

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 3

## Important to Regard Lesions Other Than Mechanical

By Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, Chicago

**D**URING discussion in osteopathic periodicals is always attributable to a bony or like lesion, or to a malposition or condition of tissue, I have had in mind the question:

"Where would you look for a mechanical cause in diseases due to nerve depletion or nervous prostration, which invariably precedes and is the cause of a general physical breakdown?"

The writer is of the opinion that a large percentage of the profession when called upon to diagnose and treat nerve cases do not lay stress enough upon the mental condition of the patient, and fail to realize fully that the mind, dwelling at the source of the nervous system, governs the amount of nerve force generated in and radiated from the brain. I believe, further, that the profession pretty generally fails to consider sufficiently the effect of abnormal thought upon the physical; that perhaps the experience of many D. O.'s with purely nervous diseases has been somewhat limited, and that they have not profited by their experiences with such diseases, or have failed entirely to diagnose and treat them as such. Let us review some of our frequent sayings.

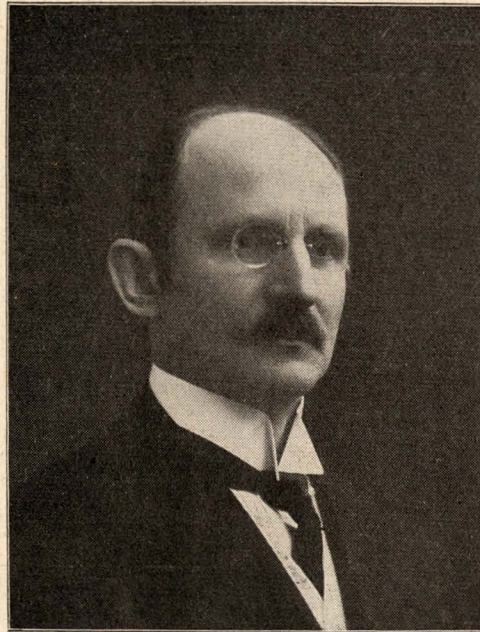
The nervous system is to the physical what the foundation is to the building. If in any manner the foundation is weakened, the structure begins to topple. When the foundation is strengthened the structure is correspondingly strengthened and built up. The nervous system, to review its main features, consists of the brain (the dynamo) and the spinal cord, from which issue 41 pairs of nerves and their infinite number of branches—some of them so small as to be almost invisible, even under a high-power microscope.

The nervous system can well be compared with a hose-pipe system, since even the minutest nerves are hollow. Imagine the fine consistency of the brain fluid (nerve force) that permeates all the tissues of the body through these nerves. Have you sufficiently considered the duties imposed upon the brain as a dynamo, engine, power-house? Have you not again and again noted the effect upon the physical condition of the patient who has handicapped his brain in its generation and distribution of nerve force by excessive mental work, grief, hurry, worry, hatred, envy, anger, jealousy, mental depression, excesses or inharmonies of any sort?

There is enough nerve force generated in the brain, under normal conditions, to supply the entire system with energy or strength. Do you think it possible for a normal physical condition to be maintained when 51 per cent. or more of this nerve force or energy is dissipated in abnormal thought or otherwise? I think not. A normal circulation is dependent upon a normal nerve supply. When nerve force is impeded, perversion of circulation is the effect. A healthy condition depends upon a normal circulation, and as the circulatory system is governed by the nervous system, the profession will all agree that when the brain (the dynamo) is handicapped in its generation and distribution of energy, that a general perversion of circulation is the effect; hence a general diseased condition; the alimentary tract, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys—in fact, the entire system is robbed of blood as well as of nerve force upon which they are dependent for function.

It is the continual mental resistance of things real and imaginary that eventually places one in a condition requiring treatment.

It is waste which makes want in the human system as well as in one's finances. Waste of nerve force due to abnormal thought or excesses will eventually cause bankruptcy in health. One's storehouse of nerve force should be guarded with at least as much consideration as his bank account. It is worry and waste, not work, that kills. It is the good floater that guides along with the current who keeps his head above water and survives longest, while the one who "bucks the stream" is sure to go under.



Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, of Chicago

Our thoughts precede our actions—determine to a large extent our conditions and mold our futures, which is conclusive evidence that mind is about all that counts in man.

Mind is to the body as is the dynamo to the electric lighting plant, or the power-house to the

electric car system or the engine to the train of cars. Notice here that I say "mind" is all this, rather than to say brain, which latter is the so frequent comparison we all make. The human system can well be compared to an electric lighting plant, or to an electric street car system—the mind corresponding to the dynamo or power-house, the nerves to the wires, and any or all parts of the human system to the lights or cars. What happens when there is an impediment to one of the electric wires? The light flickers or goes out, and the cars on that particular street or line cease to move. What would be the effect should the dynamo or power-house be handicapped in its generation of electricity? All the lights would be extinguished and the entire street car system would be paralyzed.

Man is an intricate electric lighting plant. Press on his ulnar nerve and the parts supplied by it will become disturbed, distressed—a local disease, caused by a mechanical pressure—a flickering of the lights; but if pressed upon hard and long enough (thus destroying its conductivity) paralysis or death of the tissues which it supplies will be the effect—the lights will be extinguished.

What is the effect when the brain (the dynamo or power-house) is disturbed by mental causes, thus handicapping it in its generation and distribution of nerve force for an unusual length of time, these mental causes being indulgence in excessive mental work, mental depression, harrowing thoughts, inharmonies, excesses, etc.? Apply the situation to yourself, what would result? All your "lights" would be dimmed and liable soon to go out. Why? Because you have directly robbed them of force necessary to their existence—you, yourself, have handicapped the motor.

How many of us have been relieved of our appetite by sorrow, worry, anger, hatred, depression, etc.? Every thought is recorded at the solar (sun) plexus from which radiates, apparently, all nerve force to the human system, but which is, in reality, generated in and radiated from the brain.

The solar plexus is the servant of the brain—it responds to every thought, be it good or bad. Every despondent or harrowing thought apparently closes or contracts this plexus, thus hindering its radiation or nerve force, while every happy or wholesome thought opens or relaxes the same and stimulates or promotes its radiation or energy, thus producing harmony, which is health—inharmony being disease.

Nerve patients—I call them "nerve" patients out of policy, rather than nervous patients; it has a better effect upon them—frequently become depleted to the extent that they are susceptible to almost any disease—the cause, in the majority of the cases I have treated being clearly a leakage of nerve force from an open valve, or excesses, while the balance are attributable to mechanical pressures.

Our brains and minds are not unlike our physical selves; after laboring during the day we could not expect to rest and recuperate by working all night. Thus it is with many mental workers—after laboring mentally during the day they deplete their nervous systems by taking their business home with them to finish at night when their minds should be relaxed and given a chance to recuperate.

The symptoms in nerve depletion are a generally weakened, tired feeling, fatigue on slightest exertion, indigestion, constipation, functional heart trouble, tired feeling at base of brain, impaired vision, shallow breathing, frequent mic-turition (which causes the patient to suspect kidney disease), tendency to avoid conversation, forgetfulness, insomnia, horrible dreams, contracted

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muscles (frequently the entire length of the spine), darting pains are liable to occur anywhere between the top of the head and the bottom of the feet, a strange mental condition frequently takes possession of the patient, causing him to fear that he will become mentally unbalanced. The brain is congested with mental exertion and apoplexy, or paralysis, or both, are liable to be the result—the former from brain congestion, the latter by robbing the body of nerve force and circulation. The brain is not unlike any other part of the human system, the more it is exercised the more blood and nerve force is required to supply it.

Patients, as a last resort, come to the Osteopath for relief; they are “grasping for straws;” they have taken all kinds of dope, and finally have been advised by their M. D. to “take a trip to the mountains,” when in reality they most need comforts of a home and the ministrations of friends. They are “nervous,” and if questioned as to whether or not they are mentally disturbed, they will almost invariably say “no,” but when told that the symptoms clearly indicate the fact that they are, or have been, mentally disturbed, they will admit that “they have been worrying a little.” They have tried to cross bridges before coming to them, and have anticipated fearful occurrences upon which they have never realized (except in loss of energy), and have carried real and imaginary burdens of their own and all their friends—in fact, their conditions may all be caused and summed up in the one word FEAR—always fearing something, and cultivating a crop of mental weeds, thus dwarfing normal thought.

You might treat the above class, or, for that matter, most any other class of patients for one year, when, if some one should ask them the question: “What is Osteopathy?” they could not answer intelligently. Therefore, you require in your operating-room a skeleton and good anatomical charts, showing not only the nervous system, but the entire human system. Explain the nervous system; explain that the brain is at the head of it; explain what is required of the brain, and how easily the nervous system can be depleted by abnormal thought, excesses, etc., and the results of such depletion. Show the patient how structural defect produces disease. When you have charts and skeleton with which to explain Osteopathy you will almost invariably secure prospective patients from the casual inquirers, and they will learn more of the anatomy of the human system in a five-minute explana-

tion than they would in the same number of months without them, because they have a picture before them with which to associate an explanation; therefore they will retain it.

You can't expect to give an exhaustive explanation of Osteopathy in five or ten minutes, or one that will stick in the mind clearly after the patient goes home; therefore, you should always have on hand for your patients (prospective or otherwise) to take home with them, the best-written medium through which Osteopathy is explained. (I have long used “Osteopathic Health” with entire satisfaction.) You have gotten your patients interested from the chart explanation and the literature you hand to them now, will surely be read before retiring. It will be saved and read over another day. Then most likely it will be given by them to some one else having similar symptoms to explain his

or her maladies. So, these lucid explanations and good literature are well worth your time for many reasons.

When treating nervous patients, a large percentage of the M. D.'s “when in doubt” used to give potassium iodide. Do you, as Osteopaths, “when in doubt” as to cause or otherwise, limit your treatment in these cases to a punch and a prod, or do you give “general treatments?” Should these patients receive a stereotyped treatment when one's knowledge or experience in the treatment of such conditions will not permit of locating the exact cause? Could one hope to restore health, then, by manipulation only? I should say, certainly not—you are not working upon, or removing, the cause of the disease. More than manipulation is necessary. A cure depends largely upon a correct diagnosis, but you have not made a satisfactory diagnosis.

You may have located a seeming malposition of bone or contracted condition of muscles along the spine (the latter being almost invariably the case in diseased conditions), and you may say to yourself or the patient: “I have located the cause,” when, in fact, you will be mistaken, if my experience in the treatment of these average nervous diseases counts for anything, for in the majority which I have treated, abnormal mental exertion and excesses have been clearly the starting point; the patients have been on the verge of a nervous collapse at time of treatment, or have suffered from nerve depletion in the past; the motor has been handicapped; there has been a leakage of nerve force—an “open valve,” which acts on the same principle as a leakage from a bucket of water. A constant dripping will soon deplete the bucket.

When treating these cases the majority of the profession has been looking to the structure for causes (where only effects should then be expected to be found) and have absolutely disregarded the foundation, the mind, where cause exists. Now is the time you may fail to secure satisfactory results, if you ever do, and you begin to doubt the virtue of your chosen profession; you now look to vibrators, batteries, baths, etc., in a blind endeavor to relieve your patient, but to no avail. While you have been looking for a leakage in the nervous system due to structural defects, you have overlooked the condition of the foundation, or, rather, that which is at the head of the nervous system (the mind), the medium through which God sup-



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*Have Proven It Good To Keep "O. H." Circulating Among the People. A A A A*

I don't know that I have ever expressed my appreciation of your magazine as an aid to maintaining a satisfactory grip upon practice. You have done your part well. Each issue of "Osteopathic Health" has been excellent. I have thought every time I would write and tell you how well I liked that special number. And I find that it is, as you say, a splendid custom to keep this magazine circulating among the people.

Dr. J. B. Wright,  
Charles City, Iowa.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 2, 1906.—The "O. P." Company: Inclosed please find our new contract signed at yearly rates. No doubt we will continue the same right along as in the past, as we consider "Osteopathic Health" a good paying proposition, and a fine method of educating the people along Osteopathic lines. Fraternaly yours, Drs. Wendell & Magill.

plies the patient with energy. The waste of energy must be stopped and manipulation, alone, will not do it. You might treat the patient mechanically for six months and unless you gave him the best of advice and training as to eliminating depleting thoughts that have taken possession of him, they are liable at any time during an hour's mental depression to set aside the benefits derived from your six months' treatment.

Understand me, I am not decrying manipulation in these conditions. It is absolutely necessary to help restore a normal nerve and blood supply to the tissues that have been robbed. I do not claim that there has been an absence of apparent malposition of vertebra in some of these cases—there has been, but I have cured my patients and at the same time been unable to reduce the apparent deviations. I have never been able to reduce some apparent deviations. I have never been able to "line up" the spine anyhow in such phenomenal time as has been stated in some of our case reports.

The secret of success in psycho-therapeutics is to advise your patient so that by cooperation their will power will be strengthened, thus enabling them to eliminate the depleting thought that there is absence of nerve force and energy, that they are depleted physically, and that in order to regain their strength they must proceed in a manner similar to the acquisition of wealth: They must acquire nerve force and conserve the same by keeping the "valves closed," that is, avoiding excitement, anger, hatred, depressions, excessive mental and physical exertion, etc.—to be and continue calm at all times. Advise the patients so that the condition of fear is set aside, so that there shall be no mental resistance to that which seems to them disagreeable, so that they should treat a depressing thought the same as they would their worst enemy—namely, decline to entertain it. If you decline positively to entertain a thought it will "take wings" almost immediately, but if you entertain and

nurse it, it will remain with and take possession of you, and then more and more difficult it will be to rid your mind of it.

Tell your patients to reason with their thoughts the same as they would with a member of their family; that thoughts are things. Explain to them that there is absolutely nothing which they should fear; prevail upon them to forget the past; to live in the present; and not to cross bridges before coming to them. Explain to them that the physical is suffering from want of nerve force due to an "open valve" in the dynamo, and that in order to restore their health to them the leakage must be stopped; that a leakage of nerve force is like a leakage of water from a bucket; that a constant dripping will soon deplete the bucket; that the leakage must be stopped by eliminating the depleting thought, and that in order to do this cooperation is necessary. Encourage your patient and explain to him that the human system will be in a depleted condition just as long as he wastes 50 per cent. or more of the nerve force that is intended to maintain the same in a healthy condition.

If the patient persists in entertaining the abnormal thought, after explaining the nervous system to him, and how it is affected by such thought, the only recourse is to frighten him by telling him that a continuance in this line of thought will result in either apoplexy, paralysis or insanity; then he will be more apt to heed your advice and exert (or rather not exert) himself to eliminate the thought. The patient's mind should be treated in a similar manner as the farmer tills the soil, with the view of uprooting the weeds so that fruit and vegetation may not be dwarfed.

I now imagine I hear a large percentage of the profession saying (as I was recently told by one whose experience has been limited to the recitation-room): "When you attribute a majority of the nervous diseases to psychic influence, we feel

that you are trying to kick the props from under Osteopathy."

In using the plural form "props" I think the doctor errs grievously.

Instead of trying to kick from under Osteopathy its one leg (structural defect) I am endeavoring to do all in my power to help adopt another prop (mental defect) which, used together, will enable our infant science to stand alone at all times and with sufficient strength to ward off the onslaughts of those who wish to put us out of existence.

I am simply giving my experience and the views drawn from it in the treatment of diseases since June, 1900, hoping that it may contain a benefit to my associates of my beloved profession. In what way, pray, is the science of Osteopathy to be strengthened unless it is with the help of field members who have had practical experience in the treatment of disease and given certain classes of diseases special attention and study? One may remain in the clinic or recitation-room for years preparing to combat disease in the human system, but the student soon learns when he enters the field that his qualifications are very meager indeed; that the theories acquired in the recitation-room fail frequently to fill the bill; that practical knowledge is necessary, and that suggestions from experienced field members are most helpful. For what purpose are case reports from field members requested unless it is by collecting experience to advance the science and strengthen its foundation principles? I would like information, too, as to how the science is to be advanced if the profession, or a large percentage of it, insists that its members must all entertain absolutely the same ideas as to "lesions." Advancement depends upon diversity of opinion, and if opinions founded upon years of experience are expressed at variance with the one heretofore most strongly expressed, and tend to broaden the foundation of our science, I

believe it just and proper that they receive consideration.

I have treated 450 patients since June, 1900; 300 of these have been nervous patients; and in a majority of these cases the principal cause was other than mechanical. I treated them accordingly, failing perhaps in ten per cent. of the extreme nerve cases to effect cures, but rarely ever failing to benefit to some extent the condition of these extreme cases. Every case of paralysis I have treated has been preceded by nervous prostration which has been the result of mental depletion or excesses. Only a minority of the 300 nerve cases were clearly due to structural defect, the predominant lesion being a deviation of one of the innominates; other cases included tic-douloureux, facial neuralgia, gout, rheumatic conditions, etc., where loss of nerve force was due to intense pain, incident to pressure.

I do not wish to force my opinion upon anyone, but would it not be well to broaden out a little and consider the experience and suggestions of field members as to the causes and treatment of some diseases, as well as to the causes to which the weakness of our science are attributable? The public are quick to condemn and slow to investigate a new therapy; such has been the case with Osteopathy; but should not these conditions be reversed by the profession as to suggestions which are intended for the betterment of our science? You don't claim Osteopathy as yet to be the "whole thing;" then why not include in the foundation of the science, causes and treatment of the same as will help to make Osteopathy the "whole thing?"

You say that Osteopathy is based upon the principles of cause and effect; that we look to the nervous system principally for causes and manipulate to remove the cause; that the nervous system is the foundation of the human system, etc. If the stability of a structure or science depends principally upon its foundation, and you are limiting the foundation of Osteopathy to structural defect, you are certainly trying to make the science walk on one leg.

Do you not think it opportune that the profession should duly include other causes than mechanical in the foundations of our science, rather than delay, thereby not giving the enemies of our science a chance to use such too-often-ignored causes of disease as a battering ram against us? To disregard "the mental condition" in the causation of disease is about as reasonable as to decry the hot foot-bath and hot drinks when one's circulation is unequalled by a severe cold, "grip," etc., claiming that manipulation is all that is helpful or necessary. Would you necessarily look for a mechanical cause in case of la grippe or in diseased conditions due to severe cold?

I have read articles written by members of the profession in which they portrayed the Osteopath as the electrical or mechanical engineer of the human system, at the same time attributing all diseased conditions to structural defect.

If you consider yourself proficient as an engineer, and were running a steam engine, would you look for a structural defect if the engine were laboring with difficulty to haul a train of cars on 50 per cent. of the steam necessary to do it?

Would you look amongst wheels and machinery for cause, or structural defects, if the engine failed to run a plant when 50 per cent. of a full head of steam was escaping from an "open valve?"

Should we, as Osteopaths, feel justified in employing an engineer (?) who disregards the condition of the dynamo or engine that generates the force necessary to run the machinery?

When called upon as an engineer to adjust the human machine, are you, when diagnosing your cases, going to continue to limit your diagnosis to the one-realm of structural defect?

Would it not be wisdom to consider whether or not the cause is attributable to a defective dynamo or engine which I have used in this

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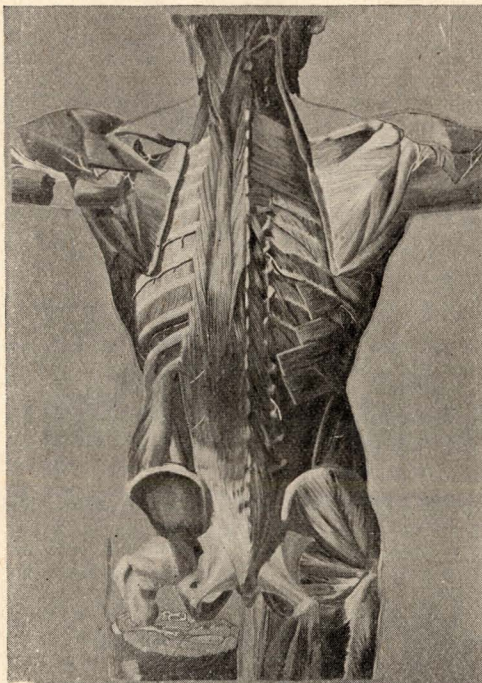
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discussion as the figure of speech for the mind, not the animal organism?

Do you not think it high time the profession "wakes up" to fully realize the fact that there are potent causes for disease in the human system other than mechanical, and that modern life cannot be run adequately on 50 per cent. of the energy, or nerve force, necessary to do it? In asking this I mean to emphasize the necessity of doing more than to admit this truth as a matter of observation and reason—the necessity of making a place for it constantly in our diagnosis and treatment. We all know this contention to be true. None ever has disputed it, for it is axiomatic. Yet how many of our practitioners actually make use of the fact, dividing his practice into the classes of "structural lesion" and "mental" or "functional lesion" patients?

This article is not written for the purpose of decrying my chosen profession, nor the efforts of any of its members—far from it!—but to awaken the profession to a proper reality that when diagnosing cases there is a whole lot more to be considered than structural defect. The mind is a factor always present for weal or woe, and can seldom be overlooked by the diagnostician with impunity.

My Osteopathic experience since June, 1900, leads me to believe that there are TWO KINDS OF PRIMARY LESIONS necessary to produce disease in the human system, to wit, mechanical or mental, and my practice leads me to believe that cases due to "mind waste," rather than "mechanical lesion," are in the majority.

E. J. BARTHOLOMEW.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24th, 1905.

#### What About Prices?

Dr. A. Still Craig, Maryville, Mo., is collecting an interesting bunch of opinions upon the following questions, and it will be interesting to know with what result:

"What are your rates and terms for treatment?"

"Do you get your price, or do you vary considerably, throwing in a good many treatments?"

"What do you average per treatment?"

"Do you think these the most equitable charges for a uniform scale?"

"How do your neighboring D. O.'s charge?"

"Please answer the above questions, and answers will be held confidential. Your name will not be used. Help us to get down to the proper basis."

#### Deacon Bunker

By C. L. FAGAN, D. O.

Old Bunker took the rheumatiz,  
And mighty bad he had it,  
And, though Bunker was a pious man,  
He got to saying: "Drat it!"

One day he got some liniment  
(Don't ask me why he got it),  
And when he'd rubbed a little on,  
He promptly yelled: "Dod rot it!"

His friends suggested this and that  
With which he might "flim-flam" it,  
And by the time he'd tried 'em all  
He'd got to saying: "Dam it!"

Old Bunker was a deacon, so  
They fired him out o' meetin';  
But Bunker said he didn't care,  
He'd "tired of their dam bleatin'!"

And, so you see, the rheumatiz,  
And the dope he used to cure it,  
All smashed his Christian fortitude  
To piously endure it.

Then Bunker heard of something new—  
A doctor at Maloney  
Who said the things that cause disease  
Are "mal-positions bony."

So he hied him to the Osteopath,  
And all I've got to say, sir,  
Is that his rheumatiz is gone,  
And I think it's gone to stay, sir.

And Bunker, he's got good again,  
So pious and so meek, sir,  
The church will take him back again  
This coming Sunday week, sir.

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## Good Reports Come In From Legislative Battlefields

### Get Hearing in Jersey

The house committee on public health of the New Jersey legislature, gave a hearing on the Osteopathic bill March 12. Dr. Charles E. Fleck, of Orange, led the Osteopaths. He was assisted by Dr. C. W. Proctor, of Buffalo; Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, of Cleveland; Dr. Charles Hazard, of New York; C. C. Teall, of New York; Griffiths Lewis, of Burlington, and former Senator Maurice A. Rogers, of Camden. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rogers were introduced as non-interested laymen, appearing merely in the interest of fair play. The Osteopaths declared it was unjust to require them to take medicine tests when they did not use medicine. Among the Osteopaths present were: Dr. Charles E. Fleck, of Orange, president of the State Osteopathic Association; Dr. Violetta S. Davis, also of Orange, vice president, and Dr. H. W. Carlisle, of Patterson, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Millbourne Monroe, Dr. Robert Coleborn, Dr. E. W. Tate, Dr. S. H. McElhaney and Dr. A. E. Fischer, all of Newark; Dr. W. Granberry, Dr. Plummer, Dr. L. A. Leadbether, all of Orange; Dr. H. F. Smith, Dr. F. P. Smith and Dr. Von Wedelstadt, of Montclair; Dr. Anna Galbreath, Dr. J. W. Banning and Dr. Cottrell, of Paterson, and Dr. C. W. Bliss and Dr. N. E. Whitesell, of Elizabeth.

Our people presented our case with conspicuous ability. Here are specimens of the misrepresentation, ridicule and folly offered by the M. D.'s—which it is good for our workers to read over in all fields where fights are imminent, so as to know what to expect in such public hearings elsewhere:

Dr. Britton D. Evans, of the state hospital for the insane at Morris Plains, said that the beliefs of the Osteopaths were old in the crudest ages of the medical history, and were known before Galen. He said that there was no reason why the Osteopaths, who held to one pet theory, should be allowed the same advantage as men who had studied hard. He referred to the Osteopaths as bringing their own gallery of women, and he warned the committee that the doctors could have filled the assembly chamber. Dr. Evans compared the petition of the Osteopaths to a plea by justices of the peace to practise law after a certain amount of experience. Another law might be passed for Christian Scientists. He ridiculed the claims of the Osteopaths.

Dr. Halsey, of New York, opposed the appointment of a separate state medical board for the Osteopaths on the general grounds that the Osteopaths were only practitioners in a branch of medicine.

Dr. Frank D. Gray, of Jersey City, said the medical doctors had no personal opposition to the Osteopaths. Osteopathy had been practiced by doctors of medicine as it was in the days of the Greeks and the Romans. He said the Osteopaths can practice Osteopathy in the state at present, and the M. D.'s had no objection to Osteopathy on the ground of rivalry or competition. He objected to the lack of preliminary education required in the bill, and also the shortness of the period of study required, four terms of five months each. It is not self-interest that the M. D.'s wanted, said the speaker, but profetion of the public. If the bill were passed, he continued, there would be given a precedent, other schools, such as eye specialists, ear specialists, hydrotherapists and electrotherapists would be justified in making similar demands on the legislature. It would be class legislation. The states that recognized Osteopathy, he said, were mainly western ones. Replying to questions by Mr. Bierck, of the committee, Dr. Gray stated that if Osteopathic examiners were put on the State Board of Examiners it would be likely that the New York State Board of Exam-

iners would regard New Jersey as taking a retrograde step and would probably withdraw the indorsements now given to New Jersey certificates.

The State Board of Medical Examiners have petitioned Gov. Stokes against the passage of our law, saying it would lower the academic requirements of New Jersey.

### Looks Bright in New York

Osteopathy and its friends put a good foot forward at a joint hearing before the Senate Judiciary and Assembly Public Health committees, at Albany, February 28. Our delegates numbered about 200, it is said, counting working friends. An avalanche of patients were presented by our side containing a total of 250,000 names. Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, ex-borough president, was our champion and leader. He did famously. Our speakers were Drs. Charles Hazzard, Charles C. Teall, C. W. Proctor. The same M. D.'s who fought us last year were again present, including Abraham Jacobi, "the nerve man," and he had it with him this trip. He raised a laugh at one juncture accidentally by saying: "We, ourselves, know how easy it is to fool the people." The opposition sprung nothing new on us over last year's fight. Opposition seemed to come entirely from Gotham and Buffalo, while our cause welled up spontaneously from all over the state. It is believed that our chances are good for getting our bill reported favorably. A feature of this contest is that the State Homeopathic Society in annual meeting at Albany, February 14, decided to withdraw its opposition to osteopathic bill, since we have raised our college standard to 27 months. It was Assemblyman Mead who introduced the Hinman senate bill in the house for us on February 11. Good luck to our cause this year in old New York!

### Progress in Massachusetts

Boston, Feb. 19.—The hearing before the committee on public health on the bill to regulate the practice of Osteopathy, and to create a board of examination and registration for the regulation of the same, was attended by about 150 persons, most of them favoring the proposed legislation. Dr. F. M. Cave, with 11 others, presented the petition on which the bill is based, opening on its behalf, said that he represented the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, and that the measure would benefit both the professors and the public. Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, of Boston, declared that Osteopaths had no quarrel with the medical profession, but that they claimed to have a field of their own. Osteopathy is the introduction of mechanics into the art of healing. It holds that the body is a machine, and contains within itself all remedies it needs. The system of treatment received official recognition from the State of Massachusetts when the Boston School of Osteopathy was given the right to dissect bodies in 1901. He said there were about 110 practitioners of Osteopathy in the state, and of these 33 were registered physicians. F. L. Train, president of the Lynn chamber of commerce, testified to the success of the Osteopathic treatment in his family. Mr. Train drew a round of applause when, in response to a question put by Senator Cusick, he said that in case of such infectious diseases as typhoid or scarlet fever he would rather rely on an Osteopath than upon a regular physician.—The Boston Herald.

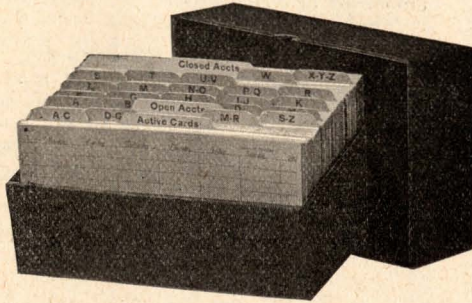
### Tenn. Wants to Help Miss.

The Tennessee Osteopathic Association, at its annual session held March 10th, at the Gayoso hotel, Memphis, went on record as opposed to a proposed Mississippi law which requires that

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**DR. ARTHUR STILL CRAIG, Maryville, Mo.**

of the Northern District of California at the Odd Fellows' building, San Francisco, February 10. During the afternoon session the speakers were: Dr. James C. Rule, Dr. W. C. Bean, Dr. Mary V. Stuart, Dr. S. F. Meacham, Dr. S. W. Wilcox, Dr. Ernest Sisson and Dr. Charles F. Ford. At the evening session the lectures were by Dr. A. C. McDaniel, Dr. Henry F. Dessau, Dr. Effie E. York, Dr. Susan Orpha Harris, Dr. J. W. Henderson, Dr. Myrtle E. Herrmann, Dr. Isaac Burke and Dr. S. D. Cooper. Much profit was felt by the practitioners. Dr. William Horace Ivie has been working for over a year to get the local association to hold a meeting to which could be invited all the practitioners in the north end of the state with this jubilee resulting. It was so successful the plan will doubtless be continued in future.

**Strong New Los Angeles Society Formed**

On January 29, 1906, a number of the leading osteopathic physicians of Los Angeles county, California, met at the office of Dr. Dain L. Tasker and discussed the advisability of forming an incorporated society for the advancement of the ethical and educational interests of Osteopathy, to be open to all "reputable physicians holding a license to practice Osteopathy in Los Angeles county."

Only one opinion existed, and that found expression in a resolution instructing the attorney of the society to take the necessary steps to secure articles of incorporation under the state law. Drs. William J. Hayden, Asa P. Bliss, Robert D. Emery and George F. Burton, of Los Angeles, and Dr. John S. Allison, of Monrovia, were selected as directors for the first year.

At an adjourned meeting held on February 8 it was reported that the certificate of incorporation of the Los Angeles City and County Medical Association had been secured. A draft for by-laws was presented and adopted and a list of names offered for membership.

The first regular monthly meeting of the association was held at the Pacific College of Osteopathy in the city of Los Angeles on the evening of February 15. A large attendance was had, and great interest manifested in the new association. An examination of the membership list shows an enrollment of 80 at this time, with other names proposed for admission at the March meeting.

practicing Osteopaths in that state stand an examination before the state board of medical examiners before being allowed to practice in that state.

Either the defeat of the proposed law or its amendment in effect allowing an Osteopath to be placed on the examining board is the demand of the Tennessee organization. A special board is recommended, which would have absolute authority over the Osteopath practitioners.

The Tennessee organization by resolution also placed itself on record as heartily indorsing the unrelenting fight that Collier's Weekly is waging on the patent medicine interests.

At the afternoon session the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows:

President, Dr. L. A. Downer, of Chattanooga; vice president, Dr. P. K. Norman, of Memphis; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, of Nashville; board of directors, Dr. Sarah E. Wheeler, Winchester; Dr. H. C. Ray, Nashville; Dr. Maud B. Thomas, Memphis.

Dr. T. L. Drennan, of Jackson, will be unaniously indorsed by the association to Gov. Cox as the proper person to fill the vacancy on the state board, occurring in April, through the expiration on that board of the term of Dr. H. R. Bynum. This recommendation will be submitted to the governor at once. Twenty-two of the visiting Osteopaths were guests of Dr. Bynum Saturday night at a banquet at his residence, 443 McLemore avenue.

**91 Per Cent! "Here!"**

About 50 attended the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association meeting at the Phister February 22 and 23, which was 91 per cent. of the total membership—a proud showing, surely. Dr. George M. Laughlin and M. E. Clark, of Kirksville, were guests of honor, and figured actively in the programme. Clinics were held by Drs. Laughlin, Clark, W. B. Davis, Franklin Fiske, and others. Dr. A. U. Jorris was toastmaster at the banquet at the athletic club. Responses were made as follows: "Our Guests," W. B. Davis, Milwaukee; "Father of His Country," M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo.; "Father of Osteopathy," J. E. Matson, Eau Claire; "Lawmaking," Louise P. Crow, Milwaukee; "The Lassies," E. M. Olds, Green Bay; "The A. O. A.," George M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.; "Our Aspirations," Rose B. Williams.

Women members of the association, visiting and resident, were entertained at a one o'clock

luncheon by Mrs. Leslie P. Cherry. Dr. Louise P. Crow, Milwaukee, was elected delegate to the national convention. The following officers were elected: Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Milwaukee, vice president; Dr. J. R. Young, Beloit; secretary, Dr. F. Fisk, Portage; treasurer, Dr. E. M. Culbertson, Appleton; members of executive board, Dr. F. A. Wright, Fond du Lac; Dr. O. W. Williams, Milwaukee; Dr. W. L. Thompson, Sheboygan; legislative committee, Dr. L. E. Cherry, Milwaukee; Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; Dr. A. U. Jorris, La Crosse; member state medical board, Dr. A. U. Jorris, La Crosse. The convention adjourned to meet at Beloit in February, 1907.

**Big Frisco Rally**

Nearly 200 Osteopaths participated in the San Francisco Osteopathic Association meeting

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As officers for the ensuing year, Dr. J. Strothard White, of Pasadena, was made president; Dr. Robert D. Emery, of Los Angeles, vice president; Dr. Carl G. Phinney, of Los Angeles, secretary, and Dr. Maria S. Wing, of Los Angeles, treasurer.

The by-laws of the association provide that the president, secretary and treasurer shall constitute an executive committee for preparing programmes for the instruction and entertainment of the members. They also provide for a current events committee, a library committee, a legislative committee and a publicity committee, whose several duties are indicated by the committee titles.

The association begins its life with prospects of a very bright and useful future, encouraged by the patronage and good wishes of the entire osteopathic family of southern California. We believe it will be a constantly strengthening power for general good and for the glory and honor of true Osteopathy on the Pacific coast.

*Indorses Collier's Weekly*

At the February Meeting of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association the following letter was unanimously voted as the association's sentiment, and the secretary was requested to communicate the same to the publishers of Collier's Weekly:

"The Minnesota Osteopathic Association hereby expresses its recognition and appreciation of the valuable service rendered by the publishers of Collier's Weekly Magazine in their exposures of the evils of the patent medicine traffic.

"This association further hopes that the series of articles under the title 'The Great American Fraud,' may be published in booklet form for popular distribution, recognizing that this would help to perpetuate the good work so well begun, and in great measure offset the extensive circulating of almanacs and other advertising matter designed to gull the public into the buying of nostrums to their detriment and injury.

"We would express our encouragement of the publication of the aforesaid matter in pamphlet form, and our belief that such a publication would be quite extensively purchased and circulated by the members of this association, as well as by the osteopathic physicians of the United States generally and by others who are devoted to the propagation and development of non-drug methods of healing."

Prof. Bruce Tudor gave a very interesting and instructive talk and clinical demonstration on "Errors of Eye Refraction and Their Correction."—Herman H. Moellering, D. O., St. Paul, Minn.

*That Alabama Decision*

The supreme court of Alabama says that the case of Ligon vs. State was tried on an agreed state of facts similar in all essential respects to the case of Bragg vs. State, 134 Ala., 165, in which it was held June 28, 1902, that the practice of Osteopathy was the practice of medicine within the meaning of the code provisions of that state. It says that the object of the appeal in this (Ligon) case was to have the Bragg case overruled. Counsel said in brief: "It is respectfully submitted that on review of the point involved this court should not affirm the correctness of this decision, but should depart from it." The court's answer is that the decision in that (Bragg) case was unanimous. It covered all of the questions here involved, after careful and mature consideration. The court has re-examined it, and on reason and the authorities cited it has been unable to conclude that it is wrong. It should not, therefore, be overruled. The court can add nothing new in this decision to what was there said. To attempt it would be to go over the same grounds with inability to shed new light on them.—Journal of the American Medical Association, March 3.

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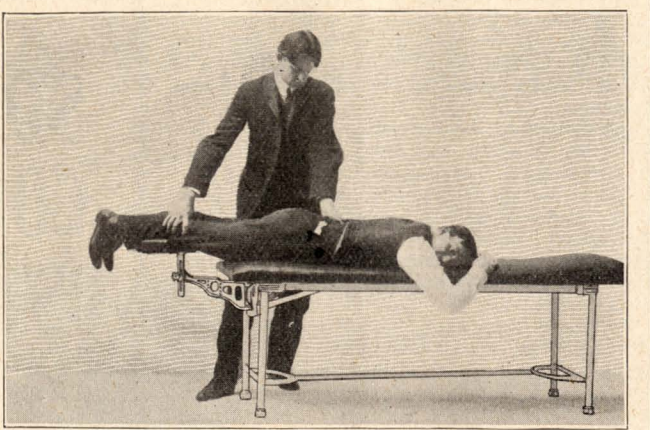
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**Governor Hogg Dead**

Osteopathy lost a good friend in the death of former Gov. Hogg, of Texas, March 3.

**Dr. Hazzard Enthusiastic**

I inclose herewith copy for a two-inch ad. to be run for awhile in your unique, incomparable and invaluable "Osteopathic Physician."—Yours truly, Charles Hazzard, D. O., New York City.

**Can't Give Anaesthetics**

Attorney General Albert J. Galen, of Montana, has ruled that an Osteopath has no right to administer an anaesthetic or perform a surgical operation, except of very minor character. The question was by letter by a Lewistown citizen.

**Dr. Cunningham Had Smallpox**

Dr. J. D. Cunningham, of Bloomington, Ill., was stricken with a mild case of smallpox last month, according to the Pantagraph, which he contracted while treating a smallpox patient. He was quarantined at his home for two weeks.

**Chiropraxy Trial Goes Over**

The case of E. J. Whipple, a chiropractor at La Crosse, Wis., for practicing Osteopathy without a license, will not be tried at this term of court, the defense having got a continuance to secure "expert" witnesses.

**Bank Merger at Kirksville**

Controlling interest in the Baird National bank, at Kirksville, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Warren Hamilton, J. E. Waddell, George England and W. G. Fout, of the Citizens' bank. Mr. W. T. Baird, who has been a successful banker at Kirksville for nearly 50 years, will retire as soon as the two banks are thoroughly consolidated.

**Dr. Ruddy Had a Lorenz Case**

Dr. T. J. Ruddy and associates, of Still College, performed an operation for the reduction of a congenital hip dislocation February 9. The patient was a six-year old girl from Blue Earth, Minn.

**Dr. Hart Talks to Central N. Y.**

At a largely attended meeting of the Central New York Osteopathic Society, held in Syracuse, the annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Bristol, Syracuse; first vice president, Dr. Van Dyne, Utica; second vice president, Dr. White, Watertown; third vice president, Dr. Meaker, Auburn; secretary and treasurer, Dr. French, Syracuse. An interesting account of progress concerning the osteopathic bill presented in the New York legislature was given by State President Dr. S. W. Hart.

**Dr. Bartlett is Phoenix-Like**

Dr. Laura F. Bartlett, of Alpena, Mich., was unfortunate enough to be burned out of her office March 7. Her insurance only recently expired, and the doctor had failed to renew it. She saved table, stool, part of a skeleton, and one chair; secured new quarters before the fire was out, and resumed treatments before sundown.

**Likes Massage Article**

Directly I have secured at least two good patients through "Osteopathic Health," and some more are interested. Glad you are going to give us an article on massage and Swedish movement compared with Osteopathy, and emphasizing the limited education of the masseur. I will increase my order to 500 copies for this issue.—F. P. Millard, D. O., Laporte, Ind.

**San Jose (Calif.) Society**

A called meeting of the County Osteopathic Physicians was held in the office of Dr. A. E. Werkheiser February 18, for the purpose of forming a county association. It was decided to form a permanent organization. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Herbert J. Nims, Pres.; Dr. A. E. Werkheiser, Vice Pres.; Dr. H. C. Phelps, of Palo Alto, Sec.; D. Long, Treas.

**Boston Society Meeting**

At the last regular meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society, held February 20, in Huntington Chambers, Boston, Dr. Louise A. Griffin, of Hartford, Conn., had charge of the scientific programme, subject: "Uterine Displacements and Their Adjustment." Dr. Griffin read a paper comparing the old with the new method of treatment; after which a clinical demonstration was given. The programme proved to be of much practical value to all members present.—Erica Ericson, D. O., Secretary.



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DES MOINES, IOWA.

### Auto Tells Gratitude

Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, has a new Old's automobile presented him by a grateful patient whom he snatched from the jaws of death. This is a good habit for G. P.'s to form. May the habit become a fixed one with them.

### Couldn't Collect Tuition

The Buffalo municipal court has decided that the now defunct Atlantic School of Osteopathy cannot recover on suit for tuition due from former students while the school operated in New York state. Dr. Albert D. Heist, an instructor, sued E. Victor Tomlinson, a former student, for \$65 alleged to be due on tuition. The court held that as the school was incorporated in New Jersey only, and not in New York, it could not do business legally in New York state.

### Western Penn's Bully Meeting

The first regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held February 15 at the Hotel Henry. This, our first meeting, had an attendance of 48 Osteopaths, which speaks well for the professional enthusiasm of the Osteopaths of western Pennsylvania. The banquet opened the programme, with Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, as guests of honor. Dr. Hildreth gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Educational Legislation," and conducted a clinic. Dr. Husk, of Pittsburgh, read a paper on "Professional Ethics." The programme closed with a short business session.—F. J. Marshall, Secretary.

### Granger Case Comes to Trial

The old Goldie Granger damage suit against Dr. Charles E. Still for alleged malpractice came to trial in the circuit court at Kirksville last week, resulting in a hung jury, which was a victory for Osteopathy and Dr. Still, as the prosecution was making a bitter attack on Osteopathy. Much interest was taken in the suit, which has hung fire several years. The case was a tubercular hip, I believe, in which good results after treatment were wanting.

### Life Insurance Fakirs

Two representatives of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, of New York, giving names of J. J. Hurlburt and E. Gurlinger, are soliciting insurance of Osteopaths in Oregon and Washington, promising as inducement the examining work of the company, and claiming to have appointed Drs. Graffis, Moore, Chase and others, of Oregon. Such is false. They are uncompromising liars. Under no circumstances will the company recognize an Osteopath as examiner. Besides, their catchy policy is a trick, claiming to pay out a 20-year policy in ten years. Close investigation shows the falsity of it. Turn them down hard and give it to your home papers to show them up.—Fraternally, G. S. Hoisington, D. O., President of the Oregon Osteopathic Association.

### Drs. Laughlin and Clark in Chicago

Drs. George M. Laughlin and M. E. Clark attended the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Society February 23 in the office of the president, J. R. McDougall. Forty-five were present, and the meeting proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive held by the society. A case of traumatic foot was presented by Dr. Ford W. Gage, and a free discussion followed. Two very interesting cases of infantile paralysis were provided, one by Dr. Alfred Young through Dr. R. A. Glezen, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; the other by Dr. J. R. McDougall. Dr. George Laughlin, after examining these cases, gave a very interesting and profitable lecture upon infantile paralysis and kindred diseases. Following this Dr. Clark gave one of his characteristic talks in obstetrics and gynecology.

At the next monthly meeting, March 29, at the office of Dr. McDougall, Dr. Frank Farmer will discuss diabetes.



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Outstanding Ears,  
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Excessive Laughing Lines,  
Drooping Mouth Corners,  
Bulky or Double Chin,  
Fallen or Overhanging Brows,  
Humped, Hooked, Crooked,  
Prolonged Shrew-Nose,  
Ball-End, Pug, Flat, Big,  
Turned Up, "Dished," or  
Hollow Nose, Wrinkles, Hollows.

You Can Have Removed at Once and Forever:

Cross Eyes, Hair Lip,  
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Furrows, Hollow Cheeks,  
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## THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

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OL. IX. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1906. No. 3

**Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!**

### EDITORIAL.

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

#### **The Sheepskin Not the Only Thing**

If our osteopathic societies mean anything at all—both professional and college societies, they mean that to hold membership therein a practitioner must be "of the better sort," free from the ear-marks of charlatany, and respectable according to the moral code. Already our national, and most of the state and college societies are giving attention to the ethics of their membership, and while the alumni associations have not as yet taken a very definite stand on this subject, they unquestionably must and will at a very early date.

At the Denver meeting there was an effort made to get the A. S. O. Alumni Association to declare that not only a diploma from that college, but evidence of becoming professional conduct would be demanded of the membership. The suggestion was not then incorporated in the by-laws, but the issue will no doubt come up again regularly at each meeting until it is so adopted.

There was a day when our colleges were weak and few in graduates, and when material strength—mere numbers—was regarded as a prime consideration. That day is over. It is not a question now of "how many?" but "how good?" There is still some pride in numbers evident in our organizations, but unquestionably the pride in having a correct standard of membership is far more important, and is now almost universally so recognized. To get everybody in the band wagon is not half so important as to get only those inside who will reflect credit upon the cause and the procession. Others ought to be kept out of sight and as far as possible lost in the procession.

We hope the A. S. O. Alumni at Put-in-Bay will make membership in their society mean as much as in the A. O. A. and others of the profession's organizations. Every college has some graduates of whom it need not be proud and a diploma alone showing a course at college is not sufficient to establish the fitness of a practitioner for professional confidence. It is really of less importance for us to know what a man did at college as to know what he has done since; and we submit that if this is not going to be of any consideration in college alumni associations, they would better disband for want of any good they will be to the profession. Make personal fitness as much an essential for alumni association recognition as the possession of a sheepskin.

#### **Canker in the Southwest**

It is calculated to make the average self-respecting Osteopath very tired to observe how "Osteopathy Is Defended" in columns-long paid-

rate screeds in the newspapers of El Paso, Tex., over the signature and accompanying or followed by the pictures of Dr. Ira W. Collins, the Osteopath, who is doing his best, apparently, to make our practice a stench in the nostrils of the better class of people of Texas.

The only defense Osteopathy needs in western Texas to-day is to be delivered from the opprobrium cast upon its practice by this man Collins, who considers it dignified, professional, and proper to pay newspapers to print disgustingly vulgar cartoons of himself and Osteopathy as a means of securing notoriety and practice.

Our professional societies, alumni associations and all organizations conducted in the name of Osteopathy must make eternal warfare against this peanut politics form of sickly self-laudation, and if some in our ranks have no natural sense of professional respectability, they must be taught it by being ostracized by their alma mater and the organized profession.

Ostracism is a wonderful antiseptic, caustic and lesion-lifter for the canker of charlatany. Apply it to Collins and his ilk. Away with such nightshades!

And the outrage of it all is that this self-vantera, Collins has for a year or two been conducting his practice under the much advertised name of the "DR. A. T. STILL'S OSTEOPATHIC INFIRMARY OF EL PASO, TEXAS," always in big type, carrying the name of Dr. Charles E. Still in the newspapers alternately as president, then as vice president. On his stationery Collins carries this statement:

DR. A. T. STILL OSTEOPATHIC INFIRMARY.  
The Founder of Osteopathy and President of American School of Osteopathy.  
Dr. Chas. E. Still, President.  
Dr. Ira W. Collins, Physician in Chief.

Aside from the historical and silly inaccuracy of alluding to the "Dr. A. T. Still Osteopathic Infirmary" as "the founder of Osteopathy and president of the American School of Osteopathy," the clear and fraudulent impression designed for the public by Collins was that I. W. Collins and A. T. Still were in partnership, and that Collins was the IT of Osteopathy.

Our practitioners in the southwest have made repeated protests against this fraud and injustice to a name that is our common shibboleth, and we have now been informed by Dr. Charles E. Still that Collins has been notified by the attorneys of the Still family to cease his imposition or there will promptly be legal trouble. It is said that a refusal will very promptly be followed by court proceedings to cure the outrage.

#### **Anti-Vivisection, and Progress**

We give space in this issue to Dr. Burleigh to express his horror against the practice of vivisection in furthering physiological knowledge. Having already shown our keen appreciation for the research work of Mrs. McConnell, Farmer and Pearce in this field, we take pleasure now in giving space to an opposition outcry in order merely that both sides may have had a hearing.

However, we do not wish to be regarded as indorsing Dr. Burleigh's view, for we emphatically do not. While entertaining utmost respect for the opinion of the anti-vivisectionists, and allowing them full liberty to refrain from this practice, we believe their attenuation of sympathy is psychopathological, rather than practical, although unquestionably well meaning, and much more naturally a part of systems like Eddyism or the Parsee morality (which views the life of fleas and tape worms as holy), than of robust twentieth century science which studies life with the intent to conserve it in man and the animals useful to him.

It is not understandable to us how the "antis" can doubt what vivisection has done and is doing for physiology, and directly, therefore, for Osteopathy. But it is with vivisection just as

with meat-eating. Some will, and some won't; and argument on both sides seldom changes anybody's position; some people are just born for that philosophy, and anti-vivisectionists are very frequently, if not usually, vegetarians, to boot. It is but a short step further into Nirvana and chanting the hymns of the Vedas.

We join President E. Benjamin Andrews in affirming that cold-blooded murderers ought not to be hung or electrocuted, but, rather, dissected for the advancement of Osteopathic medicine and surgery; and we hope that our friends who denounce vivisection and draw the line on roast turkey and rare steak, will not begrudge us our pottage, compel us to change our vital economics or quit our chosen ways. Christ was a meat-eater, by the way, and fish (which He fed to the multitudes) and baked meats (such as the high priests ate after sacrifice) certainly look good to us.

#### **Two Ways to Run State Societies**

WE ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of the report of the fourth annual meeting of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California for 1905, printed by the trustees of the association. It is a very handsomely gotten up booklet of 50 pages, illustrated with numerous half-tones, and gives a report of the August meeting held in the Academy of Sciences at San Francisco, as well as important papers read upon that occasion. It shows \$269 collected, \$128 disbursed, and \$141 balance in the treasury for the year. Twenty-five practitioners were admitted to membership during the year, and the total strength is now 170 members.

The society is united and harmonious, standing as one man for high educational standards and clean ethics, and by drawing the line hard and fast to exclude from membership all Osteopaths guilty of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, it stands as a monument to the science of Osteopathy, of which the profession is justly proud. All hail the California association, and let us work to have 30 or 40 more like it in the United States at no distant date.

The editor attributes the success of the California Osteopathic Association very largely to the fact that from the outset all regular graduates of legitimate colleges have stood together and cooperated for the common professional good, to the complete exclusion and forgetting of former college interests and alumni affiliations, and acting upon the principle that when men and women enter upon life's work it is time to subordinate the petty rivalries which dominate the days of the collegian. When the initial educational demand is met by an Osteopath in California, as shown by credentials from a recognized college, and meeting the requirements of the state law, the limelight of inquiry next falls upon the individual—is he or she a creditable exponent of our science? Does that one earn the respect of the public and the confidence of fellow practitioners in discharging professional duties and in private life? Does that one accept and follow the precepts laid down in the code of ethics of the American Osteopathic Association? Those are the considerations that determine the standing and welcome an Osteopath gets in practice on the Pacific coast, and the fact of having graduated from one or another of the recognized colleges seems to cut no figure whatever. They are brethren and sisters in one grand profession, and school-boy politics has no place among them.

Our California practitioners do not tell us this. They make no such claims for themselves. They don't have to. Their work, methods, achievements, speak for themselves. Their record through five years of organization and the present beautiful fruition of their state society are more eloquent witnesses to their principles, methods and net results than any claim they might make for themselves. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

This delightful, sane and healthy professional situation is in strong contrast with the unfortunate situation in some states where the ill-timed and ill-advised efforts of misguided individuals to make college alumni spirit take precedence over a stalwart and united professional spirit have all but killed city and state association life, and left the Osteopathic clan hopelessly divided.

Take the case of Michigan, for instance. After starting flourishing Detroit and state societies, the "division spirit" suddenly crept in. Net result: Five or six members out of a total of 28 practitioners is all that the Detroit Osteopathic Society can now get together in meetings; and these are—as should be the case—representatives of several different colleges.

In the state at large the organization is in a similar moribund condition, its last two annual meetings having been slim in attendance, weak in spirit and suffering from divisions. No better explanation can be given of the state of affairs in the Michigan state society than to tell that the editor of the year book was unable to get any list of the membership from the secretary of last year, because NONE EXISTED, and nobody knew who "belonged" and who didn't. The only list forthcoming was obtained from the state board of examiners, showing all who had been licensed since the board was created, whether now or at any time residents of Michigan or not. An eleventh-hour duplicate of this list, dug up to fill the want of any list of the society members, gave the names of practitioners who had not been residents of the state for a year or 18 months.

The editor says this, not to scold or complain, but because he knows what the lesion is, and he knows it ought to be corrected—in the Michigan organization, and elsewhere wherever it may be existent. He was present at the Michigan Osteopathic Association convention as a visitor two annual meetings ago, when the obtrusion of college alumni affairs into a meeting of the state's Osteopathic practitioners—representative as that body is of all legitimate schools—practically killed the organization, until such time, at least, as it shall have time to again experience a new baptism with the united professional spirit. He saw the mistake in the hour it was being made, and deplored it at some length in the next issue of this paper. The lapse of time has established the diagnosis as absolutely correct, and the case of Michigan during the past year should be a rock of warning against which the ship of state Osteopathic organizations never splits again in the future.

Things are by no means hopeless for the future in the Michigan organization, as the newly-elected officers seem to have taken hold with a vengeance, and we hope will be successful in retrieving lost ground and putting the organization in the working column where it belongs.

It is not true, as some argue, that a moribund state association follows wherever a good Osteopathic law is obtained, because, once protected, the doctors settle down to their own selfish avocations and forget their fellows and all interests professional. There is a tendency, for this to come about, no doubt, but the real predisposing cause lies deeper than immunity from persecution. California's state Osteopathic society is a proof of it. The first to get an independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and having about the best law of any state in the union, it stands in the front rank of our state societies. And sophomore inter-collegiate bickerings have no place among its members, and never have had, and never will have. Our California D. O.'s have put away childish things and become full grown men and women in all that the term implies. In Michigan, as already explained, the editor knows of his own knowledge it was quite another thing that wrought the undoing of the professional spirit. Wouldn't you have the "professional spirit" quite taken out of you if you

crossed your state for a professional and fraternal meeting, and then sat downstairs at the hotel, cooling your heels all through the forenoon of the one day set aside for the state meeting, while the alumni of some other college than yours were in meeting behind closed doors upstairs, trying to launch something mysterious, which at length was given out as a college alumni organization? Well, that's just what happened at the Michigan Osteopathic meeting, the time before the last, and that, with the year's work on the same lines preceding it, is what put Michigan's professional society to the bad.

Now, fellow Osteopaths—of all states of the union and graduates of all recognized colleges alike—"The O. P." appeals to you. After reading these two living texts of the right and the wrong way to conduct professional societies, cut out needless divisions and antagonisms of every sort; stand together for the good and glory of the whole cause; emulate the good work of the Osteopathic societies in the state of North Carolina and California, and build up a mighty professional loyalty and spirit that nothing can supplant or destroy. This can be done by building upon the code of ethics of the American Osteopathic Association and throwing a proper amount of gray matter, muscular and mental, in the conduct of the profession's affairs in every state of this union.

#### **Foolish Literature Hurts**

The great damage to our cause from circulating irresponsible pamphlet literature making untrue claims for Osteopathy was illustrated in the recent hearing before the New Jersey house committee on public health, as shown by this quotation from the Newark Advertiser:

"Dr. Evans, reading from a pamphlet of the Osteopaths a claim that they had 60 per cent. of cures in epileptic fits, exclaimed: 'If that is true, I can take a partner and make \$8,000,000 in a year.'"

We should all blush that such nonsensical claims have ever been made for Osteopathy, and it is unquestionably a damage to the cause that statements like this have ever been put in print. The public overlooks the fact that the writers of such rot don't represent the profession.

These occurrences point out anew with great solemnity the fact that field literature cannot be edited with too great care, and that only such magazines should be put into circulation by our practitioners as have an established character, personality and standard that will give warrant of humanity from such errors.

#### **State Board Items**

The California state board held a special meeting February 17 at Los Angeles.

\* \* \*

The Montana Osteopathic Board examined two applicants at its semi-annual meeting at Helena, March 8. The board officers, as elected, are: President, Dr. S. A. Kennedy, of Butte; secretary, Dr. O. B. Prickett, of Billings; treasurer, C. W. Mahaffey, of Helena.

#### **"This Place Has Changed Hands"**

Dr. R. L. Stephens has sold the Still College book store to E. A. Seelye and has gone to Texas to find a location.

#### **Cleveland Society on Goitre**

Dr. Jennie Neal read a paper on "Goitre," and Drs. William Aldrich and J. A. Thompson presented interesting cases before the Cleveland Osteopathic Society February 7.

#### **Foolish Doctor**

"What are you snorting about?" asked the young walrus of the old one, who was perusing a scrap of newspaper.

"Here's a doctor," replied the other, "who says it's unhealthy to go into the water after a meal. How would we get it, if we didn't?"—Philadelphia Press.

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#### **An Old Timer Says**

There are tricks in all trades but Osteopathy, and in that you've simply got to strike the lesion.—Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., Englewood, Chicago.

#### **No Longer a Doubt**

You may send us 20 copies of the October number. There is no longer a doubt that Osteopathic Health does the business.—Drs. Herman & Neal, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### **It Was Just As Well**

Wife—You must be careful, dear, and not say anything about that cook, for she may get up and leave.

Husband—Well, my stomach needs a rest.—Judge.

#### **Faithful to the End**

You can count on me as a faithful contractor for one hundred copies of "Osteopathic Health" per month as long as they are published. They certainly bring in patients.—Dr. Nannie B. Riley, Rome, Georgia.

#### **Suburbs Have Designs on Pittsburgh?**

In your next issue of "The O. P." just give the Pittsburgh Osteopaths a little rounding up. We want an organization of Greater Pittsburgh Osteopaths, but they seem slow in taking up the idea.—Dr. L. S. Irwin, Washington, Pa.

#### **Dr. Whiting's Family in Peril**

Dr. Clement A. Whiting's family was recently overcome while at dinner from the fumes of a gas water heater, but one was able to crawl out of doors and summon help. All were luckily rescued and none were made seriously ill by the experience.

#### **Dr. Bynum's Son Had Diphtheria**

Dr. H. R. Bynum's little boy has recovered from an attack of diphtheria at his home, Memphis, Tenn. The child was treated osteopathically entirely. A little sister who was exposed did not contract the disease, which the doctor believes was due to osteopathic treatments given her during the boy's illness as prophylaxis.

#### **No Break in Five Years**

I have used "Osteopathic Health," 100 per month, ever since I located in Detroit, five

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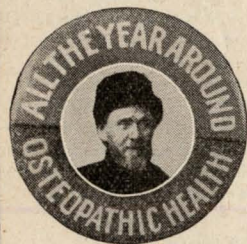
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years ago. With what my husband and I use together for the practice at Jackson, we use several hundred a month, and I want you to know I would not be without it for much more than its cost.—Dr. Emelie L. Green, Detroit, Michigan.

### Threatens Damage Suit

I am so tormented busy now that I don't have time to eat and in entering a contract with you for "O. H." to send to all my former patients I warn you that if the magazine does what you say it will my widow will undoubtedly hold you for funeral expenses.—Fraternally, E. D. Barber, Kansas City, Missouri.

### Can D. O.'s Use Hospitals?

Dr. Link and I are trying to get admitted to practice on private pay patients in the hospital here, and may have an item for you about the matter later. Are Osteopaths allowed to practice in any Hospitals that you know of? That is, to treat private patients who pay their way. An answer to this, if in the affirmative, would give us a precedent to present to these directors here. The committee on medical matters have turned us down, and we have appealed to the directors or trustees. It is a city hospital, so called. H. A. Greene, D. O., Knoxville, Tenn.

Who can answer this question?—Ed.

### Obstetrical Cases O. K. in Nebraska

I often receive inquiries as to whether Osteopaths are allowed to practice obstetrics under the provisions of the present Osteopathic law of Nebraska, and I have just heard of an instance where a lady practitioner was intimidated by the physicians of her town from taking a case of obstetrics, the claim being made that the law did not allow Osteopaths to handle such cases. Under the first Osteopathic law—the one amended last winter—Osteopaths had the fullest rights to practice obstetrics in Nebraska, and under the existing law this right is also granted. I would say to all registered Osteopaths in Nebraska: If you wish to take obstetric cases, take them, for the law is in your favor.—Charles W. Little, D. O., Lincoln, Neb.

### Dr. Hulett Makes a Correction

I wish to correct an impression that may obtain from a reference in the December "Osteopathic Physician." Dr. Forbes did not perform a congenital operation before the Ohio Osteopathic Society a year ago. He talked on the subject at that time, and presented a case of a little girl on whom he had operated some months before that time. The cast had been off a short time, and the girl could walk quite satisfactorily then, although there was some stiffness. The case was one which was under the care of Drs. Pierce, of Lima. They report now that the operation, after over a year, seems to be near perfect as is possible. I witnessed another similar operation by Dr. Forbes at Newark, O., last month, the preparatory treatment for which was under the direction of Dr. F. E. Corkwell, of that city. Yours truly,

M. F. HULETT, D. O., Columbus, O.

### Fin de Siecle Mother Goose

Polly, put the kettle on—  
(It has been sterilized, I hope?)  
Polly, put the kettle on—  
(And washed with antiseptic soap?)  
Polly, put the kettle on—  
(The water's filtered, scrubbed, sun-dried, dusted, polished, shaken, brushed, sifted, pasteurized, and ironed, I see!)  
Polly, put the kettle on; we'll all take tea.—Ex.

### Blow Aimed at "Healers"

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]  
Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6.—A crack at Christian Science, Osteopathy, massage, and other methods of healing disease not regarded by physicians

## Osteopathic Obstetricians

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We have, for some time, been paying especial attention to this class of cases along with our other Osteopathic practice. We solicit correspondence from members of the profession who do not care to take charge of these cases.

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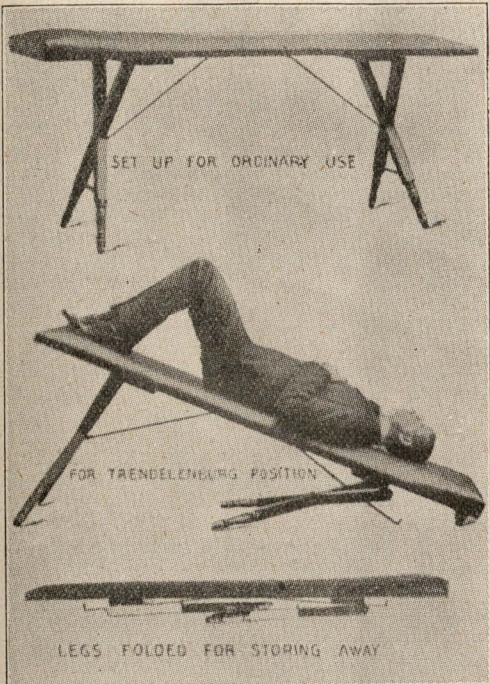
The College, 495-497 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.  
New Term Begins Sept. 1, 1904.

as legitimate is taken in a bill introduced in the house this morning by Mr. Peterson, of the Baltimore delegation, by request. The bill is entitled "An act to repeal and reenact certain sections of the code of public general laws, title, Health, subtitle, Practitioners of Medicine." The new and vital provision in it is as follows:

"A person is deemed to be engaged in the practice of medicine who shall operate on or prescribe for any disease or ailment of another,

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which means money, your back, which means your health, and add dignity to your practice and profession.

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including the practice of surgery and of any school or method of healing."

This clause, it is claimed, will make it necessary for all Christian Scientists, Osteopaths, etc., to pass an examination before the Board of State Medical Examiners, or go out of business, as heavy penalties are provided. It is said that in the law as it now stands is a provision which it was hoped would exclude this class of persons, but it is not effective.—Baltimore Sun.

### Bar Osteopathy and Eddyism

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Certificates from Christian Scientists and Osteopaths presented by teachers to the Mount Vernon Board of Education at Monday night's session as excuses for being absent were refused. The board decided not only to refuse the certificates, but the teachers presenting them will lose their pay while out of school.

Mr. Tychener, of the teachers' committee, brought up the matter in presenting the January pay roll for confirmation. He said the teachers had violated the by-laws by not presenting certificates from licensed physicians, and moved that their salaries while out of school be deducted.

Mr. Rockwell, a trustee, who is first reader in the Church of Christ, in Mount Vernon, asked to have the by-laws set aside, but his request was denied.

Christian Science and Osteopathy are increasing among Mount Vernon school-teachers. It was stated to-day that one-fifth of the teachers are followers of these cults.—From the New York Herald.

### Osteopath Held for Operation

Vineland, Jan. 19.—Dr. J. C. Howell, who has been practicing Osteopathy here for several years, was summoned before Justice of the Peace W. S. Browne yesterday to answer the charge of practicing surgery in connection with Osteopathy.

The charge was made by James Halliwell, whose wife recently died from tumor. After an operation had been performed by a Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. Howell took the case, and claims to have treated the wound under the direction of the operating surgeon.

Dr. Howell claims the arrest is for the purpose of influencing legislation detrimental to Osteopathy, owing to the fact that a bill was to be presented to the legislature this winter recognizing Osteopathy in the state.

He was arrested several years ago on the charge of practicing Osteopathy without a license, but the case never went further than the grand jury. The justice withheld his decision.—Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

### Letter from Japan

Kobinata, Daimachi, 75 Ichome, Koishikawa, Tokio, Japan: Please find \$2.00 inclosed, and send "The O. P." and "O. H." here for another year. The sight of them with their messages of fellowship and good cheer from the profession at home is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary desert.

We are doing nicely and are happy, and are making many friends.

Will you kindly put a notice in the paper to the effect that while we Osteopaths in Japan are always glad to have literature and letters, we DO get tired of paying extra postage for others, and invariably Osteopaths send out letters to Japan with only a two-cent stamp on, which means that we must pay 12 here to get the letter. A five-cent stamp carries one ounce, if paid in advance.

Also will you kindly tell me if there are any Osteopaths in London, and can you give me their addresses? Several English people have asked me to find out for them. I am sure there is a good opening there.

Yours very sincerely,  
RACHEL READ, D. O.

Sept. 23, 1905.

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## Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

### A Pioneer Who Believes in Educating

**D**R. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW is the most pronounced advocate I know in our ranks for the importance of educating patients in regard to what Osteopathy is, what health is, and in having them comprehend how they are to expect health. You might call it the doctor's hobby, if you looked no deeper at it than the surface, but after you read his article in this issue upon the importance of mind lesions in disease I am sure you will see good reason for it. It is a part of treatment so to educate our patients, says Dr. Bartholomew. He follows the practice religiously because he feels sure it gets results.

Dr. Bartholomew affirms that no office is really furnished without its skeleton, good osteopathic-anatomical charts and a supply of the best periodic literature explaining Osteopathy that you can buy. He lectures the patient sufficiently to make him understand what Nature gives and takes in the course of life, and then his patient straightway takes the attitude that Osteopathy is going to cure him—can't help but do it. How much it is worth to get one's patients feeling that way! Yes, all the cost and trouble it puts one to.

A contrary view is to tell your patient nothing. Talk about the weather, frenzied finance, or not talk at all. Let him keep him ignorant of himself and Osteopathy. If he gets well let him ascribe it to your genius, or magical powers, or even think he just recovered, so long as he pays the bill and regards you still as his doctor. Contrast the two policies. Dr. Bartholomew's plan must surely cure a lot of patients before even a lesion is set or a hand turned at helping it! Does it pay to save one's own strength?

I have been much interested, too, by Dr. Bartholomew in viewing his slides and hearing his skeleton-talk for a stereopticon lecture explaining health and Osteopathy. It's fine. In fact, he has two lectures—one for popular assemblies, another for our professional gatherers. He has worked patiently and gone to considerable expense, the past year, to prepare these lectures. He proposes to give his talk explaining Osteopathy and health before Chicago and suburban clubs, schools, church gatherings, and such assemblages, whenever he finds time and opportunity in the midst of practice, as a means of spreading the faith and, incidentally, helping practice, not only for himself but, perchance, for all our people in Chicago.

His talk before the profession's gatherings are not yet definitely planned. In fact, perhaps I ought not to refer to them until Dr. Bartholomew

has been invited by some particular societies, has responded and has gotten encored. Yet, I will do them a service if I give out the tip that Dr. B. is loaded and waiting, with all sorts of slides and comparisons of the nerve and blood systems to telephone lines, city water works, etc. His slides are good and, I believe, his talks will be good, also.

Dr. Bartholomew is a type of the pioneer who got busy as soon as he came out of school, has kept busy ever since, never has moved from the first office he opened, and is all engrossed with his work. He is patient, plodding, conscientious, sure. No flash in the pan. Good reserve force. Believes in progress and asks the why and wherefore of his work.

He was born at Whitehall, New York, in the sixties (he won't say just when!), attended the district and graded schools and then engaged in teaching until he entered Syracuse University in '82, where he took the Civil Engineering course. After graduating he took Bryant & Stratton's commercial course and engaged in railroad work. A transfer in this work put him in Denver, where he first heard of Osteopathy—and through a distorted and discolored lense, to boot, a fakir who came from Kirksville but had never attended school. He went to this fellow for examination and a treatment in the spring of 1896. This would-be Osteopath claimed that he and Dr. A. T. Still "had traveled together for practice," and said "they were frequently called fakes." This old chap gave Dr. B. a few shakes up and down the spine, complimented his muscular development and dismissed him till next time, saying: "There—let her rip for this time!"

Notwithstanding that introduction, Dr. Bartholomew kept on investigating, and at length became a stalwart. He went to Kirksville to enter the A. S. O. in September, 1898, and graduated in June, 1900. In less than two weeks he was settled in his new location, from which he has never moved, which is at suite 407 Stone building, 580 West Madison street, Chicago.

Dr. Bartholomew has made a special study of nervous diseases and their treatment and reports excellent success in these cases. He is a graduate in ophthalmology at the McCormick Optical College, 1891, which course he took so as to be able to give close and technical care to eye-work.

As a "joiner" Dr. B. can show a record, being a member of Phi Kappa Psi, the Atlas Club the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, the Chicago, Illinois and American Osteopathic Associations. Two years ago he married Miss Mary Betcher, of Burr Oak, Mich.

## An Outcry Against Vivisection

By DR. E. D. BURLEIGH, of PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**I** AM very sorry to notice a tendency among Osteopaths to follow in the steps of the medical profession in a matter which constitutes one of the darkest blots on their record, the experimenting on helpless animals for the sake of increasing the knowledge of physiology. Last year Dr. Carl P. McConnell experimented on dogs, making artificial "lesions" in their spines, and then watching while they sickened, and suffered, afterwards killing them and making post-mortem examinations. And now comes Dr. J. J. Pearce, professor of physiology in the California College of Osteopathy, with a description, in the December "Osteopathic Physician," of some "researches" that he has been making, using dogs and rabbits. He claims that the "experiment is devoid of pain or cruelty, the animal being anesthetized beforehand." This certainly mitigates the cruelty (though to my mind it does not remove it)

and speaks well for the humanity of Dr. Pearce. It also leads one to hope that when his attention is called to the essential cruelty of vivisection, he will discontinue it altogether. I cannot but hope that all the Osteopaths who have carried on these "experiments" have done so more or less thoughtlessly, and that, on reflection, they will abstain from such cruelty in future.

As I said in a recent article in the "Journal of the A. O. A.," it is yet to be proved that any substantial increase in our knowledge of human physiology has ever been gained by these experiments on the so-called "lower animals;" but, even if all the advantages had resulted which are claimed for it, still the practice would be inexcusable.

It is true that Dr. McConnell did not practice technical vivisection, since he did not cut the dogs till after he had killed them, but what he

did was essentially the same thing, and was just as bad; he deliberately subjected helpless animals to suffering and death for the sake of gaining knowledge.

After describing his experiments on the intestines of rabbits, and the results he arrived at, Dr. Pearce states: "I have demonstrated the point upon patients a number of times, also the results being determined by immediate and ultimate effects. Just recently I have found most satisfactory and conclusive evidence in a case attended." He then describes the case, and continues: "The point may be easily demonstrated in this way, also: Listen over the abdominal cavity by the aid of a phonendoscope, and acquaint one's self with immediate conditions, and then stimulate effectively the splanchnic area of the spine, and one will get auscultatory evidence of increased peristalsis through the gurgling murmurs heard."

It is thus seen from Dr. Pearce's own account that the results he attained by sacrificing the lives of some 20 or more rabbits were reached without any sacrifice of life, but instead of relief of suffering, by work on a HUMAN subject, with this distinct advantage in favor of the latter plan, that it gave actual HUMAN physiology, while the other gave at best only RABBIT physiology, which might or might not be the same as human.

Vivisection of animals, bad as it is in itself, leads to something even worse. It tends to harden the hearts of those who practice it, and leads them finally to approve of, if not to practice, the vivisection of helpless HUMAN beings. In the Philadelphia North American of October 25, 1905, was this:

(Special Dispatch to the North American.)  
Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 25, 1905.

"Obdurate murderers would immeasurably benefit the human race if their living bodies could be used for experimental purposes by scientists, biologists and physiologists."

This was the theory advanced by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of the State University, in an address delivered to the delegates of the National Prison Congress at St. Paul's Church to-night. The chancellor discussed the death penalty, and said that experiments upon the living body might produce benefits to the race.

"It is, I suppose, a fact that no further knowledge of the human body is to be hoped for by studying the cadaver," he said. "All advances in anatomy and physiology on behalf of medicine and surgery, helping against disease, pain and death, must come from the examination of living specimens, preferably human."

In concluding Chancellor Andrews said he would not advise experiments with unwilling murderers, but should a criminal volunteer, his criminal record might be expunged thereby.

It will be seen that while the chancellor is willing to have living human beings cut up for the advancement of science, he is not yet prepared to sacrifice the "unwilling," at least he would not "advise" it. But it is only a step from his position, and not a very long one, either, to the advising and sanctioning of the vivisection of any and all criminals condemned to death.

The death penalty is bad enough, and wholly inexcusable, even when executed with the greatest care to avoid inflicting unnecessary suffering, and is at best imbruting to those who inflict it; but imagine what it would become when turned into a means of inflicting torture for the sake of "science," and imagine the result on the "investigators."

Political economy has been called "the dismal science," and not without reason, as generally taught; but if the practice of vivisection is to continue, physiology will soon deserve the name of the diabolical science, if it has not already earned it.

I feel very strongly upon this subject, and could not rest without bearing my testimony against the cruel practice. I know I am not alone in these views, several osteopathic doctors having commended my article in the "Journal," and I hope all who think the same way will speak out, that we may, if possible, save our profession from the disgrace of practicing and approving this cruelty.

# Fourth Annual Prize Essay Contest Is Now Open

WE herewith announce the Fourth Annual Contest of "Osteopathic Health" for short popular prize essays. You are invited to join in and try your skill as a writer, explainer of disease from the osteopathic standpoint and winner of prizes. There are only two rules.

1. Write good stuff.
2. Be brief.

Essays for the ideal length for this contest are from 400 to 600 words—that is designed to cover only one or two printed pages of "Osteopathic Health." The same article written for one page is much better than strung through four pages. By all means write about just one disease or one idea. Be specific. Don't ramble over all the realm of sickness. We have twenty general talks about how Osteopathy cures most everything submitted to us for every one article telling intelligently how we expect to diagnose and cure some single malady. Why is this? Isn't it easier to consider one subject in brief compass than twenty? Write about 500 words on some one disease and put in plain and true if you want to

win a prize. Of course write on one side of the paper, and typewrite if possible.

Prizes, as usual, will be announced at the A. O. A. meeting this summer at Put-in-Bay. The bestowal will be done differently this year. There'll be about a dozen prizes, and the winner of the first prize takes his choice of them all. No. 2 gets next pick, and so on through the list.

The prizes will include: "The Peerless Special," that excellent endoscope manufactured by the Electric Specialty Manufacturing Company, of Allentown, Pa.; a 12 months' service of 100 copies of "Osteopathic Health," including professional card, delivered; a six months' service of the same; a three-months' service of the same; a yearly joint subscription to "The O. P.," "O. H.," and "The Directory," copies of Dr. Booth's "History," Dr. Clark's "Gynecology," Dr. Tashcr's "Principles," Dr. Hazzard's "Practice," Dr. Laughlin's "Nutshell," and a number of other valuable books.

Time is already short, doctors, to get into this race. Just about four months. Will you join in?

## Publisher's Corner

### Good Massage Talk in April

"If you will write a good full article for April explaining the difference between Osteopathy and massage, Swedish movement, magnetic healing, etc., I will increase my order to 500 copies," wrote Dr. F. Payne Millard, of Laporte, Indiana. At least half a dozen requests from other practitioners called for the same sort of an article. Consequently we wrote it.

It has been a good long while since we printed a full discussion of this sort, so it's surely timely, and your field will profit by a generous sowing with this particular number.

When we stop to realize that the majority of all the people in every hamlet, town and city in the United States really believe to-day that we Osteopaths are a species of high-grade masseurs—they actually express this opinion over and over, don't they?—the imperative need to spread the light is apparent. The best way you can educate your whole field into correcting this view is to circulate generously such articles as our March one entitled "Why Osteopathy is Not Massage."

There is a lucid and graphic article on "Pneumonia" in this April issue. It is entitled "Pneumonia Can Be Checked." It points out the important fact to those who may one day have pneumonia or see their loved ones stricken with it that science has not done its utmost to save life, as is usually reported to be the case, when a mud jacket is put on and a heart stimulant

is given. The grave danger of stimulating the heart is pointed out and the need of treating the spine at the congested center emphasized. This article is by the editor.

Dr. Orren Smith gives another one of his delightful talks on disease as Osteopathy views it, under the title "Mechanical vs. Drug Stimulation." He recounts the nerve diseases that may arise from pressures—neuralgias, paralyzes, apoplexy, etc., etc., and argues the superiority of removing the pressure to using a pain-killer. It is entertaining.

"Obscure Causes of Dropsy" is a shorter article and indicates the advantage offered by osteopathic treatment in dropsical cases.

"What a Slight Strain May Do" points out the importance of mishaps as disease factors and the need of keeping the body right osteopathically. It names the female diseases as resulting from pelvic displacements.

"Opium and Pain" is good, short and convincing. It's by Dr. P. K. Norman.

"The Way to Cure Dyspepsia"—just a good,

### Rate Card for Osteopathic Health

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To print your professional card on the inside front cover of your magazines costs but 25 cents extra per month for 100 copies and 15 cents for each additional hundred. To make your professional card there is an initial cost of \$1.00 for composition and electroplating of the six-line card. We print a half-page list of diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy under your card without extra cost if you request it.

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well-turned paragraph to put dyspeptics right. "The Correct Garb for Treatment" is rewritten and reported by request. It seems that hundreds of women who are strangers to Osteopathy get queer notions about treatment and need this assurance over and over that they are not treated naked.

April is a fine number and gives the public several subjects they most like to talk about. Order early and get service ahead of time.

### Many People Need Light

The amount of ignorance, stupidity and rank injustice which public officials show all over the country when dealing with Osteopathy is enough to drive the scions of science to hard drink. To have physicians of our school catalogued in the same class with Eddyite healers—thanks to the studious efforts of many M. D.'s over the land who have accustomed the people to regard both of us as of one ilk—is enough almost to justify steps against such erring officials for mobbing, impeachment, and then suit for slander! The insolence of it!

Read this from the Cincinnati Enquirer, of October 19:

"I shall not recognize Osteopaths or Christian Scientists as physicians or surgeons or accept death certificates signed by them as physicians or surgeons until I am advised to do so by the city solicitor," declared Health Officer Davis yesterday. He stated that he had consulted City Solicitor Hunt in regard to the opinion handed down by Attorney General Ellis about Osteopaths signing death certificates, and Mr. Hunt informed him that the attorney general's ruling is not in conflict with his opinion, rendered July 19, 1904.

That opinion, which was rendered by Assistant City Solicitor Charles W. Scott, with the approval of Solicitor Hunt, concludes as follows: "In all cases where the certificate is signed by some relative or attendant, I would say that your department should not issue the burial permit until a full and complete investigation into all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the death is had.

"Neither the courts of our state nor the legislature have even given to those who engage in the practice of what is known as Christian Science or Osteopathy the standing of a physician or surgeon. Under the laws of this state neither Christian Scientists nor those practicing Osteopathy are permitted to administer drugs or medicines or to perform major or operative surgery, nor do I understand that the followers of these schools claim to be educated along those lines. It would, therefore, seem to me that the signature of one who is in no way qualified to administer drugs or to perform major or operative surgery would be of little or no assistance to the health officer in determining the cause of death of any person.

"I should put a certificate signed by a Christian Scientist or one practicing Osteopathy in the same class as a certificate signed by some attendant, giving no more effect to the certificate than if it were signed by any other layman. I would, therefore, say that, in my judgment, under the laws of Ohio, you would not be warranted in officially accepting the signature of anyone except a duly authorized physician or surgeon on death warrants."

The way of escape is to educate.

## MARCH

Introduces "The Paragrapher" as a contributor to "Osteopathic Health."

His "Story of Asthma" is a winning feature. Read it and place your order.

☞☞ "The quick Cures of Osteopathy will attract attention. ☞☞☞

"Slow Cures Are the Rule" will prevent everybody demanding quick cures.

☞☞ "Runaway Hiccoughs Stopped" is a typical case of the quick cure. ☞

"A Study in Backs" is Osteopathic to the very backbone. ☞ "What Osteopathy Treats" shows our field to be very broad. ☞ This is a number to attract attention. You are supposed to do the rest when they call. Order early. ☞

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## APRIL

Why Osteopathy Is Not Massage.

Pneumonia Can Be Checked.

Obscure Causes of Dropsy.

What a Slight Strain May Do.

Mechanical Vs. Drug Therapy.

How to Cure Dyspepsia.

Opium and Pain.

Correct Garb for Treatment.

☞☞☞ April is a well-rounded number which will fertilize your field like the April showers. ☞☞☞ That "Massage" article alone makes it important to circulate this number wherever our practice is known. ☞☞☞ Get that "Pneumonia" talk into circulation also among your townspeople. It will be seed sown to bear future fruit.

May we have your order? Faithfully yours,

The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

"Propagandists to the Osteopathic profession."

171 Washington Street, CHICAGO



**That Campaign for Recruits**

NOW is the golden time to begin your year's campaign of education for Osteopathy. No—you are already sixty days late beginning; but, never mind, don't lose another day and you will still be in season.

Do patients worry you with too much talk and questioning? Is your time limited? Why not teach them to answer their own questions by reading the best popular periodic Osteopathic literature that you can buy?

Are there people in your community who know of you only as "the rub doctor"? Why not send them a high-class field magazine for the next year? Don't you think it would work a radical change in their ideas and put your professional stock up several points in these homes?

Here is the virtue of the best form of popular magazine literature printed for our profession: It helps those who are NOT busy to get busy, and it helps those who ARE as BUSY as they care to be to keep their patients steadfast in line—patient, reasonable, enthusiastic and faithful in taking treatments, and that delightful situation is secured without overtaxing the doctor's time and tongue answering questions and making explanations. Worth the price and trouble, isn't it?

If you believe in suggestive therapeutics you will be quick to see the value to you of using high-grade magazine literature, written carefully for your very patients, to explain their various diseases to them and make it plain how Osteopathy offers the most rational hope of cure. Truly it has been said this literature is as necessary to a satisfactory osteopathic practice nowadays as one's treatment tables!

Keep your mailing list revised and corrected to date. What's the use of wasting high-class printing and postage for want of a little care?

Don't forget what Thomas Carlyle wrote: "When there is a harvest ahead—even a distant one—it is poor thrift to be stingy of your seed corn."

**Removals**

Dr. Roy W. Marsh from Connellsville, Pa., to 85 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.  
 Dr. Elizabeth Wood from Des Moines, Ia., to Clay Center, Nebr.  
 Dr. T. L. Herroder from Glens Falls, N. Y., to 141 Forest ave., W. Detroit, Mich.  
 Dr. W. F. Harlan from 16 Clifford Annex, Grand Forks, N. Dak., to 13 Union National Bank Bldg., Grand Forks, N. Dak.  
 Drs. Daugherty & Mantle from 220-222 Griesheim Bldg., Bloomington, Ill., to 617-20 Griesheim Bldg., Bloomington, Ill.  
 Dr. Lena E. Smith from Bath, N. Y., to 211 E. Albany St., Herkimer, N. Y.  
 Dr. Meta Lucas from Bowling Green, Ky., to Box 256, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.  
 Dr. E. M. Carey from Great Falls, Mont., to Heppner, Ore.  
 Dr. Ella G. Harrison from 7 Watkins Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., to 413-314 Jackson Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Dr. H. F. Morse from 236 Main St., Worcester, Mass., to Central Exchange Bldg., 311 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
 Dr. Grace E. Hain from 62 Alliance Bldg., Stockton, Cal., to 18 Wolf Bldg., 424 E. Main St., Stockton, Cal.  
 Dr. Harriet Frederick from Butler, Mo., to 316-317 Shukert Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. L. H. McCartney from Denver, Colo., to 602 Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Drs. Milton H. & Edna E. Sharp from Baker City, Ore., to Hood River, Ore.  
 Drs. Owen & Owen from 9 Main St., Kingston, N. Y., to Hoosick Falls, N. Y.  
 Dr. A. S. Loving from 936 So. Main St., Jacksonville, Ill., to 12-14 Morrison Blk., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Dr. E. B. Waters from White Hall, Ill., to Mt. Carmel, Ill.

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Dr. Edw. S. Coats from 5½ Main St., Lead, S. D., to Spearfish, S. D.  
 Dr. E. T. Riley from Kentucky to Pass Christian, Miss.  
 Dr. Nannie J. Chappel, from Odd Fellows' building to 309-10 Missouri Trust building, Seventh and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

**Locations**

Dr. E. Agnes Gable at 501 Temple Court, Denver, Colo.  
 Dr. J. J. Kaufman A-06, at P. O. Box 216, Grafton, W. Va.  
 Dr. Ollie H. P. Myers at 114 W. Second St., Ottumwa, Ia.  
 Dr. Maggie D. Simmons Ph-06, at 259 Graham Ave., Paterson, N. J.  
 Dr. Will A. Stephens, SC-06, at Tyler, Texas.  
 Dr. W. E. Scott, A-06, at Hydrick Bldg., Morgan Square, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Dr. C. H. Tucker, A-06, at 413-414 Jackson Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Dr. W. N. Stuver, A-06, at 1st Door South, Carpenter's Grocery, Brookfield, Mo.  
 Dr. G. W. Van Halteren, A-06, at Oakesdale, Wash.  
 Dr. Wm. H. Bennett, A-06, at Avinger, Texas.  
 Dr. Robt. P. Coulter, A-06, at 213 E. Main St., Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 Dr. Fred J. Elmert, A-06, at 1439 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. R. Monroe Farley, A-06, at 722 University Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Dr. Darwin F. Cady, A-06, at 215 South Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.  
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 Dr. J. W. Martin, A-06, at Albert Lea, Minn.  
 Dr. Hearl H. Owen, A-06, at Bloomville, Ohio.  
 Dr. F. M. Plummer, A-06, at 96 Thomas St., Orange, N. J.  
 Dr. Oscar C. Robertson, A-06, at R. F. D., Utica, N. Y.  
 Dr. George A. Wells, A-06, at Greenville, Texas.  
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 Dr. Warren B. Mitchell, at 414 Clariton Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 Dr. Emma Wing-Thompson, SC-06, at 1015 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Dr. Robt. P. Coulter, A-06, at Hico, Texas.  
 Dr. Roy T. Quick, A-06, at Kanawha Banking and Trust Co. Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.  
 Dr. C. Elizabeth Mitchell, A-06, at 400-57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Grace D. Smith, A-06, at 400-57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. R. L. Stephens, SC-06, at The Jester Nat'l Bank Bldg., Tyler, Texas.  
 Dr. A. W. Vickers, SS-06, at 21 So. Main St., Sumter, S. C.  
 Dr. Allen Munn, A-06, at Slade Blk., Elk St., Bellingham, Wash.  
 Dr. W. S. Lawrence, A-06, at 310-312 Robinson building, Elmira, N. Y.

**Personal**

Dr. Carrie Burke Taylor, of Warren, Pa., who is taking a post-graduate course at Kirksville, had the good fortune to be appointed on the staff as assistant to Dr. Clark.  
 Dr. T. C. Morris, formerly of La Plata, Mo., has gone to Birmingham, Ala., on business, and may be there for a month or more.  
 Dr. W. A. Cole disposed of his practice at Burlington, Ia., to Dr. Mary C. Keith, of Mt. Pleasant, who is doing nicely there.  
 Dr. Leon B. Hawes, of Coldwater, Mich., has enlarged his practice by opening up branch offices at two other places.  
 Dr. W. M. Furnish, of Tipton, Ia., has been on the sick list for some time, and has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a couple weeks' of recuperation, Dr. S. B. Miller taking charge of his practice during his absence.  
 Dr. Hedegaarde, secretary of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Sanitarium at St. Louis, has resigned and left for California.  
 Dr. A. G. Hildreth returned to St. Louis about February 22, from a splendid trip to the east.  
 Dr. J. H. Overton, of Dallas, Texas, was unfortunate enough to break a small bone of his right hand in an automobile smash-up, which greatly handicaps him in his work.  
 Dr. L. H. McCartney, formerly of Denver, Colo., has succeeded to the practice of Dr. W. J. Rhymshurger, at 602 Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, where he is doing very nicely.  
 Dr. Jessie H. Willard, of Chicago, is no longer practicing, and has sold her practice to Drs. Mitchell & Smith, both A-06 graduates.  
 Dr. Arthur Patterson, who has undergone an operation for chronic appendicitis and is now at the Homeopathic Hospital in Wilmington, Del., is getting along nicely.  
 Dr. F. D. Finch, of Wahoo, Neb., is compelled to give up his practice on account of

his health, although he may take it up again if his health permits his doing so.

Dr. R. S. Collier, formerly of Chester, S. C., is following the plan of practicing in summer and winter resorts, and is now in Nashville, Tenn., for rest, having just concluded a successful winter practice in Florida.

Dr. F. W. Hanna has become proprietor of the Hotel Key West, 533 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

The building in which Dr. P. M. Agee has had his offices was burned the 5th of February.

Dr. Bertha Thomas, while out skating February 4, fell and broke both bones of her leg. Dr. W. T. Thomas, her husband, and Dr. H. L. Barnum reduced the fracture.

Dr. Leslie E. Cherry, of Milwaukee, Wis., is down with typhoid fever.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Ackerly, of Northport, Long Island, to Dr. Everett Edward Beeman, of New York. Miss Ackerly is the daughter of Mr. N. S. Ackerly and Dr. Beeman is a virile westerner who has won a host of friends since he came to New York about six years ago. The wedding will take place in June.—Town and Country, for March.

**Partnership Formed**

Drs. C. H. Tucker & Ella G. Harrison, at 413-414 Jackson Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Drs. E. H. Beaven & S. B. Miller, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., have joined forces and will conduct a partnership business at Dr. Beaven's old stand, 314 Granby Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**Married**

Dr. Chas. Whitman Hills to Miss Gertrude Newhall, February 20, at East Boston, Mass. At home after March 14, 45 Elm St., Dover, N. H.

Dr. Stanley R. Meeker to Miss Wilolla Barker, February 7, at Auburn, N. Y.

**Born**

To Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Link, of Kirksville, Mo., March 7, 1906, a daughter.

**Died**

Dr. T. F. Kirkpatrick, N-97, at 319 W. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., in January, 1906.  
 Dr. Chas. Corbin, A-96, at Mitchell, Nebr., March 4, 1906.

**WANT ADS.**

Note.—Wants of all sorts printed in this department for five cents the word. We "key" your ad. for you, using an assumed name, receive answers and forward to you, if you wish to keep your identity concealed to all except your correspondents. Send remittance with ad. Announcements of Help Wanted and Fields Open to Practitioners are printed free.

FOR SALE.—LOCATION AND OFFICE FURNITURE in good Nebraska town of 2,500 inhabitants. If sold at once will go at \$250. Good reasons for selling. Address "Piker," care "O. P."

FOR SALE.—PRACTICE BRINGING IN OVER \$3,000 a year. In western town of 12,000 people. Am the pioneer Osteopath. Reasons for selling, wish to take the post-graduate course. Address Fifty-three, care "O. P."

LADY GRADUATE OF A. S. O. WOULD LIKE position as assistant. Address M. W., care "O. P."

WANTED.—POSITION AS ASSISTANT BY lady Osteopath. Experienced. Reference. Key "51."

ASSISTANT WANTED.—IN NEW YORK, TO take charge of largest practice in town. \$500 security required. May take hustling partner. Address "Snap," care "O. P."

FOR SALE.—PRACTICE IN IOWA, GOOD location; only Osteopath in the place. Reasons for selling given in correspondence. Address "Fifty-three," care "O. P."

WANTED.—OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN who desires M. D. course. Address "Fifty-two," care "O. P."

WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND ONE lady Osteopaths. State of what school and year of graduation, married or single, age and weight, and wages wanted. Must be of good moral habits. Address Osteopath, Box 192, Garfield, Wash.

I WILL SELL A FEMALE SKELETON FOR \$15; a new Brenneman swing for \$3; a treating table for \$8; a new Phonendoscope for \$2.50. W. A. Cole, Dubuque, Iowa.

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