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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 5

The Menace of Chiropractic-- Inside History of This Fake.

By Edythe F. Ashmore, D. O., Detroit, Mich.

SO many inquiries have been made regarding the relation of the much advertised chiropractic to osteopathy, that it is due the osteopathic profession to know what chiropractic is, the kind of institution they have, the curriculum they teach and of what import this is to us.

An Osteopath Digs to the Bottom of It.

With this purpose in view, I entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, July 15 of this year, paying \$100, the tuition for the full course, which for graduates of medical or osteopathic colleges is three months, for all others nine months. I was not required to furnish any references as to my standing in my home community nor to present any credentials as to preliminary education. It was understood that I could not be spared from my practice longer than a month at a time, and to make it possible for me to obtain their diploma, I was to stay a month at three different times. At the end of each month I was to receive a certificate of attendance which at the end of the full time, upon passing examinations, would be exchanged for a diploma "handsomely printed in three colors." The month of thirty days was to be divided into three periods, the first third was to be spent in a study of the principles of chiropractic, the second third in palpation of the spine, the last third in the technique of adjustment. In the cases of Drs. Fechtig and Hively this course was further shortened to ten days, and doubt not that for \$100 the Palmers could be persuaded to teach all that was necessary in twenty-four hours!

False Claims Made.

The claims that were made for chiropractic were these: Chiropractic was the discovery of D. D. Palmer in September, 1895; it is entirely different from osteopathy and better; it is an exact science; its practitioners are prepared to treat any disease.

I began my investigation of these claims by an inquiry into the life and works of D. D. Palmer. I found that for years he had professed to be a magnetic healer and as such had practiced at What Cheer and Davenport, Iowa. His day books showed that his income from this work had been between eight and eleven thousand dollars a year. I made the acquaintance of some of these early patients and from their descriptions the treatment he gave was a form of massage. It was no wonder to me that at one dollar a treatment, giving eleven thousand treatments a year, he felt the necessity of finding something more specific. How and where did he find it?

Osteopathy Already an Institution.

Those of us who became familiar with the science of osteopathy in the early nineties remember that in 1895 Dr. A. T. Still's work had acquired a reputation beyond the confines of the state of Missouri, that the *Journal of Osteopathy* had been published for more than a year, that two classes had been graduated and that it was very well understood that osteopathy was the science of curing disease by the adjustment of subluxated bones, removing the impingement upon nerves, and through this, as Dr. A. T. Still himself said, re-establishing the rule of the artery.

Dr. Still Had Become Famous.

People were coming to Kirksville for treatment from nearly every state in the Union and it is not strange that a magnetic healer, located not farther distant from Kirksville than two hundred miles, should have heard of the new science, and, like many another charlatan, planned an imitation. It is also likely that he went to Kirksville and took treatments himself. At least two of the members of the A. T. Still Infirmary staff of 1895 recognized his photograph as that of a man who was a patient at the infirmary. Whether or not these osteopaths have mistaken him, it remains a fact that he learned the basic principle of osteopathy, and not having the brains or mechanical ability to understand the *modus operandi* of the skilled technique of the graduate osteopathy, he adopted the crudest form of adjustment used by the Old Doctor and his students



Latest Snapshot of the "Sage of Kirksville."

to correct posterior subluxations of the lumbar and dorsals, the thrust anterior, and applied it to all the regions of the spine.

One Punch Made Palmer.

The first patient upon whom D. D. Palmer used this thrust with effect was a colored man afflicted with deafness, who came for magnetic treatments. Lying prone upon the bench on which D. D. Palmer usually treated patients, this man received a sudden blow in the region of the neck. Rising to his feet to ascertain the purpose of this sudden onslaught, he found that he could hear. A cervical subluxation had doubtless been reduced, but either from the severity of the method or the strain of his position upon the bench, a subluxation in the upper dorsals was either exaggerated or produced; at any rate the man suffered from cardiac disturbance afterward and it is said would never take another adjustment. This cure became the center about which testimonials collected in multitude.

Faddists and the Ignorant Flock to Him.

The magnetic healer had his following. There were many who had not heard of osteopathy, and more who did not know what it was and so patients came to Palmer for the new treatment from the adjoining counties of Iowa and Illinois and occasionally from a distance. The old man grew ambitious. He decided to teach and among his first students was that proselyte to every fad, A. P. Davis. Dr. Davis taught Palmer how to cure corns and bunions by the reduction of phalangeal subluxations, which he had learned from Dr. A. T. Still, and Palmer, in turn, convinced A. T. Davis that the easiest way of adjusting a vertebrae subluxation was to give it a thrust. Strange to say, the only other subluxations recognized by the Palmers beside those of the vertebrae are these same phalangeal ones.

He First Followed Osteopathy Closely.

We know that in those days Palmer taught that disease is caused by pressure upon nerves and blood vessels because we have it in his own handwriting as late as November, 1899, and in October, 1900, his son, B. J. Palmer, writing notes in a book from his father's lessons, quotes him as saying that chiropractic is the science of removing the cause of disease, which is "pressure upon nerves and veins." Later they repudiated the "pressure upon blood-vessels" as being "osteopathic."

It had not occurred to the Palmers as late as 1901 that a discriminating public would come to know the difference between the real osteopathy and the imitation and that by legislative enactment the true science would be protected and the imitation placed under the ban of the law. When it did dawn upon them, they hastened to look up a shield, and hit upon mental science for that purpose, or a

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muddled conglomeration of mental science, metaphysical, and spiritualism.

Retires Behind Fantod and Moonshine.

The following definition, quoted from B. J. Palmer's lecture to his students, July 30, 1907, presents the scheme under which they are now dodging the law: "Chiropractic is the name given to that science and art which treats of the philosophical connection between soul and physical man; the relation of the one with the other; the practical workings, normal and abnormal, and the connection of that which interferes or disconnects the one with the other." The soul, spirit, mind, or that within us which rules the body, is termed by the Palmers "Innate Intelligence" and defined as "that inherent, intellectual power placed in man from birth to death." They have adopted another word for "Will." It is "Educated."

Never before did so much ignorance hide under the cloak of the word "Intelligence." Whenever a fact demonstrated by chemistry, histology, pathology, physical diagnosis or neurology could have answered the questions of students, B. J. Palmer hid his ignorance under the caption of "Innate Intelligence." The bright student, fearing the displeasure of the teacher, suffered his inquiries to go unanswered, and the dull ones were so completely enthralled by the mesmeric spell of the egotist that they had lost the power of thought, hence the lack of scientific deductions remained unnoticed. In its place, the rankest sophistry prevailed and great must be the awakening of those who gave up position, home and money to spend their time worshipping at the shrine of ignorance and charlatany!

Students Fervent and Credulous.

The students are for the most part earnest men and women, usually lacking in preliminary education. A few of the unscrupulous class enter the school following a correspondence course in osteopathy. Most of these have been practicing pseudo-chiropractic and have been driven out of some location by law. These go to Davenport for "specific diagnosis," a gross plagiarism of centres from osteopathic texts, witness as follows: "The following diseases may be cured by an adjustment at the atlas:—insanity, mental diseases, neuralgias of the head, wryneck, torticollis, cranio-malaria, epilepsy, apoplexy, osteosarcoma, bone tumors, ulcers, boils and gatherings, ringing or buzzing in the ears, some forms of deafness, cerebral meningitis and catalepsy." That sounds very familiar to the osteopath. "Centres" are termed "places" by the Palmers and, of course, "stomach place" is "5th or 7th dorsal."

They 'Repudiate the Blood System!

The school is in session twelve months in the year. Classes occupy the hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and clinics from 2 to 4 p. m. With the exception of an hour's recitation upon the glands of the body to M. P. Brown, M. D., a man well advanced in years, who obtained his license from the Iowa State Board under the previous practice clause, all the teaching is done by B. J. Palmer. Gray is supposed to be the text-book in authority as Kirke is in physiology, but with the blue-penciled pages, either author wouldn't recognize his own book. Because they must repudiate the blood from their theory to seem unlike osteopathy, the chapters on the arteries and veins and all reference in paragraphs to them are cut out of the texts. The sympathetic nervous system is omitted, the cerebro-spinal system so mutilated as to be less than a corpse, and in the places of them a substitution of "serous circulation" and "new nervous system" has been made. "Serous circulation" consisting of "water, urea and fats," is an imitation of Dr. A. T. Still's idea of the fascias of the body.

A New Nervous System Announced.

The "new nervous system" has been obtained in a very amusing manner. Whenever a patient has appeared with a peripheral pain, from the periphery an attempt has been made to trace the nerve-impingement to the spinal centre by palpation. I watched a number of these nerve tracings and was amused at their inaccuracies. They often got off from one branch of a nerve trunk to another, and reflex pains had them cavorting all over the body. For an example, to show that a subluxation at the 6th dorsal was the cause of throat trouble, they traced a sensitive nerve out over the intercostal space to the mammary gland, thence superiorly to the middle third of the clavicle, then through the inferior and superior carotid triangles to the supra-hyoid region, and called this the pathway of a "new nerve!"

The Gall of Palmer Shrieks.

Reflex is a term discarded by them. All nerves, they claim, emanate from the cortex and pass directly without change to the periphery. A cadaver was once dissected by the Palmers and from this one dissection, not conducted by a prodissector, they made many of these "discoveries," not the least of which was the "Ductus Palmerii," a duct leading from the spleen to the stomach conveying the gastric juice! Not looking for veins, they couldn't recognize this "duct" as the anastomosis of the gastric and splenic veins!

Symptomatology is taught from "The Home Physician," a cheap book usually sold by agents in our rural districts. It gives a very elementary idea of diseases.

Has a Really Fine Bone Collection.

Osteological pathology in the hands of a scientific demonstrator might be of real value to the student for the Palmers have spent about \$4,000 with Chas. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., and Truax, Greene & Co., of Chicago, in securing a large number of pathological specimens of vertebrae showing the effects of caries, tuberculosis, artharitis, syphilis and subluxation. Of the disease process in these bones they know absolutely nothing. All is produced by "excessive heat" or an impurment upon calorific nerves.

In his library, bought from L. S. Mathews & Co., of St. Louis, he has books explaining all these changes in bone, but as these authors present the real pathology and that pathology describe changes as taking place through interference with the blood stream, it is too deep for comprehension by the untutored and therefore not-taught.

Students Get Too Much Adjusting.

The clinic patients are for the most part men who come to the institution for treatment. As they pay for these adjustments, they are given the thrusts by either B. J. Palmer or Dr. Brown. Examination of the new patient is made in the same manner as the osteopaths conduct a clinic. The students must either secure their own patients from their acquaintance in the city or adjust one another's spines. As the chiros believe in daily adjustments, each student each day receives one or more thrusts upon his vertebrae, and even after months of daily thrusts, the spinal columns of these students show marked irregularities, and one student, after five months, still had a roaring in one ear and a discharge from the other, which demonstrates that crude technique will nor correct all atlas subluxations!

A Rival Chiro Camp.

This is the extent of the training received at the parent school of chiropractic. At the Cedar Rapids institution an attempt has been made to meet the requirements of the law of certain states by prolonging the above curriculum to two years of ten months each. They have elaborated the technique to include subluxations of all joints. They have not excluded the blood from consideration, and aim

to teach more than the Palmers in all branches, but they are still far from giving to the world any but a progeny of imitators.

As Water Seeks Its Level.

The original imitator, D. D. Palmer, has retired from the scene and is now running a grocery in an Oklahoma town. The reasons given for his defection vary. Dr. Brown was heard to say the old man is crazy. B. J. Palmer asserts that if his father would do the right thing he would be welcomed back. The townspeople say that he was eched out of his possessions by the Beelzebub of chiropractic, his son.

I could not help comparing the desertion of chiropractic by D. D. Palmer with the adherence to the child of his brain, osteopathy, by Dr. A. T. Still. It is the difference between the precariousness of the imitation and the stability of the real. No family trouble, no poverty, no discredit, nothing could have parted our "Old Doctor" from the science he gave the world.

Osteopaths! Expose the Counterfeit!

We who are the direct beneficiaries of his gift should so highly prize it as to spend our efforts to stamp out these worthless imitations and spread the gospel of the true osteopathy among all people!

Where Collins Got Off—At El Paso, Not Austin!

THE osteopathic profession at last has the laugh on the blatant Dr. Ira W. Collins, of El Paso, Texas. It has been a long time coming but it's here. Dr. Collins will not have the coveted privilege of misrepresenting the osteopathic profession of Texas upon the state medical board. Talked to death—that's all.

Just as *The O. P.* forecasted in our last issues, Governor Campbell, of Texas, concluded that this fellow was not fit for confirmation in his appointment, after the true situation had been presented to the governor by the profession of Texas and the editor of this paper. So he refused to issue the commission. When he issued the commission to the other members of the board he did not commission Collins. The result is that Collins did not participate in the organization of the new board.

The next thing the world knew Dr. Collins had "presented his resignation" to the governor. That is the polite way that men out of office usually announce that they have been dropped. So the Lord be praised, Governor Campbell be thanked, and the whole profession be merry—especially the D. O.'s of Texas.

Here Is How the Governor Put It:

November 5, 1907.

Dr. Paul M. Peck,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:—The Governor directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date and to advise you that Dr. Ira W. Collins has tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners and he will in a short time appoint another member of the Osteopathic school of medicine on this Board.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BARTEN,
Private Secretary.

Dr. Collins got a brief opportunity to advertise himself to the world as appointee to the state medical board, therefore, but it had its retribution. After fulsomely flattering himself in his ads in El Paso prints over his appointment—as much to the disgust of Governor Campbell as to the osteopathic profession—this very Collinsistic procedure proved to be the thing that caused the collapse of the Collins balloon. It furnished the argument needed to convince the governor that Collins was not dignified enough to represent either osteopathy or the great state of Texas in any-



thing. Therefore, the El Paso egotist was "canned."

It was a clear case of talking too much. Collins killed himself politically by the sort of advertising that long ago killed him professionally. It is the old story of giving a callow calf rope enough to hang himself.

In a two column advertisement in the *El Paso News* of Nov. 9th, Dr. Collins prints a string of characteristic twaddle explaining why he "resigned." He says he was too busy at home with his practice to give up time to the public. The head-line screamed: "The gist of Dr. Ira W. Collins' resignation from the medical board of the State of Texas. No huff. The pleasantest of relations between the governor and him." It will not be necessary for Collins to explain any further. Some things are self-evident.

Congratulations, Governor Campbell! It was a good day's work and is just what the United States would expect from the empire of San Jacinto and the Alamo!

Exit, Ira.

Now quit! For heavens' sake keep out of sight. Permit the profession to forget you.

**4 Beautiful Art Pictures Offered Free to You—
To Subscribers,
Old and New!**

WE propose within the next thirty days to distribute among our friends and patrons, old and new, one thousand sets of four beautiful art subjects that cannot be duplicated in the art stores of the world today for less than \$8. In fact, they could not be obtained at your homes at even that price just now, for the process by which they are made is as yet so new that only two or three thousand have found their way into the art market. This process—which is apparently a sort of color photography—and which is entirely secret, is designed as the "myria type" process and is a trade secret. Only a first run of these novelty pictures has as yet been produced and by good fortune The Osteopathic Publishing Company has been able to secure 40 per cent of the total edition, or 4,000 pictures, making 1,000 sets of four pictures each.

These pictures are the choicest of "Nature studies" and are so beautiful and exquisitely

executed as to represent the highest form of modern reproductive color art. Their definition is distinct and their tints are the warm tints of nature without any color scheme being overdone. There is nothing of crudity in the finish of these art subjects. They are the quality of work that will adorn the walls of the handsomest homes and compare well with very costly pictures, and, as adjuncts to any physician's office, they will add beauty and carry the air of good taste, refinement and art judgment.

These pictures are of uniform size, 6x8 inches, mounted on a white mat, 11 1/4 x 13 1/4, heavy kid finish stock, plate marked all around the pictures, which are tipped in the indentation. There is, of course, no label, trade mark or printing of any sort on these subjects.

A limited number of them put on sale at two fashionable art and jewelry stores in Chicago were retailed at \$2 a picture without frames. At \$1 a picture they would be considered bargains. And you may have the set free.

These pictures, framed or unframed, will constitute a handsome enough Christmas gift to give anybody. They will be greatly appreciated and afford more lasting pleasure than almost anything that you could buy of equal



value. Their age is longer than a human life. They are the sort of possessions that you would treasure throughout your life in your own home or office.

OUR PROPOSITION.

We will send a set of four of these pictures to any present or past subscriber of *The Osteopathic Physician*, or to any new subscriber, who, within 30 days, will send us \$2.00 to extend a present subscription two years in full from the date to which it is now paid, or to enter and pay for a new subscription two years from this date.

These pictures will be sent, carriage prepaid, in secure packages, immediately upon receipt of the money.

In no case will this premium be bestowed for a subscription entered that is not accompanied by the money.

Giving this subscription is both a matter of good will and appreciation to our patrons—past, present and prospective—and a reward of merit for those who will send their subscriptions in for two years in advance and save us the time, trouble and cost of presenting repeated notifications and making collections. It is a prize package for promptness and co-operation.

Perhaps you do not realize it, but at \$1 a year it costs any publication practically as much money to get in a good share of its subscriptions by the need of mailing repeated statements and notifications of expiration and requests—by needless bookkeeping, dictation, typewriting, job printing and postage—as the money represents. It is only fair, therefore, that those patrons who save publishers this unnecessary expense by sending their money in advance should enjoy favors over the one who is chronically delinquent.

Therefore, friends and subscribers to *The Osteopathic Physician*—one and all who speak quickly and get among the first thousand—we cheerfully offer you this special honorarium for paying your subscriptions in advance, and will take pleasure in sending you, each and all, a set of these novelty process art pictures in colors, prepaid, upon receipt of \$2, with instructions to enter or extend your subscription for a term of two years to this newspaper.

This offer is limited to one month of time or will expire by limitation sooner if the 1,000 sets of these pictures which we control are distributed before that time. There is no assurance that we could secure a second edition of these premiums after the first edition has been exhausted.

So don't miss out on getting this valuable possession free by delaying to ask for it if you are interested. And don't forget the gist of the whole matter, which is to enroll you as a paid subscriber to *The O. P.* for two years in advance.

Everybody Sick—Even Father.

President Moore, of the A. O. A., received the following explanation instead of a check from one of his patients:

"Dr. Moore: I am in receipt of yours of the 11 and acknowledge 2 from Cochran Bros, when I recd. the first I was expecting some money any day and it never came so I did not answer just put it off thinking I would send the money with it (the answer) then I was taken sick and was sick 5 weeks and my wife was sick for 6 weeks and my daughter older than Nellie was sick 5 weeks and in the meantime Earl our 8 year old boy drank some carbolic acid and was bad for 2 weeks now Dr. a poor excuse is better than none at all but my excuse up til now is the few things I have mentioned and the lack of money but things are now so that you may look for your money Nov. first. Nellie is much improved we are well pleased.

Yours resp.

Experiences One Meets in Every-Day Practice

By Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, of Chicago.

EXPERIENCES one meets in practice are always of value to us—many we recall with pleasure and profit, and again some confront us unsolicited and unwelcome. All recall the loquacious individual met with, possessed of much influence—he who offers his endorsement (no money) as compensation for our labor in, say a case of thyroid hip dislocation. His whole influence secured you perhaps another patient with a like proposal—good business!

The struggling practitioner is above censure in taking such cases as the above; nevertheless it profits him little. Compensation in the coin of the realm we should insist on in the case able to pay; it's a cold world, as many can certify to. How often have we had it demonstrated that the most remarkable success in treating disease has uncovered absolute lack of appreciation!

On the other hand, disastrous failure on a case where the best efforts of the physician were put forth have, oddly enough, borne abundant good fruit, for the reason that conscientious efforts were properly understood.

A good rule to follow in practice is to refrain from taking numerous cases palpably of an incurable character; they detract from our standing and harm one, especially in a small community.

Cases Wanting Sample Treatments

Are we able to recall the case of the individual who just desires "two or three treatments" as "a sample"? Of course we do. Usually it is a case of ataxia or tuberculosis where from three to six months' treatment is indicated as a beginning.

Nothing is gained by catering to such cases except on reasonable terms, fair to the physician and patient. The rule among those longest in practice has been to reserve the right to make terms suited to the case. In ataxia at least three months' time must be required as a preliminary time.

Much has been said pro and con regarding the feasibility of the card or ticket system.

Good in the Card System.

The card idea has its drawbacks and also its advantages. The most salutary effect is, if you receive payment for it in advance, it makes a contract whereby you may be assured of a reasonable time in which to demonstrate to your patient a truth; in short, you are certain the party will come and see you the requisite number of times, usually one month. In the majority of cases you have then gained results in some form and have little difficulty thereafter, for you have the confidence of the patient.

We have it stated that the card system savors of the meal ticket idea—that is granted; also it is true that many of us in early practice had our only assurance of paying for our meal ticket through enforcement of the card system, and the principle holds good to-day as truly as it ever did!

You are practicing a system comparatively new to your patient and if no change in condition is noted in one, two or three treatments he is easily made dissatisfied by wise diagnosticians—among the laity usually—and you lose him as a patient and oftentimes as a friend; whereas, if his money for one month's attention is in your hands as a token of faith, better effects eventuate.

The time is almost here when we may undertake cases only when they agree to pay, say one hundred dollars for, say three months' treatment, or five hundred dollars for longer service. Why not? Our brother in surgical work must be assured of his fee by a certified

check for from one hundred dollars to ten thousand, dependent of course on the size of the patient's bank balance, and you know he gets this before he works.

Why Not Contract for Larger Fees?

Now then, let us suppose you are called in to abort the necessity for a ten thousand dollar cutting and you do so abort it, what should your fee be? Two dollars, or three, or five? Many times it is even that and proudly have we thanked the Lord for the opportunity; well, let us continue to thank him; but we are justified in closing that terrible disparaging gap between a fee of two dollars and one of ten thousand. Think it over.

The dignity of our procedure is going to be enhanced greatly by the value we place on our own services, just as it is in the old schools, and also in law, for it is most apparent that our clientele is drawn very largely from people of means, appreciative and willing to compensate us.

The above applies in no manner to the deserving one of limited resources. We all welcome the deserving cases among the poor and treat them sensibly.

Office Ethics Were Preserved.

Ethically each case demands its own ruling, calling to mind an anecdote of one of the country's greatest lawyers, who tells of establishing a rule in his office wherein no fee less than ten dollars should be accepted. Coming into his office one day he noted one of his clerks had taken a fee of two dollars and a half for some trivial service. He called the young man before him and angrily asked if he did not know the office rule. The young man quietly said he had rendered a service and asked the ten dollar fee, but the client searched vainly for more than two dollars and a half which he paid. "Very well," said the chief; "the ethics of the office have not been infringed if you took all he had."

Those Who Want Loosening Up.

No doubt you all have been called on by the individual of ponderous avoirdupois, who, lamenting his sedentary occupation (clipping coupons, perhaps), wishes you "to give him a loosening up."

A good recommendation on such occasions is a four-mile walk before going to business and three miles after business. Such cases belittle your profession.

Right here it seems fitting to ask the question, "Is osteopathy a luxury or is it a necessity?"

Was our beloved science not given to us that we might heal the sick?

Truly so. Then let us resent the *insult* offered us when our caller informs us that his medical attendant asks him to have the osteopathic work on him four or five times in lieu of exercise.

You may fail to land a patient at the first call, but he will ponder over what you have said to him relative to reserving the right to your own diagnosis, and he will come again and have the proper understanding of you in your professional capacity, and both doctor and patient will start right. So much depends upon a fair start.

Educate That System Is Complete.

Experiences most numerous and varied have demonstrated how urgent it is to impress on our friends under treatment the fact that ours is a complete system. How distressing it is to have a case of gastritis under treatment fail to appear for treatment for a week and then appear and report that "eating a rarebit last

week necessitated my going to Dr. Blank for a prescription!"

Without doubt you all have encountered the fellow who, after you have regulated his abdominal viscera and cured his constipation, tells you he always had noticed much benefit when he partook freely of grape fruit—and they say doctors are unsympathetic!

How Long, Oh Lord, How Long?

The length of time in which to give a treatment is frequently a topic for discussion, especially in these later days. In early days this question rarely presented itself, for there was then no practitioner but was able to treat four cases an hour, presuming of course that no tete-a-tete was called for.

The busy doctor to-day finds fifteen to twenty minutes ample time in which to do his specific work—and if he finds no specific work to do he is not practicing osteopathy.

Mixing Is Missing Fire.

As osteopaths let us persevere in the practice of unadulterated osteopathy. All those of largest practice have won their place by perseverance, by hard work and study. Most of them have done systematic work to educate their patients—have encouraged them to become monthly readers of good field literature. This both helps the patient by putting his mind right and helps him to help on the doctor's cause by being able to explain osteopathy to his own friends, which means drawing in new patients.

It has been an accepted truism for years and is being proven daily that osteopathy is all right if the osteopath is all right. Let us take that idea home to ourselves and keep it ever before us, for the great public has been so taught during the few years the young giant has been in the public eye. In fact, the strange situation exists and the average person in practice can bear witness to the truth that *adjustment, the keynote of osteopathy*, is what is in every prospective patient's mind—not drugs, nor baths, nor high power light treatments.

Personally I have done my part in preaching the above truths and shall always continue doing so, I hope. My motto for years has been to "persevere unceasingly along the road I believe to be the right road."

Should Divide the Sheep and Goats.

It is time our societies all had some understanding with a scattered few claiming membership who act in a manner most discreditable to themselves and the profession. Humiliating, indeed, is the fact that a few offices with the doors marked "osteopathy" are places where drugs are dispensed. Steps should be taken to clear the osteopathic atmosphere of this cloud. This condition exists with deplorable results to the mind of the poor patient whose understanding had been that osteopathy is a drugless science.

It is a drugless science. It had its birth as such, its development, and it boasts of that feature to-day more strongly than ever.

Who that has the truth from our revered founder, Dr. A. T. Still, can think well of these people who are doing their utmost to bewilder their patrons and demonstrate their apparent dearth of proper osteopathic training?

Be a Lesion Osteopath.

Let us lay hold to the fundamentals with tighter grasp and as the years go by still keep hold of them. Fifteen years of history prove that they are good.

Inexhaustible.

"Let me kiss those tears away!" said a Jackson young man to his Cape girl. She stood for it, and he was busy for the next fifteen minutes, and yet the tears flowed on. "Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly. "Nope," she murmured. "It's hay fever, you know. But keep on with the treatment."—*Cape Girardeau Progress*.

Medicine as a Business Proposition.

By Dr. J. Frank Lydston, of Chicago.

ONE of the most potent causes of professional poverty is the mania of the doctor for a pretense of well-doing. He exhibits this in many ways. One of the most pernicious is an affectation of contempt for money. This it is that often impels him to delay the rendering of his accounts. Oftentimes his patient offers to pay all or part of his bill. With a lordly and opulent wave of his marasmic hand the doctor says, "Oh, that's all right; any time'll do." And the triple-plated medical imbecile goes on his way with a dignified strut that ill befits the aching void in his epigastric region, and is decidedly out of harmony with the befringed extremities of his trousers.

Misguided Philanthropy.

And then the doctor apologizes to himself on the ground of philanthropy that is but the rankest and most asinine egotism *en masque*. When will the doctor understand that payment deferred maketh the patient dishonest? When will he consider the necessities of his wife and children as outweighing the feelings of the patient who owes him money? When will he be a man, and not a time-server and truckler to appearances?

He would take the money did he not fear the patient might suspect that his doctor was not prosperous. He wishes the patient to think that the doctor and his family dine with the chameleons, or are fed by ravens. Yet the medical Elijah waiteth in vain for the manna-bearing birds—they know him for what he is, a counterfeit prophet who vainly yearns for the flesh-pots of Egypt—who has a ponderous and all-consuming desire for pabulum, and a microcephalic capacity for finance.

Doctor Is Held Up By Society.

A large proportion of the profession in cities carries its false pretense of prosperity into all the affairs of life. An expensive establishment in a swell locality, a turnout that shall be the envy of all his competitors, the opera, social events galore, expensive dinners, subscriptions to this, that and the other thing in which he has, or should have, no concern—such is the system of blackmail that the doctor often allows to be levied on himself by that hydra-headed, brainless bugaboo termed "society." He submits to the blackmail because he is afraid society will think he is not prosperous unless he makes a splendid appearance, "and," he says to himself, apologetically, "they don't want a fellow who isn't prosperous, you know." A yearly trip to Europe or some swell resort comes in by way of trimming, and before our aspiring friend is done with his tribute to "society" he finds that he has more than he can do to make ends meet. If he only had the spirit of a Vanderbilt, it would do him as good a turn as would quite a bit of that gentleman's money, for he would say, "society be d—d," and forwith stand on his own bottom.

A False Front Is Costly.

The gilded show of prosperity reacts against the doctor's interests in the same way as his refusal to accept money—the patient, judging by externals, thinks the doctor doesn't need money, hence tardily, if ever, pays his bills.

One of the worst results of a pretense of opulence on the part of the doctor is the inducement it offers to foolish young men to enter the profession. Thinking that doctors make their money easily, and plenty of money at that, young fellows, often illy adapted to medicine, are frequently induced to join the already overcrowded ranks of the profession.

The Boys Marry Too Young.

Speaking further of catering to appearances, how often the struggling young doctor takes unto himself a partner in his poverty by mar-

rying. Society has an unwritten law that unmarried doctors are not *au fait*. The young doctor feels that way, too—and there is usually a sweet girl somewhere who agrees with him—but he doesn't see how he is to support a wife. However, he yields to the pressure of social custom and—two miserable people stand where one stood before. How long will it be before the profession meets the prevalent social opinion on the marriage of doctors with the contempt it deserves? The doctor, of all men, should not marry until he is well over the breakers and into the sea of prosperity. Any other view is mere twaddle, and founded on mawkish sentimentality and a strabismic notion of propriety. The doctor should disregard the opinions of the old women of society—whether the old women be with or without trousers. Why should he be disturbed by the raucous ruminations of these "psychic hump-backs?"

Lack of Judgment of Human Nature.

Doctors are supposed to be keen judges of human nature. I often think that this is absolutely without foundation. Defective knowledge in this direction is a very expensive luxury to the medical profession. The confidence man and sharper cannot fool the average doctor into buying a gold brick, perhaps, but they can come very near it. The oily-tongued and plausible man with a scheme finds the doctor his easiest prey. The doctor has often had enough work to wring a few dollars out of his field of labor, and it might be supposed that it would be difficult to get those dollars away from him, but no, it's only too easy. He bites at everything that comes along—he often rises to a bare hook. Mining stocks, irrigation and colonization schemes, expensive books that he doesn't want, will never need and couldn't find time to read if he would, histories of his town or state in which his biography and picture will appear for \$100—proprietary medicine schemes, stock in publications of various kinds; he bites at everything going—he has *embonpoint cerebrale*. Oh, but the doctor is easy! I have very painful memories. The best investment I ever made was when I paid a fellow for painting a sign for the door of my consultation room, reading: "Notice—Persons with schemes will please keep out. I have some of my own to promote."

A Turkish Health Report.

The French government, wishing to obtain definite statistics on points relating to certain Turkish provinces, recently sent blanks with questions to be answered to the provincial governors. The replies received from the Pasha of Damascus are worth quoting:

Question. What is the death rate in your province?

Answer. In Damascus it is the will of Allah that all should die. Some die young and some die old.

Q. What is the annual number of births?

A. God alone can say—I do not know, and hesitate to inquire.

Q. Are the supplies of water sufficient and of good quality?

A. From the remotest period no one has died in Damascus of thirst.

General remarks as to local sanitation: Man should not bother himself or his brother with questions that concern only God.—*The Philistine*.

Shakes vs. Drinks.

Cook—"De Booze is in a terrific state of nervous alcoholism."

Hook—"Yes. He always used to be shaking for the drinks; now he's drinking for the shakes."

Definition of the Spine.

A spine is a long limber bone; your head sets on one end and you set on the other.

The American School OF Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE
MISSOURI

DR. A. T. STILL

Founder of the Science, President

The largest and foremost Osteopathic College in the world. Fourteen years of successful school work. Number of students exceeds seven hundred. This institution teaches genuine Osteopathy—no adjuncts.

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

There Will Be But One Class
A Year ☺☺ Next Class
Begins September 15th, 1908

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**American School
of Osteopathy**

KIRKSVILLE ☺ MISSOURI

That Bitter Newspaper Attack on A.S.O. Without Foundation.

QUITE a vigorous attack was made upon the A. S. O. through newspapers the past month and the agitation received such general publicity that many of the profession naturally sat up and took notice. It was alleged that the parent college "was losing all of its best professors" and that the institution was weakening in its educational work and losing its prestige.

This sort of a statement would be serious enough as a rumor for the whole profession if it were only a matter of gossip, but when the daily papers of several cities in the Mississippi Valley gave one-third and one-half columns to spread the story telegraphed to them, it was worth investigating.

Consequently the editor of "The O. P." went over to Kirksville a day or two ago to see for himself. He attended lectures in the different classes for a day, visited the laboratories, sniffed the local atmosphere, saw what was doing and talked freely with the professors and students. The result of the investigation was to satisfy himself that the rumor is *without any foundation whatsoever*.

On the contrary, the American School of Osteopathy has never before been in as good condition as it is today. It was never so well equipped—never did such good work—was never so progressive.

The senior class men ought to know what they are talking about, and its leading members declared to me that the professorial equipment of the school was better and stronger today than it has been while they knew of it.

It is true some good men from time to time go out from the faculty, but there are always just as good or better ones coming on, and the younger generation of professors, as a class, have had the benefit of much better university training than was characteristic of the professors of a few years ago.

It is very evident, as a higher percentage of college men and women are included among the entrance classes each year, that the professors require more and more educational foundation to keep pace with the procession. This natural evolution has been going on normally for a decade and is still in progress. The solid educational training and the professorial equipment of the A. S. O., therefore, is higher today than ever. Its faculty would do credit to any medical college.

It is true in life always that when one really useful man lays down his work by death or graduation that we feel his place can never be filled, and yet, except in the cases of transcendent genius, a better who has been training under him usually springs from the ranks to take his place. This is true in teaching not less than in all walks of life. Now and then a man is not missed who believes that he cut a very wide swath while in the harness.

Of one thing there can be absolutely no doubt. There is now perfect harmony in the faculty at the A. S. O. at Kirksville. Every professor declared to me that there was not one discordant note. The professors have confidence in each other, admire each other's attainments, respect each other's prerogatives, sympathize with each other, and naturally pull together, and there is no higher form of ability or equipment on the part of a teaching body than this sort of harmony and co-operation. It is in the air at Kirksville, and compared with the old days of strife, it seems wonderful—unbelievable. Go and see for yourself.

"Men may come and men may go," said Dr. Charlie Still, "but the A. S. O. is bigger than any one man, and is not dependent on any man, strong or weak, as far as this may fail to agree with the opinion of any individual. We do not intend to keep any teacher in our

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

321 S. Hill and 318-20 Clay Sts.
Los Angeles, California

HARRY W. FORBES, D. O., President
CHARLES H. SPENCER, D. O., Vice-Pres.
A. B. SHAW, B. S., Sec'y and Treas.
WM. R. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O., Dean
MRS. JENNIE BEGUIN-SPENCER,
Dean of Women's Dep't.

Faculty of fifteen earnest professors,
Including those of greatest successful experience in Osteopathic college work,
Who have given instruction to two-thirds of all the regular graduate osteopathic physicians in the world;
Who make a business of it, not a side line or diversion;
Who make their living thereby, and whose life-work it is;
Who love their work, and believe in getting the enjoyment of it as they go along;
Who, therefore, selected the ideal homeland, ideal for the study and treatment of disease conditions, and ideal for the pleasure of living, meanwhile—

Where the mountains meet the sea, and the southern sun kisses the valleys into blushes of flowers and fruit;

Here, in the densest population, our new five-story, brick, fireproof college building has just raised its roof-garden summit to overlook it all,

Covering laboratories, lecture rooms, treating rooms, operating rooms and every modern device and convenience for osteopathic education.

Here our 125 osteopathic college students of 1906-7 will have the maximum of clinic experience and the minimum expense.

Here 35 per cent of our students earn all, or a portion of, their expenses without interference with studies.

An inspector of osteopathic colleges has said:

"The student body is an exceptionally bright looking lot, and they are imbued with a tremendous amount of enthusiasm for the institution.

"There is a snap and vim to the work which speaks volumes for the influence of the teachers.

"There is no question of the ability of the instructors to teach their subjects, and that the equipment meets the demands at present.

"The Osteopathy is strictly of the Forbes brand, and while his examinations and and treatment were strictly in keeping with osteopathic principles, there is a tendency to be broad."

Some folks don't like "broad" osteopathic physicians. We are glad we don't educate the "narrow" variety. The inspector might have said, also, we are inclined to be ICONOCLASTIC. We are not particular how many idols are shattered, so we progress in knowledge of the true principles of health and restoration from disease.

For those who want the BEST,
address

**LOS ANGELES
COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY**

HARRY W. FORBES, President
A. B. SHAW, Secretary

321 S. Hill and 318-20 Clay Sts.

employ that does not satisfy our students. If we find any man is incompetent, we propose to let him out. We do not care how much some of the ones in the field may howl. It is the students in the school that we are trying to satisfy, and that we know we are satisfying, and we appreciate the fact that as the student preliminary education gets better, we must also have better qualified teachers.

"It is the intention of the management of the A. S. O. to grow and we are growing. We think one of the greatest steps so far in the history of the American School is getting together the splendid faculty we have at the present time. That step could not be surpassed nor could it be equalled unless the A. S. O. were to put in the fourth year course of which there has been much talk, and which will probably materialize before long."

Students All Delighted.

This happy situation is well illustrated by the students' sentiment expressed in the following resolutions by "The Friars," one of the fraternities:

Be It Resolved

That The Friars express to the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the American School of Osteopathy their appreciation of the excellent course that is being given at the school at the present time.

Although it is to be expected that the A. S. O. would lead all other schools, yet, from information we receive from the Alumni, the course given to-day is so far in advance of what has been given in the past, that we feel called upon to make this expression and also to express our appreciation of the fact that there is amongst the Faculty at present a harmony that has not existed for the past five years and could never have existed had not the disturbing element been removed.

We especially appreciate the addition of the new men and the subtraction of the old.

Robert Ware Rogers,
J. Axton Malone,
M. E. Cayless,
Chas. L. Hawkes,
Roy A. Northway,
Geo. C. Pound,
Leland L. Holmes,
Herbert L. Bucknam,
Lawrence E. Day,
Hugh Thomas Ashlock, D. O.

Similar resolutions were adopted, I am told, by the senior class, and the officers of the Atlas Club in conference gave me the same gratifying assurances.

The Whole Tribe Will Visit Dr. A. T. Still Next August.

EVERYTHING is looking bright for the grand rally of the osteopathic profession at Kirksville next August to greet Father Andrew. The most unbounded enthusiasm is expressed by many in the field who write us, and we have yet to hear the first expression of lukewarmness from anybody on the subject. It is fair to estimate that fully 2,500 or perhaps 3,000 osteopaths are going to be present.

Will you be there?

Kirksville as a municipality is making full preparations to receive and entertain the guests. This will be manifest by the following communication from Mayor Selby:

Mayor Selby Invites Osteopaths.

Dr. Warren Hamilton, Secretary, Kirksville, Mo.
Dear Sir—I notice that the National Association of American Osteopaths is to meet in Kirksville next August. I am very glad that they think enough of our city to meet with us and we shall certainly do all in our power to make them glad. We appreciate The American School of Osteopathy to the fullest extent—what it has done for Kirksville, what it is doing for the nation. We can easily take care of 3,000 people with comfort. We will not deliver the keys of the city to the association, for that will not be necessary. The gates will be swung wide open when they come and will stay open all the time the convention lasts. A real old-fashioned Missouri welcome awaits all. To any who doubt this we say, come and let us "show you."

In the name of the city of Kirksville I cordially invite your convention and bid them welcome to our homes, our hospitality and to our sincere appreciation of osteopathy. Again I say Come; again I say Welcome.

Yours truly,

H. SELBY, Mayor.

Still College of Osteopathy

Des Moines, Iowa

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF IOWA AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Experienced Instructors

Next term begins January 27, 1908

Largest Osteopathic Clinic in the World

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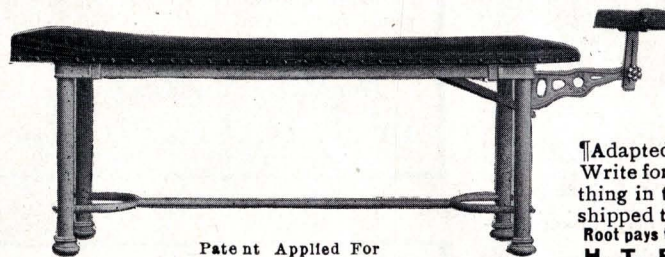
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TEN FREE SCHOLARSHIPS OPEN TO THE WORLD.

SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. ¶You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for mere exercise. ¶Even if you like that sort of strain and have no fear of rupture, or pulling down of your own organs **The Common Sense Treating Table and Adjustable Swing** is still better than ordinary Tables for many reasons. ¶It is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable and beautiful, and is not an expensive table. ¶No man



Patent Applied For

afraid of rupture or valuing his own vitality, can afford to use any other table. ¶No woman, mindful of the special handicaps of her sex, WILL use any other.

¶Adapted to every one's needs alike. Write for circular and prices. Everything in the book line also. ¶Orders shipped the same day as received and Root pays the freight charges on books only.
H. T. ROOT, Kirksville, Mo.

So, men and women of osteopathy, do not fear that you will not have a place to lay your heads and get your daily bread when you come to participate in the grand eightieth birthday rally of our beloved founder. Kirksville will open its homes and its hearts to you.

Don't miss being in that procession of 3,000 osteopaths who are going to draw Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still through the streets of Kirksville by a mile-long rope attached to the osteopathic chariot of state. That experience alone would be worth the price of the journey. Schedule your affairs now so as to be with us.

I had a talk with "Pappy" Still at Kirksville a few days ago about the reunion and he is looking forward to it with anticipation and much enthusiasm. He says, in particular, he wants every graduate of every recognized oste-

opathic college in the world, as well as his own boys and girls of the A. S. O., to come and get acquainted and share in the glad reunion, and he wants, for once in his life, to meet the whole profession face to face. It will be the proudest day in his life and yours. Will you miss it if you have to walk? I wouldn't.

An Osteopathic Field Open.

Dr. D. P. Kurtz of Johnstown, Pa., writes us: "A number of people from Meyersdale, Pa., have asked me to try to get them an osteopath to locate in this town. There is no osteopath there, nor within a radius of many miles. Population of Meyersdale about 6,000. I will be glad to help any interested osteopath to make acquaintances in this new field."

Will Have a Great Artist Paint Portrait of Father A. T. Still.

THE movement to have a celebrated artist immortalize "Father Still" on canvas in what will be practically an imperishable art portrait has been received by the profession with great enthusiasm. One indication of this is that the New York Osteopathic Society has contributed \$100 to the movement.

President John A. DeTienne, of the A. S. O. Alumni Society, has issued a call inviting everybody in the profession to send in \$3 each to swell this fund so that a notable piece of art work can be produced for coming generations. Contributions should be sent to Dr. Bertha A. Buddecke, Carlton Bldg., St. Louis.

We have had enough "pot boilers" of the "Old Doctor." Now for a real canvas. Now for a piece of art of the sort that any gallery would be proud to claim and hang among its priceless possessions. Let us have something that will be the work of one of the greatest living artists—a man of the Sir Joshua Reynolds or Whistler magnitude. We want to leave posterity a canvas that will still hang in some world-famous gallery after 500 or a thousand years!

President De Tienne wishes it universally understood that these contributions are *not* intended to be limited to the A. S. O. Alumni. Not at all. It is to represent the generous impulse of all of "Pap's" children—the entire profession, and it is to be secured and paid for by all of the men and women who acknowledge allegiance to the Founder of Osteopathy. We take pleasure in giving space to the following communication:

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 22, 1907.
Dr. J. A. De Tienne,
1198 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:—The New York State Osteopathic Society endorses the A. S. Still Portrait Proposition, and contributes \$100 from its treasury.

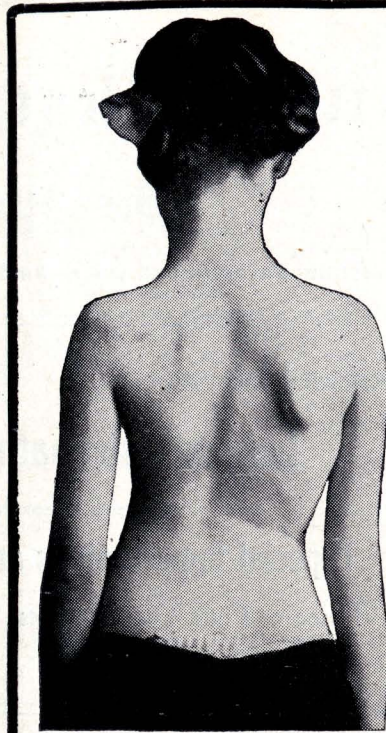
The movement set on foot by the A. S. O. Alumni Society to have a famous artist paint a full-length portrait of Dr. Still, received a most hearty endorsement and a vigorous impulse, at the meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society, at Albany, October 30. Various members of the Society, who are not A. S. O. Alumni, requested the privilege of contributing to the fund, out of respect for Dr. Still, and because of a desire, not only to see this project carried quickly to a successful result, but also because, as they said, they felt that, inasmuch as Dr. Still and Osteopathy are the property of the whole profession, it was really due the profession as a whole that it be given an opportunity to help in the matter. Various members strongly urged upon the committee, several of whom were present, the advisability of broadening the scope of this movement so as to give all Osteopaths an opportunity to contribute. The meeting received this proposition with so much favor, that several members were on their feet at one time, both asking to be allowed to contribute, and moving that the N. Y. O. S. contribute as a society. Consequently, a motion was put, and carried with enthusiasm, that the Society contribute \$100 to the portrait fund. Also, a number, not A. S. O. Alumni, made their contributions.

The committee felt that such a spontaneous show of enthusiasm should not be ignored, and, as the point was raised that probably all over the country there were many who are not Alumni of the A. S. O. who desire, individually, to contribute, and that other state societies would likely desire to follow the example of the N. Y. O. S., they felt that it might be advisable to make their sentiments known to the profession at large, and to the State Societies.

Fraternally, Chas. Hazzard.

The above statement is interesting news to the committee charged with obtaining funds, and having a portrait of Dr. Still made. We are giving it to the profession, feeling that other osteopathic organizations may desire a share in this enterprise, which we welcome most heartily. Contributions are coming in from graduates of other schools. It is proposed that the name of each individual and his address and the name of each organization contributing, shall be listed, and kept with the portrait.

J. A. DE TIENNE,
Chairman Committee.



Made to Measure

All Appliances made by us are constructed strictly to the physician's measurements. Absolute accuracy is thus obtained and a perfect fitting and beneficial support is assured.

There is no better apparatus made for use in that condition recognized by Osteopathic physicians as **Irritable Spine**.

The spine and spinal cord are often the real, though unsuspected, cause of most of the common nervous diseases of women. Certain it is that many of the worst of these cases have evidently been due to intervertebral nerve pressure, for a short time after the parts are perfectly supported and the pressure removed these most annoying symptoms disappear.

Aside from its use in this special class, there is no apparatus at the present day that is so efficacious in the more serious forms of spinal trouble as

Our No. 1 Appliance.

It has every advantage over the plaster, leather and steel jackets. It is light in weight, can be readily removed so as to permit frequent examination or treatment. It will not chafe or irritate, easily adapts itself to movement of the body and will not show through clothing. Adjustment can be easily made from day to day, so as to keep pace with the progress made by the patient.

We can help you in your work. Write for our literature.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO.

141 11th Street. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

THE SENATE Hotel and Sanatorium

ATLANTIC CITY

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NEW JERSEY

THIS famous hotel at this most popular sea-shore resort, accommodating 250 persons has been transformed into a Sanatorium under the supervision of the Osteopathic school of medicine, Dr. O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia is the Physician in Chief, directing and supervising the Sanatorium. Dr. Snyder will, however, maintain his office and continue his practice in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, as heretofore, visiting the Sanatorium in Atlantic City as occasion may require. Dr. F. H. McCall of Atlantic City is the Resident Physician and will be in personal charge of the Institution.

The equipment of the Hotel and Sanatorium is modern in every particular, sanitary plumbing, elevator to street level, electric lights and telephones to rooms, fresh and salt water baths, being some of the features. The building is situated on the beach and has an unobstructed view of the ocean.

For further particulars send for booklet and address all communications to

Dr. F. H. McCall, "The Senate," Atlantic City, N. J.

SPINAL EXTENSION

THE TRACTION COUCH will extend your spines, your practice and your effectiveness. Spinal extension and muscular relaxation are paramount steps in the effective treatment of a majority of your cases—especially rheumatism, lumbago, spinal and nervous diseases, paralysis in all forms, dislocations, subluxations, slippages, deformities, and the army of diseases responding to osteopathic treatment.

Endorsed by leaders in your profession everywhere.

Price incredibly low. Will pay for itself in new practice the first month.

A scientific mechanical device, possessing therapeutic value, based on osteopathic principles. The only efficient spinal extensor in the world.

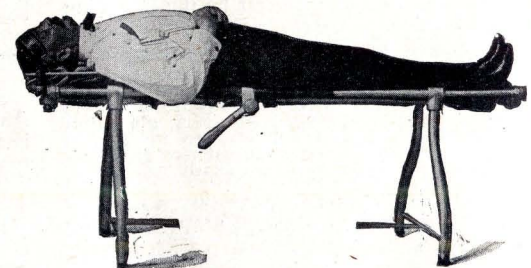
Physicians' machine, 28 inches high, engages body at head, feet, shoulder and hips.

DR. E. J. FAVELL, Superior, Wis., July 7, 1906.

"I have made good use of the couch and it works fine. It is just what we need and is sure to be of great benefit in a vast number of cases."

DR. C. E. EDGERTON, D.O., Des Moines, Ia., July 28, '06.

"The couch is surely all that you claim for it, I believe I will be able to do great good with it here."



Removes pressure while you make hand adjustment. Restores cartilage. Your Armentarium is incomplete without it.

Address

The Traction Couch Company

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, U. S. A.

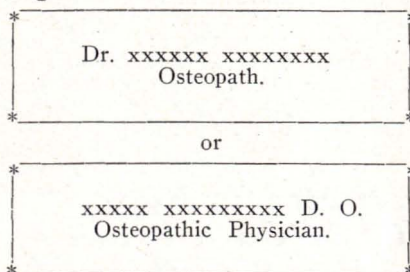
**Osteopaths Have
the Right to Use
the Title Doctor.**

THIS printed letter, sent out by Drs. Frank A. Dennette and Arthur M. Lane, of Boston, for the state society, establishes a notable victory for osteopathy in Massachusetts, as well as establishing a precedent for every state in the union where osteopaths have been denied the right to call themselves doctors and physicians:

Herewith we hand you a full report of the case of Dr. Henry Daniels of Brockton, which was decided Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1907.

Please note that the decision is not only a sweeping one and a complete victory for osteopathy, but is final and settles the question as

to the legality of the use of the titles "Doctor" and "Osteopathic Physician," in signs reading as follows:



For years the State Board of Registration in Medicine and several osteopaths who have passed that board have claimed that all un-

registered osteopaths were practicing illegally and our standing has never been legally decided until now.

We take pleasure at this time in congratulating you and the profession at large on being free from the fear of persecution and that we are not obliged to be registered by a medical board in order to practice osteopathy in Massachusetts.

For the good of osteopathy,
Fraternally yours,
FRANK A. DENNETTE, D. O.,
No. 155 Huntington avenue.
ARTHUR M. LANE, D. O.,
No. 266 West Newton street.

**Dr. Daniels Wins
His Case in Court**

Dr. Henry Daniels, osteopath, of Brockton, was to-day found not guilty of holding himself out as a practitioner of medicine without being duly licensed as such by the state board of medicine, by Judge Stevens in superior court at Plymouth, says the *Brockton Times* of Oct. 31.

This was a test case and the first one of a like nature brought under the statutes. Dr. Daniels was convicted in the Brockton police court by Judge Warren A. Reed and fined \$100, taking the case to the superior court on an appeal. Chamberlain & Fletcher appeared for him in both courts.

When the case was started yesterday morning at Plymouth, Lawyer E. H. Fletcher announced that he would at the proper time ask to have the case taken from the jury, and yesterday afternoon, after all the evidence had been submitted and the arguments made, Mr. Fletcher filed the request. When court opened to-day, Judge Stevens took the case away from the jury and ordered a verdict of acquittal, which was followed by the discharge of Dr. Daniels.

In taking the case from the jury Judge Stevens said that he was clearly of the opinion that the defendant, in doing what he had done, had had the right to do so and had not violated the law, and that under the statute he was not guilty. Judge Stevens said that the defendant, being a regularly graduated osteopath from the parent college of osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., and possessing a degree of doctor of osteopathy from that college, had a right to practice his profession.

A strong effort was made to have the case taken to the supreme court for a final decision, but Judge Stevens refused to entertain this, saying that the evidence of no guilt was so clear that he could not find against the defendant in order to take the case up to the supreme court. This decision ends the case.

The complainant in the case was the state board of registration in medicine. Dr. Daniels is an osteopathic physician, and it was alleged that he held himself out as a doctor of medicine. Counsel for the defendant did not deny the evidence of the government as to the sign which read "Dr. Henry Daniels, Osteopath," nor his cards and stationery, which contained his name, followed by "D. O., Osteopathic Physician."

The statute provides that the law shall not apply to osteopaths, Christian Scientists, clairvoyants and a number of other excepted persons, providing they do not violate the provisions of the law forbidding them to hold themselves out as practitioners of medicine, and that they do not practice medicine. The evidence in this case showed that Dr. Daniels confined himself in the practice of his profession to the treatment of human ailments by osteopathic methods only, which eschews the use of drugs or other curative substances.

Lawyer Fletcher and District Attorney Grover made exhaustive arguments to the jury, each citing a number of opinions.

There was a great deal of interest in the

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case among the old school physicians and those who espoused the cause of osteopathy, because its outcome determined the standing of osteopathy under the law. The opinion of Judge Stevens, possessing the weight of authority that it does, *clearly holds that osteopaths have the right to advertise as doctor or physician*, providing they make it clearly evident the *nature* of their practice.

Dr. Hildreth, Now in Private Practice, Has Opened Splendid Offices.

THE "O. P.'s" representative walked in upon Dr. A. G. Hildreth in his handsome new offices at 706 Century Bldg., St. Louis, the other day and had two pleasures as his reward—inspecting one of the handsomest and best arranged osteopathic offices in the country, as well as taking lunch with the genial doctor himself.

As is well known to most of our people, Dr. Hildreth has now for the first time in his life entered upon independent practice. His work at the A. S. O. Infirmary and as head of the A. T. Still Infirmary, at St. Louis, are known to every osteopath in the ranks. After laying down his responsibilities at the latter institution about six months ago, to enjoy a deserved and long needed rest, Dr. Hildreth now re-enters practice on his own responsibility, and for the first time in his life. "I do feel so good in practice for myself," said Dr. Hildreth to his caller. And in reply to the generous compliments upon his new office, he added, "I wanted offices that would not only be a credit to myself but to the profession whom I represent, and it gives me much satisfaction that my friends and callers seem well pleased with them."

Dr. Hildreth has with him in practice his niece, Dr. Flora A. Notestine, who has been in practice for eight years, five of which have been as assistant to Dr. Hildreth.

Dr. Hildreth's offices are truly "offices," written in the plural, in every sense of the word. He has a total of eight rooms. Upon opening the door the caller steps into a large entrance room which is surrounded on three sides by smaller rooms. To the right are two treating rooms. Next to them the private office. Adjoining that is a reception room 20x20. There is a hall bordering this which gives entrance to three more treating rooms. The arrangement is practically ideal. There are thus seen to be five treating rooms and three other rooms so that the doctors can both have one patient each making preparations for treatment while another is receiving treatment, with one extra room to facilitate the work in case of extra examinations, treatments or delays.

The layout of the office gives opportunity for consultation in all due privacy and with the entrance room and the reception room distinct, there can be a considerable degree of privacy among patients entering and leaving the office without the same necessity for mingling as exists where there is only one reception room.

Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Notestine are to be congratulated on this ideal arrangement, and we trust that they will be abundantly gratified at the success of their practice in the new offices and under the new and independent auspices.

Dr. and Mrs. Hildreth are just moving in a new home in beautiful Webster Grove, twelve miles out on the Missouri Pacific Railway.

The South Dakota Osteopathic Association was first to vote to go in a body to Kirksville to greet the Old Doctor next summer. What society will be second? All speak up at once.

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care The O. P.

OSTEOPATHS, ATTENTION

I am just completing a neat little pamphlet 4½x6 inches—colored cover, written in the GERMAN LANGUAGE.

It gives a condensed history of Osteopathy, tells those diseases in which it is most effectual and in short is an educator to a class of people who are ever ready to pay well for relief from acute and chronic conditions, which Osteopathy so well offers. GERMANS, too, are of a very clamorous nature and nothing will appeal to them so rapidly as this booklet written in their own language. The physician who interests them in this fashion (regardless of whether he himself speaks the language) is bound to get their confidence and patronage.

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Forecasts Osteopathy Fifty Years Ago.

By Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, of Boston.

I HAVE just stumbled across the surprising fact that the basic principle of osteopathy was publicly announced by an eminent authority in the regular school of medicine about half a century ago, but the medical world closed its ears and would not hear. It is often said by critics of osteopathy that if its principles were true, it would have been espoused by the regular profession. Here-with is the answer to these critics—the public announcement in the regular profession of the osteopathic theory and its successful application, long before the founding of the osteopathic school, followed by the fact of the refusal of the orthodox practitioners to pay any attention to it, necessitating the foundation of a separate school of practice.

Osteopaths have been severely criticised for establishing and maintaining a distinct and separate school of practice, the regulars declaring that this was unethical, unscientific and entirely unnecessary. Yet the facts here-with given seem to show the absolute necessity for such action, and the actual result which did occur in this particular instance of "casting pearls before" physicians.

Way back in 1861, when the future founder of osteopathy was himself a practitioner of the old school, and a surgeon in the union army, a volume was published in London by Edward W. Tuson, F. R. C. S., surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, an eminent anatomist and orthopedist, and the author of a number of standard works. The title of this book was "Spinal Debility." I discovered an old copy of it on the dusty shelf of a second hand book store.

On the first page of the preface, the author announces the osteopathic theory in these words: "One of the objects the author has in view is to inculcate the necessity of more frequently examining the vertebral column, in cases of spasm, epilepsy, paralysis and other distressing symptoms, which may often be traced to pressure on the spinal nerves and relieved by the means narrated."

I cite the following quotations from the book as a demonstration of the remarkable fact that this author—a regular orthopedic surgeon—did enunciate in print the basic principles of osteopathy half a century ago, and that his utterances had no more effect upon the medical world than a rainstorm upon the Atlantic ocean:

"Were it not for the inter-vertebral substance being elastic, the nerves passing through the inter-vertebral foramina would be continually pressed upon and injured; it therefore becomes of the greatest importance that this elasticity should be preserved.

"A very probable cause of injury to the cord is an alteration in the natural curves of the spine. Where debility exists in the system, and a person has to sit writing for hours, bending over a desk, we frequently find posterior curve in the dorsal region, caused by the compression of the inter-vertebral substances in the anterior part of the column, and paralysis is a very common result of such curvature not being attended to.

"In girls (more than boys) where they grow very fast, we frequently find that an excessive anterior and posterior curve in the lumbar and dorsal region is caused by the fact that the weight of the head and shoulders is greater than the spinal column can bear, which, unsupported, causes pressure on the nerves and a prostration of the system, which frequently ends in consumption, from the inability to get proper exercise and pure air.

"Many cases have come under treatment of this kind, where the patients have been suffering for months, and even years, without re-

ceiving any benefits from medicines; yet when the spinal column has been supported, the patients have recovered rapidly under judicious general treatment, and have been soon restored to perfect health.

"How many cases are there, where a general debility and wasting away of the body takes place without any assignable cause, which can only be explained by the facts already mentioned, and which may be relieved by proper means, indicated by the prevailing symptoms. *Once establish this truth, that the nervous disorders proceed from some hidden pressure on a nerve or nerves, and then it will be more clearly seen that you must look for the cause, in most instances, to arise from some deviation in the natural curves of the spinal column, and a loss of elasticity in the inter-vertebral substance, producing PRES-SURE ON THE NERVES PASSING THROUGH THE INTER-VERTEBRAL FORAMINA.*

"In this case, it is to be remarked, there was no apparent deformity, but a deficiency in the natural height of the vertebral column, a general relaxation of the whole ligamentous structure of the spine, producing, first, loss of power of both arms; then followed a dislocation of some one vertebra, with loss of power of the legs, complete paralysis for a time; but when the weight was removed from the spinal column, sensation and motion returned as the dislocated bones became reduced.

"Affections of the spine, with or without any apparent deformity, will produce dislocations, not only of the vertebrae themselves, but also of some other joints, such as the shoulder, knee, toe, etc.; and the attention of the practitioner will be called by the patient, not to the spine, but only to the part affected; but let such means be employed to relieve the spine, and no further dislocations will occur. What produces the displaced bones is the too powerful action of one set of muscles over the other by the pressure occasioned upon one particular nerve or fibres of nerves, for the same cause will produce epilepsy, and many other most distressing symptoms. In such cases we have it in our power to produce almost immediate and permanent relief. *This can only be done by removing the cause.*

"Several years since, a gentleman engaged in the Bank of England consulted me. He felt most excruciating pain at the pit of his stomach, and this was very considerably increased after every meal.

"I examined his chest, and found the Ensiform cartilage very much depressed, owing to the position in which he sat at his desk. A common walking-stick was placed under both the arm-pits, behind the back; this tended to expand the chest and elevate the ribs. Whilst in that position he felt no pain, and by following up the plan of treatment, was completely cured in the course of three months."

So here you have the evidence that the basic principle of osteopathy was perceived and clearly enunciated by an eminent authority of the regular school more than half a century ago, yet the medical world today—or rather that prejudiced portion of it which scorns to investigate the merits of theories outside its own narrow circle—declines to admit the scientific soundness of the osteopathic theory.

Dr. Tuson found that epilepsy, paralysis, consumption, gastric neurosis, "and many other most distressing symptoms" are caused by pressure upon nerves by bones and other structures which have become slightly out of proper adjustment. The correction of these parts, he found, perfected a permanent cure of the disease.

What Dr. Tuson applied to the few diseases which he named, Dr. A. T. Still and the osteopathic school of therapeutics has developed into a complete system of practice, which is

now on a scientific and legal basis of equality in most of the states of this country. Here four thousand osteopaths are practicing and here now all osteopathic colleges, recognized by the state, are graduating students with a compulsory three-years' course, while legislatures have enacted laws establishing state boards of registration of the same character as state boards of registration in medicine.

The Newer Education.

Medical Department—Opening Examination For Applicants.

Are you naturally cruel? If not, can you acquire it?

Have you a proper sense of professional etiquette? That is, would you cheerfully let a patient die, rather than make a professional "break"?

Do you always believe in operating when the patient has enough money to stand it?

Do you take pleasure in the cutting up of live animals for its own sake, rather than for any results that may follow?

Are you ready at all times, to try any kind of a new serum on a patient in the spirit of the true investigator?

Do you think there is any circumstance that would justify you in telling a patient what was the matter with him—that is, if you really knew?

Again: If you make a mistake, can you conceive of anything that would ever compel you to acknowledge it?—Tom Masson.

I think the above clipping from a current magazine is very funny, for chaff. The funniest thing about it is that it is true.—George Tull, D. O.

A New Operation.

A husband came home one evening to find a note left for him by his wife. Carelessly he opened it, but as he read his face blanched. "My God!" he exclaimed, "how could this have happened so suddenly?" And snatching his hat and coat, he rushed to a hospital which was near his home.

"I want to see my wife, Mrs. Brown," at once," he said to the head nurse, "before she goes under the ether. Please take my message to her at once."

"Mrs. Brown?" echoed the nurse, "There is no Mrs. Brown here."

"Then to which hospital has she gone?" asked the distracted husband. "I found this note from her when I came home," and he handed the note to the nurse, who read:

"Dear Husband:
I have gone to have my kimono cut out.
Belle."

—The Doctor's Factotum.

Paths of Progress.

By Dr. W. L. Davis, Lincoln, Neb.

A youth in starting out in life
Ambitious to win fame
Decided to affix M. D.
To ornament his name.
He chose the path his father trod,
And studied night and day,
He soon was giving poisoned drugs
The same old-fashioned way.
AN ALLO-PATH.

If morphine pills and calomel
Were good enough for Dad,
It didn't suit his customers,
He found their action bad.
He entered a more modern school,
Which high "delutions" taught,
Traveling on a broader path,
And many cures he wrought.
AN HOMEO-PATH.

Ever ready for new thoughts,
And losing faith in pills,
He found a more progressive path,
Panacea for ills,
He gave up drugs entirely and
Is now in great demand,
He doesn't give prescriptions now,
But does it all by HAND.
AN OSTEO-PATH.

Is Continued Prosperity Ahead for Uncle Sam?

WHILE the kings of frenzied finance have a go at each other in Wall street off and on the present season, the country at large is eagerly scanning the horizon to know whether the troubles that the money pirates are making for themselves is any indication of what the future holds for the general business world. Naturally, when a copper corner collapses and some of the big banks of the East find themselves temporarily in hard lines—even though such facts are the direct result of illegitimate dealings which strain only personal credit—the people naturally wonder whether times are going to continue to be so gloriously good for us all or go to the bad.

The further fact that the government is so steadily conducting its still hunt for iniquity in high places to bring offenders to justice—which reached its climax in the immense fine imposed upon Standard Oil—has tended still further to strike panic in the breasts of the buccaneers of finance, the stock jobbers, market-riggers and big wind and water promoters, who once held the nation by the throat and had us all hypnotized into believing that every time they got into a pinch, business prosperity for the rest of us was sure to go to smash.

There is little doubt that some of the over-filled money-bags identified with Wall street are also trying hard to create a stringency and a scare of hard times in the money market, just to intimidate President Roosevelt, and to prevent, if possible, the success of the Roosevelt policy in the next national election.

Students of finance and policies understand quite well that this combination of circumstances—the striking of panic to the dishonest rich breast by the fear that the government is about to find out dishonor, and the artificial panic developed in his strong-box by finding that he has not enough money available to carry out his gigantic and ambitious plans of financial conquests, have resulted the past summer and fall in the various market flurries that have tended to make some people uneasy—especially stock gamblers. Yet some others were found who, for a time, feared that prosperity had run its logical course and was going to give way to bad markets and hard times.

The complete folly of any such forecast is to be seen by reading the business thermometer of every state in the Union *outside of Wall street*. In the West notably, and even in the far Canadian northwest, the crops were very good, taking them as a whole, and the top prices are being received by farmers this year for their cereals. The West, therefore, has made money this year as never before, and has wealth to burn, but even this very situation of good comfort, has tended to absorb all available local money in the West to move crops and send them to market. The result has been that there is not as much loose money in circulation, East or West, as the country actually needs in carrying on its stupendous commerce and abnormal development.

In all other lines, every form of business and every commercial enterprise is expanding and extending and growing as never before. This is read in the records of orders for lumber, steel, brick, glass, stone, machinery, leather, paper, cloth, hardware, pottery, foodstuffs, and all other lines. Every business practically that can be named, is doing a decidedly larger business this year than ever before. All houses nearly are reaching out beyond the limits of their actual financial capacity and in consequence find it hard in many cases to pay their bills.

But this very tightening of the money market is the best proof of deep and abiding prosperity on every hand. There is every legitimate reason for unstinted business, both for

the immediate future and for a good term of years to come.

The conditions which produce hard times and panic are all wanting now. The conditions which produce prosperity and easy money are all at work, and as soon as the crops have been moved and there shall be a little let-up in the further expansion of manufacturing and mercantile enterprise, the general business public will feel the beneficent touch of prosperity as never before. This is the view of all of the financial writers, bankers and leading business men of the country, as well as government officials. The only exceptions to this universal view are those who have chronic dyspepsia or whose business interests would be served by a slump in prices. The "bears" we have always with us.

These views upon this subject—apparently somewhat foreign to the osteopathic profession—are printed at this time for a purpose. I deem it of the utmost consequence to our people to know and to control the inner thoughts of their patients, particularly the skeptical and the despondent class, many of whom are people of wealth. It is undeniably true that our osteopaths should be thoroughly informed men and women who have views of their own and to know how to use them adroitly for the assurance of their disquieted financial patients.

It is always like the sick to take a despondent view of everything, and when one of your rich patients comes in with a bad case of blues, and confides to you that he is feeling much worse to-day than yesterday or the day before, and incidentally remarks that our abounding general prosperity is about to suffer a reaction, diagnose his case as unmistakably having the Wall street nightmare and being a victim of delusions. His bellyache is no doubt due to the fear—the suspicion that the Wall street gang have imparted to him; and the fear that he is going to lose something that he is not, will do more to neutralize the benefits of your treatments than perhaps you can overcome if you do not dislodge this pessimistic suggestion. Give him a high thought for the good era of commercial happiness still ahead of us!

The logical thing is to get poor old money-bags to realizing that God still loves America and has blessed it with commercial prosperity as never before, and that, so long as war, famine and pestilence are kept without our doors, we bid fair to continue enjoying the opportunities for making and saving money. If you can dispel the foolish notions that such patients have, and by a deft assurance and suggestion assign the real cause for the slight stringency in the money market that existed the past sixty days, you will succeed in giving your patient both physical and mental comfort, and *at the same time convince him that he can afford to loosen up and pay his last month's bill!*

If he does this, by the way, and your subscription is overdue, do not forget what is coming to us, and give us our share!

There is abundant prosperity ahead for all who work hard and live within their means, and we have as yet but entered upon this bountiful era of good times. The Lord be praised! Let us be deserving of such blessings by continuing to be devoted to our respective callings and duties.

And don't forget that when times are good you can well afford to do your part toward spreading the light of osteopathy by conducting a lively educational campaign; and that when times begin to get a little dull for your practice *you cannot afford not to do this advertising*. The Lord loves him who helps himself.

At Church Unshaved.

Our citizens had to go unshaved to Sunday meeting, our only barber (colored) having taken his razor to a strawberry festival.—*Adams (Ga.) Enterprise.*

Interesting Statistics on Treatment From Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA'S Osteopathic Association set out last year to gather statistics. The work was considerably handicapped by the small number of reports received and by inaccuracies and lack of uniformity in reporting, all of which will be largely obviated from now on. Considering everything, however, the reports received are highly satisfactory and the general conclusions which we can draw now from the report will give an idea of the sort of deductions we may expect after a few years as regards the treatment of each disease separately.

The total number of cases reported was 445, of which 182 were acute and 273 chronic, or about 40 per cent were acute and 60 per cent chronic.

The total number cured—286; benefited, 135; palliated but not benefited or cured, 114; not benefited, 6; deaths, 8. Making, in all cases treated, cured, 64 per cent; benefited, 30 per cent; palliated, 3 per cent; not benefited, 1¼ per cent; deaths, 1¾ per cent.

Of the acute cases, every case was either cured or benefited; 93 per cent being cured and 7 per cent not cured but benefited. Of the chronic cases 45 per cent were cured; 48 per cent benefited; 2 per cent only palliated; 2 per cent not benefited and 3 per cent deaths. Nearly all disease conditions are represented. All the deaths were in diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis, etc. A large part of the acute cases are fevers, typhoid, malaria, etc., and out of the 182 acute cases reported there was not a single death. Contrary to the popular opinion that osteopathy is good only for chronic cases like rheumatism and constipation but useless in acute trouble, this shows that *our best results by far are in the acute cases.*

Treatment, other than that directed toward the removal of lesions, was employed in 32 cases out of the 445, as follows: dietic in 4 cases; local in 3 cases of uterine displacement; local applications in 2 cases of hemorrhoids; rubber stocking, 1 case; caustics, 3 cases; massage 2 cases; antiseptic, 12 cases; enema, 2 cases; circumcision, 1 case; tampon, 1 case; and aspirator used in 1 case.

Lesion was reported in all but 9 cases.

Out of the 445 cases, 419 had been treated by some other method previous to trying osteopathy and in practically every case had received no material benefit. If we can accomplish so much *after other methods have failed*, what a glorious record will we make when the public begins to realize something of our true worth and we are given a chance before every other method has failed and the patient considered hopeless!

25 obstetric cases were reported, with no deaths, 2 perineal lacerations, no cervical or vaginal lacerations. The average period of labor was four hrs. and ten min. This compares quite favorably with the old methods by which, Edgar says, the average period of labor is from 11 hrs. 4 min. in multipara to 15 hrs. 49 min. in primipara.—*H. C. Wallace, D. O., Editor for Okla. Ost. Assoc., Blackwell, Okla.*

DOCTOR

YOU will be interested in Dr. Juettner's excellent work, "Modern Physio-therapy". This work deals with the theory and practice of Physiological therapeutics and is the only book of its kind in the English language. You cannot afford to be without it. Send stamp for descriptive circular and special price to osteopaths.

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Ye Poet's Spot.

An Obstetrical Complication.

Mr. Johnson, most important in his pre-paternal pride, Made a contract with a doctor whom he wished to have preside At that most eventful function which was soon to be begun When the charming Mrs. Johnson would present him with a son, And he bartered with the doctor in a most judicious way On the fee that was expected on the youngster's natal day, And they reached the clear conclusion the exact amount should be An even eighteen dollars as the set obstetric fee. When the day arrived, however, and the doctor took his place, One youngster's breech presented and then another's face, When the energetic doctor, without complaining word, He did podalic version and delivered up a third. Then the famly seemed delighted and all was well until The doctor needed money and he handed in his bill, And he figured on the contract and the stipulated fee, Which, with all things considered, he multiplied by three, And instead of eighteen dollars he made it somewhat more And sent the doting father a bill for fifty-four! The parent then protested and the court was asked to say The sum, all points considered, poor Johnson had to pay. The dignified old jurist who sat upon the case Decided that the doctor must come second in the race, As the contract was at retail and no one wanted tots Delivered by the doctor in these quarter-dozen lots, And the doctor took his chances when he specified his fee, Of bringing forth one youngster or maybe two or three. And the jurist said he reckoned an action might arise For violated contract, and in the jury's eyes It seemed that Johnson plainly should have a suit begun Against the active doctor for his bringing three for one. The contract had been drafted a single babe in view, And the risk was all the doctor's if he made it three or two. While the doctor lost his stipend, the court held from the first That in the whole performance poor Johnson's luck was worst. * * * And this but proves the matter—as all good doctors say, This low-down contract practice will never, never pay. —Chicago Clinic.

No Improvements There.

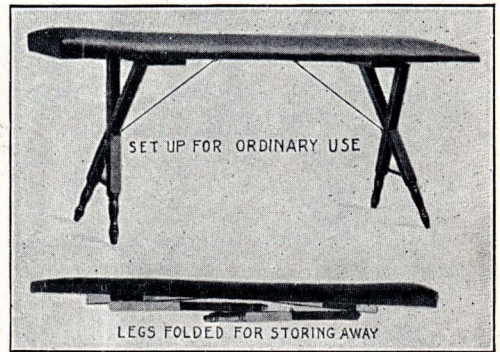
He lived on predigested foods, He married a superficial wife, And led with many modern moods An artful artificial life. He sold imaginary stocks For hypothecated scads; His friends were false that came in flocks— False as his frock coat's shoulder pads. And when upon his patient bed He lay with up-to-date disease The scientific doctors said: "Breathe patent oxygen now, please." But, oh! when came his life's last knell, And this false world he left behind, He journeyed off for heav'n or hell— The ancient and old-fashioned kind. —The Doctor's Factotum.

Laugh It Off.

Are you worsted in a fight? Laugh it off. Are you cheated of your right? Laugh it off. Don't make tragedy of trifles, Don't shoot butterflies with rifles— Laugh it off. Does your work get into kinks? Laugh it off. Are you near all sorts of brinks? Laugh it off. If it's sanity you're after, There's no recipe like laughter— Laugh it off. —Exchange.

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

When you get out printed matter of any sort relating to osteopathy please favor the editor with two copies.

Readers of "The O. P." are requested to send us marked copies of all the newspapers and magazines they find that contain matters of interest to the profession which would furnish us with either news or opportunities for reprinting desirable articles. When you do send us anything of the sort, always be sure to mark the article heavily with pencil or ink so that the editor will not have to read the whole paper through to see if it contains anything of interest to osteopaths. Your courtesy in this matter will be much appreciated.

At the fifty-seventh convention of the Pennsylvania Medical Society at Reading, September 24th, Dr. Gable of New York, president of the association, said that "Gullible America spends in one year in the purchase of patent medicines \$75,000,000, and that in consideration for this vast sum paid, the public swallows huge quantities of alcohol, an appalling amount of opiates and narcotics, and a wide assortment of varied drugs, ranging from powerful and dangerous heart depressants to insidious liver stimulants." It would be interesting now for Dr. Gable to tell us how many millions are spent on physicians' prescriptions that are perhaps equally deleterious to the public health. We will give full statistics on the fatalities of prescribed dope for one year in our next issue.

"ELDER STATESMEN" HAD THEIR USES

Teallie writes to ask *The O. P.* if he is, or ever was, an "Elder Statesman." Yes, Teallie, and a mighty good one! You saw your duty and you did it—handsomely. You have left your impress for great good on osteopathic institutions. And you grew with the profession and have lots of wisdom, fight and usefulness in you yet! "Anyhow, I am no more," he adds. That's where you're wrong. An elder statesman has permanent good in him if he'll sort of be around and advise as often as experience is needed. The A. O. A. never repudiated its "elder statesmen" and never will! When they saw they had finished their good work the coterie disbanded voluntarily and let the democracy run the profession as it rightfully should. The "elder statesmen" period was the swaddling clothes epoch of the national organization. We are full grown now—but that doesn't make us hate our parents who directed our early energies into use-

ful channels. Don't renig, Teallie—you were one. Be proud of it!

DR. O. J. SNYDER CHAMPIONS OSTEOPATHY.

When the M. D.'s of Pennsylvania in state meeting recently cast slurring and contemptible aspersions on the attainments of the osteopathic profession of their state, that ever-ready champion of osteopathic honor, Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, was quick to take up the challenge. In about a column reply, which seemed to have been printed in all the papers, Dr. Snyder "put osteopathy right with the people" and made the assault tell in admirable fashion for osteopathic advertising. Wonder that the M. D.'s don't see the folly of their professional bigotry and that from the narrowest and most selfish standpoint, they are a lot of chumps.

THE ALARM.

Our warning in last issue about the medical conspiracy to destroy the basic integrity of osteopathy, dilute its principles to high impotency and then absorb it bodily, struck a responsive cord in the minds of scores of the statesmen of the profession. Approval was shouted from every quarter to the warning and all D. O.'s we have heard from to date agree with the editor that it is high time for united effort to resist the assault, oppose the drift and sidestep the ambush. We received enough letters and contributions endorsing this observation to fill an edition. We will print some sentiments from others on this issue next month. Meanwhile, fellow osteopaths, stand and fight for maintaining the independence, individualism and integrity of osteopathy as a system! You will be gobbled up by the allopaths if you don't. Their aptitude for bolting other systems is marvelous. They want you! The alarm has been sounded. Peril be to those who continue to sleep.

M. D'S COME OVER TO OUR POSITION.

Osteopaths who feel the call of the wild days when physicians knew only drugs, and who yearn somehow to get over a little way into the medical camp and be able to give

In Proof that "Regulars" Plot to Absorb Osteopathy.

By Dr. H. M. Vastine, Harrisburg, Pa.

IF ever a note rang true, that one in the last *O. P.* under the caption of "New Medical Program Is to Swallow Up Osteopathy" certainly did so. Scarcely was there a time in the brief but stormy history of osteopathy that it was treading upon as thin ice and was in as dangerous a position, threatening its very life as a system.

An avowed enemy can be met with a degree of confidence from the fact that he is classed as such, but the one who lures his prey into his lair on the pretext of friendship, only the more slowly, but none the less surely, to strangle him to death or into submissive control, is the more despicable and more dangerous, for hypocrisy and subtleness, under the guise of friendly interest and fair play for all, will scuttle the ship of osteopathy and leave it a stranded wreck.

I'm frank to say to you one thing, Doctor Bunting, and it is this: the service you have rendered the profession by sounding this timely warning is immeasurable. Your article is neither a false rumor nor the productive fussiness of an alarmist, but it is a clear and concise statement of a real policy, carefully planned, already being executed and as carefully attempted to construct into law. It is also surprising with what degree of success it has met and we've been congratulating our-

prescriptions, need only observe how very anxious the medical men are to quit their own drugs and get into our camp to take reassurance and have their courage strengthened. All the signs of the times indicate that the medical profession is trying to adopt osteopathic diagnosis and emphasize the importance of the principles of pathology and therapeutics that constitute the osteopathic system.

Every month the man who watches the sky with a telescope sees new indications of this sort of procedure.

The latest development is the issuing of the book by Dr. Robert W. Lovett, M. D., from the well known medical press of P. Blakiston's Son & Co., which promises to be one of the best endorsements of osteopathic diagnosis that has ever been written *without intending to be so*. Dr. Lovett is a Harvard medical professor. He seems to recognize the osteopathic physician to be correct in his position and is trying to get his brethren to read the hand-writing on the wall before their own destruction.

The Messrs. Blakiston are now offering this book to the medical profession by circular from which we take this statement:

"Statistics show that 25 to 50 per cent of children in the city schools—the majority being girls and the greater percentage being between the ages of seven and ten years—have some lateral curvature of the spine. The sooner the deformity is recognized the easier it is of treatment. If not properly taken care of it becomes rapidly worse, and is a sure cause of ill health, leaving the patient open particularly to the inroads of consumption and heart trouble, and at the least impairing his or her future usefulness." "Recognition of conditions," the publishers go on to say, "are, of course, as important as methods of treatment."

One need only make a casual survey of the field of medical publications each month to see additional and ever increasing evidence that "everything is coming the osteopathic way." This is a matter for mutual congratulation, both for mankind at large and the osteopathic profession.

Meanwhile, it should strengthen the legs of the D. O. who thinks his own equipment is not sufficient.

selves on the extent of "liberality" and "toleration" with which the dear old school to-day is viewing us, by their avowed favoring of the plan "to place us on the board" with one representative. Be not deceived by this apparent generosity!

When I say *we* I do not refer to myself, for I've never been able to convince myself that a pledged foe—from the very advent of osteopathy into the therapeutic field—could so quickly experience such a radical change of heart and be ready in sincerity to hail us as a full-fledged member of the family; and I've constantly urged against accepting any like conciliatory propositions on their part, in our councils in Pennsylvania.

Ours has been a long, tedious and expensive fight; but it has earned for us a great deal, we think, not the least of which is the fact that thus far we have avoided this "dangerous entangling alliance." We believe that, even without a law, we are probably better situated than were we to be hedged about with a miserable excuse, at the mercy of a hostile majority board, striking at the vitals of our science—our colleges.

I am told by a member of the profession high in authority, whose statement none would question, that one of the great states which gave us a law last winter now refuses to rec-



Following a Brachial Disturbance.



Dr. A. T. Still Holding a Clinic in New Hospital.

ognize the mother school, the A. S. O.! Do we realize what this means?

Governor Edwin S. Stuart in vetoing our last Pennsylvania bill concluded in this language: "The regulation of the practice of osteopathy is desirable for the protection of the public, but in my judgment it should be provided in some other manner than by attempting to embody such regulation in legislation having for its primary object the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery." Opinions differ as to the wisdom of this view, but I for one shall be more than satisfied to attend to our own affairs, let the "prestige" and "standing" which some say would accrue from such associations take care of itself.

We have made our name thus far without any bolstering, and ought to trust its preservation and increase to the greatness of osteopathy and its recognition by an intelligent public.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature the wise (?) "Allopaths for the Protection of the Public" attempted to force through a bill making it a penal offense to practice osteopathy within her borders, punishable with fine and imprisonment! When this blue print failed to work, they tried another—note the radical change—compelled by a bill presented by us giving us recognition! This time it was a composite board of ten members giving us ONE representative. Nevertheless this time they stepped farther than they really wanted to, for by so doing they acknowledged us as Comprehensive Physicians.

Now the kaleidoscope is turned again and

this is the programme: at their recent state convention at Reading, Pa., this same "Jolly Roger" crew plan to sail the ship this way. They proceed to define us as "skilled masseurs" and propose to ask the next legislature to so regulate us, but with NO RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, NOR TITLES AS PHYSICIANS!

I presume that after this monstrous proposition becomes a law (?) the peaceful Quaker will have to consult his Eminent Doctor Fizz and get a prescription for an osteopathic treatment. Then it wouldn't ever do for a patient in his weakened condition. With a variety show like this, can we still think the "medics" mean else than to crush or subsidize us?

Pardon this reference to local history, but it serves well to illustrate a programme which is being put through or at least attempted in every state, and it simply demonstrates that these liberal (?) enemies of osteopathy are none the less bitter because they pretend friendship, but make these overtures only for the purpose of beguiling and leading an unwary and unsuspecting victim into ambush.

"Let us be up and doing" and mark well our plans—but above all let us awake to our peril which I'm just as confident threatens us in states wherein we have recognition as in those where no law exists, except it be by separate boards, which laws they are strenuously seeking to repeal and substitute the "One Board" or "Composite Bill."

Pre-eminent among us stands our beloved founder. Let us gather to ourselves some of the courage and force he has manifested in standing for the independent development of our system. He offered osteopathy to the medical profession in its early infancy—I'm so informed by Dr. Charlie—and it was hooted to derision. He then saw that it must be developed as an integer and launched the youngster, which has become what it is to-day.

Shall we now by our apathy and self-satisfaction over conditions allow a foresworn enemy to harass and encompass our defeat and break the integrity of our system?

In the name of our illustrious, patient, persevering father, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, let us rise up and see to it that we go not backward but forge forward and prestige and honor will be ours if we but deserve it!

Fraternally yours,

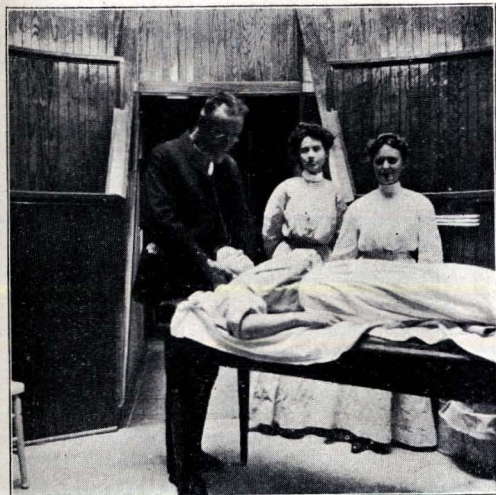
H. M. VASTINE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 11, 1907.

New York's Best Annual Potowow.

THE ninth annual meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society was held at Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 30th, and was called to order by the president, Dr. Chas. F. Bandel, at 9:30 a. m. The morning session was devoted to routine business. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Geo. W. Riley, New York City; vice-president, Dr. Chas. Hazzard, New York City; secretary, Dr. Jas. P. Burlingham, Canandaigua; treasurer, Dr. W. L. Buster, Mt. Vernon; directors, Dr. Chas. F. Bandel, Brooklyn; Dr. Wm. M. Smiley, Albany; Dr. Frank J. McGuire, Binghamton.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, his subject being "Osteopathy Written Indelibly with a Big O." delivered in the doctor's usual ardent vein, was replete with warnings against worshipping false gods in therapeutics, urging those present to stick close to their guns. Study more and more anatomy, thereby developing a firmer foundation for osteopathic technique, and it must follow as the night does the day that practitioners will become more specific in their treatments. He cited many cases which had come under his observation, illustrating that a thorough knowledge of anatomy would tend to make practitioners more careful in their diagnosis and would encourage them to apply themselves strictly to the specific tissue



"Pappy" Still Adjusting an Atlas. (Copyrighted by Wm. Smith, M. D., D. O.)



"Pap" and His Girls at the Hospital. (Copyrighted by Wm. Smith, M. D., D. O.)

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Can you instantly demonstrate it to
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ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D.

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ber 17, 1907.

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Northern graduates, against making the move-
ment an A. S. O. alumni affair, desiring that
they be privileged to contribute. They were
assured they were only a part of the move-
ment. The society voted unanimously to con-
tribute the sum of \$100 to this fund.—*D. B.
Burlingham, Secy.*

Rousing Annual at New Jersey.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Jer-
sey Osteopathic Society was held in Newark
at Achtel-Stetter's on Saturday, Oct. 26th.
The morning session was occupied by the sub-
ject of legislation. Reports of what was ac-
complished during the past year were read by
the executive committee and district leaders,
the outlook for the future discussed, and a
movement set on foot to redistrict the state
for work, forming district societies. At 12:30
all had lunch together in the banquet room
and enjoyed a social as well as a pleasant
gastronomic hour, a number of visitors from
New York and Pennsylvania being present.
In the afternoon the following program was
enjoyed:

President's address, "The Independence of
Osteopathy as a Profession," by Dr. Chas.
E. Fleck, of Chicago; paper, "Professional
Ethics," by Dr. Wm. L. Rogers, of Morris-
town; demonstration, "Massage and Swedish
movements, with Some Comparisons to Osteo-
pathic Methods," Dr. F. Myrell Plummer, of
Orange; a talk on the new book, "Osteopathic
Technique," by the author, Dr. M. H. Bigsby,
of Philadelphia; paper, "The Cervical Lesion
as a Cause for Diseases with Some Illustrative
Case Reports," Dr. E. M. Herring, of As-
bury Park; demonstration, "Reduction of Cer-
vical Lesions," Dr. J. W. Banning, of Pater-
son; paper, "Lumbar Lesions as the Cause of
Certain Troubles, illustrated by Case Re-
ports," Dr. Nell S. Wilcox, of Plainfield; a
discussion of "Osteopathic Obstetrical Tech-
nique," by Dr. J. F. Starr, of Passaic; paper,
"Diet," by Dr. A. P. Firth, of Newark; and
paper, "Advanced Thought in Modern Ther-
apeutics," Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia.

Officers elected: President, D. Webb, Gran-
berry, D. O., M. D., of Orange; vice-president,
Nell S. Wilcox, D. O., of Plainfield; sec'y-
treas., Milbourne Munroe, D. O., of East
Orange. Executive committee, Chas. E. Fleck,
D. O., of Orange; Forrest P. Smith, D. O., of
Montclair; Ernest M. Herring, D. O., of As-
bury Park. A hearty, rising vote of thanks
was tendered to the retiring officers for their
efficient service to the society.—*Milbourne
Munroe, Secy.*

Illinois District Appointees.

To the Osteopathic Profession, State of Illi-
nois:

I have appointed the following physicians,
as councillors for the several districts of the
state of Illinois, as set forth in the revised
constitution and by-laws, adopted by the I.
O. A. at the annual meeting held at Decatur,
Ill., 1907:

First District, Dr. J. C. McGinnis, Aurora.
Second District, Dr. A. C. Proctor, Rockford.
Third District, Dr. M. P. Browning, Macomb.
Fourth District, Dr. Ethel L. Burner, Bloom-
ington.
Fifth District, Dr. J. E. Frances, Charleston.
Sixth District, Dr. A. S. Loving, Jackson-
ville.
Seventh District, Dr. F. D. Bohannon, Olney.
Eighth District, Dr. Byron P. Williams, E.
St. Louis.
Ninth District, Dr. H. D. Norris, Marion.
Tenth District, Dr. E. R. Proctor, Chicago.

I bespeak for these councillors, the united
support of all loyal osteopathic physicians of
their respective districts in organizing and at-
tending district meetings, and promoting the
welfare of osteopathy in every way possible.

The future of osteopathy in the state of Illi-
nois rests in *your* hands, not in the hands of
the officers only. Our opportunities were
never so good as at present, and it will be our
own fault if we do not take advantage of this
time. I hope that every osteopath in the state
will once again read what the editor of *The*

O. P. has to say in the October issue about
the medical plan for absorption.

A great many of the profession of the state
seem to be in an apathetic state in regard to
their standing before the public. Is this con-
dition of the profession due to the suave man-
ner, and condescension (?) with which the
medical doctor is treating you? If so, read
Dr. Bunting's article again. If then you will
not wake up, we can only let you sleep!

The officers of the I. O. A. have written to
every one in the state whose address was
known or could be obtained. These were per-
sonal letters, and yet only about five per cent
of those letters were answered—even after a
second request for a reply! If you are one of
those that have not replied will you not do so
now? If we are to obtain the legal standing
that we are entitled to—for ourselves and for
you—it must not be left for a minority of the
profession in the state to do the work. It will
take combined effort to accomplish this task,
and we must all work in harmony to do so.
The best way to do this is to come into the
I. O. A. and see for yourself, that this is just
what the present members of the association
are trying to do. If you wish to stay outside
the association, don't be afraid to say so. But
answer up. Don't be negative and irrespon-
sive.

Yours fraternally,

E. M. BROWNE, Pres. I. O. A.

Dixon, Illinois.

North Carolina's Annual.

The osteopaths of North Carolina held their
fourth annual meeting at Charlotte, October
19th. The largest attendance in the history of
the society was a feature of the meeting. The
usual amount of business was transacted and
the regular program taken up. Officers were
elected as follows: Dr. S. W. Tucker, Greens-
boro, president; Dr. A. A. Basye, Wilson,
vice-president; Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro,
re-elected sec'y-treas. Board of trustees, Dr.
M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount; Dr. L. A. Rock-
well, Asheville; Dr. A. A. Basye, Wilson.
Delegate to the next meeting of the A. O. A.,
Dr. W. B. Meacham, with Dr. C. H. Grainger
as alternate. Following in the program was
notable: Round table, "What I Have Learn-
ed from One Special Case," led by Dr. R. M.
Armstrong; "Chronic Gonorrhea in Women,"
Dr. L. A. Rockwell; Paper on Surgery, Dr.
A. R. Tucker; "Demonstration of Technic,"
led by Dr. W. B. Meacham; Paper on Diag-
nosis, Dr. S. W. Tucker; paper, "Our Asso-
ciations," Dr. A. H. Zealy; "Indications for
Use of Catheter," Dr. M. J. Carson.—*Albert
H. Zealy, Secy.*

Post Graduate College Affairs.

The chairman, Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, of
the board of trustees of the A. T. Still Post-
Graduate College of Osteopathy, has issued
an 8-page pamphlet giving the institution's
officers and trustees, its plan of organization,
by-laws, etc., that is being mailed to the pro-
fession. It can be had by all interested parties
on application to Chairman Hulett. This an-
nouncement is included: "The business of the
post-graduate college is now in the hands of
its own officers. All communications concern-
ing contributions, aside from the work of the
special committee on subscription and all pay-
ments on subscription, should be sent to the
secretary of the finance committee, Dr. C. E.
Achorn, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
All communications respecting college work
or research work, should be addressed to the
council. Communications not otherwise pro-
vided for, as the location of the college, or
other matters of general nature, may be ad-
dressed to the officers of the board. Dr. C. E.
Achorn was in the southwest recently pros-
pecting for a suitable location for the post-
graduate college, inspecting the Montezuma
Hotel at Las Vegas, New Mexico, with a view
of considering a proposition to make that in-
stitution the location of the college and hos-
pital.

Illinois D. O.'s May Call Themselves Doctors.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STEAD, of Illinois, dealt Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the state board of health, a crack between the eyes with a stuffed club November 9th which ought to take some of the professional Phariseism out of that wily political party. Egan is an osteopath baiter.

The attorney general holds just what anybody of common sense except an M. D. or a Dr. Egan must hold—that an osteopath is really and truly a “doctor” and has a right to sign himself, style himself and be called doctor in the great state of Illinois. That is what *The O. P.* has been handing down to Secretary Egan as an opinion for seven years. He was awfully slow to recognize plain truth.

This Egan bluff to compel D. O.'s to quit using the title “Doctor” has always been a farce and few have been intimidated into conceding this little vanity to Egan and his kind. Its chief importance has been to show the allopathic animus toward osteopaths when they get the chance. We will not forget it in future when they say “Come on, D. O.'s—get in our band wagon.”

Think of the arrogant assumptions of this medical politician in contending for eight years that it was “unprofessional” for an osteopathic physician to call himself a “doctor” and that his license was revokable for doing it! If he now tries to square himself by explaining that that was the law, just remember that Egan wrote the law and the law, as it stands, is Egan.

Good Cheer from Still College.

I am very much pleased to receive your congratulations on the growth of our school. In the past two years we have received 42 post-graduates and 83 freshmen. The growth of the school is due to the belief of the people in osteopathy and to the splendid support that we have received from the old Still College graduates, as well as the splendid support that has been rendered by the people of Des Moines and Iowa.

We are doing our best to build on a substantial basis and we do not want to do anything that would detract in the least from any other institution. We want to see every osteopathic college flourish. We want to see all the osteopathic publications flourish.

I think I see in osteopathy one of the grandest opportunities that the world offers, and I believe that if we all do what we can to lay aside our little prejudices and work for osteopathy, and try to discover the truth which underlies its structure, we can flourish beyond our most sanguine hopes.

It is very gratifying to know that all the osteopathic colleges have had good classes this fall, even though the course has been extended to three years. I feel that we cannot raise the standards too soon, and I must say that I believe when we come to make requirements equal to those for a degree of Doctor of Medicine, that we will all be better off. People are inclined to think that because we do not put in quite as much time at the study of osteopathy as is put in on the study of medicine, that we are not so proficient in our profession. So I am inclined to feel that the sooner we can come to the four-year basis the better off we will all be. The world is in love with high standards and really demands them, and osteopathy has enough virtue to meet all such demands.

Congratulating you on the success of your publications and wishing you well always, I am, fraternally yours.—*W. E. D. Rummel, Sec. and Gen. Manager, Still College of Osteopathy.*

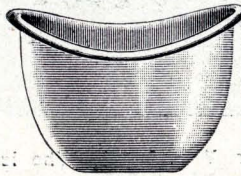
A. M. A. Begins Its Fight in Pennsy.

The medical society of the state of Pennsylvania fired one of the opening guns of the American Medical Association's battle to subjugate osteopathy. It came when the committee on public policy and legislation submitted a report relative to the single board of medical examiners. Its alleged aim, says the *Reading, Pa., Eagle* of Sept. 25th, is to make all persons desiring to adopt the healing art as a profession come up to a certain standard and *if they pass the examination they are not to be known as homeopaths, allopaths, etc., but simply doctor.* The report was followed by a resolution that the question be submitted to the county societies for deliberation and the delegates to report to the next convention. It was admitted that the proposed measure is aimed at the exclusion of osteopaths from using the title of “Dr.” unless their knowledge of the structure of the body and the proper treatment of diseases meets with the approval of the proposed board. The resolution was adopted but not by a unanimous vote. Horace G. McCormick, one of Williamsport's leading practitioners, made an argument that provoked applause. “I've had experience in legislative matters and I can tell you in advance what you can expect. You'll never get such a measure through. Why should we take cognizance of osteopaths and Christian Scientists at whom the proposed bill is no doubt aimed? Why should we become alarmed about a few hundred osteopaths? The 10,000 legitimate physicians of this society should not allow the matter to worry them, and ignore any and all who are not legitimate practitioners.”

A Sterile Eye Bath.

An eye bath fashioned from a single piece of aluminum has been introduced by the Kress & Owen Company.

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EYE BATH

That this little device will be well received by the medical profession is not to be questioned when one considers the many points of advantage this metal cup has over the old style glass contrivance. It is clean, unbreakable and can be sterilized instantly by dropping into boiling water. The surgical bag in the future will hardly be complete without one of these cups, which will give happy results in many an emergency. It will be found invaluable for treating ophthalmia, conjunctivitis, eye strain, ulceration and all inflammatory conditions affecting the eye. Directions.—Drop into the eye bath ten to thirty drops of Glyco-Thymoline, fill with warm water; holding the head forward, place the filled eye bath over the eye, then open and close the eye frequently in the Glyco-Thymoline solution. No pain or discomfort follows the use of Glyco-Thymoline. It is soothing, non-irritating, and reduces inflammation rapidly.

Letter from Dr. William Smith.

Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting, Chicago, Ill.: My Dear Sir: Will you allow me through *The O. P.* to express my most cordial thanks to the very many who have written to me since my recent return to Kirksville? I think that I have written in all cases personal letters, but, lest I have overlooked any, I beg that you will grant me this privilege.

It is a genuine pleasure to me to find our old Alma Mater in such condition as it is; the faculty is capable and very harmoniously inclined, all its members ready and anxious to help one another. The faculty has not on it a single “one-subject-man” to consider that sub-

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ject as the essence and soul of osteopathy and so burden down the student with a wealth of detail and minutiae, at the expense of other work. All are practical men, men with a knowledge of osteopathy in addition to their lecture or class work, fitted to teach and aid the student and thinker. I look forward to a pleasant time here and from all indications am justified in the anticipation.

Time flies away from us. It is hard to realize that since the times when you were in Chicago journalism in 1897 and I was here that ten years have slipped by, but since the troublous times of that era it is even so. With all good wishes, I remain, dear doctor,

Faithfully yours,

William Smith.

Kirksville, November 21, 1907.

Dr. A. Still Craig's Work About Ready.

Dr. Arthur Still Craig, of Marysville, Mo., has announced to the profession that his sectional anatomy will soon be ready for delivery and he is circularizing the profession for subscriptions to the same. He is offering his work at an advance subscription price of \$6 for the book and \$1.75 for the chart, putting both book and chart at the price of \$7.25. This work will be in great demand by osteopaths the moment it comes upon the market. There is scarcely a disease in which these sectional anatomical drawings in three colors may not be consulted with a view of throwing new light upon relationships and structures. There are forty-two horizontal drawings to the body made at appropriate distances, upon pages 11x16 inches, some of which are double length pages. The X-ray-oid drawings, so-called, are one-half life size. As a wall chart these skeletal pictures are also printed on a single sheet about 18x34 inches for framing, or on cloth back paper with rods ready to hang. Dr. Arthur Still Craig deserves the unqualified support of every member of the profession in this work and those who place advance orders will save dollars on the price of the book. Why not give Dr. Craig your encouragement by sending in your advance subscription for the book at once? He will be pleased to send circular matter to anybody who has not yet received them.

Southwestern Iowa Meeting.

The Southwestern Iowa Osteopathic Association held its semi-annual meeting Oct. 15th at Red Oak. To say that this meeting was a decided success in every particular would be putting it rather mildly. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 p. m. and after the business was over the subject of Metritis Subinvolution and Adhesions was discussed by Dr. L. E. Wagoner of Creston. Clinical Reports by Dr. B. O. Burton of Shenandoah and Dr. S. I. Wyland of Chariton; Clinical Demonstration by Dr. L. O. Thompson of Red Oak. Dr. F. P. Young, for many years a member of the faculty at Kirksville, gave a lecture in the afternoon on "The Therapeutic Application of Osteopathic Principles in Acute Inflammations." Dr. Young is now a member of the faculty of Des Moines Osteopathic College, and we welcome him to the state of Iowa. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Dr. C. C. Dalin, Shenandoah, president; Dr. J. R. Gilmour, Mt. Ayr, vice president; Dr. L. E. Wagoner, Creston, secretary and treasurer; Drs. Thompson, Vincent, and Burton, trustees. The next meeting will be held at Shenandoah.—L. E. Wagoner, Secy.

Pasadena Osteopath is Given \$400 Fine.

Fined \$400 recently by Justice E. E. Selph for practising medicine without a license, Dr. Wilbur R. Downing of Pasadena took an appeal to the Superior Court in order to test the recent enactment of the state legislature as regards the right of the holder of an osteo-

path's certificate to administer drugs and medicines. Dr. Dowling was found guilty last month by a jury verdict. Motions to arrest judgment and for a new trial were both denied in turn and accordingly the case was then appealed. Dr. Dowling's legal difficulties began when he was found manufacturing ozone with an electrical device and administering the same to his patients. He declares the state medical board did not interfere with him so long as he confined himself to the bodily manipulation of the simon pure osteopath, but had him arrested when they discovered him practicing the oxygenization method. Dr. Dowling is a Still, '03, graduate. Some of the osteopaths raised a fund to defend the case. This was criticised by *The Western Osteopath* editorially on the ground that an osteopath should not be a mixer.



Latest Snapshot of Dr. Wm. Smith, Who Is Lecturing on Osteopathy.

Well Known Lawyer on Staff.

Arthur B. Eaton, former member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and well known in legal and political circles, has accepted the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteop-

athy, and began his new duties upon the reopening of the school. His induction was marked by notable exercises, when in addition to an address by Mr. Eaton, speeches were made by members of the faculty and other prominent osteopathic physicians. Among these were Dr. Charles J. Mutthart, dean of the college; Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Dr. D. S. Brown Pennock, Dr. H. Alfred Leonard, Dr. T. E. Turner and Dr. E. M. Downing. The Philadelphia School of Anatomy, the oldest institution of its kind in Philadelphia, has permanently joined forces with the osteopaths and will hereafter occupy quarters at the college building.

Pseudo-Osteopath Wins \$100,000 Fee.

Dr. L. C. H. E. Zeigler, who claims to be an osteopath but is denied by the osteopathic profession, was allowed his claim of \$100,000 against the estate of Mrs. Harriet G. McVicker by a jury in Judge Tuthill's branch of the Circuit Court in Chicago October 9th. The verdict of the jury will be appealed.

Horace G. McVicker and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank are defendants to the suit brought by Dr. Zeigler. The physician represented in court he had given all his time to caring for Mrs. McVicker for several years in expectancy of \$100,000 after her death. He produced a contract to this effect to substantiate his claim.

Opening at the Pacific College of Osteopathy.

The Pacific College of Osteopathy opened the twelfth year of its work on the third of September. The attendance both in point of numbers and quality of students is fully up to expectations. A goodly number of new students have entered, and as most of these are in the freshmen class the laboratories are well filled. With such classes as have been entering the Pacific College of late the institution is enabled to look for quality of its students quite as much as for quantity. It is the ambition of the college to offer work of the highest grade to such students as are thoroughly prepared to receive it, and to such as enter for the purpose of securing the best which osteopathy has to offer. It is safe to say that the future outlook of the College is brighter than ever before.

Dr. Wm. Smith Lectured at Toronto.

Dr. William Smith of Kirksville, is having considerable vogue as a lecturer on the subject of osteopathy and its pioneer days, which he illustrates with a stereoscope. He was the guest of the Toronto osteopaths September 2d, where his lecture was largely attended by

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friends of the profession and outsiders. Dr. Smith went there immediately after the Jamestown meeting. He returned by way of Minnesota, where he also attended the state meeting at Minneapolis. Quite a number of cities are figuring on having Dr. Smith come to them and deliver this lecture as a means of popular education some time during the fall or winter. Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Owensboro and about a dozen other places are said to be figuring with him. He has obtained the permission of the school to leave Friday night in order to deliver the lecture Saturday to as many different cities as he chooses. Those cities interested would do well to correspond with Dr. Smith. The doctor has a fine equipment of lanterns, slides, etc., containing all the early pictures of the school and profession, which are his private property, some of which he took in the early days of osteopathy as well as a good many new ones. We show on our title page and elsewhere this issue several copyrighted photos of the "Old Doctor" as he is in every day life, several of them showing him conducting a clinic and lecturing students. This is the first time any such pictures of "Pappy" Still have ever been published.

Death of Dr. R. W. Anthony.

Dr. R. W. Anthony of Sherman, Texas, died Sept. 21. He graduated from the Still College of Osteopathy in June, 1903. He practiced a year in Taylorville, Ill., when he came to Texas, locating at Gainesville. The practice was too hard and wearing on him, so about eighteen months ago he took a position on the road, with his headquarters at Sherman, where his mother and sister, Mrs. V. J. Clark, reside. On Sept. 16th he became very ill and grew worse to the end, five days later. The condition was that of a severe gastroenteritis complicated with peritonitis. The remains were taken by his mother and sister to his old home near Bloomington, Ill., and laid beside his father, who died only eighteen months ago.

Osteopaths Can't Say a Man's Dead.

Attorney General Falknor of Washington state, at the instance of the secretary of the State Medical Examining Board, declares that an osteopath is *without authority to sign a death certificate in Washington*, although he may have attended the case as the last physician in charge. The Washington osteopaths do not seem to be much disturbed over that fact, however, from the tenor of the local newspapers, but declare, as usual, that they "are so busy curing their patients that it is really not seem to be much disturbed over that fact, of not having the privilege to sign death certificates." They so seldom seem to have occasion to use that prerogative!

Osteopath Fights Vaccination.

Dr. Marcus E. Brown of Sioux City, Iowa, stirred up a bit of a row among the "regulars" of his own city by making a statement before the South Dakota Osteopathic Association, that twenty-seven deaths in Iowa had been caused by vaccination. The city health physician, Grant J. Ross, in the *Sioux City Tribune*, declared the statement to be "false and fraudulent and calculated to work injury to the public health." Dr. Brown was one of the pest-house physicians during the smallpox epidemic in Sioux City, and he stated, it is reported, there were some 3,000 cases of smallpox. Local health officers and physicians declare that they did not believe the epidemic had exceeded more than 1,000 cases. Dr. Brown sticks to his guns.

Say Practice is Good in Frisco.

We are advised from callers from Frisco that osteopathic practice has resumed in good shape in the city recently devastated by fire and quake, and that practically all of our for-

mer representatives in that city who were well started before the great misfortune, have had their practices return until they are about as busy as they care to be. This is surely good news, and we hope it is literally true.

Dr. Emery Nearly Normal.

Dr. R. D. Emery of Los Angeles, who was unfortunately the victim of a runaway some months ago, sustaining an oblique intracapsular fracture of the femur, has been making a nice, gradual recovery, and is getting back in first class shape. He scarcely limps at all now and will probably recover from his injury entirely. At first he limped very badly and was annoyed with sores on his foot, and it was not known that he would ever have good use of his leg again. Great credit is due to Dr. W. J. Hayden, who had charge of the case throughout. We congratulate Dr. Emery upon his fortunate recovery.



Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore, of Detroit, Who Investigated Chiropractics.

The Man Who Was—and Is!

Dr. C. C. Teall, the inimitable—ex-president of the A. O. A., ex-inspector of colleges, ex-elder statesman, ex-champion of osteopathy wherever it was needing good hard work in legislative contests, Johnny-on-the-Spot whenever and wherever there was a crisis, and still-in-the-ring advocate of everything pertaining to osteopathic advancement, is on a tour of the West Indies and Mexico. He wrote us from Porto Rico October 14th and was happy. September he spent in Bermuda. This winter "Teallie" will be in practice in Eustis, Florida.

Osteopath Combats Vaccination.

Dr. Riley D. Moore, of Grand Junction, Colo., has won considerable fame in his city by the decided stand taken against compulsory vaccination of school children by the local medical authorities. The president of the Board of Education was likewise president of the State Medical Society, hence the board published a notice that vaccination by a "regular practice physician" would be required of all new pupils! Dr. Moore, the osteopath,

arose in defense of the parents who objected. He published an unanswerable article in the papers. The medics replied, but their case was so weak that it appeared foolish. Meanwhile, the attention of western Colorado was roused to the question of vaccination. Dr. Moore advised every one to read Creighton on vaccination in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. It is said that the life of compulsory vaccination in Colorado has probably been shortened by this incident.

Discriminate Against It.

Osteopaths should discriminate against the National Annuity Company, at Kansas City, in figuring life insurance. President Berry of this concern has taken the stand that osteopathic physicians are not competent to act as examiners for his company. Dr. Herbert J. Nims, of San Jose, Cal., was appointed examiner, but when his time for service came, headquarters of this company at Missouri, took the stand that "the insurance department of this state does not recognize osteopaths as competent medical examiners." This is not true, as there are examiners for other insurance companies in Missouri among our profession—quite a number. A concern so ignorant and bigotted as this, ought to be given a wide berth on general business principles. Insurance would probably not be worth much in such an institution, anyhow.

Something Doing Allegheny-way.

A Pennsylvania osteopath writes, "It seems as if the Medical Association of Pennsylvania is after the Allegheny County osteopaths again. At least the medics are beginning a crusade against unlicensed doctors and one has been arrested who does not claim to be practicing osteopathy but gives a non-drug, manipulative treatment. The district attorney has asked for all the names of the regular graduated D. O.'s. Perhaps this is only to differentiate the osteopaths from the fakes, but on the other hand, it may mean persecution. The osteopaths may have to submit to a test case of one of their members to settle the matter. They have organized for defense.

Pacific College Booms.

The Pacific College of Osteopathy opened this year with the largest entering class in its history. This year begins with a larger attendance, better facilities for doing good work, better financial conditions and better prospects generally, than the school ever enjoyed before. "Since I first entered the school as a freshman," writes Dr. Louisa M. Burns, "every year would see better apparatus, better facilities for doing good work, more teachers and higher entrance requirements. This year agrees with past history in all these points."

Was a Graduate of Still.

In our last issue it was stated that the late Dr. Earl S. Beers, who came to an untimely death at the hands of an outraged man at Salt Lake City, recently, was a graduate of the A. S. O. Our attention has been called by Dr. George A. Still, to the fact that Dr. Beers was a graduate of Still College at Des Moines.

Baby and Auto Both.

Dr. and Mrs. Curtis C. Linhart, of Evansville, Ind., have a girl baby at their home. The Doctor has an auto in addition, and between domestic stunts, practice and pleasure, it is reported to be keeping him exceedingly busy.

Doctors Want Sunday for Rest.

The physicians of Paris, France, have decided that beginning in 1908, visits to patients on Sunday shall be treated as night visits, with double charges. The only exception will be visits to patients already under treatment. This is designed to give the doctors a day of rest as far as possible, and heaven knows, they

need it. There is no more reason why a doctor should work seven days, and a good share of seven nights oftentimes in a week, than any other people. If people are charged double for a doctor's visit on Sunday, it is believed they will refrain from calling physicians until the next morning, except in really urgent cases.

Osteopath Says He's a Genius!

Dr. F. Hollingsworth, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was out in a half page ad in a local newspaper recently, written in the form of a pretended nameless interview, all too apparently a fake, emblazoned with these headlines: "At a social gathering A Grand Rapids merchant discovers a local genius who has been remarkably successful in restoring normal physical conditions where notable foreign and local practitioners have utterly failed." "Genius" stands for Hollingsworth. Fake and rot! Then some! This is the kind of imbecilic drivel that is making osteopathy a laughing stock in many places. Perhaps such advertising may pull in a very cheap class of people—such as those who flock to the "I-cure-fits" and electric belt fellows, but certainly it will ostracize the osteopath, ill-starred enough to employ such methods, by all the better class of people. We are sorry to see Dr. Hollingsworth do this sort of advertising—partly for his own sake, a great deal more on account of the jealousy we feel for the dignity and respectability of osteopathy in his community.

Osteopath Aids Social Purity.

Dr. Carrie B. Stewart, of Detroit, who was a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School to the State Sunday School Convention in Kalamazoo, the middle of the month, awakened great enthusiasm in the subject of the social purity by her work. Mrs. Mary Keats, the national worker in this line, was present and gave talks to women only. The result is the Michigan State Sunday School Association is the first in North America to establish a social purity department in connection with its work. Dr. Stewart is very enthusiastic and is a strong influence for the development of this movement.

Do You Know of Examiners?

Dr. W. L. Bernard, of York, Nebr., asks if any osteopath can give the addresses of D. O.'s who are not M. D.'s, who are examiners for the "Modern Woodmen of America" or the "Ben Hurs." Both orders wish to appoint him their examiner, but the supreme medical examiner of each of these organizations claims that they do not appoint D. O.'s to become examiners. Dr. Bernard thinks he has seen announcements in the past files of "The O. P." where D. O.'s have received such appointments.

Ptomained at the Inside.

Dr. Carrie A. Bennett, of Joliet, Ill., is still busy answering inquiries as to what became of her at the Jamestown convention. After greeting her friends the day the convention opened, she disappeared. Unfortunately Dr. Bennett became very ill from ptomaine poisoning at the Inside Inn, caused by eating ice cream, and was debarred from attendance at the meetings. She was obliged to return home as soon as able, but made a prompt recovery.

Portland D. O.'s Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Portland Osteopathic Association, held November 2d, in the office of Dr. W. A. Rogers in the Marquam building, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. R. B. Northrup, president; Dr. W. A. Rogers, vice-president; Dr. Mabel Akin, secretary, and Dr. Kathryn Rueter, treasurer. Meetings for discussion of

various subjects will be held on the first Saturday of each month.—Portland, Ore., Telegraph.

Dr. Wm. Smith Did Not Praise Dr. Young.

Dr. William Smith of Kirksville sends us a disclaimer of authorship of the alleged quotation in our last issue credited to him in praise of Dr. Frank P. Young's services and ability, which was indicated as having appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy*. Dr. Smith doesn't endorse the quotation and is red hot about it. He says he wrote an article for that paper at the request of Dr. Charley Still, which was passed through several hands for reediting, and that the composite story was not his handiwork. Moreover, Dr. Smith indicates that the quotation, as made, was not correct. We took for granted it was literal and published it last month just as it was given to us, without, of course, looking it up. This explanation is printed in justice to Dr. Smith in lieu of quite a spirited document he sent us presenting the facts. Let us have peace.

Dr. Geo. A. Still as an Operator.

Dr. George A. Still who formerly had charge of the abdominal and gynecological work at the A. S. O. now has general charge of the whole department. He is a surgeon of which the profession is justly proud and does a very pretty operation. I saw him operate on a very pronounced bilateral hair-rip in a child, one day last week at Kirksville. Dr. George Still has done by far most of the major cases at the A. S. O. hospital.

New Mass. Society.

The Massachusetts Academy of Osteopathic Physicians began the ensuing year's work as a body, on Sept. 28, at the Parker House, Boston. Dr. Frederic W. Sherburne, the president, gave an address, which he called "A Plea for Honesty," dealing with some of the most pertinent topics of the osteopathic profession of today. Dr. Sherburne has been requested by the academy to publish his address.—Grace B. Taplin, Secy.

To Fight Vaccination.

Dr. Walter E. Elfrink is temporary secretary and Dr. Morris Lychenheim is a director of the new Anti-Compulsory Vaccination So-

ciety of Chicago. Meetings to organize were held at 180 Washington street Nov. 18 and 25th. Application has been made for a charter. Legal action is planned. Help is wanted.

Phila. College Captures Anatomy School.

We have just consolidated the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy with the Philadelphia School of Anatomy which is under the direction of Dr. W. W. Fritz and therefore all dissection by the students will be done in our own building. This school of anatomy is the oldest school of anatomy in the United States and we feel justly proud in having it under our own roof.—J. Ivan Dufur, Registrar.

Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead of Wausau, Wis., went on a "sight-seeing tour" after the Norfolk meeting, which included Washington, New York and other places, and a daylight ride up the Hudson from New York City to Albany.

State Board Items.

The next examination of the Iowa state board will be at Des Moines Dec. 10 to 12. Applications, fee of \$10 and diploma must be filed two weeks prior.

The next regular meeting of the medical board in Oregon will take place in Portland Jan. 13, 14 and 15, when it is hoped a number of osteopaths will come before the board for examination. Any one seeking information in the matter may address Dr. F. E. Moore, La Grande, Ore.

Chicago Assn. Adopts By-Laws.

Chicago's Osteopathic Association met Nov. 7 at 57 Washington street in monthly session and adopted the new constitution and by-laws and heard Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan read some characteristic experiences in practice. These meetings are the first Thursday night of the month. All are urged to come.

Are You an A. A. f. t. Adv. of Science?

Dr. Geo. A. Still wants to know of any osteopaths who are members of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences which is to meet during the holidays in Chicago. When he was elected to membership he was the youngest member enrolled. How many members are osteopaths?

It's Drs. Peck & Peck Now.

Dr. Paul M. Peck and Dr. Mary Noonan, who had been associated in practice for about six years at San Antonio, Texas, formed a life partnership on October 24th, and after a short trip, returned home to take up their joint practice again, about the happiest pair of doctors in the world. "The O. P." shows its blessings.

Atlas and Axis Directory.

We are in receipt of a directory of the Atlas and Axis Clubs, alphabetically and geographically arranged, vest pocket edition, about 50 pages, containing a list of members and addresses, which is a credit to the organization and its compiler, Dr. Asa Gordon Walmsley.

A Thousand Miles in a Motor.

Dr. and Mrs. Dain L. Tasker took a long vacation this summer, touring California in an automobile. They stayed in the mountains until September 18th, having driven their auto a full thousand miles. They had a glorious time and returned back to practice refreshed and anxious for work. Both gained weight and health by the outing.

Big Enrollment at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia College has opened its doors this year with the largest freshman class in the history of the institution, and all the other classes have been materially enlarged by additions—in fact, we have the largest student body that the college ever had.

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Wherein Piker Publishers Hurt Osteopathic Progress

JUST at this juncture it looks as if a good many of our practitioners had entered upon a joint program to try to put the regular publishing houses of the profession out of business. Of course, I know that no person has such an unkindly motive, but the fact is that the policy being pursued by a dozen or twenty of our people has much the same effect as if that were the purpose and, reduced to raw results, it is inimical to the success of the houses that are giving their whole time to issuing osteopathic propaganda.

Regular Publishers Entitled to Your Loyalty.

It is only fair to file an honest protest here and now and sound the note of warning in behalf of each of the several osteopathic publishing houses in the field which give their whole time to this work.

If the publishing houses of the profession and their regular field magazines are worth anything to the practitioners of osteopathy and are worth keeping alive, they are worth supporting in preference to buying the literature gotten out by the dozen and one practitioners who are now doing their best to divide up and "kill" the "market" for the regular periodicals.

Pikers Multiply Rapidly.

Within one week six different pamphlets have been received by the writer from private practitioners each of whom feels called upon—as he usually confesses by circular or letter—to tell the story of osteopathy better than anybody else could do it, and each proposes to bring out a new edition every thirty days, and encloses a contract blank to secure orders by the year.

It's a cold week in summer or a hot one in winter when the mails do not bring in some new osteopathic aspirant for field journal honors, each of whom offers to do the promotion of the profession better than it has ever been done before and probably at prices which the regular publishing house that means to continue its existence could not think of competing with.

These new schemes die and are born over night, but there are so many of them in succession bobbing up that the field is always being swept over by such piracy—for unfair competition always amounts to trade piracy.

Not Satisfied With a Fashionable Practice.

Here is the osteopath who is reputed to be really a success as a city practitioner, for instance, and who casts longing eyes at the presidency of the A. O. A.—one whom we would all suppose has enough duties to round out his ambitious hours—if he gives sincere thought and personal attention to his patients. He is a man whom we would all suppose is making enough money out of his practice to satisfy the dreams of at least average ambition.

But, no! He becomes a "publisher" and a "promoter" for the rest of the profession, on the side. Gets out a journal every month or so and, having no rent, salaries, supplies, postage bills, advertising expenses or other fixed maintenance charges to meet monthly, he can afford to put out his little paper at cut-throat prices, and, incidentally, it carries that appearance in every fiber and paragraph!

Makes a Market By Cut Rate Prices.

He doesn't sell very many, to be sure, but he sells some—not because of any individualism or merit, but simply because he is a cut-rate trader, and there are always some people who want a cheap article, the cheaper the better, and no odds if its quality is proportionately cheaper and still cheaper than its price. Now, these few patrons whose business is caught solely by cheap price are lost to the regular osteopathic publishers who make a business and a living by preparing good periodic field literature and who are just entitled to the loyal support of the whole field.

Is Needed by the Established Houses.

Small as this volume of business may be, it is needed by the established publishers and it is missed. These osteopaths who are caught by the cheapest price offered would gladly pay a fair living rate for better literature if there were no such cut-throat competition. Their business would go to sustain and help build up the regular publishing corporations maintained by the profession.

Why Doesn't He Start a Cut-Rate School?

Why doesn't this illustrious and ambitious osteopath also open a night school of osteopathy on the side and do what he can to divert a share of patronage from the established osteopathic colleges?

He might make money that way, too.

Does not the field of education appeal to his activities and cupidity quite as much as the joint business of practicing and publishing?

Why does he publish?

All Yearned for His Genius.

He explains carefully. Reading between the lines one learns that he issued this journal, first,

solely to meet the fastidious demands of his own large and fashionable practice, but little by little his editorial genius discovered itself into his fellow practitioners who (notwithstanding the very ample and more or less excellent array of field journals regularly issued and at their disposal) came to him on bended knee and beseeched him to lead the spark of his genius to light their dim candles—to let them use the same hypnotic pamphlets that made him so rich, busy and famous!

Not to make money, to be sure, but unselfishly to do good entirely, he has consented to take the field as a publisher and will accept your contract to supply you with literature on the yearly contract basis at a price he could not exist on if he were conducting a regular business with its fixed expenses.

It may possibly pay him well for filing in the hours when his big practice isn't there for attention but he never could maintain a business by it. Therefore, he should not so disport himself in the publishing field as to let his influence go to tearing down the other publishing houses which have fixed operating expenses to meet and have all the machinery provided to furnish all the propaganda that the profession can make use of.

"Rights" Determined by Effects on Others.

Now, has he a right to do so? Yes and no. One has a "right" to be governed wholly by selfishness, if he wants to, but as society is organized, business conducted and professional life regulated, many things we all have the inherent right to do, but are not for the common good, are surrendered gladly for the good of the majority.

A Publisher Could Pay Back in Kind.

For instance, a regular publishing house serving the profession might retaliate upon this practitioner-piker-publisher by getting out a mail order course in osteopathy for a 25-cent book which would endeavor to tell his people how to treat themselves and each other free for the better known ills, deluging this doctor's territory and patients with this sort of catch-penny stuff. Would that be fair to him? No. No more is his attitude to the regular publishers. "Live and let live."

Isn't the Division of Trades Fair?

This suggests the thought that it is a fair proposition for everybody for the schools to stick to teaching, the practitioners to practicing and the publishers to editing and publishing, and that no one individual or corporation ought to try to carry water on both shoulders. Recognizing the justice of this, the parent college several years ago turned over its publication to a company which incorporated. The schools, therefore, have practically quit the field of issuing field literature.

Colleges Protected Against Mushrooms.

So has the fiat gone forth in protection of the profession that individual D. O.'s can no longer start up mushroom colleges without regard to fitness and financial backing.

Why Not Recognize Rights of Publishers Also?

Now why should not this differentiation of form and specialization of function be applied as between practitioners and publishers? The publishers are serving the practitioners' interests intelligently, industriously and loyally—they never divert a dollar from the coffers of our practitioners which they could honestly send their way. Now why should different ethics apply, why should unfair competition be fostered, why should injury be meted out by any practitioner to our coterie of publishers when it comes his chance to reciprocate?

Profession Can Handle It as Individuals.

If some men have such a dim moral conception of the "golden rule" and the "doctrine of the square deal" that they will not indorse this fair proposition, then the way for the rest of the profession to handle them is simply not to give them patronage. If every practitioner will settle this matter for himself and give his patronage only to one of the established osteopathic publishing houses, cutting out support to the practitioner who tries to be practitioner and business man at the same time, the problem will quickly settle itself. The side line publisher will cease to operate if he can't make it pay him for his trouble.

Side-Line Publishers Who Play Fair.

I have referred only to one publisher and his product. What has been said in criticism of his course does not apply equally to certain others. Some of these pamphlets put out as propaganda are so puerile and cheap as not to require even notice. What patronage they divert from the established journals is not worth considering.

There is another sort. One booklet edited by two practitioners in the east notably is in a different class. It is quite well written, it is neatly printed, the price charged is adequate and fair for the service. There is no cut-

throat competition for the regular publishers in this. It is conducted on a basis of live-and-let live and I would not direct an unkind word to it or its authors, for they don't deserve it.

Yet It Hurts the Established Houses.

Still, the unfortunate fact exists—whether these gentlemen realize it or not—that whatever patronage such a paper gets in a fair way is just that much good patronage diverted from the regular and established field publications. It is dividing the field up with those who make a business of publishing and give their time to it and who don't practice on the side to help pay office rent and salaries. The original proposition therefore applies to this pamphlet equally with all the rest, that it is fair to everybody for a D. O. either to practice or publish but not do both simultaneously.

Specializing Means Better Service.

This is not going into the corollary proposition that the man who gives his entire time to editing and publishing will edit and publish much better than the man who makes it a side issue, and therefore is more deserving of loyal support. That, I think, will be universally conceded. I accepted that as true, at least, for The Osteopathic Publishing Company when I permanently retired from practice, five years ago to specialize as an osteopathic editor and publisher. I don't prescribe treatment for anybody that I wouldn't take and don't take myself.

Unquestionably the Field Is Open.

I do not deny that any man or woman who wants to enter the publishing field has the business right to do so. I do not say that any one man, or any coterie of osteopathic publishers, has any right to exclude new publishers from coming into the field when they are properly qualified and equipped to serve the profession well and do it on a fair competitive basis.

Yet the Field Is Crowded.

But I do contend that the field is already well crowded, that there are already enough legitimate and established houses to more than furnish the demand for propaganda of all sorts and qualities, several times over, and I contend further that the success of these publishers is as much the success of the whole profession and the triumph of our good science as that the success of our colleges means the prevalence of the profession.

Support Those That Are Worth It.

I contend further, in view of these facts, that every practitioner owes it to the success of the general cause to support those publications just as well as those colleges, which have established character, usefulness and value from age and service, and to discriminate against piker publishers who are running catch-penny enterprises as side issues to conducting their own personal practices.

Another thing: most of these amateur and mushroom pamphlets actually discredit the profession and hurt the cause of the practitioners using them.

Ask a Square Deal for the "Trade."

I speak in this matter not only for a square deal and all due professional support for my company and its magazine, **Osteopathic Health**, which was the pioneer high-grade osteopathic propaganda, but equally for the several publishers who issue field magazines on a business basis and who don't supplement their revenues on the side by having a treatment table in their editorial sanctums.

Will You Cut Out the Pikers for Yours?

Should this appeal seem fair to you I will be glad if you decide to-day to cut out the piker publishers and mushroom publications in placing all future orders.

A Policy That Will Help the Cause.

Let us co-operate to support the present field journals better and better, and enable them to raise their standards higher and higher, and circulate their editions wider and wider. That will help everybody alike within the profession.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, D. O.,
Editor of **Osteopathic Health**.

To Bring Gold in at the Door.

YOU will be pressed for money oftener because you have no advertising bills to pay than because you have," observes the Buffalo News. "Big advertising bills and big bank balances grow together out of the same publicity campaign. The merchant, for instance, who holds down his expense account by cutting out advertising saves money just the way the railroads would if they should stop buying coal for their locomotives. Without coal the wheels won't turn; without publicity trade comes to a standstill. It pays to throw silver out of the window that gold may come in at the door."

Educating Is Ethical Advertising.

There is no economic difference between the advertising campaign of the business man and the educational campaign of the osteopathic physician but there is a very wide difference in propriety, in method, in ethics. Yet adver-

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE A. O. A.

tising is education and education is advertising. The use of high grade practice and field literature like Osteopath Health, is as ethical as handing a drowning man a plank and yet it is as successful a method of advertising from the standpoint of returns as any commercial advertising one can name. Therein is the osteopath a lucky individual.

Costly Publicity.

Newspaper advertising costs you too much when you try it to-day and stop it to-morrow, says the Tampa, Fla., Tribune. So would clerks cost you too much if you hired them for a day now and then. Same with delivery wagons. The wheels of your business must never stop; and the whole machinery is out of gear unless the big advertising wheel is always turning.—Inland Printer.

Same With Field Literature.

It's the same sort of a mistake to circulate field literature to-day and skip next month. The wheels of public thinking are ever turning and if you don't present the case of osteopathy every month in the year it will be overlooked and forgotten. It is just like paying rent, board and laundry bills—promotion is—it is something to be done regularly every month in the year.

About This Business of Compelling Success

Are you doing or just drifting?

Can you see your way clearly for six months ahead?

How much practice will you have one year from date?

Have you a strong and definite ambition which clearly points the way to the next rung on your ladder of success? Or are you simply working along, hoping that somehow, some time, you'll land in better luck?

Is your work carefully and systematically planned with the purpose of making each day produce results that will bring you a step nearer to what you yearn for?

Do you take counsel with those who can help you?

Think it over and you will agree with us that you could do very much more than you have to help yourself forward.

A lobster when cast high and dry on the rocks foolishly waits for the sea to come to him. Stop and think about that. The difference between a man and a lobster is a man knows how to hike—or ought to.

The big practices of to-morrow are having their foundations laid to-day.

Some of the big practices of to-day will dwindle or vanish to-morrow.

If your practice isn't worth educative campaigning give it away and find a field where seed will sprout and tillage will count.

The osteopathic campaigner is a professional husbandman. He plows his field for practice. If the harvest be a poor one, the fault lies either in the method of cultivation or the field that is being developed.

The value of your services depends upon how valuable you care to make them. You can make them valuable by increasing demand for them. To do this you must educate—and still you must educate! It is so much quicker, fellow osteopath, than waiting to be discovered.

Providence, in spite of Lawrence Sterne, does not "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," or mitigate the loss of those who do not advertise. The D. O. who does not help himself need not expect a hand-out. Prize packages are reserved for those who do their best.

DR. H. L. CHILES, Secretary A. O. A., 118 Metcalf Building, Auburn, N. Y.:

Please present my name to the Trustees as an applicant for membership in the American Osteopathic Association.

I enclose Five Dollars (\$5.00), the membership fee, with the understanding that it is to be returned in case my application is rejected.

In case I am elected to membership in the A. O. A. I promise to comply with the requirements of the constitution and to deport myself in accordance with the principles embodied in the code of ethics.

Immediately prior to beginning the study of osteopathy I was a resident of (town or city).....(state).....

where I was engaged in (business, vocation or profession).....

.....at (street and No.).....

I attended.....College of Osteopathy during my first semester, date.....I attended.....

.....College of Osteopathy during my second semester, date.....

I attended.....College

of Osteopathy during my third semester, I graduated from.....

.....

College of Osteopathy, date.....

I began the practice of osteopathy at.....

.....

I have since practiced in the following places:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I am now practicing at (street No., or office building and No.).....

.....(town or city);.....

(state).....Signature (as I wish my name to

appear in the A. O. A. directory).....

NOTE.—No application will be acted upon by the Trustees unless it is accompanied by the membership fee, such fee to be dues for the current year.

Each applicant for admission to membership must be vouched for in writing by two members of the A. O. A., who are residents of the same state as the applicant.

The above applicant is recommended by:

1.

2.

Approved by the Trustees.....

Date.....

In your campaign to win new adherents to our science make hay while the sun shines, and saw wood when it rains. In other words do your campaigning every month in the year. To stop in the middle is to lose cumulative force—to be overlooked, forgotten.

"When you're busy, advertise and remain so; "When not busy, advertise and get so."

The main thing is not only to get attention but to get the right sort of attention. Better dwell in obscurity as an osteopathic physician than use fake, unprofessional methods of advertising and brand yourself a quack. Better use no field literature than something lamely

written, obscure in meaning and poorly printed. The best should not be too good for you.

The man who waits to be sure of the outcome before he goes ahead never goes. Life is a matter of faith. Every effort you make to achieve an end is a gamble. Probably nothing in business or practice is more certain than that practice and field literature of the best sort, properly used, enhances the reputation and swells the pocketbook of the osteopath using it.

If you have gained a new patient from field literature, too much care cannot be exercised in treating the case. You must make good in

the treatment room. Intelligent promotion can only stir up inquiries and create the want. You must fill it.

The only business that can't be improved by advertising is counterfeiting. Osteopathy is no counterfeit.

Opportunity is going to side step the man who is waiting instead of working.

The poorer practice gets the harder you should work to enrich it.

One stroke when the iron is hot is worth twenty a few minutes either before or after. Strike now by circulating *Osteopathic Health* when the suggestion is offered you.

Osteopathic Health as an annual service is "practice insurance." Can you afford not to carry insurance?

Progress depends upon assuming our responsibilities, not shirking them. Upon you rests the responsibility of spreading an intelligent knowledge of a A. T. Still's life and work wherever you live and practice.

There can be no good advertising without correct understanding. "Osteopathic Health" is written for the people to understand.

Think things out from the patient's standpoint. His view and yours are radically different. Your literature will not win you new adherents unless it talks straight at the lay intellect.

The man who does not find a way to let his community know his worth never gets recognized.

Osteopathy is an acquired taste, yet new converts always wonder why they didn't get the appetite earlier. Give the people a chance.

Success is sweet.

Why not be a "top-notch"?

You're in a position to build a solid foundation for your future success if you will educate your community carefully up to osteopathy.

Co-operation is the watchword. You make good in the treatment room and, with your consent, we'll conduct your promotion. You can't do both and neither can we. We tried it once. This is an age of specialization.

It's a lot to feel that you are headed in the right direction.

With many an osteopath it's simply a question of getting started.

Why not make the start to-day?

Using 100 copies of "Osteopathic Health" every month in the year is the right beginning. They cost you \$3 per hundred with envelopes on the annual contract plan, expressage extra. Your card on the cover page from your own plate costs you a quarter extra (25 cents). We will address and mail your hundred copies to your own list for 25 cents plus the postage. Will you send in your contract order to-day?

Yours for osteopathic advancement,
Henry S. Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D.,
Editor of "Osteopathic Health."

A Little Mixed.

"What's this here osteopathy?"
"I'm not quite sure, but I believe it is the clever manipulation of bones."
"Then are osteopaths operating surgeons or the end men in a minstrel show?"—The Baltimore American.

**Seasonable Diseases
for December**

PNEUMONIA has the boards in the December issue of *Osteopathic Health* and it is a very opportune, timely story. It will command attention and advance the general knowledge of osteopathy wherever it is circulated. Repeat orders are coming in already quite fast, so you should order without delay if you intend using this number.

"Colds" also get careful explanation and interpretation according to osteopathic intelligence. How few people understand! How few doctors can explain it rationally! How many people are always eager to know what "colds" are—what makes and cures them! This tells.

Winter also makes many people realize their circulation is poor or they are anæmic and don't keep warm. This tells them.

Tuberculosis is discussed from the standpoint of predisposition and immunity, natural and acquired.

"Typhoid spines" are explained—their frequency and importance and ease of cure.

"Man" is a little osteopathic essay on the marvels of the body reprinted from *The Philistine*.

Neurasthenia is discussed as vital bankruptcy due to nerve leakage and osteopathy is the right cure for it.

This number will do most valiant campaigning for you and is worth vigorous circulation. It will be a good thing to stop declining practice and bring in new recruits wherever it is circulated.

How many may we send you?

Education is advertising and advertising is education.

This highly ethical form of advertising is successful and pays dividends to the user because it is educative.

May we fill your order for one or two hundred copies of this December issue?

Fraternally,

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.,
171 Washington street, Chicago.

DECEMBER

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

Pneumonia and How to Prevent it.
Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D.

What a "Cold" is and What to Do with it.
John P. Chase, D. O.

Impoverished Blood and Poor Circulation.
Tuberculosis.

E. E. Tucker, D. O.

"Typhoid Spines."

Man.

Jose Corwin Howell, D. O.

Stop that Nerve Leak in Neurasthenia.

This edition is selling very fast and the likelihood is that it will be exhausted by the middle of the month. Order at once and secure your installment.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company
171 Washington Street, CHICAGO

**Stock Numbers
at Bargains**

TWO classes of osteopaths ought to study this column very closely:

First, those who use current monthly service of 100 or more magazines and who want to reach a very much larger number of people for one or two mailings—say 500 or 1,000 people—and

Second, the doctor who has persuaded himself that he hasn't the price of current monthly service, much as he admits to himself he needs it.

Here is the best of osteopathic propaganda at prices lower than the lowest. It is within the reach of the least prosperous, the most impoverished D. O. in practice, and its use will help him get where he can soon command our current service.

The regular user of *Osteopathic Health* who wants to supplement his monthly campaign by

reaching every former patient on his list and 500 to 1,000 new families besides will find this a great and an economical opportunity.

Also the D. O. who wants to lay in an assortment of numbers for gradual dispensing which contain discussions of most of the usual diseases will find practically the whole range of common diseases included in this assortment.

Why not take 25 copies of each of these six numbers for your shelf for the modest outlay of \$5.00? Think of the convenience and value of having these on hand when consultants and patients ask questions!

PRICE WHILE THEY LAST.

- \$2.00 per hundred, including envelopes.
- \$1.85 per hundred, without envelopes.
- \$18.00 per thousand, including envelopes.
- \$16.75 per thousand, without envelopes.

Expressage or freight extra.

Freight charges on one thousand are surprisingly cheap to most points. Investigate.

June, 1905.

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

December, 1906.

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

January, 1907.

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

March, 1907.

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

May, 1907.

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

June, 1907.

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

October, 1907.

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

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin.

We have nearly 700 copies of this powerful campaigner on hand and it sells at \$3.00 per hundred. To any one giving us a \$5.00 order for 250 assorted stock numbers we will include 25 of these brochures while they last.

Osteopathic Catechism.

This celebrated campaigner is a stock number and we have several thousand of them. It sells at \$3.00 per hundred, \$20 per thousand with envelopes. To any one sending in a \$5.00 order for 250 assorted stock numbers we will also let 25 "Catechisms" go in. Such orders may include 25 copies of "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," and twenty copies of the "Osteopathic Catechism."

Now, with such an opportunity open to you, how can you afford not to get busy and do your utmost to compel a healthy sentiment for osteopathy in your territory and a lucrative practice?

Isn't it worth going after?

Here is the "jimmy" to pry open the window of prosperity.

Use it!

How many, Doctor?

Tight Times Demands More Advertising.

An advertising solicitor was asked by a reporter last summer if he was not enthusiastic over the prospect for "good times" and a lively business season during the present fall and coming winter.

"No," said he, "I can't say that so far as my business is concerned I have any reason to congratulate myself because the outlook now is for exceptionally 'good times.' The truth of the matter is, I have found, after an experience of twenty years, that the harder times are the more demand there is for advertising. There are scores of business men in my town who never think of inviting patronage until their business begins to drop below normal."—The National Advertiser.

Every Time.

"But when Opportunity knocks at my door, how am I to know it is Opportunity?"
"Whenever the invitation to use **Osteopathic Health** in building practice knocks, it is safe to assume it represents Opportunity."

Mixing.

To the Public: When you want osteopathic treatment go to a practitioner of osteopathy who gives his entire time to his practice and who finds his time too valuable as a practitioner to divide it with side issues and business ventures.

To the Doctor: When you want patient and field literature go to an osteopathic publisher who gives his undivided time to the editorial profession and the business of publishing.

To Everybody: Quality of service in everything is always worth what it costs and specialization beats "mixing." Nobody can do two kinds of work equally well.

Fate.

Through the tangled veil of life unseen
The mystic thread of fate weaves in and out.
Doubt not its hidden power to govern all,
For, struggle as you will, fate rules supreme.
King, beggar, potentate and slave are puppets
Dancing in the hour glass of time, and
Dreams of youth, the hope of age,
The toil of years and noble sacrifice
Are scattered like thistle-down when
Fate steps in.

—H. D. B.

PERSONALS.

Dr. H. A. Thayer, who has been in Rochester, N. Y., since June, the offices formerly occupied by Dr. Chas. M. Coe, retains his branch office at Medina, N. Y.

Dr. H. W. Maltby, of Mankato, Minn., expects to take a post-graduate course January 1st.

Dr. R. E. Trask, who is convalescing from a spell of typhoid, is doing very nicely.

Dr. Guy M. Chenoweth, formerly of Decatur, Ill., has gone to Phoenix, Ariz., for his health.

Dr. T. J. Floyd, of Winfield, Kans., has been sick for some time—"broken down in the back," as he writes us.

Dr. Ella X. Quinn, of Baltimore, Md., will reopen her office at Augustine, Fla., early in December. The Doctor has her shoes loaded with frosted toes and is in a hurry to reach the Sunny South to get "thawed out."

Dr. E. H. Merkley, of New York City, has opened a branch office at 14 Pleasant St., Sanford, Conn.

Dr. R. A. Gamble, formerly of St. Louis, who since his graduation from Still College, February, 1904, has taken a P. & S. course, succeeds Drs. Dewey & Dewey in their practice at Atlantic, Iowa. Drs. Dewey have removed to Des Moines, where they are both on the faculty of Still College.

Dr. L. J. Goodrich of Corning, Calif., has succeeded to the practice of Dr. H. F. Wright, at Redding, Calif., who has moved to 491 La-Salle Ave., Chicago.

Dr. Walter J. Ford has just returned from a hunting trip in the Whidby Island country.

Dr. Mell Campbell Craig of Marysville, Mo., accompanied by her little son, was the guest of Dr. Lydia McCutcheon in Seattle, early in October. Dr. Craig will visit her mother in Oregon.

Dr. Antoinette Smith, of Seattle, Wash., buried her husband early in October.

LOCATION.

Dr. L. E. Buffington, at 109 W. Chestnut St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. G. A. Kerr, SC-07, at 1023 25th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Dr. Margaret MacLennan, SC-07, at 535 West 11th St., New York, N. Y.

Dr. R. L. Robie has located for the practice of his profession in the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Denniston at 508 S. State St., Belvidere, Ill.

REMOVALS.

Dr. W. B. Van de Sand from Moundridge, Kans., to 2931 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Delia B. Randel from Sharpsburg, Miss., to 715 N. Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Arthur C. L. Kugel from Mooney-Brisbane Bldg., to 469 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Carrie Bennett from Keip Bldg. to 205 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.

Dr. Nettie J. Whitesell from 2 Julian Place to 345 Union Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Jesse L. Hull from Weeping Water, Nebr., to Avoca, Nebr.

Dr. M. C. Burrus from Hattiesburg, Miss., to New Franklin, Mo.

Dr. Wm. Efford from Lacon, Ill., to 318 Clay St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. E. J. Martin from Council Grove, Kans., to Coffeyville, Kans.

Drs. W. A. & M. M. Sanders from Denver, Colo., to 565 Bradford Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Drs. Heisley & Heisley from Walla Walla, Wash., to Athena, Ore.

Dr. Margarite N. Kline from Canal Dover, Ohio, to Shanesville, Ohio.

Dr. B. A. McConnell from Newcomerstown, Ohio, to Canal Dover, Ohio.

Dr. G. B. Ward from 522 Good Blk. to 554 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Dr. O. C. Warburton from Buffalo, N. Y., to 421 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. R. S. Johnson from Kahlotus, Wash., to Pomeroy, Wash.

Dr. G. A. Enos from 208 Syndicate Blk. to 708 Washington St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. R. P. Buckmaster from Lexington, Ky., to 210 East Bennett Ave., Cripple Creek, Colo.

Dr. A. D. Morrow from Richmond, Mo., to Wapello, Iowa.

Dr. W. D. Green from Jackson, Mich., to Breitmeyer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. C. T. Mitchell from Albany, Ga., to 602-3 Wilcox Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Lucy A. Dailey from Minneapolis, Minn., to 593 Burrows Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Dr. Mary Ferris from Wheaton, Ill., to New Times Bldg., Pekin, Ill.

Dr. G. W. Tupper from Apollo, Pa., to 7919 Tioga St., Wilkingsburg Station, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Lena Smith from Herkimer, N. Y., to 603 West Hinley St., Olean, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Murphy from Elgin, Ill., to Sedro Woolley, Wash.

Drs. Dewey & Dewey from Atlantic, Iowa, to 1305 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. R. A. Gamble from St. Louis, Mo., to Atlantic, Iowa.

Dr. R. S. Johnson from Kahlotus, Wash., to Pomeroy, Wash.

Dr. Ella X. Quinn from Baltimore, Md., to St. Augustine, Fla.

Dr. L. A. Myers from Sedro Woolley, Wash., to 522 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C.

Drs. Maddux & Maddux from Ft. Collins, Colo., to Brush, Colo.

Dr. J. G. Leslie from Knox City, Mo., to Palouse, Wash.

Dr. Minnie W. True from Scotia, Nebr., to Warren Hotel, Baraboo, Wis.

Dr. Meta M. Lucas from Hawkinsville, Ga., to 203 Madison St., Thomasville, Ga.

Dr. Ward C. Bryant from Le Roy, N. Y., to Davenport Blk., Greenfield, Mass.

Dr. Mabel Vance from Oneonta, N. Y., to Santa Ana, Cal.

Dr. J. R. Moseley from Georgetown, Ky., to DeLand, Fla., for the winter.

Dr. Julia N. Frey from Alliance, Nebr., to 1560 Downing Ave., Denver, Colo.

Dr. F. H. Warren from 10 Central Ave., Newark, N. J., to 294 Park Ave., Orange, N. J.

Dr. Margie D. Simmons from 111 W. 68th St. to 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dr. J. O. Schwenker from Bath, N. Y., to Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Dr. Charles Hinman from 2453 Welton St. to 2711 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

Dr. Brelsford from 41 Simon Long Bldg. to 276 S. Lincoln St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. Margarite N. Kline from Newcomerstown, Pa. to 15 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. Warren Tayler from 18 Hopkins Blk., Santa Barbara, Cal., to 524 14th St., Denver, Colo.

Dr. Frances Platt from Allegan, Mich., to 707 Kalamazoo Natl. Bank Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. G. W. Dinning from El Reno, Okla., to 208 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky., where he is assisting Dr. Evelyn R. Bush.

Dr. J. E. Donahue from Oakland, Cal., to 6-9 Fink Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. R. L. Robie from 2024 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., to 508 S. State St., Belvidere, Ill.

Dr. J. O. Glenn from Ritzville, Wash., to Kent, Wash.

Dr. Chas. H. Maxey from Springfield, Ill., to the Northern Bank & Trust Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Drs. Mary Blaney and son, E. L. Osborn, have opened beautiful offices in American Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Drs. Moseley & Amos, formerly of Georgetown, Ky., the former having located in DeLand, Fla., for the winter at least, and the latter remaining in charge of the Georgetown practice.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Drs. Nettie Olds-Haight and Susan Balfe, at 203 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Drs. R. E. & Mary E. Trask and Dr. W. W. Snyder, at Okmulgee, Ind. Ter.

Drs. J. E. Donahue and Kate Childs Hill, at 6-9 Fink Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.

MARRIED.

Dr. Paul M. Peck and Dr. Mary Noonan, of San Antonio, Texas, October 24th.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Ingledue, of Sioux City, Iowa, October 15th, a son.

To Mr. and Dr. Vyverberg, of LaFayette, Ind., November 9th, a son.

DIED.

Miss Mary Sarratt, of Steubenville, Ohio, October 20th. The deceased was a sister of Dr. Julia Sarratt, of Waco, Texas.

Dr. J. W. Cathcart, of Peru, Ind., October 12th.

WANT ADS.

Note.—Wants of all sorts printed in this department for five cents a word. We "key" your ad for you, if you wish to keep your identity concealed to all except your correspondents, receive the replies to your ad at this office and forward them to you. Please send remittance with ad.

The profession in the Tarheel state is as full of energy and enthusiasm as ever. All that we need now is a few more of the very best Osteopaths on the market. If you know of any of that kind who are looking for a location, send them down this way.—Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED PRACTICE in a city of over 40,000 in Southwest Missouri. Will sell at a bargain. Practice established about four years. It will pay you to investigate. Address 197, care O. P.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE IN A TEXAS TOWN of 25,000. No opposition; price part of cost of furniture; do not write unless you mean business. Address 198, care O. P.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE, LEASE, FURNITURE (nearly new), etc., for \$500. Less than cost of furniture. Health demands change of climate. Address immediately, Dr. Love, Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE AND FURNITURE in good town in Penn. Will sell for value of furniture. Best offices in city. Owner wishes to go South. Address 199, care O. P.

WANTED—TO SUB-LET NICE DOWNTOWN Chicago office, forenoons only. Call between 12 and 5 P. M. at 1206 Trude Bldg.

WANTED—TO BUY A PRACTICE ON A percentage basis, to take a practice on shares, or to care for practice on salary basis; by man of five years' experience in East; want to go West; A. S. O. graduate. Best references. Address 200, care O. P.

FOR SALE—FOR THE VALUE OF MY OFFICE furniture and equipment I will turn over a practice yearly netting \$4,000 in a Minnesota town of 15,000. P. G. work reason for selling. A splendid field. Osteopathy successfully practiced here for 10 years. Write if you mean business. Dr. H. W. Maltby, Mankato, Minn.

WOMAN OSTEOPATH WITH FIELD EXPERIENCE desires position as assistant. Address 201, care O. P.

TO LET—OFFICE TWO DAYS IN THE week at 36 West 35th St., New York City.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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