps, Tongue, Bismark	.50	1.25
Forceps, Tongue, Hauze	1.00	2.50
Forceps, Uterine, Bozeman	.70	2.00
Forceps, Uterine, Thomas	.90	2.25
Irrigating Outfit, Valentine	3.70	7.00
Urine Test Case, complete	3.60	6.50
Ophthalmoscope, 19 lens	4.50	7.50
Scissors, 4 1/2 straight	.30	.60
Scissors, 4 1/2 angular or curved	.40	.75
Twelve Fowler Urethral Sounds	1.20	3.50
Van Buren Steel Sounds	.20	.75
Uterine Sound, Sim's	.15	.35
Speculum, Ear Set, metal	.35	.75
Speculum, Eye, Critchet's	.50	1.25
Speculum, Nasal, Pynchon	.45	1.25
Speculum, Rectal, Pratt's	.85	2.50
Speculum, Rectal, Pennington	1.25	2.50
Speculum, Rectal, Matthews	1.00	2.50
Speculum, Urethral, Carr's	.40	1.00
Speculum, Vaginal, Taylor's	.50	1.25
Speculum, Vaginal, Cavanaugh's	1.25	2.50
Speculum, Vaginal, Virgin	.75	2.00
Syringe, Pomeroy's Ear, metal	.70	2.00
Syringe, Kramer's Ear, metal	.70	2.00
Syringe, Urethral, Bumstead's metal	.70	2.00
Syringe, Uterine, Braun's, metal	.70	2.00
Syringe, Fountain, 2 qt.	.40	.75
Syringe, Fountain, 4 qt.	.65	1.00
Thermometer, 60-second, clinical	.50	1.00
Thermometer, colored lens, clinical	.60	1.50
Rubber Dissecting Gloves	.60	2.00
Hand Brushes, 9 for	.25	.75
Razor, fine, for shaving	1.00	2.00
60 in. Linen Tape, in case	.25	.75
Centrifuge, Hand Power	6.75	15.00
Dozen Pipettes	.20	.50
Gold Point Fountain Pen	1.00	2.00
Test Tube Rack	.25	.50
12 Books Litmus Paper	.25	.50
Dozen Test Tubes	.25	.50
Stethoscope, Bowle's	4.00	Patent
Stethoscope, Snifton's	.65	1.00
Stethoscope, Dennison's	2.00	3.50
Phonendoscope, Bazzi-Bianchi	3.50	Patent
Safety Syringe, 4 qt. female	1.25	3.50
Spirometer, clock dial	3.50	5.00
Invalid Rolling Chair	18.00	30.00
\$24 Hot Air Outfit	16.50	24.00
Knee Hot Air Outfit	15.00	20.00
\$75 Nebulizer	50.00	75.00
3 Glass Shelf Table	5.00	10.00
\$250 Static Machine	150.00	250.00

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**IT STIRS UP THE  
PILL DOCTORS.**

**Gov. Cummins May Appoint Osteopath  
to State Board of Health.**

**THE M. D.'S ARE GETTING BUSY.**

**They Are Preparing to Flood the Executive  
with Letters and Telegrams—It Has Been  
Hard to Support the Osteopaths Po-  
litically in Iowa Hitherto.**

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Telegram.]

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Governor A. B. Cummins has had some strenuous political experiences. Report is that he still feels equal to some more.

The governor has been up against the famous old "Gear machine" twice, and it did various things to him. Later he went up against the big railroad combination in his gubernatorial fight and he smashed it. Since then he has bearded the tariff octopus in his den, and reports are not quite agreed as to whether he or the octopus did most of the execution.

But anyhow the governor seems willing to experiment, and it is now said that he is looking for trouble with the medical doctors.

The doctors, as everybody knows who has ever seen them in action, are the warmest bunch of politicians outside of East Des Moines. They make a Servian court intrigue look mild and uninteresting by comparison when they really start on the political trail.

For many years the doctors have been camping on the trail of the Osteopaths. Because Abe Funk voted to legalize the practice of Osteopathy in Iowa the doctors are accused of beat-

ing him out of the nomination for governor. If they didn't beat him, it wasn't because they didn't try.

Because Senator Garst voted with the Osteopaths, the doctors are accused of beating him out of a delegation in his home county, when it should have sent him to congress; and later they came near beating him for return to the senate.

These are just samples. The state is strewn with the political bones of deceased politicians who favored the "Bone Doctors" and paid the penalty. If Governor Cummins dares the wrath of the doctors by appointing an Osteopath on the state board of health, he will indeed prove himself a brave man.

Dr. Clarke, of Ida Grove, member of the state board of health, a homeopath, recently died. The homeopaths expect another of his school to be appointed. The intimation has reached the homeopaths and allopaths that the governor is disposed to recognize the Osteopaths by naming one of them on the board. This has started the older schools into action.

Dr. A. M. Linn, the Des Moines member of the board, is sending circulars calling upon physicians to have their members of the legislature write the governor protesting against such an appointment. Sioux City physicians are in receipt of these letters and circulars and are looking after the matter.

It is understood that Dr. A. P. Hanchette, of Council Bluffs, brother of Dr. J. L. Hanchette, of this city, is the homeopathic candidate for this position. The board is now composed of four allopaths, two homeopaths and one eclectic. It is claimed by these schools that the Osteopaths give their graduates no adequate course of training to fit them for such responsibilities as the supervision of the state's health regulations.

**Only Half Loaf for Osteopaths**

[From the Des Moines Register.]  
Members of the state board of medical exam-

iners decided among themselves yesterday that while they would be willing to concede an Osteopath membership on the board of medical examiners, they would bitterly oppose the appointment of an Osteopath on the state board of health.

This sort of a compromise would require a change in the present law. The statutes now provide that the members of the board of health shall constitute the membership of the state board of medical examiners. To make it possible for an Osteopath to become a member of the board of examiners, only, this requirement in regard to the membership on the state board of health would have to be eliminated.

The regulars urge that there is no reason for placing an Osteopath on the state board of health. They claim that a member to be properly qualified for a membership on that board should be a sanitarian, a condition which they insist is not fulfilled by the Osteopaths. They would have an Osteopathic member appointed only on the board of examiners, at large.

**The Notoriety Becomes Ours**

A correspondence "doctor," Everett P. Clisby, alleging to be an Osteopathic physician who has a diploma from the national school of osteopathy (alleged) in Chicago, has been besmirching the good name of the profession by being scored for malpractice and signing himself as an M. D. in the district court at Bedford, Mass. The Evening Standard of recent date gave two columns to the trial under the heading "Osteopath on Trial," and while the evidence shows up the fakir, most casual readers will of course take it for granted that he is representative of our profession and will condemn us for his conduct. Such things are an outrage and Osteopathy is in sore need of bringing all these fakirs into exposure and public condemnation whenever and wherever their acts will warrant prosecution. This is a good work for all the state and city associations to take up.

**THE FAMOUS TONJES PNEUMATIC**

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**SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR VIBRATORY STIMULATION**

**IT WILL NOT** Do all the work of the Osteopath, remove Lesions or Inhibit.

**BUT IT HAS PROVEN** Its great value when applied locally in conditions of Stasis, Muscular Contractions, Inflamed and Anchylosed Joints, Goiter, Chronic Conditions of the Pharynx, Chronic Neuritis, Etc. When applied deeply to the spinal and sympathetic nerves its power to stimulate general systemic processes is prompt and very satisfactory. Its action upon the vaso-motor system is one of its greatest merits.

**IT IS THE ONLY METHOD** by which you can thoroughly stimulate the eye itself and the infraorbital nerves. It is the only method by which you can give thorough vibratory stimulation to the inner and outer ear. Judge for yourself the results.

**ARE YOU IN DOUBT** Then write those who have thoroughly tested its Worth, and let them **PROCLAIM THE TRUTH**

Doctor, the AERO-VIBRANT is Sold on Its Merits Only | **WE GUARANTEE EVERY AERO-VIBRANT WE SELL**

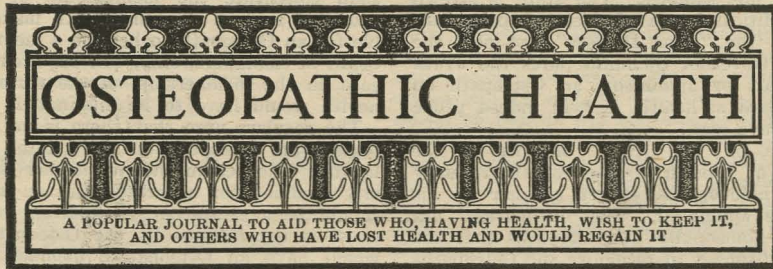
YOU CAN BUY the AERO-VIBRANT on liberal discount for cash or on **TIME PAYMENTS** | **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS** Every AERO-VIBRANT has our name cast into the cylinder on the vibrator.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND SPECIAL PRICES. ADDRESS

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COOLEY PLACE



*Instead of sending Sample Copies of "Osteopathic Health" to show what the next number contains here is the matter in "The O. P."*



VOL. VI

CHICAGO, February, 1904

No. 2

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## EDITORIAL

Health is wealth.

Worry kills. Forget it.

Disease is vital bankruptcy.

Moderate habits spare immoderate pains.

"Oh, my head!" Osteopathy cures headache.

Temperance in everything is good life insurance.

Ills of the throat find ready relief in Osteopathic treatment.

Life's little ills are especially well cared for by Osteopathy.

For all troubles of the spine Osteopathy stands preeminently at the head.

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

Osteopathy is not a cure-all, but it cures many ills that other systems regard as incurable.

Pain is largely unnecessary, but as a warning against improper living it is most beneficent.

Agony during menstruation is very largely needless. Osteopathy will instantly relieve it and the case is rare that it cannot cure.

In the treatment of disease, Osteopathy is a scientific use of the hands, based upon the great principles of anatomic and physiological order.

### Preparations for Treatment

EXAMINATIONS and treatment by Osteopathic physicians are given through one or two thicknesses of clothing. Women remove outer garments and stays and wear a dressing sack or kimona over the undervest.

### Voltaire Feared the Drug Combat

VOLTAIRE had some positive views of his own about drugging. He said: "Man is taken sick. In comes a blind man with a club—that is the doctor. Nature tries to cure; if the doctor hits Nature with the club, the man dies; if he hits Disease, the man gets well." You may be sure that the Osteopath never strikes against

Nature. He helps Nature to work her own cure—that's all. It is enough.

### Osteopathy Means Adjustment

"STRANGE that a harp with a thousand strings should keep in tune so long."

Dr. Watts, who wrote this, must have known by observation and experience that this mortal machine does not keep in tune always. Man, considered as a machine, is more intricate and delicate than any harp. He is exposed to extreme heat and extreme cold—he is under the influence of weather. No violin has such an experience of dry and wet, noon and midnight. It is not strange that he gets more or less out of order. The wires of the best telephone system become crossed and tangled. I suppose, from what I see, that bones, arteries, veins and nerves may easily get in one another's way. They must be placed where they belong. This may be done by the trained hand of a physician who knows where they belong. It comes simply to this—the instrument must be tuned.

I observe on the street the people; there is something the matter with many of them. I see that one foot drags; that one shoulder is higher than the other; that the clothing along the backbone does not hang plumb. The machine needs manipulation—a setting to rights. I do not suppose that any drug will have any influence on bones or other tissues out of place. I suppose that the lungs and heart and nervous system will work better if they have plenty of room.

Osteopathy is a new thing, but so was the discovery of America. It is the end of one century, the beginning of another, and the time for new things. Try it. Get adjusted. It will do you much good.

REV. MYRON W. REED, D. D.

### Cause and Symptom Often Wide Apart

DR. A. T. STILL, the venerable founder of Osteopathy, sometimes relates a very apt story which in a few simple words brings before us Osteopathy in its true light as a therapeutic system, far in advance of all the older healing arts and sciences. He tells of a cat having its tail stepped upon. Immediately the other end of the cat's anatomy gives vent to terrific cries indicating unmistakably distress somewhere. While pressure is the only cause of the cat's disturbance, the meow is the most characteristic symptom.

Now, should a learned disciple of the regular

school be called, he might—we will say for purposes of illustration—give an opiate or a hypodermic injection, with the effect of relieving all sense of annoyance to the feline. If that did not work the vocal cords might be removed, or even the head cut off, in order to cure the noise!

Yes, this may seem a little heroic to take literally, yet such treatment is, alas! too prevalent. The best physicians and surgeons of all schools are decrying such practice, to be sure, but still it is in daily evidence.

The Osteopath, on the other hand, would examine the cat, and, finding pressure upon its tail, remove the foot, thereby relieving the suffering at once. This explains Osteopathy as well as an illustration can, and thousands testify to it being literal in their own cases. These thousands had undergone all the old methods of treatment, consisting of opiates, hot baths, massage, magnetism, hypnotism, etc., all in vain, until they came to the Osteopath, who alone looked for and found the real cause of trouble—as simple oftentimes as in the case of this cat. Where the results are so quickly felt, of course, the case must be one which presents apt conditions—a vertebra in a wrong position, or a rib, or a muscle or tendon, which admits of ready adjustment. Most cases are not cured at once, like the cat's. Usually the course of recovery is gradual, while often Nature moves very slowly; but Osteopathy is relieving pressure, just the same, and recovery by this method is just as sure whether it be accomplished slowly and gradually, or, as in the exceptional and rarer cases, where it is accomplished in a single treatment.

Osteopathy, fortunately for sufferers, may be relied upon to busy itself with removing causes, while symptoms, important though they are in a way, are certainly subordinate considerations. Custom, unluckily for health, seems to have looked at this matter of causation of disease through the wrong telescope. It is a new thing in medicine to begin searching for causes by a careful examination of one's anatomy—yet how reasonable!

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O.

### Dyspepsia a Matter of Blood

DIGESTION is carried on by the blood supply, which is increased after eating and in turn stimulates glands to secrete digestive fluids. As well, blood makes the muscle walls of the stomach contract so as to furnish a churning motion. This mixes the food with the digestants and at length sends it on to the intestines. Blood also carries on digestion throughout the alimentary tract in this dual manner. Blood usually digests our food for us.

When food does not digest well, when there is pain or flatulency, when there is constipation or diarrhea, or poor nutrition, something is sure to have disturbed the blood supply to stomach and intestines. It is wrong in quality or quantity. It may be both.

What shall we do?

Prescribe pepsin, assuming the trouble begins while the food is in the stomach? Give calomel or "bile beans," in case we think the clog occurs at the liver? Pancreatin or aloes, cubebs and rhubarb to relieve glands lower down in case the trouble should be confined wholly to the bowels? Most schools of practice follow that plan.

But why not correct the circulation to the digestive tract? It is possible to do that. Osteopathy knows how. It is done every day for multitudes by physicians. Why not avail yourself of the same treatment?

Dyspepsia, gastritis, diarrhea, dysentery, constipation and appendicitis are all various forms of alimentary disturbances caused alike by defective circulation and are to be cured by regulating the circulation Osteopathically; and with these ills will go many accompanying ills, such as headache, that are purely reflex symptoms.

"The blood is the life," says Sacred Writ. The Osteopath agrees with this observation and his practice daily proves that to regulate the circulation in a diseased organ or system restores

*Here is the full and exact text of "Osteopathic Health" for February. Is it not Fine? Order in advance*    *Δ Δ Δ Δ*

its health. It is evidently Nature's chosen way of healing, else the means to cure would not thus have been placed in the body within reach and ready to respond to Osteopathic fingers.



### *Relieving Nerve Pressure Cures Rheumatism*

**R**HEUMATISM is a state of pent-up poisons in the system. Excretion has not gone on properly. Certain waste materials have not been eliminated and clog up the system.

Without going into details, is it more rational to try to neutralize this over-supply of poison, or to stop the formation of it? Most drug treatments avowedly seek to neutralize the uric acid excess already in the system. They do not seem to succeed, either, although new "cures" are heralded every year which we do not hear alluded to a year later. Osteopathy goes at the other end of the problem and tries to find a reason in the shape of an anatomical defect to explain why elimination should have been perverted. It succeeds in this more times than it fails.

Often a false position of a vertebra is the origin of rheumatism. You see, such a condition would result in contractions of ligament and muscle attached to this bone, and this in turn can easily pinch nerve filaments, and there may be the origin of the whole trouble. Once nerves are irritated, the work of their centers is exaggerated, or if the pressure is extreme, perhaps it is suspended. Thus any function of the nervous system may be disturbed or suspended by such mal-adjustments of bone, nerves and ligaments.

Now, as all secretory and excretory activity of glands is dependent upon blood supply, and that in turn is controlled by the vaso-motor nerves; and as irritations of nerves take effect, not only where the pressure is exerted, but by reflex activity at even remote parts of the system, it is plain that mechanical irritations of nerves at certain parts of the spine may be asserted by disturbing the excretion of urea, or increasing its formation excessively, and urea is what forms uric acid when retained in the system.

Is it not reasonable that to restore anatomical order by replacing tissues out of true position will permit the vaso-motor, or blood-regulating function of the nerves to reassert itself, to re-establish proper elimination of urea, and in turn to cure rheumatism?

Well, it works, whether it sounds obscure or not. Osteopathy has cured rheumatism in countless cases, and that after every other treatment proved unavailing. It has cured cases that have been chronic for many years and has made life livable and happy again to rheumatic cripples after every hope had fled. That fact is worth volumes of argument.



### *Tonsillitis*

**C**ONGESTION is the paramount fact in tonsillitis. One or both tonsils are painfully swollen. In the simple stage, called catarrhal tonsillitis, they are badly enough swollen, but in the worst form, known as quinsy, pain is unbearable; swallowing liquids is agony; while even breathing may become a problem and suffocation sometimes occurs. It is an affliction that is apt to recur every time the sufferer contracts cold.

This liability to tonsillitis, in the absence of any satisfactory medical explanation why it should develop so in some people, and because drug and surgical treatments are both eminently unsatisfactory, has led to the habit of cutting

out the tonsils. It holds its place to-day as one of society's most fashionable operations, being more frequent than removing the vermiform appendix for "stomach-ache" or the ovaries for other grudges, no doubt, because quicker, cheaper and less dangerous. But it is just as reasonable treatment as these other two operations and falls under the condemnation of Osteopaths as being needless "butchery" as a usual thing.

Osteopathy has a rational cure for both catarrhal tonsillitis and quinsy, which make the removal of tonsils unnecessary. It removes the source of the inflammation, namely, a serious over-supply of blood to the part, a congestion. It is the excess of blood to the part that causes swelling, pain and suppuration. Why not cut off this excess of blood, instead of the tonsil? Does one cut off a finger whenever it develops a felon? Is an eye removed when it gets severely congested? Why discriminate?

Is the inability of any known drug to reduce this blood supply to the tonsil enough reason why the tonsil must be sacrificed? True the tonsil can no longer become inflamed after it is gone—but the balance of the throat all about the spot where the tonsil once was can become just as badly congested as before, and it is pretty sure that it does. The cause of the localized congestion has not yet been gotten at.

By way of digression let me ask: "Do you think God put the tonsil in the human throat just to afford a localized spot where exquisite pain could be developed? Or, just to give the surgeons a little practice? Is it possible it has no functions to perform? These questions are often asked by Osteopaths as a rebuke to the many needless, pitiless operations of the day.

Osteopathy has a way all its own to reduce tonsillar congestion. It is one of the basic principles of this science that disease is primarily some disturbance of the blood or nerve supply. In this case it is too much blood. In every case of disease the blood supply is affected somehow, or else the nerves are. Both are usually involved secondarily. Osteopathy treats by regulating this blood supply.

How?

By manipulations. These accomplish two things: Whatever mechanical disorder in the throat has set up the congestion—contracted muscles pulling down upon veins and retarding drainage, for instance—is corrected. The congested blood is drained off properly and fresh living arterial blood is allowed to flow freely to the diseased spot and cure it. That is Nature's way. Next, whatever mechanical disorder may have irritated the nerves regulating the blood supply in the tonsils is also corrected. May be this is a mal-position of a vertebra, or a contracted ligament which impinges upon nerve fibrils so as to irritate them into abnormal work, instead of evenly controlling the blood supply. Whatever the fault is, it is usually within the patient's own tissues; and it is usually detectable and correctable.

Osteopathy gives early relief and spares the patient suppuration, as a rule, and its logical lancing. More, it usually can prevent the periodical return of tonsillitis and quinsy.

Would you rather trust to Osteopathy or drugs?

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O.

### *An Explanation of Osteopathy*

**A**N AGE of progress and great achievement notes almost without surprise the phenomenal rise and rapid development of Osteopathy. Literally it has leaped forward to fame under most adverse circumstances, in comparison

with the slow growth of other systems which have required decades and even centuries to bring them into prominence. Two decades ago Osteopathy was the unformed idea of a single man; to-day it commands the attention of millions, while thousands are engaging in its study and practice.

Why?

There are two reasons which tower above all others why Osteopathic growth has been so rapid. First, in an age of scientific achievement all discoveries of importance are at once investigated by liberal and unprejudiced people. Second, the world was ready to receive a system of healing presenting indications of rational and consistent thought. The fabric of medicine, irrespective of schools, still savors so much of the dark ages that it is not to be wondered at that intelligent and thinking persons turn away from many of the tenets and methods still in practice to-day. What is demanded is a more natural system of medicine—one based upon demonstrable truths, rather than hypothetical speculation.

These are the prime reasons, I think, why the treatment of disease by Osteopathic methods has so rapidly gained public confidence.

Another thing is evident. People have been quick to realize also that Osteopathy will not injure, even should it fail to cure, and this fact is very assuring. It has favored free investigation. Results have done the rest.

Proofs why Osteopathy is a scientific method of healing are not necessary within these pages. The average man of science is thoroughly conversant with the basic truths of this new science, whether he is willing to recognize them under the name of Osteopathy or not. No one doubts, be it said, the efficacy of its methods, when correctly applied, who has given the subject careful investigation. This article is written solely for the sufferer, who, perhaps, has not been informed correctly as to the fundamental principles of Osteopathic practice. Scientific explanations and proofs are to be found in various technical works on Osteopathy.

Inquiry is often made as to just what Osteopathy is. To define adequately requires space. Briefly, it may be defined as that method of healing diseases by readjustment of abnormally misplaced tissues of the body through mechanical manipulation. This statement, however, must be qualified in order to give a true conception of Osteopathic therapeutics. In the first place, the Osteopathic physician believes that many diseases, not all diseases, are due to physical derangements—mechanical mal-adjustments of the bones, ligaments, muscles and various other tissues of the body and operating in such a way that there is not perfect freedom allowed the blood, lymph, nerve force, etc., throughout the organism. This stoppage of vital fluids and forces naturally results in impaired functions and diseased tissues, if long continued. The Osteopathic idea is—and logical, too, does it not seem?—to readjust, mechanically, these deranged tissues; and, thus to relieve blockades to nutrition. These vital forces and fluids working normally means health.

Who can scoff at such a common-sense principle of healing? Certainly none who are fair, rational and free from prejudice.

You can readily see from this definition that the foundations of Osteopathy are based upon the well-known, but usually forgotten, fact that the human body is a mechanism. The bodily structures and movements represent a well defined and perfect mechanism, sufficient within itself for all the ordinary demands of life. Now,

*Orders accepted for "Osteopathic Health," with or without professional card, any time in the month while the edition lasts*    *Δ Δ Δ Δ*

## *This matter presented every month by "Osteopathic Health" is the best thing to be had by February Graduates as Introductions into new Fields*

when disabled or deranged, as any mechanism is likely sometimes to be—from atmospheric conditions, shocks due to force such as falls, strains, etc.—is not the proper thing, logically, to mechanically set right the tissues that are at fault, those responsible for setting up the disorder? We think so; we practice it.

But the human body is sometimes more than a mere mechanism. It is vital organism also. Hence, we must take into consideration the effects of improper sanitation, diet, hygiene and mental influences upon the organs and tissues. Osteopathy then, in its widest sense and true conception, is not only attention to mechanical disorders, but to modes of living and to all influences affecting the harmonious action and inter-action of the various tissues, organs and systems of the human body.

The true physician notes all surroundings of the patient for their effect upon health. Thus nursing, dieting, hygiene, etc., are as much a part of Osteopathy as manipulation, for through such agents order—or in other words, health—is established. The reverse of order, dis-order, is synonymous with dis-ease, which means literally the absence of ease, disease being some derangement of the bodily or mental functions. The work of the physician is to establish harmonious relations between structures and functions of the body.

Special emphasis should be given to the fact that Osteopathy is a system of healing which retains a large amount of common sense along with such medical knowledge as nursing, dieting, sanitation, hygiene, toxicology, etc.; besides, having for its special feature, scientific manipulations (somewhat surgical in their nature), which are employed as and when indicated; and that this science and art of healing treats all disease of every season and climate. The principles of Osteopathy are based entirely upon anatomy and physiology, remember. Hence, we have a system of medicine without drugs and a system of surgery without instrumentation which rests upon exact knowledge—a true medical basis, surely. Naturally, its limits are immeasurable.

Osteopathy is clearly related, in many ways interrelated, with other systems of the healing art. Still it must be understood that in several respects we stand aloof from—in fact, know no compromise with—certain principles and practices of drug medication. The Osteopathic physician does not employ drugs and remedial agencies in his practice. By this is meant, drugs are never used as agents to add a supposed vital product, or force, to the tissues of the body. We believe drugs are never required for this purpose, as they are demonstrably dangerous and cannot be used with precision; moreover, they aid nothing whatever of actual value to the vitality of the patient. True, undoubtedly, certain drugs will produce definite temporary gross effects upon the organs, or functions, of the human mechanism; but with all this the physicians' drug knowledge is empirical, a matter of observation, based upon continual experiment in the individual patient. Drug action varies, not only with the idiosyncrasies of the individual, but in various degrees of dosage and with various ailments, no two ailments being alike. Therefore, Osteopaths distrust drugging in treatment as too uncertain and as often quite harmful.

The body being perfectly built and completely equipped with vital forces, must, by virtue of containing all necessary forces and agents for its own maintenance and its own repair and cure, be able to restore health—or at least keep ever tending to restore health, as long as the factors of life and health can work unobstructedly. "Remove the obstruction" is the Osteopathic dictum.

The most important thing that the Osteopathic physician aims to do is to direct these inherent recuperative properties—the health-giving blood supply and vitalizing nerve currents—into their channels by removing obstructions.

Hence, the Osteopathic system, in reference to other methods of cure, is an inter-related one. It is dependent, to a limited extent, upon all sources of medical knowledge, past and present. It accepts truths wherever found, and brings exact knowledge into operation under this basic principle, that the human body is a perfect vital mechanism and capable of running its allotted time under proper care and attention. "Proper care and attention" is to be understood as meaning proper sanitation and hygiene and the correct adjustment of the body's parts as secured by Osteopathic manipulations—not dosage and drugging by agencies and poisons wholly foreign to the body. The energy of the body is derived from the food and air. Everything taken into the system not conducive to its repair and growth, must necessarily be an encumbrance or, if violent in action, a poison.

Several so-called drugs, not supposed to be remedial ones, such as antiseptics, antidotes, anaesthetics, etc., may be sanctioned or employed by Osteopaths for work along medical, surgical and obstetrical lines. Antiseptics are to prevent vital, and antidotes to prevent inorganic, agencies from harming the body before each has had time to become operative. That is entirely rational and in harmony with Osteopathic tenets. Anaesthetics to relieve pain in surgical operation, etc., is also harmonious with Osteopathic practice; yet Osteopaths do not administer anaesthetics, any more than they practice instrumental surgery, unless specially qualified for that department of practice, as some are, in addition. This statement must prove to you that Osteopathy is neither narrow nor intolerant, as some people believe, when they learn it does not prescribe drugs to work recovery from sickness.

The trend of Osteopathic work is to correlate and harmonize the several branches of medicine, especially to shapen and develop therapeutics along anatomical and physiological lines, as contrasted with so-called "cures" put into the stomach, or blood, or applied to the skin as foreign matter. Little attention, heretofore, has been given by physicians to building the treatment of diseases upon this solid foundation of anatomical and physiological facts and their proper relationship. The larger portion of therapeutical knowledge has, therefore, from necessity, been purely empirical—that is, "cut and try; and if it does not work, try, try again." Naturally such treatment has been rather discouraging to patients. Some rational system of medicine has long been demanded by the suffering world, and Osteopathic science and art are the legitimate outcome and development of that need. Osteopathy was developed in response to a want. A complete system of healing has been given suffering humanity which meets the requirements both of scientific demonstration and good common sense, embodying the true principles of cure, namely, healing in accordance to the laws of Nature.

Osteopathy is considered by its advocates, and justly so, a complete system of medicine. It is an independent system, and in no way compromises with other systems, so as to be absorbed by them or to constitute only a branch or a part of them. Its points of difference are radical.

First, our "etiology," so-called, which is the science defining the causes of disease, is different in many radical respects from all others. The characteristic Osteopathic feature, to repeat, is that many diseases are due to external influences,

causing mechanical derangement within the body tissues, with consequent disturbance of tissue-nutrition through a disturbance either of the nervous equilibrium or the blood supply.

Second, or, dependent upon the first, our diagnosis is more perfect because it gives much attention to actually existing physical derangements—demonstrable, palpable, anatomical defects which we call "lesions," these disease factors being of such a nature as to be pretty generally overlooked by other diagnosticians.

Third, naturally our treatment is different. The original and differentiating feature is manipulation—a manipulation which follows no routine or fixed procedure but is given according to the indications in each and every specific case. These manipulations are not learned by imitation; they are primarily to remove the cause of the disease—not to palliate effects.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this beneficent fact that man is a complete vital mechanism and contains within his body in consequence the agencies to prevent, alleviate or cure disease, if they are permitted to be freely operative. All that is needed in disease—if recovery is possible at all—is, first, a correction of physical interferences to the proper distribution and equalization of blood and nerve force; second, care and attention to hygiene and diet; thus re-establishing normal nutrition in the cell-unit of the organism.

The ultimate and legitimate outcome of this science will be the wonderfully rapid development and shaping of scientific medicine. Scientific medicine is what the world has always been striving for, particularly so during the last decade. All medical thought and discovery is leading us inevitably in one direction, to a rational drugless system of medicine—Osteopathy being the sure means now of accomplishing that end.

CARL P. M'CONNELL, M. D., D. O.

[The End.]



### *Publishers Notes*

December copies of "Osteopathic Health" may be had at the back number price of 2 cents per copy. Professional cards may be included at the usual rate. This is a good chance for February graduates to get good field literature at a cheap price.

By a recent concession in express rates we can guarantee most patrons a rate of 35 cents per 100 magazines to most points east of the Rocky Mountains, and often 200 magazines will go without extra cost.

The reason why contractors must give notice of changes in orders or professional card by the 20th ult. is that their orders are printed first and apt to be done wrong if later changes are requested.

Orders will be filled any time during the month while the edition lasts, either including the professional card, or without that feature.

December and January numbers of "Osteopathic Health" may still be ordered with or without professional cards.

February graduates cannot do better than to use "Osteopathic Health" liberally when they make their locations.

It pays to use the professional card feature.

*Field Literature like this cannot help but make new Friends and stronger Friends for the Practitioner using it in whatever Field*

*"When there is a harvest ahead, even a distant one, it is poor thrift to be stingy of your seed-corn," wrote Thomas Carlyle. This applies to using field literature*

**"The Proof of the Pudding Is In the Eating"**

Osteopathic Health is indeed a patient-winner. I got two patients last month from copies of your most readable paper.—Dr. Balling L. Blocker, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

I am now convinced by trial that "Osteopathic Health" is the thing to get patients with. The editor's article on "Gall Stones" was a winner. It was just what was wanted. The one on "Asthma" was also fine. I will stay with you, old boy, to the end, for you know better what I want than I do myself when it comes to pushing a practice. I should be awfully sorry, and would consider it unfortunate for the profession, if you were ever to quit our publishing business.—Dr. J. W. Riley, Norwich, New York.

I think Osteopathic Health is exactly the right thing for the Osteopath to use in building up practice. It is a winner. I have used it for two and a half years and I intend to continue as long as Editor Bunting continues to give the profession such a clean, able and effective monthly. It is an unequalled campaigner for the widest general understanding and acceptance of the science and practice we all hold dear. All success to Osteopathic Health.—Dr. Charles G. E. Lieburg, Menominee, Wisconsin.

"Osteopathic Health" cannot but do good. If a field does not bring good results I assure you it is not the fault of "O. H."—Dr. A. B. King, St. Louis, Mo.

After inspecting "O. H." for several months past I have become convinced of its merits as a patient-getter. It is good, clean Osteopathic literature, and I like it.—Dr. F. W. Miller, Wellsville, N. Y.

I have found "Osteopathic Health" a great help in my practice, and wish for you a very prosperous new year.—Dr. A. P. Bliss, Watsonville, California.

Your magazine is just what is needed to instruct people who know practically nothing about Osteopathy.—Dr. Flora Keithamp, Arlington, South Dakota.

Please find enclosed check for 100 copies of the January issue of O. H. I like this number very much. The article on "pneumonia" is a timely one just now.—Dr. Charles D. Flanagan, Providence, Rhode Island.

I am well pleased with O. H. It's a good, clean, well-written magazine, and I find that it is a very welcome visitor in a good many families.—Dr. W. D. Greene, Jackson, Mich.

I am well satisfied with "O. H." as a means of accomplishing the physician's desires, viz: to discuss the subject of Osteopathy with patients as the physician cannot, and in time it accomplishes results if properly followed up. I have found it satisfactory for both purposes.—Dr. J. C. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.

I never feel ashamed to have "Osteopathic Health" represent me to the people of Owensboro. It always says the right thing at the right time and in the right way. It is a reliable ambassador for the most conservative practitioner and in the most conservative community.—Dr. K. W. Coffman, Owensboro, Ky.

Osteopathic Health is too good and against all

precedents governing Osteopathic publications.—Dr. L. M. Rheem, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Osteopathic Health continues to improve very much and has made a good field medium for us.—Dr. T. J. Watson, Denver, Colorado.

"Osteopathic Health" and "The Osteopathic Physician" are both journals that the profession has long stood in need of. Each publication covers the field in a most satisfactory manner. The editor is certainly meritorious of the popularity which these journals have achieved, for without his ability, energy and enthusiasm each would have failed in its mission. So, let the good work go on, Dr. Bunting.—Dr. G. Edgar Hodge, Glenwood, Minnesota.

I like "Osteopathic Health" very much and will renew my yearly contract as soon as it expires.—Dr. C. L. Rider, Detroit, Michigan.

We are well pleased with the three last numbers of Osteopathic Health. It is always well adapted to put into the hands of laymen and lay women, while its editing is so careful and capable that we are not ashamed to hand them to our brethren of the medical profession, either. Drs. Guthridge & Breed, Corning, N. Y.

There is an epidemic of pneumonia, la grippe, etc., here, so please hasten my order at once for 500 numbers of Osteopathic Health. An article on tonsillitis, together with other throat troubles, would also fill a long felt want.—Dr. James McKee, Lexington, Ky.

We wish to bespeak for your magazine, Osteopathic Health, the continued success which it has so well merited, and to advise that no practitioner should fail to use it as an unfailing and convincing instrument for convincing the people.—Drs. Klein & Spates, McKinney, Tex.

"Osteopathic Health" is bright, clever, discriminating and can always be counted upon to put Osteopathy's best foot forward.—Dr. S. H. McElhaney, Newark, N. J.

I think your "O. H." supplement in "The O. P." is a fine idea and a help to the practitioner, and I am much pleased to see it there.—Dr. H. W. Houf, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

I think Dr. Bunting is one of the best writers I have ever read after. His article on "Pneumonia" in January "Osteopathic Health" was the best thing I have seen lately. Wish we could have many more like it.—Dr. Homer D. Bowers, Frankfort, Indiana.

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- Diseases of Age:**—The Stiffness, Aches and Sluggish Functioning of Old Age are given great benefit. Osteopathic Treatment is worth years of life to the average person of advanced age.
- Diseases of Special Senses:**—*The Eye:*—Disorders due to faulty nutrition; Weak Eyes; Sore Eyes; Dry, Tired Eyes; Granulated Lids; Pterygium, Cataracts; Astigmatism; Blood Clots from traumatic hemorrhages, etc. *The Ear:*—Catarrhal Deafness; Buzzing; External Irritations; Suppurations, etc. *The Voice:*—Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, common to public speakers and singers; Hacking Coughs, Chronic Sore Throat, etc. *Taste and Smell* in certain cases.
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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., Editor. W. M. BUNTING, Business Manager.

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EDITORIAL.

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

Information precedes reformation. Unification and consolidation go on apace. Father Andrew will be there July 7. You must, too. "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make ye free." Osteopathy cannot afford to take back water on the three-year course. Our cause needs no efforts to advance it that we would blush to see in print. Our St. Louis workers are booming plans for the greatest of national meetings. What happened to Pat O'Dea's braves down east? We haven't heard from them. Certainly things have been happening pretty fast in Osteopathic circles the past month. The profession will profit more by knowing its own weaknesses than by covering them up. Be getting ready, fellow Osteopaths, for our great and rousing rally at St. Louis on "Osteopathy Day." Why sit down and wait for practice to increase when you can use "Osteopathic Health" and literally make it grow faster? It enhances the value of field literature greatly to the practitioner to have his professional card in it. It costs but a trifle more. By the time a few more colleges are absorbed the average practitioner will understand what it really means to start a new college. With the alumni of seven colleges already adopted by the A. S. O. we are all coming pretty close to being members of one family, after all! Get your accommodations reserved at the "Inside Inn," St. Louis, in advance, so as to be housed among your own. Information elsewhere in this issue. Assistant Secretary Chiles, of the A. O. A., promulgates a good plan in this issue. State secretaries, please draw closer and give it attentive cooperation. If you would be interested in learning of a good inside opportunity for investment in a proposition that you can be sure is in the hands

of reliable people, read the WANT AD department this month.

Helmer & Merton have made the best anatomical charts ever put upon the market. They are very cheap, too. Three for \$5 on linen. Read the ad herein.

The profession should take pride in knowing that it has a newspaper which has the courage of convictions and which holds principles above petty and private considerations.

We should make it 3,000 strong at the World's Fair on July 7th—that is, 3,000 real Osteopathic physicians besides 300,000 Osteopathic patients, friends, supporters and believers.

A Des Moines M. D. had the state capitol engraved on his letter heads and his brethren kicked him out of the profession, saying the public would think that was his private sanitarium!

It will save the profession embarrassment for all of us to realize that we are accountable to the profession for our least as well as our greatest acts, and that it is better to dwell in peace than to breed troubles.

Single orders taken for "Osteopathic Health" as long as any edition lasts may secure professional cards therein. It is on regular contract business only that cards must be ordered or changes made by the 20th of the month preceding issue.

You can read what the February issue of "Osteopathic Health" will say to the people by looking for it elsewhere in this number. "The O. P." prints its full and exact text each month now two weeks in advance of the issue of the "O. H."

"Put us off at Buffalo!" says President Banning, of the Atlantic College, as he boards an early July train with his official collegiate seal in his coat pocket. May he like the city by the falls and his institution take root and grow great in its new environment.

You can get your professional card in "Osteopathic Health" whenever you place your order, if you are not a regular time contractor. Contractors have their regular editions printed first, so they should place additional orders or make changes by the 20th of each month.

Correspondents are requested to mark every clipping sent the editor or call attention to it by letter. Often things not understood are mailed to us anonymously, and it will facilitate matters to put the sender's name on anything whose meaning and use is at all obscure.

Every practitioner and every student ought to possess a set of Helmer & Merton's Osteopathic charts. They are invaluable. Dr. Geo. J. Helmer paid \$600 to prepare the original set for his own use—he considered them worth that much to him. You can get the set now for \$5.

Hundreds of practitioners write that "Osteopathic Health" answers all the demands of field literature. It interests and instructs the laity as no other paper does. It "pulls patients." These facts are significant. It means, Doctor, that you can profit by using it liberally in your field.

With the elimination of bad feeling between our two biggest colleges the profession sees a brilliant chance to forget its old troubles and live the balance of life in peace, harmony and genuine good will—by everybody to and for everybody! How beautiful a vision that prophecy seems!

There is a chance to pick up choice bits of stock in two good propositions announced this month in the Want Ad column. Both are inside propositions. The editor would not allow any investment to present its claims through these pages that he did not know to be genuinely good

and in the hands of entirely trustworthy people.

If you do not get a booklet on the "Inside Inn" with full instructions how to prepare for your comfort at the great St. Louis Osteopathic meeting this July, write the "Inside Inn," Administration building, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, for a copy. You should reserve your room in advance.

"Suggestion," the magazine of psycho-therapy, for November contains a good article by Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, D. O., professor of biology in the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, on Osteopathy entitled "Drugless Doctors." It sets forth the position of our science and profession in relation to others and is well written.

It is to be hoped that the contest in Michigan between the Osteopathic State Board of Registration and Examination and the practitioners who contest its ruling will not leave any hard feelings or antagonism in the ranks of the state association, once the supreme court settles the issue.

The greatest "Still" college of the future—which undoubtedly will bear the name "A. S. O."—will represent a consolidation of the American School of Osteopathy, the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, the Northern Institute, Northwestern College, Milwaukee College, the Columbian College of Osteopathy and the Colorado College of Osteopathy, and no telling how many more by the time a consolidated institution results!

The Osteopathic profession and its associations are a democracy and the practitioners themselves constitute the real power. Our officers are our servants. It is not well to have a spirit grow in any organization that the officers have powers peculiarly their own. Give the rank and file the full confidence of committees and their work. We do not need a paternal system or secrecy in our councils. We have nothing to hide. Our committees will all profit by the fullest discussion of their work while it is in progress.

Results, Not Feelings, Are the Gauge of Reform

Time is the essence of judgment in passing upon measures for reform. It is not the pleasure or pain a course gives one, but the corrective influence as finally measured by results which says if a thing is wise or otherwise.

Advance Sample Copies of "O. H." Not Sent Out Now

Instead of receiving an advance sample copy of "Osteopathic Health" this month, Doctor, you are supplied with the matter in this copy of "The O. P." It reaches you earlier. Don't you like that plan, better? We believed you would.

Where Personal Differences Cease and Professional Issues Begin

"The O. P." bears no grudges—it is of larger caliber than that—and has no personal grievances. Its sincerest wish is to view every situation through the eyes of publicity that right may be done for the whole profession. Whatever affects the peace and welfare of the profession becomes a professional issue and ceases to be a private matter. Let us all strive not to let our private acts result in professional troubles.

The Missouri Osteopath

We acknowledge receipt of the Missouri Osteopath, a new journal of the college class, from Plattsburg, Mo. Its editor is Dr. Chas. E. Boxx, a member of the Missouri Osteopathic Board. The initial December number is full of life and good ideas, and contains some very readable contributions, mainly from members of the faculty of the new Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City. Presumably the paper is the organ of

this college. Success and usefulness to the new-comer.

### **Not Yet Ready To Quit In Alabama**

Our Alabama heroes who remain in the state despite the hardships besetting them announce that they mean to make a new fight in the next session of the legislature. That is right. One, two, or a dozen defeats should not deter us from fighting for our rights until we get them. If the next fight is made as an appeal against the unfair administration of a seemingly fair law, "The O. P." believes we will win a signal victory. If the fight is made on the old lines which brought defeat in the September session, there is no reason to doubt it will be a complete disappointment again. Let us at least learn by experience.

### **Give the A. S. O. Time to Draw Her Breath**

As a result of the sudden changes and new responsibilities that have come to the A. S. O. "powers," it is entirely likely that they may feel it necessary to be a little more deliberate in establishing the three-year course on a compulsory basis than was expected. But that does not mean that A. S. O. is not friendly to the innovation, by any means. "The O. P." predicts that the parent school will be found squarely in line for the three year course and that, having entered upon it, the most adequate provision will be found to have been made to give it value and effectiveness. Give the A. S. O. time to find out where she is "at" in the midst of these revolutionary changes!

### **About the Code Presented at Cleveland**

Father Teall explains that the Committee on Education was too busy to prepare a new code of ethics to present to the Cleveland meeting. Chairman Hulett was also chairman of the reception committee and a very busy man. At the last minute the committee presented the medical code, intending it as a working basis only, while Chairman Hulett merely recommended that the report be received and held under advisement for the coming year, expecting that modifications would have to be made.

That is all right, "Teallie," but the fact remains that it would have been just as well to take the profession into confidence in this matter and, clearly, we were entitled to know the exact situation. Osteopaths will not think less of ethics because M. D.'s have found them good and wholesome for forty years of application. Besides, some very strong personal compliments were directed at Chairman Hulett's committee for its evident toil and sagacity in evolving such a splendid code, and among other things it was declared by the editor to be the most notable work of Osteopaths of the year, a mile post of progress, a monument to the Cleveland convention, etc. Surely, earnest praise of that sort, directed in all sincerity at the committee, ought to have brought forth the explanation, due the meeting in the first place.

But the code is good. Give it such modifications as will adapt it to our own needs and then adopt it!

### **The White Dove of Peace Descends Upon Us**

As the direct result of the purchase of the stock of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy by the American College of Osteopathy the profession is guaranteed that peace, good will and harmony will now be the common portion and we may all bid adieu with confidence to the epoch of strife!

May it never come again to the Osteopathic household!

It is the crowning blessing of our Venerable Founder's life that these old antagonisms are now buried; that business rivalries which led to many a sharp and bitter tilt at arms in the past

are forever wiped out; and that henceforth a community of interests, complete cooperation and a united pull for advancing educational standards will be the watchword of the two strongest colleges in the Osteopathic field.

God be praised.

It is surely very good news.

The entire profession will be as much the gainer for this as these individual schools. We can all congratulate ourselves and the generations of Osteopaths yet unborn in the same breath that we congratulate both colleges.

Our sincere and ardent congratulations to you, Dr. Charles E. Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton for consummating your ambitions in bringing about this merger.

Our sincere and cordial congratulations to you, Officers, Faculty, Students and Alumni of Still College upon your closer adoption by the Mother of Osteopathic Colleges.

And, again, our happy congratulations to the rank and file of Osteopathic practitioners.

Let us all be one now!!

## THE WAY TO HAVE THEM COMING IN LINE



Doctor, is to Go out After Them with the Right Sort of Literature. "OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH" is the Right Sort. It Explains and Convinces. It tells the Difference between Osteopathy and other Things. It constantly presents New Truths, New Arguments. It "Pulls Patients." This Fact is Absolutely Established. Why not Begin using "O. H." at once?

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**Curious Cures That Are Finding Converts in New York City**

[From the New York Journal.]

\* \* \* "Osteopathy, while more or less related to massage, is a still more intricate development of the manipulation method. As indicated by the name, its particular application is to the bony structure. Osteopaths claim Dr. Lorenz, the famous German hip specialist, as one of themselves. His treatment of congenital dislocation, for instance, is by manipulation, without the use of the knife. Osteopathy especially treats diseases of the joints, but is also generally applicable."

And yet some practitioners will affect believing that there is not much need of circulating a field organ to educate the people on just what Osteopathy is and is not!

Some will not assist in this work of education. Do they fancy the whole world has a fair notion already as to just what Osteopathy is?

Let them read any definition of the science which they happen to find in print not emanating from an Osteopath and they will be apt to see something like the foregoing.

Osteopathy is first of all massage—in the mind of the average person—in the consensus of opinion of the average community; and the Osteopath, secondly, is a sort of scientific masseur—perhaps a little more educated! That is the most commonly prevalent notion. You find this notion current everywhere. Physicians of other schools encourage the delusion! It hurts everybody's practice in Osteopathy to have this idea widespread.

What do you do, fellow Osteopath, to overcome this error? You can surely do something. Our recommendation is to use 100 copies a month of "Osteopathic Health" in your field. It is edited primarily and exclusively to accomplish

this very beneficent purpose, to-wit: to educate the public to appreciate the truth.

Will you join in this crusade with us and help on in this campaign of education?

### **The Spirit of the Times Is to Centralize**

Centralization and consolidation, the survival of the strongest and their gaining more strength, with the passing of the weak—which "The O. P." has pointed out as a tendency undoubtedly at work among Osteopathic institutions the past two years—has received marked proof and exemplification within thirty days. The smallest of the Osteopathic schools will close its doors in June. The two largest have merged. More mergings are promised. Still others have sought consolidation with the A. S. O. The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy has suspended. Recently the Boston Osteopath suspended. A little before the Journal of the Science of Osteopathy consolidated with the Osteopathic World. So it goes. The strongest and fittest survive—that is not to say, necessarily, the best in quality, but those best adapted to survive by reason of specialization, resources or whatever advantages they possess—combine and get stronger. The weaker suspend or undergo complete change.

There is a lesson in this. It means that the time has already past, as "The O. P." has remarked before, for the founding of colleges, journals and other institutions Osteopathic unless there is a well proven demand for it and sufficiency of resources to insure success. The tendency is strong toward supporting the best that we have of everything and to give them greater character, personality, strength and usefulness, and to eliminate the weak. Such is only the spirit of the age, the keynote of commercial evolution; and, without all due regard to business aspects, no enterprise nowadays can succeed.

Moral: The clear lesson of this is to refrain from planting more mushrooms; to avoid experiments with "prospects;" and to support properly the colleges and publications that are already succeeding in order to make them succeed better and in the broadest measure and best degree to serve the needs of our science and profession.

### **The Three Year Course Not in Jeopardy**

Some of the profession's economists fear that the three-year course is in jeopardy because of recent developments. Several things have happened, they point out, to make it look bad for this needed advancement in our educational standards. Some believe that the A. S. O. is clearly against the innovation because it proposes to matriculate for two years courses this February. The announcement of the merging of the Kirksville and Des Moines institutions would put the two strongest colleges in the field in that attitude, if this alleged hostility to the plan were true.

The A. O. A. has legislated for the three-year course, and the Associated Colleges has provided for it; and if the A. S. O. and Still College should now be found on the other side of the fence, it is pointed out, the remaining younger and weaker colleges could hardly be expected to put the plan into effect independently.

Indeed, the Southern College of Osteopathy recently tendered its resignation to the Associated Colleges because it did not feel able to put a third year into its course if Kirksville did not do so simultaneously. The resignation was not accepted, so all the Associated Colleges, inferentially, stand in the same boat. Two members of the Associated Colleges now withdraw. Will not the compact be just that much weaker and less able to carry out the three-year plan? The Massachusetts College, however, boldly announced months ago that it would not matriculate a class this February and will no longer give a two-year course. The matriculates of September will all enter for a three-year course.

In the January issue the Journal of Osteo-

pathy announces that "Both Kirksville and Des Moines will matriculate new classes in February on the two-year plan as heretofore." This occurs in a brief announcement about the merger of the Still and Colorado schools with the A. S. O. Nothing is said about future intentions as to a third year. In reply to a written query, however, Secretary Warren Hamilton answers squarely in a way to give full assurance that A. S. O. has not abandoned, and will not abandon, the plan.

"Will the merging of the Kirksville and Des Moines schools mean the abandonment, or delay, of the three-year course?" was the question put to him. His reply is not equivocal.

"No!" answers Dr. Hamilton.

The profession will be glad of this declaration and will await anxiously for developments in September. But "The O. P." feels that there is no need for apprehensions about the fate of the of the three-year course?" was the question put Charles E. Still, Warren Hamilton and George M. Laughlin constitute a corps of business managers who will not take any short-range view of the situation and who are to be relied upon to "make good" in every issue affecting both the success of their own laudable ambitions and the welfare of the profession.

### Is a School Trust Threatened?

Some may fear the formation of an "educational trust" by the consolidation of Osteopathic schools, but to me the apprehension seems groundless. Consolidation of the strength of two or more colleges means merely the opportunity to build up one greater and better school eventually than the science yet boasts of. To make this sort of an institution more than a name, its buildings, laboratory, equipment, libraries, professorial ability and curriculum must be on a par with the best, oldest and richest of medical colleges. The course of instruction must eventually become practically as extensive as the standard medical course, and what it lacks in "extension" it will make up by surpassing in thoroughness, in "intensive" development that is in the features of the curriculum that are strictly Osteopathic.

Therefore, it seems to me the profession need hardly fear that the American School of Osteopathy, which is to be the greatest "Still" or any other Osteopathic college of the future, will be found opposing the adoption of the three-year course—which has already become the necessity of the hour, unless we as a profession can agree to take a back seat and admit a lower educational standard and inferior preparation by our practitioners, which we will not.

The "powers" at the A. S. O. are entirely too wise to make any such mistake. You can rely upon it. They are too good business men not to know that if their institutions, and the resultant consolidated institution of the future, were to fail in taking this step forward, that the profession would be quick to develop another, or other institutions, under the patronage of the A. O. A. that would take such a step. So, if there were any desire to form a "trust" to monopolize the field of Osteopathic education, about the first necessary step would be to add the desired third year so as to avoid any united effort at competition.

But do you suppose the stockholders and officers of the A. S. O. have no higher ambition than to wax great in "monopoly" and to declare the fattest possible dividends? I do not for one moment believe that that is the goal of their ambition. The growth, prestige and victory of the science is certainly not less a stake for Dr. A. T. Still, his family and close business associates than a splendid business success. I believe they can be counted on to do the wisest thing for Osteopathy and the standing of the profession, just as well as having an eye—as they should have—to the business end of the proposition.

Finally, a "trust" must be based upon "monopoly," and "monopoly" means controlling the sources of supply. As long as the profession is able to build up other institutions as it feels its

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PRACTICE TO SELL for cash or on time to proper person, in one of best Nebraska towns. Good reasons for selling. Address at once F. E. Gamble, Fremont, Neb.

ORDERS may still be filled for the December and January numbers of "OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH," which, by the way, are two of the best numbers ever printed.

PRACTICE FOR SALE—Good Missouri town, 6,000 people, growing. Fairly good practice of four years' development. I wish to join my wife in another location. Address 1234, care "O. P."

GOOD PRACTICE FOR SALE in nice Ohio town. Field well adapted to husband and wife practicing together and would promise much success. Osteopathy already favorably known. Address "Success," care "O. P."

TIP ON PEAT FUEL BARGAIN—The Osteopath who would like to take advantage of an inside proposition on some Illinois peat fuel stock, getting in on the ground floor close to the promoters, can learn of the chance by addressing the editor of this paper. This opportunity will hardly be open long, but it is a good one for whoever shares it.

WILL SELL NICE PRACTICE in Iowa city of 45,000. Fine practice for woman Osteopath. Reasonable terms. Strong local supporters. Excellent opportunity. Wish position to assist a man or will exchange practice with right party in climate suitable to me. Full explanations. References exchanged. Address 1904, care "O. P."

CYCLONE GOLD MINING STOCK—In order to realize some quick money for an individual enterprise I am engaged in, I will sacrifice 1,600 shares of stock in the Cyclone Gold Mining company at the price I paid for it nearly a year ago—25 cents per share, par \$1. The mine is near Baker City, Ore. There can be no question that this is a safe and promising investment. The company is erecting a fine mill, has plenty of money in the treasury and has all needed equipment, much high grade ore blocked out, and a lot ready to mill. Expects to pay dividends this year. Write the company for assurances of value of this stock. Address them at 815, No. 100 Washington street, Chicago. They are reliable people. This stock is worth twice what I paid for it and before the end of the year will doubtless sell at a dollar a share. Will sell in amounts of 100 shares (\$25) or over. Address E. Darrell, 225 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

need requires, so long will no school or coterie have a "trust" in Osteopathic education. So, there is no ground for concern on that score.

The "powers" at the A. S. O. also know that rivalry and generous competition are healthy and it is quite certain that they desire plenty of other colleges to remain in the field. Their course in the past proves it. I know of two good colleges, at least, which they do not own and which are now in the Associated Colleges, which have been offered the A. S. O. within a year. They were offered, I am told, for the price of taking. The A. S. O.'s representatives visited both schools, studied the field over; saw that most of the students were "local," so to speak, and represented a class which could not journey far from home for an Osteopathic education; consequently, that to absorb these colleges would mean only to prevent a certain healthy addition to the profession every year which could not be transferred as strength to other and distant colleges; and so the gifts were refused; both schools were counseled and encouraged and in some way assisted to keep on in their good work on the independent basis. Both have. These are facts—about one year old. Does that look like "monopoly"? Does it sound like a "trust"? No. That sort of talk is mere nightmare.

### Siamese Twinism in College Work Has Its Funny Features

There is a humorous phase to this merging of the Kirksville and Des Moines institutions which is not to be overlooked by our mirthful doctors. These institutions now become a sort of Siamese-twin proposition—two bodies with two minds and destinies, yet having one soul and one financial heart circulating life blood in common to both bodies. Shan, the first born, at Kirksville, and Yen, the younger, at Des Moines, will both pursue the race for supremacy, as of yore, yet each strives for advancement only to shed lustre upon his yoke-fellow.

One rule of conduct will be formulated, it is presumed, for the business methods of both, while each will enjoy equal promotion privileges and license. Either both will give "bounties" for new students, for instance, or neither may. Each will claim the highest percentage of brains among its faculty, graduates and students, or neither shall. Each can have a right to say its graduates score the highest percentages of cures, or neither shall. Both may say it is the greater Still college—or neither shall use that title. Each may offer the best brand of simon-pure Osteopathy, or else both will have to say in stereotyped phrase "our course is just as good as our other college offers." Both will have the right to say "our graduates are the only ones that don't need to do post graduate work," or else both will have to forego that pleasure.

Each may claim the largest number of the oldest inhabitants among its staff of instructors, the most eloquent lecturers, and a staff of clinicians which handles more cases to the square foot than any other—or, plainly, neither now shall exercise that prerogative.

The field can readily see the incongruity of any special arguments or privileges of promotion belonging to one of these schools in the future while each is working to uphold the other just as well as itself!

Well, this will cut out a lot of antagonisms, based upon invidious comparisons, in the recent severe competitive situation, and harmony in the grand cause cannot but profit greatly by the innovation.

### Will It Kill the "Associated Colleges of Osteopathy"?

Will this purchase of the S. S. Still college by the parent school and certain withdrawal of the former from the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy change the status of that organization? Undoubtedly it will weaken that organization greatly. It sounds like the death of the associated colleges. The A. S. O. has never favored the Associated College idea. It says there is no

reason for its existence. With the two strongest institutions in the field—the two Still colleges—outside of it, another member, the Colorado College of Osteopathy, to close its doors in June, another member, the Southern School of Osteopathy, recently presenting its resignation, which was not accepted, it truly looks as if the Associated Colleges were already all but officially dead!

This statement of observed facts is in no wise an opinion whether the Associated Colleges should be allowed to die or not. No doubt those who remain members of the organization will resent this forecast of dissolution and say the organization is not to die. "The O. P." has always believed this organization had a high mission and should be perpetuated. But when it looks as if the organization had already entered into the era of dissolving into its integral units, no one can censure wide awake persons for seeing what is going on, or anticipating what may be just ahead.

To succeed the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy needs all the representative colleges within its ranks. If it can not secure that it can hardly hope to institute the reforms and bring about the improvements in educational standards which it has undertaken. With the strong backing of the American Osteopathic Association which it has ever enjoyed—almost, indeed, to the point of being an integral part of that institution—the Associated Colleges might still do much for carrying out independent plans in case its ideals were any higher than those colleges outside its bonds; but, if the "Still" colleges and the Associated Colleges both measure by a common educational yardstick and both seek the same high ends—which let us all trust will prove true—the perpetuity of the bonded colleges would seem most unlikely.

On the other hand, if there should be differences in standard between the two groups of colleges—for instance, should the Still institutions abandon the idea of a three year course—it is hard to see how the younger and smaller institutions within the Associated Colleges could compete with their stronger rivals and carry out this point. Will not its members be apt to resign, each and severally, rather than attempt to enforce a programme in which there could be no general unity of action?

So that whether the Kirksville and Des Moines institution go rapidly forward in the educational field or unfortunately remain at a standstill, it is hard for "The O. P." to figure out the survival of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Be it said, however, in justice to its plans, that its officers talk with great confidence and say they fear dissolution not in the least.

Still, it looks blue for the A. C. O. to a man up a tree with a telescope who can see quite a ways across country.

#### About Using the Term Doctor

Dr. J. A. Nowlin, of Farmer City, Illinois, and others ask "The O. P." for advice about the right, propriety and expediency of using the title "Doctor" in the state of Illinois. Dr. Nowlin writes:

"I have a question which I want to ask you and I would like also to get it before the D. O.'s, especially of Illinois. The medical laws of Illinois have a clause 'who shall call or advertise as Doctor or Physician.' According to this clause we are not allowed to advertise as such. It would also prohibit the Dentists from using the title; yet they use the term Doctor unmolested. I understand two colleges in Chicago are incorporated under the laws of Illinois to grant the degree Doctor of Osteopathy to their graduates. If so can the medical law prevent us from using the degree which the law allows to be granted us? If necessary would it not be a good plan to make a test case of this point and get our rights? If other D. O.'s in the state would help bear the expense, which will benefit all D. O.'s alike, I would be willing to stand my share and make the test providing others think it advisable.

"The State's Attorney of one of our counties expresses his opinion that we are entitled to advertise thus: Dr. Jones, Osteopath; and that we are safe as long as we do not try to make the people believe we are M. D.'s.

"I would like to hear from you in regard to this and also see if you could help get the matter before other Osteopaths. At present our rights in this state are few. Yours very truly,  
J. A. NOWLIN, D. O.,  
November 5. Farmer City, Ill.

The O. P.'s advice is plain and direct. Use the title "Doctor" with perfect confidence and equanimity. Don't worry your heads over the text of the law, or the views of the State Board, or anything its secretary writes you to the contrary. If you are ever threatened with prosecution, tell them to go ahead and prosecute—and you can bet your life the profession will take care of you!

The State Board will not prosecute you. It hasn't one leg to stand on in such an absurd contention. That is all just a piece of medical bluff and bluster and it is used merely to harass, embarrass and, as far as possible, discredit the position of the Osteopathic physician in society.

It stirs the editor's indignation and resentment to the quick that the State Board's minions and such hoopskirt men in the medical ranks of Illinois as spend their time trying to make the Osteopath's life unbearable, should take the Osteopaths for such a lot of raw kids as to be imposed on in any such fashion. I hope no D. O. in the state will permit himself or herself to be imposed on any longer if this intimidation is at all general.

Don't try to find a case and go to court about it. You can't find one. The Medical Board won't make one. It isn't worth your seeking. Go ahead and act on your prerogatives.

The first act of the editor on reaching Chicago after graduating was to put his name in

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the elevator directory and upon the door of his office in bold letters in a well-known downtown Osteopathic building as "Doctor Bunting, Osteopathic Physician." It staid there without molestation for the three years that he was in practice and for some time after he retired from practice to give his attention to developing these publications. The State Board never paid any more attention to him than to send a letter or two, blue penciled, perhaps, on the margin, recounting that the Osteopath was not a doctor, etc.—which went into the waste basket. It cannot be denied, either, that any attack, or attempted discipline on the part of any Osteopath-baiters, would have been most eagerly welcomed by the editor's "press agent" as a good chance to get before the public and to win some legitimate free advertising. So it would prove for any D. O. who might be lucky enough to be jacked up on it—but who won't be so lucky, depend upon it!

#### Love Plays Hide and Seek

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Dr. Fred Farmer, Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue, denies he is the Chicagoan who waited in vain for Miss Hazel Musick in an Omaha hotel while she was marrying Aca Hunt. Then comes Dr. Frank C. Farmer, of 3242 Lake Park avenue, and, to save his friend and namesake, Dr. Fred Farmer, confesses he is the man with the unused marriage license.

Dr. Frank Farmer's trouble seems on the increase. He was a close friend of Dr. Fred Farmer and engaged to Miss Hazel Musick, of Omaha, until October 23. He likewise seemed the successful suitor and to be triumphant over Aca Hunt after a year of bitter rivalry for Miss Musick's hand. He left Chicago bidding a happy farewell to Dr. Fred Farmer and went to Omaha to get married.

Miss Musick, heavenly maid, was young, and she changed her mind suddenly. She excused herself for a moment while she and Dr. Frank Farmer were waiting in a hotel for the minister, stepped into a carriage and drove away. Ten minutes later she was Mrs. Aca Hunt.

The disappointed Dr. Frank Farmer came back to Chicago only to find that some inaccurate Omaha reporter had called him Fred. Likewise he found that Dr. Fred Farmer imagined that his patients would think that he had been disappointed in love.

So, yesterday, Dr. Frank C. Farmer, whose offices are at 57 Washington street, made the amende honorable and announced that he, and not Dr. Fred Farmer, had been the victim of Aca Lochinvar Hunt. Likewise, he stated that, although the biggest fish usually are the ones that escape, there were still good ones in the sea.—November 8.

All the parties to this comedy of love except Mr. Aca Hunt, who stars in the role of Young Lochinvar, are well known Kirksvillians. The Drs. Farmer are brothers and graduates of A. S. O. Miss Hazel Musick is the daughter of Mrs. J. R. Musick, D. O., who now practices in Omaha. Her father was the late John R. Musick, the Missouri novelist, who edited the "Old Doctor's" Autobiography. Mrs. Aca Hunt, nee Miss Hazel Musick, is an exceptionally pretty girl and has dramatic talent. She played a fine role as the sweetheart of a cowboy (the latter role belonged, by the way, to the editor of "The O. P.") in "Crutches for Sale," Dr. Bill Smith and Robert Darton's drama, at its last rendition in Kirksville in 1899.

#### How About Baths With Treatments?

I see "The O. P." deals with ethics. What is the opinion about an Osteopath giving free baths, etc.? We have a man here who cut down prices for awhile and then put prices back, but gives treatment, hot air or Turkish bath at the same price!

J. O. STROTHER, D. O.

Winfield, Kansas, Dec. 3.



# A. O. A. News

## How to Double Membership In A. O. A.

Editor "The O. P."

If I may have the space in your journal, so valuable to the profession, I want a word with members of the A. O. A. in general and the secretaries of the state societies in particular. With the consent and assistance of the president and secretary of the A. O. A., I am going to make it the business of the assistant secretary to help you double the membership of the A. O. A. before we adjourn the meeting at St. Louis on the 9th of next July.

Dr. Upton, the efficient secretary of the Minnesota society, sent out the following letter and has followed it up with another. He proposes to raise 50 new members in the state before our next meeting. Now I want to ask every state secretary to see that each worthy, competent Osteopath in his state is invited to join the A. O. A. and, if needs be, urged to do so.

To lag in this matter of strengthening the National Association may mean the utter ruin of the practice. Even if a state has a law it is no reason that it may not be repealed. We have got to have more sentiment behind us than at present, and also a decision from the United States supreme court, before any of us can dare feel safe and before we can afford to neglect to band ourselves together.

This is one side of it. It is necessary. There is another—it is a privilege, a means of grace, as it were, that no one who wants to be the best he can, can afford to go without.

There was a movement started at the Cleveland meeting to get one in each state to work on this matter. I hope to hear from each state secretary or to hear that he is at work on this matter. I append Dr. Upton's letter:

### A FEW REASONS

#### Why You Should Be a Member Of the American Osteopathic Association

1. Because the A. O. A. stands for the future success of Osteopathy.
2. Because the American Medical Association has instituted a general fight against us, as evidenced by the similarity of action in the last sessions of the state legislatures. We should present a solid front for mutual protection.
3. You should read the A. O. A. Journal and be in touch with Osteopathic progress and up to date. The Journal is free to members.
4. Your name should be in the A. O. A. directory, published in each number of the Journal. It brings you business and gives you standing.
5. You get annually a copy of the Year Book, containing the names and addresses of all Osteopaths.
6. You should have the Case Reports which will be published as supplements to the Journal.
7. You should have the A. O. A. certificate of membership framed and hung in your office for patrons to read.
8. You should attend the annual convention at St. Louis in 1904. Think of the grand recognition we receive by having a day set apart for us by the exposition management. Just think of what this means. Two thousand Osteopaths should be there "Osteopathy Day," July 7.
9. The enthusiasm imbibed and education gained at an annual convention carries you on to success.
10. It costs you only five dollars a year and no admittance fee, and the money is used for the general good.
11. And there are many other good reasons. If you are alive you will think them out for yourself.

I will send you an application blank any time.

C. A. UPTON,

Secretary Minnesota State Osteopathic Association.

St. Paul, November 19, 1903.

Believing that we shall get there, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. L. CHILIS,

Assistant Secretary A. O. A.

Auburn, N. Y.

### The A. O. A. Will Give a Medal

In making up the programme for next year the publication committee decided to ask for an appropriation of \$50 from the treasury to be used for a prize to be given for the best essay, along strictly Osteopathic lines, which will be read and awarded at the St. Louis meeting. This was agreed to by the trustees, and the money will be used for the purchase of a gold medal, costing \$10, and the balance, about \$40, together with the medal, will be given the winner.

The essay should be of from 2,000 to 4,000 words and must be typewritten, and bear no marks revealing their authorship; but instead of the name of the author there must appear on each essay a motto, and accompanying each essay a sealed envelope containing the name of the author and bearing on its outer surface the motto of identification. No envelope will be opened by the committee of award until a decision has been reached as to the winner. The others will be returned to the authors. The committee reserve the right to reject all essays if none are found worthy of the American Osteopathic Association Medal. Competing essays must be in the hands of the committee not later than May 1, 1904.

This is done with the idea of stimulating research in strictly Osteopathic subjects, and giving every member of the Association an equal chance to appear before the meeting at St. Louis. It is hoped that it will bring out the best thought we have in our ranks. The committee of award is Dr. F. J. Fassett, chairman, Trinity court, Boston, Mass., to whom communications should be addressed; Dr. R. W. Bowling, Franklin, Ky., and Dr. D. W. Granberry, 408 Main street, Orange, N. J. While in no way trying to influence competitors in the choice of subjects, the committee of publication would suggest papers along the line of the Osteopathic theory of the origin of disease. The winning of this prize is worth the effort of any one in the Association, and it is hoped that there will be a hearty response to this offer.

CHARLES C. TEALL, D. O.,

For Publication Committee.

1198 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### How the Code Came to be Recommended

Heaven forbid that I should defend or even give the appearance of defending C. M. Turner Hulett, for that worthy is usually sure of his ground when a statement is forthcoming. I simply wish to point out a little discrepancy in Dr. Downing's dates in re the code of which he writes so entertainingly. If the doctor's library is not entirely composed of ancient tomes and he will refer to the report of the American Medical Association meeting in New Orleans last year, he will find the basis of the report of the Committee of Education on that subject. And why not? While the medical profession is not particularly well posted on the subject of Osteopathy, still, we make a woeful error if we are carried away with the belief that they have wrought and thought these 3,000 years without knowing some things.

We consider anything that has gone before which has merit as our property, and certainly the medical code, like every other golden rule, if lived up to, is able to make straight the walk of the most deviously inclined medic. Just before the Cleveland meeting, realizing that the afore mentioned Hulett had little or nothing to do in preparing his reports and getting ready

for 500 Osteopaths, I wrote him, accusing the committee of laziness and calling for a report on ethics and suggesting the newly adopted code of the A. M. A. as a basis. If I remember rightly, the closing paragraphs were written on the second day of the meeting, at one of the periods when this idler had nothing else to do. It was given to the convention for its disposal and was wisely left over for another year.

Had Dr. Downing been present at the reading of the report he would not have written the letter to "The O. P.," for he would have heard the chairman say "the committee does not claim to have discovered anything new in the subject of ethics; that Osteopathy had not developed anything new on the subject in question; and that the relations of Osteopaths to each other as men were not different from the relations of men to each other in other callings, especially in medicine; therefore we could not do better than profit by the experience of men in the same line for centuries, with due allowance for minor differences between our system and others."

Can any one find any attempt to deceive or palm off a foundling on the association, after a frank avowal of that sort? This is not written to discourage discussion of the proposed code, but to forestall any other startling discoveries as to its origin.

Now go ahead and make suggestions, without wasting time trying to date its source beyond 1903 or the finding of an ulterior motive.

Fraternally,

CHARLES C. TEALL.

Brooklyn, New York, Nov. 1.

### Suggestion About Clinic Reports

In reading the request in "The O. P." for clinic reports for Dr. Edythe Ashmore the idea suggests itself to me, would it not be advisable for Dr. Ashmore to send the D. O.'s through The O. P. a diagnosis sheet, or synopsis, or outlines, or whatever is necessary, to aid in doing this work on some systematic basis? More reports would doubtless be forthcoming if the field had some definite plan to follow.

Sincerely,

GERTRUDE LORD GATES, D. O.

## THE LATEST NEWS ABOUT PEAT FUEL

The Illinois Peat Fuel Company has completed its \$6,000 machine for making and briquetting peat fuel by the new dry-pressed, seared-surface process. The machine is a mechanical success and is all ready for a trial run except for mounting and adjusting power. It has already demonstrated its ability to make a successful briquette with slow power. No one doubts that it will turn out 75 to 100 tons of the product per day of 20 hours' run. If it only produces 50 tons daily it should be one of the most valuable propositions of the times. If it can produce but 25 tons daily it will make good money on the investment. It is expected that the formal test will take place at any time now, and it will be almost sure to be made before Feb. 1. So satisfied were the directors as to the complete success of the proposition that treasury stock was raised from 25 to 50 cents per share (par \$1.00) in December. It will likely be selling at par within a short time. Here is a proposition where 65 per cent. of the stock is in the treasury while 25 per cent. more was paid for patent rights. The promoters got but 10 per cent. of the proposition for their time and money. Patent rights are being taken out in all foreign countries. You should get into the Illinois Peat Fuel Stock Company while there is yet stock to be had at 50 cents. Write us for particulars.

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## MICHIGAN SUPREME COURTS INVOKED.

### New Osteopathic Law Must Now Be Interpreted.

### APPLICANTS CONTEST BOARD'S RULING

**Question Raised When the New Law Became Operative—Issue Will Determine If a Coterie of Newly Settled Practitioners Must Stand Examination and Pay Full Fee.**

Michigan Osteopaths are having a lot of excitement over the construction of their new law and the Supreme Court has been asked to decide the issue.

The contention is over the time when the new law became operative. If it took effect at one date or another is the difference of \$20 in money each and the trouble of standing an examination to about thirty applicants for licenses.

The new recruits to the profession in Michigan say the Osteopathic Board puts an unwarranted and harsh construction upon the new law. The Attorney General of the state has given an opinion in which he says the construction of the Board is untenable.

On the other hand, Secretary Williams, speaking for the Board, offers another line of fact and argument to prove that the board's position is warranted and just, and moreover entirely in the interests of maintaining the integrity of the law and of Osteopathic standards.

Both sides seem to have strong grounds for their contention. Both are dead in earnest. Both think they are right. The Supreme Court of the state will have to give the law its final interpretation.

The Osteopathic statute provides that practitioners may, within 90 days after passage of the law, file proof of graduation from a reputable college of Osteopathy and upon payment of \$5 be granted a license.

When did the law experience that state in its evolution denominated as passage? That's the question.

Secretary Williams says for the Board that this proof must be filed within 90 days after the date when the law was signed by the governor, which was in May, 1903.

The practitioners who dissent and whose view is shared by the Attorney General say the clear meaning of this is within 90 days after the final taking effect of the act, September 17.

Dr. David Mills, of Ann Arbor, and thirteen others have joined in asking the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board to issue certificates to practice in Michigan. The petitioners with Dr. Mills were: Drs. Maud Brokaw, W. G. Classen, W. H. Robinson, W. C. Arm-

strong, J. F. Armstrong, G. A. Ford, A. B. Hobson, Carrie Freeman, Carrie Classen, C. E. Arnold, A. G. Glasscock, G. C. Hicks and A. B. Hicks. Dr. David Mills, Dr. W. G. Classen, of Albion, and Dr. A. G. Glasscock, of Marshall, were appointed a committee who visited the Board before appealing to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court granted an order December 23 requiring the Board to show cause why it should not issue these certificates. It is said to be very much doubted if the state will sustain the Board in its position.

### Attorney-General Blair Differs with the Board

Dr. Frederick H. Williams, Secretary State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th of July, requesting an opinion as to the proper construction of that part of section 2 of Senate Enrolled Act No. 113 of the Legislature of 1903, which provides that "Any person engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in this state at the time of passage of this act, who holds a diploma from a regular college of Osteopathy as determined by the board, and who makes application to the State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination before January 1, 1904, upon payment of a fee of five dollars, shall receive a certificate from the board without an examination." The subject of controversy is whether the words "at the time of the passage of the act" as used in said section, relate to the date of passage of the act, or to the date when under the Constitution it becomes a law.

The act in question was approved May 28, 1903, but was not given immediate effect. Section 20, Article IV. of the Constitution provides that: "No public act shall take effect or be in force until the expiration of 90 days from the end of the session at which the same is passed, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house." Under this provision the act will become effective September 17, next.

A statute passed to take effect at a future day is to be understood as speaking from the time it goes into operation, and not from the time of its passage. (Price v. Hopkin, 13 Mich. 318; Rice v. Ruddiman, 10 Mich. 125.) In the latter case the court, speaking of an act not ordered to take immediate effect, said: "It took effect in May, 1859, and must be understood as beginning to speak at the moment when it became a law, and not before. It must have the same construction as if passed on the day when it took effect and directed by a two-thirds vote to take immediate effect." Grant v. City of Alpena, 107 Mich. 335.

The application of these rules to the construction of the act in question could not but result in the conclusion that the words of section 2 must be understood as meaning the time of the taking effect of the act and not the time of its passage.

A similar question to that here presented was

considered by the Supreme Court in Osborn v. Charlevoix Circuit Judge, 114 Mich. 655, where the court, referring to the provisions contained in Act No. 151 of 1897, which was not given immediate effect, that "all nets bought after the date of the passage of this act shall be of the size prescribed herein," said: "We cannot hold that this provision became effective before the act became a law under the Constitution."

The decisions of the courts of other states also sustain this view. In State v. Bemis, 45 Neb. 739, a provision in an act of the legislature for the appointment of a board of fire and police "within thirty days after its passage," was held to mean thirty days after the time when the act took effect as a law, viz, three calendar months after the adjournment of the legislature.

In Harding v. People, 10 Colorado, 392, a provision authorizing the State Board of Medical Examiners "within ninety days after the passage of the act" to receive application for certificates and examinations, was held, in the absence of an emergency clause, to be capable of but one meaning, namely, after the act went into effect, which under the constitution of that state was ninety days after its enactment.

In Charless v. Lamberson, 1 Clark (Iowa), 442, a statute for the protection of homesteads, which made them liable for all debts contracted prior to its passage, was held to mean, prior to its taking effect, although that period was some time after its passage.

This case is cited with approval by Justice Cooley in his opinion in the case of Price v. Hopkins, 13 Mich. 327.

In ex parte Lucas, 160 Miss. 218, an act of the legislature creating a board of examiners for barbers, and making it unlawful for certain barbers to pursue the occupation of a barber unless a license was procured from the board "Within ninety days after the approval of the act," was before the court. It was there held that the words "within ninety days after the approval of the act" must, in the absence of an emergency clause be understood under the constitution to mean ninety days after the act can and does constitutionally take effect, that is, the ninety days within which the licenses were to be obtained did not begin to run until ninety days after adjournment.

No doubt the legislature possessed the requisite authority to give to any part of the act in question operation and effect prior to the expiration of ninety days from the end of the session by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house. The Journal of the house of Representatives (p. 1600), however, shows that in the House the measure upon its final passage received 63 affirmative votes, and the Journal of the Senate (p. 1107), shows that in the Senate 23 affirmative votes were recorded. It appears, therefore, that while in the Senate the act received a sufficient number of votes to give the same effect prior to the expiration of ninety days from the end of the session, yet in the House it lacked four votes of the required number.

In view of the previous decisions of the Su-

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preme Court, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the court would construe the words of section 2 under consideration, to refer to the time when under the Constitution the act becomes a law, rather than to the time of its passage.

I therefore am of the opinion that the words "at the time of the passage of this act" as used in section 2, relate to the time when under the Constitution the act becomes a law.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES A. BLAIR,

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 25. Attorney General.

**The Board's Position Stated**

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2, 1904.

Editor Osteopathic Physician, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I wish to correct through your columns an erroneous impression which prevails, that the Michigan Osteopathic Board is trying to tie up the state, and keep new Osteopaths out.

Our law was passed and approved May 28, 1903, and did not take effect until Sept. 17, 1903. It was plainly the intention of the legislature to give it immediate effect, but there were not a sufficient number of members voting, so a two-thirds vote could not be taken. The clause referring to previous practice reads: "Any person engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in the state at the time of the passage of the act, etc., and who makes application to the State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination before Jan. 1, 1904, upon the payment of a fee of \$5 shall receive a certificate from the board without examination."

The board takes the position that the above is a "previous practice" clause and refers only to those in practice at the time the act was passed, or May 28, 1903, and has required all others to take an examination. If the legislature had intended a different time it would have been easy for them to have so stated, as for instance, Sept. 17, or the time of taking effect, or any other date. The legislature of Minnesota required all Osteopaths to take an examination. The Michigan legislature might have done so; but it saw fit to exempt those in practice at the time of the passage of the act, as is customary in all similar laws, medical acts, etc.

We have received much good advice from our friends in the state and have been instructed by people out of the state as to just what the board must do. We have felt keenly our responsibility and believe, when the mists have rolled away, it will be seen that the board has acted to conserve the best interests of Osteopathy and to bring in force a good law.

There is nothing unconstitutional or retroactive about the board's position, for the act does not require us to do anything until after the ninety days. After the law is in effect it refers to Osteopaths in two classes, those in practice at the time of the passage of the act, and those coming into the state at a later date.

It was clearly the legislative intention to give the board power to pass upon the qualifications of Osteopaths coming to the state after the passage of the act. To have placed any other construction upon the law would mean that the legislature of 1903 passed a law in Michigan giving ninety days' notice to all incompetent persons who desired to get into a good state without having to pass an examination to hurry into Michigan! This is just what happened, for in the ninety days after the passage of our law twice as many practitioners sent their credentials into Michigan to be registered as had located in the state for the five years preceding. The principal reference these people give is that they are unwilling to take an examination. Did the Michigan legislature wish to offer a bounty for incompetent Osteopaths? The board thinks not. If there are competent persons among these practitioners for a free and easy law, who are shielding their less fortunate fellows, they need have no fear of Michigan examinations. We want good Osteopaths in Michigan, but we think the assumption is wrong that because a man is an Osteopath that he must necessarily be a good one.

To those who have been misinformed about the real situation in our state, I will say that we who worked four solid months for a good law, we are following the well defined precedent. It has been suggested that the board should have taken the opinion of the State's Attorney, but when it is remembered that four years ago a former Attorney General gave his opinion that Osteopaths could sign death certificates as well as other physicians and in the next year gave the opposite opinion on the same law, it will not seem strange that the board should prefer the Supreme Court's interpretation. Indeed the situation is not unusual for a State Department to take these same measures to get the highest opinion on a mooted question. Realizing the fallibility of man and wishing to protect a good law, we are following the well defined precedent of other State Boards and Departments when the interests of the people are in jeopardy. We believe it is not only a right but a duty for our board to pass upon the qualifications of practitioners who came to the state after the passage of the law of May 28, 1903.

Yours very sincerely,

F. H. WILLIAMS, D. O.,

Secretary.

**AMONG THE STATES**

**One Hundred Members in Illinois**

The Illinois Osteopathic Association now has one hundred members in good standing and the affairs of the association are in a flourishing condition. Every Osteopath in the state is urged to join the association and help to make our united efforts effective in all matters pertaining to the good of our cause. Any one desiring a copy of our constitution and by-laws, or an application blank for membership, should write to the secretary at once.

LOLA L. HAYS, D. O.,

Secretary.

Wyanet, Ill., Dec. 17.

**District No. 2 Meeting**

District No. 2 of Illinois met at 57 Washington street, Jan. 7. The meeting was small but enthusiastic. Dr. E. M. Brown presided. Drs. C. O. Deeming, F. E. Stewart and R. M. White were prominent in the programme.

**District No. 3 Starts New Year Well**

District No. 3 held its first meeting in Galesburg on New Year's day at the office of Dr. R. S. Halliday. Dr. Frank Chapman presided. These papers were heard: "Throat and Chest," Dr. M. H. Bigsby, Monmouth; "Pelvis," Dr. Sue Ellis, Canton; "Sprains, Fractures and Dislocations," Dr. Giltner, Monmouth. Informal discussions followed, Dr. V. A. Burgland, Rock Island, Dr. Ada Chapman, Galesburg, and Dr. J. F. Walker, Quincy, leading in these talks. It was a good meeting, well attended.

**Illinois District No. 5 in Line**

Eastern Illinois District No. 5, branch of I. O. A., met in Dr. Hartford's office in Champaign, Nov. 28. A very interesting meeting was held. Several new members were added to the society. A committee on program was appointed. The papers, "Typhoid Fever," by Dr. Hartford, and "Appendicitis," by Dr. Dudley Shaw, were very instructive. Decided to meet quarterly. Those present were: Drs. Shaw, Martin and Grimsley, Decatur; Dr. Atkins, Clinton; Dr. Nowlan, Farmer City; Dr. Cline, Monticello; Dr. Susie Ryals, DeLand; Dr. W. I. Hartford, Paxton; Dr. and Mrs. Smith and Dr. Ella May, Danville; Dr. Loretta Lewis and Dr. Davis, Paris, and Dr. and Mrs. Frances, Charleston. Next meeting to be held in Decatur, Feb. 27, at the office of Dr. Dudley Shaw.

LORETTO L. LEWIS,

Secretary.

Paris, Dec. 13.

**Sixth District Well Organized**

The Sixth Illinois district met at the office of Dr. C. N. Maxey, at Bloomington at 7:30 Dec. 5. Organization was effected and committees appointed. Dr. George A. Carter, of Springfield, was elected president; Dr. C. N. Maxey, of Springfield, vice president; Dr. Ida M. Fox, of Springfield, secretary, and Dr. Pearl Oliphant, of Lincoln, treasurer. Dr. V. J. Clark, of Springfield, was given charge of the program for the next meeting. Interesting discussions on "obstetrics" and "cholera" were participated in.

IDA M. FOX, D. O., Sec'y.

Springfield, Dec. 6.

**Chicago's Monthly Meeting**

The Chicago Osteopathic Society had a very profitable meeting Jan. 5, with papers on "Pneumonia" by Dr. A. S. Melvin and "Dysmenorrhea" by Dr. Florence Shove. Both were greatly enjoyed and the discussion following was of much merit. The next meeting occurs Thursday, Jan. 28, at Dr. McConnell's office, 57 Washington street, when papers on "Pathological Conditions of the Stomach," by Dr. J. H. Sullivan, and

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ALFRED W. YOUNG, D. O., Sec'y.

### Wisconsin Osteopathic Association Meeting

The sixth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Association will be held at Oshkosh, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 24 and 25. All Osteopathic physicians are invited and all who intend to be present should send their request for accommodations to Dr. F. N. Oium, Oshkosh, at least two weeks in advance. Whether a member of the State Association or not, you are urgently requested to be present. You will not go home without becoming a member.

Our scientific work promises to be most excellent. Committees in charge of the various departments have been at work during the entire year to bring the best possible practical subjects before the convention. In brief, our program will consist of work on "Practice of Osteopathy," "Osteopathic Surgery" and "Obstetrics and Gynecology," with clinics for each department.

With such men as Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Forbes, Dr. J. B. Littlejohn and Dr. Marion Clark, our meeting cannot help but be of infinite value to all who attend. A little expense in attending these conventions means money well invested, as returns cannot be estimated.

All Wisconsin Osteopaths please take notice and go to Oshkosh.

E. J. ELTON, Secretary.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 3.

### Good Meeting in Tennessee

[From the Chattanooga News.]

The fifth annual meeting of the State Osteopathic society was held November 28 at the office of the president, Dr. A. L. Evans, in the Miller building. The following very interesting and instructive programme was carried out: "Treatment of Stomach Trouble," Dr. W. L. Hendricks, Union City; "Appendicitis," Dr. L. A. Downer, Chattanooga; "Triumphs and Failures of the Osteopathic Physicians in Common Practice," Dr. L. L. Drinnon, Jackson; "Constipation; Its Cause and Cure," Dr. Lora Barnes, Chattanooga; "Neurasthenia," Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville; clinic case, anterior polymyositis, demonstrated by Dr. J. R. Shackelford, Nashville; "Diarrhea and Flux," Dr. H. F. Ray, Shelbyville; "Diagnostic Aid and Therapeutic Value of the X-Ray, Osteopathically Considered," Dr. J. Erle Collier, Nashville; "The Claims of the A. O. A. on Non-Members," Dr. H. F. Link, Knoxville; clinic case acute gastralgia, Dr. O. Y. Yowell, Chattanooga.

The society indorsed the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in raising the standard of the science by requiring the schools to give a course each of nine months in the three separate years. Delegates were appointed to represent the state society at the Osteopathic world's fair day at St. Louis. Resolutions were passed instructing the trustees to enforce the state law regulating the practice in regard to nonregistered Osteopaths. The visiting Osteopaths were royally entertained at a seven course dinner at the Union cafe by the local physicians.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Erle Collier, Nashville; first vice president, Dr. Lora K. Barnes, Chattanooga; second vice president, Dr. Williams, Gallatin; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville; board of trustees, J. R. Shackelford, Nashville; W. L. Link, Knoxville, and L. A. Downer, Chattanooga. The meeting adjourned to meet next time in Nashville.

### Dr. Charles E. Still Guest at Eastern Iowa Meeting

The Eastern Iowa Osteopathic Association was called to order at the Grand Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec. 4, by Pres. E. H. Beaven. In his address he said Osteopaths are satisfied to

go before the state board under the same conditions that are met by other schools of medicine. He said a good practitioner of Osteopathy will become known to the public just as a good practitioner in any other school, or in any line of business, will become known. He recommended the work commenced in surgery to be advanced still more vigorously.

Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington, responded, and a general discussion followed.

"Disease and Chest Depression" was treated in a paper by Dr. A. Still Craig, Iowa City, followed by discussion. Dr. W. H. Forbes, Des Moines, conducted a clinic showing some interesting cases, and demonstrating his ability as a diagnostician. Dr. Charles E. Still gave a talk on obstetrics, telling of some unusual cases, and holding his hearers deeply interested while he related, in his own pleasing manner, experiences rarely met with in the Osteopathic field. Both he and Dr. Forbes manifested great interest in the discussions and a willingness to answer numerous questions put to them, so that the subjects were made unusually interesting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Burlington in November, 1904. Dr. Maddux was chosen president. Dr. Nanny R. Ball-Baughman was elected secretary. The association then extended a vote of thanks to Drs. Still and Forbes for having rendered such able assistance to the meeting. Dr. E. H. Beaven, president of the association, also received a vote of thanks for his earnest efforts in arranging a programme which insured such success. The meeting then indulged in a social time until seven o'clock, when a sumptuous repast was served.

Those in attendance were: Drs. E. H. Beaven, S. B. Miller, J. A. Dorman and wife, W. C. Burd and wife, Cedar Rapids; Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville; Dr. J. S. Baughman and Dr. W. S. Maddux, of Burlington; Dr. H. W. Forbes, Des Moines; Dr. A. Still Craig and wife, Iowa City; Dr. U. M. Hibbits and Dr. Jeannette Kerr, of Grinnell; Dr. T. L. Sharon, Davenport; Dr. H. K. Patton, Anamosa; Dr. Mary Hampton, Whittier; Dr. Z. W. Hampton, Viola; Dr. Cecilia Bowker, Independence; Dr. H. W. Furnish, Tipton; Dr. W. H. Chappel and wife, Vinton, and Dr. N. K. Bates, Mount Vernon.

N. R. BALL-BAUGHMAN, D. O.,  
Secretary.

Cedar Rapids, Dec. 4.

### "My Failures" the Hit of Central Iowa's Meeting

The Central Iowa Osteopathic Association held its first annual meeting at Boone Dec. 27. President D. E. McAlpine called to order and gave the address of welcome.

Dr. S. B. Miller made a decided hit with his paper, "My Failures." He talked for three hours and that was voted not long enough to give to such a profitable subject. It was regarded as most profitable to all present. Papers were read as follows: Dr. C. W. Johnson, Charles City, "Neurasthenia;" Dr. V. S. Parish, Storm Lake, "Education of the Public;" Dr. C. W. Hutchinson, Lake City, "Exophthalmic Goitre;" Dr. Ella Still, "Uterine Displacements," and Dr. C. L. Parsons, "Spinal Irritations."

Officers elected were: President, Dr. Vada Brown, Webster City, and secretary and treasurer, Dr. Ida McCall, Madrid. A good attendance was noted.

### Now Organized In Mississippi

Mississippi Osteopaths organized a state association at Jackson November 20. Dr. R. L. Price, Jackson, was elected president; Dr. E. T. Riley, Columbus, vice president, and Dr. Mildred Price, Jackson, secretary and treasurer. Until quite recently the Osteopaths were outlawed in Mississippi, but the supreme court having held that D. O.'s are not bound to stand an examination before the state board, our practitioners have multiplied and are now in all of the larger cities of the state.

### Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society

The Philadelphia Osteopathic Society is fast removing the obstructions to the normal flow of good-fellowship among the Philadelphia Osteopaths, and the prognosis is good for a large, well-arranged, harmonious and helpful society. At the last regular meeting, December 1, the subject of "Appendicitis" was discussed and we feel sure that every one who attended the meeting was again convinced of the value of such gatherings. Dr. J. Ivan Dupur gave a short talk on "Differential Diagnosis," and Dr. W. B. Keene read a paper entitled "Constipation as a Causative Factor in Appendicitis." Dr. Walter Novinger, of Trenton, N. J., also cited some of his cases, with results of treatment.

Dr. Charles J. Muttart is president of the Philadelphia Society, and Dr. Gene G. Banker secretary. It numbers 27 active members, representing graduates from the old Northern Institute, American School, Philadelphia College, Atlantic School, and S. S. Still College.

Fraternally,  
GENE G. BANKER, D. O.,  
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.

### Dr. Bass Fighting for Liberty to Practice

Dr. J. T. Bass, of Denver, is suing for relief from further molestation by the State Board of Medical Examiners for Colorado. His case comes up in the lower court Jan. 28. The district court has already decided Osteopathic practice not to be the practice of medicine within the intent of present statutes.

### Chairman Bailey Wants One Million Present!

We are arranging to have a great, greater, greatest convention here this year, so be one of the number and prepare now for the coming event. Let all of your followers know about it. "Osteopathy Day" should have a million believers in Osteopathy in the world's fair grounds; wearing the badge and banner of the science.

A five dollar bill now inclosed to the "Inside Inn" hotel will secure ample quarters for them. And should you or they be unable to come, you can by giving the management ten days' notice, transfer your quarters to other parties, or take them up at some future day; so really you have lost nothing by making the investment now. We want all of our people well entertained and propose that it shall be, if each and every one do their part.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am, fraternally yours,

HOMER EDWARD BAILEY, D. O.

Jan. 2, 1904.

### Reserve Your Room for Osteopathy Day!

The local Osteopathic committee, in conjunction with the trustees of the A. O. A., have selected the "Inside Inn" as the official headquarters for the National Osteopathic Convention, to be held in St. Louis, July 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1904. This hotel is located within the world's fair grounds. The local committees have arranged with the hotel managements to mail to every individual Osteopath a booklet which will give full information as regards rates and how to reserve accommodations now. The committee earnestly urges that each Osteopath secure rooms at once. Read this booklet carefully. Keep it as your guide. It answers all questions as regards accommodations and arrangements. You will find an application blank in front of this booklet. Tear it out, fill it out and send it in. Five dollars (not checks) must accompany your application to engage rooms. Remember to secure rooms now. You should not blame anyone but yourself if you fail to get accommodations when you arrive. Please bear in mind the

large crowds that will be in St. Louis this year, and help the local committee to make their work easy by doing your part now. You are all coming to St. Louis to the convention and the fair, so secure rooms now! Should anyone fail to fully understand the contract or requirements of the hotel managements, you can get further information from the "Inside Inn" people, or from either Dr. W. H. Eckert, 657 Century Bldg.; Dr. Homer E. Bailey, 203 Odd Fellows' Bldg., or Dr. A. G. Hildreth, 803 N. Garrison Ave., all of St. Louis.

P. S.—You can also secure the same accommodations for your Osteopathic friends during this week, so that they may be present on July 7, which the world's fair has set apart as "Osteopathy Day."

Arthur G. Hildreth, D. O.,  
Pres. Local St. Louis Association.

W. H. Eckert, D. O.,  
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.  
Homer Edward Bailey, D. O.,  
Chairman of General World's Fair Committee.

**Personal and Professional**

Dr. George D. Herring, Plainfield, N. J., moved into commodious new quarters in the Babcock building in September.

Dr. Earl H. Cosner, of Upper Sandusky, O., and Miss Irene Smiley were married Wednesday at the home of the bride's father in Lexington, Ky.

Dr. Charles J. Muttart and Dr. Belle Fleming Muttart have removed their offices from the Pennsylvania building to suite 301 Mint Arcade building, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. R. Cunningham has severed his relations with the Colorado College of Osteopathy and removed from Denver to Las Vegas, New Mexico. His office is room 14, Crockett Block.

Dr. Charles Clayton Teall and Dr. Grace H. Teall have recently changed their address in Brooklyn to the Imperial, 1198 Pacific street, where they are welcoming their friends in sumptuous apartments.

Dr. Geo. H. Snow, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is now convalescing from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Drs. Glezen & Peebles write that he has had unadulterated Osteopathic treatment. We congratulate Dr. Snow on his choice of physicians and his prompt recovery.

Dr. C. W. Young, of St. Paul, was appointed an examiner in a case of insanity by the probate court December 14 under the new Osteopathic law, granting Osteopaths "all privileges of other physicians in matters pertaining to public health." The fee was \$7.65 for 45 minutes' work and a good advertisement to boot.

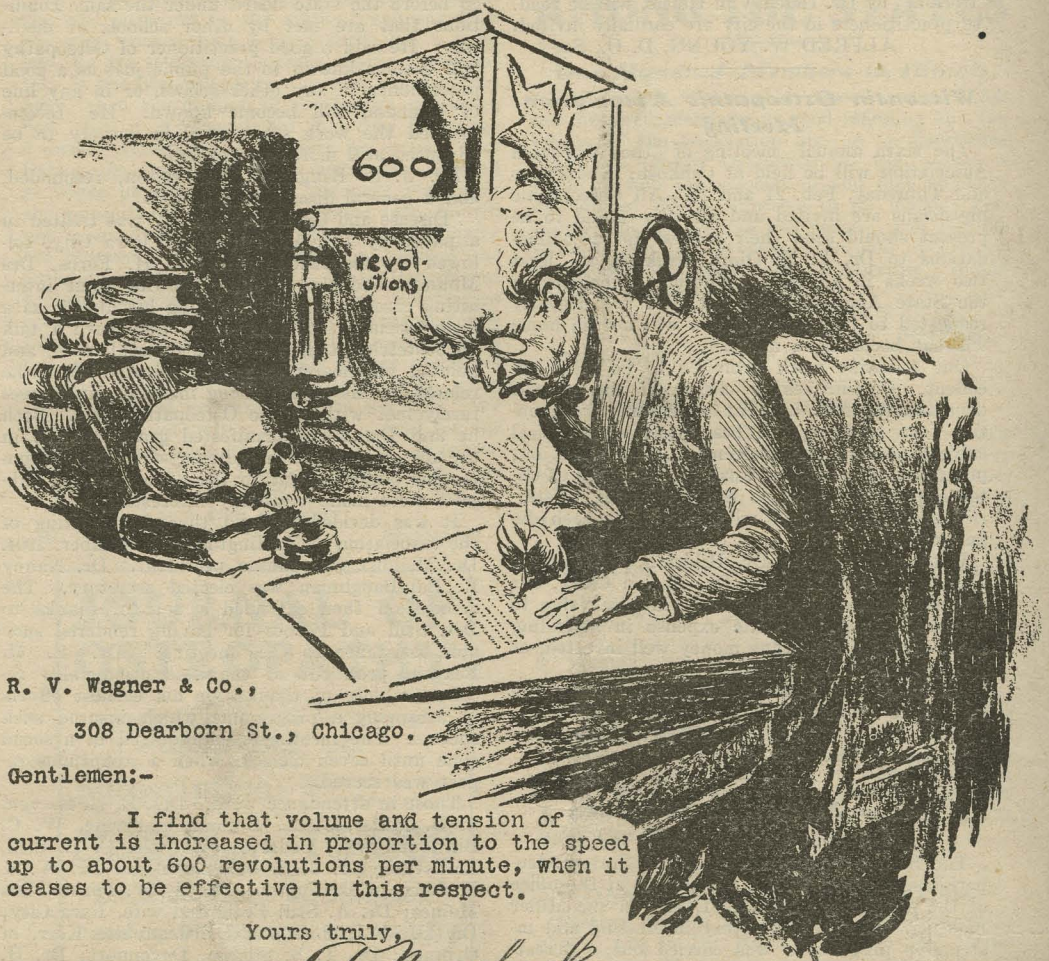
Dr. Lillian Green Ballance, of the February, 1902, class, A. S. O., is now assistant house physician on the staff of Dr. Dain L. Tasker, at the South Pasadena Osteopathic sanitarium, California. This institution is now in fine running order. It is well filled and bids fair to enjoy immense prosperity.

The association in the practice of Osteopathy of Drs. Achorn & Ellis, at 178 Huntington avenue, Boston, was dissolved November 1st by mutual consent. Drs. C. F. Achorn and Ada A. Achorn continued in practice at 178 Huntington avenue, while Dr. S. A. Ellis removed to 144 Huntington avenue, at the corner of West Newton street, where Dr. Irene Harwood Ellis will be associated with him. This has been a notable partnership for advancing Osteopathy in the east. As practitioners, educators and publishers, everything undertaken by Drs. Achorn and Ellis was done nicely, creditably and successfully. The profession will shower best wishes upon these royal Osteopaths individually now that they dissolve the partnership and retire from all interests but their practices.

**Dr. Barnes Says His Report Was Correct**

Dr. H. S. Bunting, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor: In the December Osteopathic Physician in an article by you I notice under the



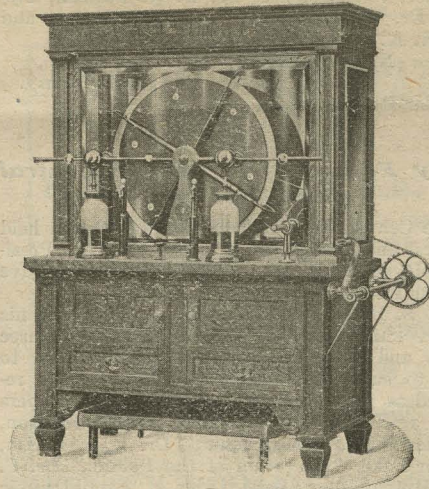
R. V. Wagner & Co.,  
308 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—

I find that volume and tension of current is increased in proportion to the speed up to about 600 revolutions per minute, when it ceases to be effective in this respect.

Yours truly,

*A. Mosback*  
Glass Plate Expert



**Mica Plate Static Machines**

Operate at upwards of 2,000 R. P. M. Safely, and increases volume and tension of current all the way. Renders 2 Mica plates equal to 10 glass ones; simplifies construction; makes machine more reliable and less sensitive to dampness; produces high tension current best adapted to X-Ray and most therapeutic purposes.

**R. V. WAGNER & CO.**

308 Dearborn St., CHICAGO  
1 Madison Ave., NEW YORK

discussion of the Alabama case, that in Dr. Hildreth's first letter to you he takes you to task for printing the trial of Mrs. Barnes, who was arrested in Alabama, for "he saw with his own eyes a letter from the judge emphatically denying the report," etc. Suppose he did see a letter of that kind—what of it? What does that prove?

The report sent to you was true, except in one or two insignificant details, which cut no figure in the report whatsoever. The first error, for instance, was that instead of telling Mrs. Barnes she was free, the judge said in substance: "Mrs. Barnes I will let you go until called again by this court." No bond was required of her bondsmen for her appearance at any future time or date. What does that mean? Has it any importance? And the next

was that some details were left out, because they were too ridiculous to appear in print, and I thought best to omit them altogether. With the above correction, the article as published in "The O. P." was absolutely correct in every detail.

We understood that the judge was an aspirant for higher honors, and we feel that he is our friend, and we would not knowingly hurt his feelings. But we can substantiate the report that appeared in "The O. P." by some of the best men in the state of Alabama, if such should be necessary, that the report is true in every respect.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE BARNES, D. O.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 29.