

The Osteopathic Physician

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"Mrs. Brown's Time for Having Neuralgia"—See August "O. H."

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume 6.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1904.

Number 2.

THIRD-YEAR COURSE SUSTAINED

September, 1905, Set as Time for Making Change.

ALL FAVOR ADVANCING STANDARDS.

All-Day Debate at St. Louis on the Principles and Expediences of an Immediate Change to the Exclusive Three-Year Course Develops That the Cause Is Invincible and Must Go On.

By an overwhelming majority—I might say, by almost unanimous sentiment, the profession went strongly on record at the eighth annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association for the three-year course, decreeing that September, 1905, shall be the latest time when the optional two-year course must be abolished.

As is well known to the profession, the Cleveland meeting a year ago went on record for the three-year course, naming this fall as the time for extending the curriculum. The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy immediately ratified the action, while the schools within the Association promptly made arrangements to go on the three-year basis.

The American School—which is not now in the Associated Colleges—also endorsed the move for extending the course to three years and by way of a beginning has provided a third optional year; but the parent school declared at St. Louis that it was not ready this fall to make the third year compulsory upon its matriculates. It said there were grave problems to be faced in inaugurating such sweeping changes and that the financial consideration was a serious one. Drs. Charles E. Still and Warren Hamilton said that the A. S. O. feared just at this time, after having gone to great expense to buy in Still College at Des Moines, that it would be swamped by the experiment and they declined to enforce the new regime in 1904. They expressed a belief that adding the third term would seriously cut down the size of incoming classes and thus reduce the income of the school. They plead that greater danger would threaten the profession from menacing the welfare of its parental school at this time than from delaying temporarily the enforcement of the three-year agreement.

As might be expected, such a situation promptly awoke the keenest interest. There was the profession squarely on record for a year past that Osteopathic education must be extended by the addition of another year of study. Both the professional and collegiate associations had enacted the change into law. Acting in good faith, the schools belonging to the Associated Colleges had promptly extended their curricula so that the third year has already become a fact; and they are advertised to the world in their catalogues as giving the three-year course exclusively, beginning with this September.

When the trustees of the American Osteopathic Association first met in St. Louis, to a member they were expecting to report upon making the new law operative this September. They believed this course to be right and the sentiment of the profession was unquestionably supporting them. But they were reasonable—and they heard the case as presented practi-

Dr. Cosner Sent 'Em Out — Dr. Dinsmoor Didn't

I saw my old friend, classmate and study-mate, Dr. Silas Dinsmoor, of Louisville, Ky., at the big meeting at St. Louis. He has been a user of "Osteopathic Health" for some time and I wanted to know how much help they were in building up his practice.

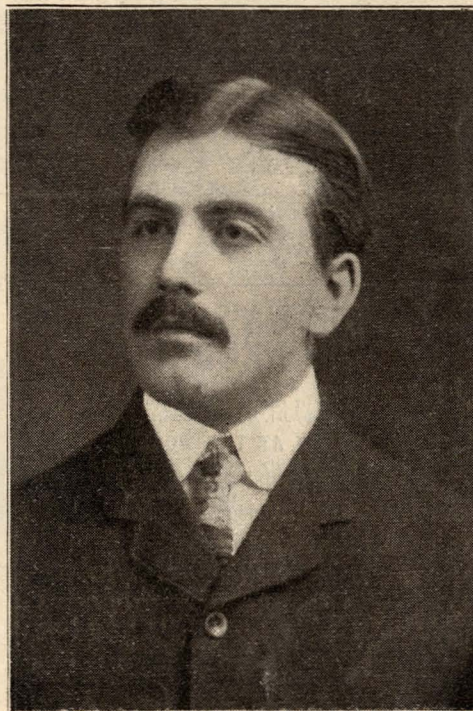
"I like your paper," Dr. Dinsmoor said. "Indeed, I think it as good as skill and hard work could make it—but it has not to my knowledge ever brought me a single new patient!"

"Indeed?"

"That's right. I wish I could say otherwise, but I cannot. I don't know of a single new patient it ever brought to my office."

"Will you continue using it, anyhow, just to have a part in the campaign of education? Perhaps your results will come later on," I said.

"I don't believe I can use any more just at present," said Dr. Dinsmoor. "In fact, those I



Dr. Carl Phillip McConnell, President of the American Associated Colleges

have received the past year are already more than I can take care of, and I have had almost to build a new room on to my office to store them away."

"But—man alive!" I screeched, "—don't you send them out every month among the people? Don't you keep them circulating—all but a few for office use and files? Don't you use 'O. H.' as the means of reaching homes and people who never come to your office?"

"No, I haven't done so systematically. I meant to—but never did, so they accumulated."

"So you kept your seed corn in the granary and have wondered why your field has not glistened white for the harvest? Well, you didn't deserve many new patients from your promotion efforts—that's a cinch! Now go and read the Scriptures about the foolish servant who buried his ten talents and when you get home buy \$10 worth of one-cent stamps and give Louisville a baptism of Osteopathic faith on your own pri-

GREATEST MEETING IN OUR HISTORY

Work and Pleasure Were Combined at St. Louis.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION ENACTED.

Big Issues Before the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Osteopathic Association Were Settled in Moderation and Wisdom—Osteopathic Ethics Are Now as Good as the Best.

This is what transpired at the big St. Louis meeting of the profession:

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Capitulated to the Osteopathic Profession.

Twelve hundred Osteopaths gottogether. Andrew Taylor Still was there.

The three-year course of study was upheld, developing remarkable popularity, and September, 1905, was set by the American Osteopathic Association as the time for making this evolution effective.

The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy went on record to make the three-year course exclusively operative this September on the part of its members.

The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association was adopted with very slight alterations by the American Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Carl Phillip McConnell, of Chicago, was elected president of the American Osteopathic Association.

Nearly one thousand members were found to be enrolled in the American Osteopathic Association.

Denver, Colorado, was selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the A. O. A. "Osteopathy Day" at the Fair proved to be a great feature.

Great and glorious was the big St. Louis meeting—a giant of conventions, a week of unalloyed fraternity, a gala anniversary of interest, excitement, high mercury and pleasure.

It was the top notch of Osteopathic history in the way of publicity. Nothing like it had ever been seen or experienced by any profession before. Perhaps nothing like it will occur hereafter.

It was the record of a day at the greatest fair on earth being devoted to the honor of a school of therapeutics—Osteopathy; of public exercises by night in the dream palace known as "Festival Hall," with the president of the splendid exposition extending the Osteopaths and their friends official welcome.

Osteopathy's recognition came in the gleam and resplendent shimmer of myriad electric lights; in the rush and roar of cataracts; in the spell of a great organ with its limpid, mystic, majestic melodies; in the impressive splendor of a great audience; in the public greeting and applauses for the venerable man who gave this science birth, and in the joyous gratulations of about twelve hundred Osteopaths who had gathered from the four corners of the earth to do the occasion reverence.

Such was the night of "Osteopathic Day," of the greatest profession, at the greatest fair, in the best year of the world's golden age—July 12, 1904, at Festival Hall, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.

[Continued to Page 6, Bottom of Column 2.]

[Continued on Page 10.]

Let the historian dip his pen in red ink and write in letters big when he tells of it as the epoch-marking event in Osteopathy's transition from obscurity to universal fame.

It will be an event for those present to tell their children and grandchildren of.

And nearly all of us were there and it's a pity, truly, that all could not be!

But the public exercises attendant upon "Osteopathic Day" were not all. There was a week of it, a full week—indeed, it is going on yet. The summer school and the Pike took up the interest just where the A. O. A. meeting adjourned, and there will be about six weeks of it for those lucky enough to remain behind.

In spite of all these social diversions and the fact that this reunion of the profession will go down in history as the "social" and "good time" national meeting, yet much work was done. Important issues were debated and settled. Important legislation was accomplished, as in the adoption of a code of ethics. Important routine work was done in hearing papers and holding clinics. Despite the fun, nobody could say it was a lazy convention, for it worked persistently and accomplished much. There were numerous receptions at the various state houses to Dr. A. T. Still, to the delegates, to the officers and working committees of the A. O. A., the big public meeting and the splendid banquet—yet, despite all these things, the eighth annual meeting of the A. O. A. was a working meeting and will take its place in the history of the science as a time when great deeds were accomplished.

Officers for the New Year

Marked unanimity prevailed in the election of officers of the A. O. A. In pursuance with the unwritten law of the profession there was no electioneering—no seeking of office by the man, no perceptible boosting of friends for place and preferment. As a result when the election came off there were no rival "states" in the field and nominations came spontaneously and not in great confusion either, in about half the offices the one elected being the only candidate nominated. All this goes to show that the profession is rapidly forming principles and precedents, for if this were not so, there would not be this harmony and cleanliness of politics each succeeding year. This was the selection of officers as made.

President, Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago; first vice president, Dr. James M. McGee, Philadelphia; second vice president, Dr. Nettie H. Bolles, Denver; secretary, Dr. H. L. Childs, Auburn, N. Y.; assistant secretary, Dr. C. A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Ohio. Trustees elected for three years: Dr. F. E. Moore, Le Grande, Ore.; Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. McConnell's popularity and stalwart labors in behalf of the science and profession, its literature, school-work, practice and organizations, had made it evident for years that he was a logical man for the place. This has been universally admitted and the association has only waited for an opportune time to extend him this honor. There was no cut-and-dried thing about it, however, and another stalwart—likewise strong in the service of his science and profession, likewise honored and esteemed, likewise deserving and likewise marked for preferment, was put in nomination also, Dr. Dain L. Tasker, of Los Angeles. The fact that Dr. Tasker was running against the most popular man in the profession and still received such a generous support would indicate that his lightning rod is very likely to bring down the nominating thunderbolt at Denver a year later.

Dr. Irene Harwood Ellis, whose services as secretary of the A. O. A. almost from its beginning have been so universally acceptable to the association, refused to allow her name to again go before the convention. It was not that Dr. Ellis does not love the work, or was not conveniently situated to continue giving her time generously to it, or would not really have liked to do so, but Dr. Ellis believed merely it was not right for any one person to hold office indefinitely, or, as she put it, "I believe I have

been secretary quite long enough and some one else is now entitled to the pleasure of serving in that capacity." Of course, Dr. Ellis received many protests against withdrawing from this office and had she allowed her name to be put in nomination there was no question but she would have received another ovation vote as in former years. She stood firm in the position taken, however, and would not enter the race. Dr. H. L. Chiles, of Auburn, N. Y., who had served the Association so efficiently the past year as assistant secretary, and who has likewise made a name for himself as the hustling secretary of the New York Association, was then elected to the position. Dr. C. A. Upton, of St. Paul, who gave him a close race for the place, was then chosen as assistant secretary. This was strictly in accord with civil service proceedings, for Dr. Upton also has made fame for himself and success for the cause in Minnesota the past year by his efficient hustle as the secretary of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association, getting members into the organization and working up a good visiting delegation for St. Louis. So with two such long-range, rapid-fire guns in the secretarial turret of the A. O. A. this year it will be wonderful if the organization does not advance as never before.

In selecting a first vice president, Dr. A. T. Still sent a message to the convention nominating "Comrade James M. McGee, of Philadelphia, a veteran of the civil war, and it is my wish that he be elected first vice president of the association." Dr. McGee got it without any other nomination or a dissenting vote.

When it came to selecting a treasurer—notwithstanding the kicks that have been heard in thunder tones against the administration of Treasurer M. F. Hulett, because he is such a good collector and makes delinquents pay up whether they want to or not; and notwithstanding the political principle of rotating office in order to pass honors around and possibly im-

prove the grade of service sometimes, and notwithstanding everything else—Mack Hulett was re-elected. You see, it takes a financial head for this job and in looking over the great audience for a candidate for Eminent Tight Wad who could fill the bill acceptably and insure the Association an era of financial ease, there was no other gifted son in the race, so the arduous job of ringing up fares and paying the bills stayed right where it was.

Immediately upon his reelection, Treasurer Hulett unlocked the valise that serves the A. O. A. as a subtreasury—which Dr. Hulett had audited and packed with a view to turning over to his successor—and, fishing out fifty cents of his own money, he started aright on his new career by renewing his year's subscription to *The Osteopathic Physician*! May his tribe increase! Treasurer Hulett is all right as the Russell Sage of the profession and his work for the Association in keeping it on a sound financial basis is worthy of all praise and the continued suffrages of the delegates.

The Code of Ethics as Adopted

The code of ethics submitted last year at the Cleveland meeting by the Committee on Education, and which is the existing code of the medical profession in all its various accredited branches, was adopted without opposition. There were some unimportant changes enacted in the wording, to meet with the ideas of two or three delegates, but these alterations were not regarded as of any concern by the majority of the delegates and slight changes were accepted rather than debate the matter. It was well understood that in the near future some points of the code may need slight reconstruction to suit the especial requirements of Osteopaths, but it was the general belief that this can be done when we get around to it conveniently later on and in the heat and rush and multiplicity of duties it was evident from the unanimity of voting that delegates desired to accept the code as a whole and consider pecadilloes later.

The code was printed a year ago in "The O. P." and in the *Journal of the Association*. It is needless to repeat it again as amended in this issue owing to space exigencies, but we will do so in an early number, so that all the profession may know and understand what is regarded as good behavior and what is ill-advised or reprehensible conduct in practice.

"The O. P." cannot too strongly praise and congratulate Chairman C. M. Turner Hulett and his associates of the Educational Committee in their good work for the adoption of a code which showed happy fruition at St. Louis. Dr. Hulett especially has stood like a stone wall for ethical legislation and has ever been ready to debate the issue, throw light upon mooted points, and extend his persuasion to those who did not see the use of formulating a code of manners and morals. We took occasion to criticize Dr. Hulett after the Cleveland convention for not telling the profession it was the medical code that was presented. Now that the committee's labors are done and the code is a part of Osteopathy's organic law, we wish to be just as emphatic in expressing satisfaction over the committee's work as a whole and in congratulating its members over the final outcome.

The Place of Next Meeting

There was strong rivalry between Buffalo and Denver for the next annual meeting. Both cities worked hard for it. Both decked the delegates with buttons or placards declaring for bestowing the honor of entertaining the next meeting upon one city or the other. Each had strong points in its favor.

The Drs. Bolles were out in force for Denver and it will be remembered they have been bidding and bidding for this prize at each consecutive convention for four years. They came armed with official invitations, statistics on the purity of Colorado sunshine, the salubrity of Denver's drinking water, the height of its scenery, the breadth of its high school course and mineral resources and the depth of their dejection if they didn't get the honor of enter-

"MRS. BROWN'S TIME FOR HAVING NEURALGIA"

Is the feature story of "OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH" for AUGUST. One of the best yet published. It won the first prize and is by Dr. Edwin Martin Downing.

"A NOTABLE DAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR" is another feature. Other stories are:

"OSTEOPATHY AND MEASLES," Dr. Edward D. Burleigh.
 "PRESSURE—ITS RELATION TO DISEASE," Dr. Dain L. Tasker.
 "A BILIOUS ATTACK AND HOW TO TREAT IT," Dr. J. R. Bailey.
 "SPRAINS AND FRACTURES," Dr. Charles Leonard Dodson.
 "A PLAIN TALK ON GOITRE," Dr. W. Banks Meacham.
 "OSTEOPATHY IS NOT MASSAGE."

Isn't that a fine summer lay-out? Excellent! Excellent!! and excellently will it do its business of pulling patients. How many will you use, doctors?

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.
 171 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

ENTERTAINMENT FOR JULY!

This is the good light reading for patients and public in the July issue of "Osteopathic Health."

"Summer Complaint" (Short)
 "Appendicitis, Pneumonia, Typhoid" (Short)
 "Osteopathy is Not Severe" (Short)
 "What is Osteopathy?" Dr. A. W. Berrow
 "Drug Habits Growing at Alarming Rates" From The Chicago Tribune
 "Is Something Wrong?" Dr. W. J. Novinger
 "Ben Franklin, an Osteopathic Pioneer" Dr. C. C. Teall
 "Stomach Dilation" Dr. J. H. Sullivan
 "Spinal Curvature and its Aid Osteopathically" Dr. H. F. Underwood
 "A Sketch of Osteopathy" Incognito

This is a fine and convincing number and is your best antidote to apathy in hot July. Keep the people reading all summer. If they go away, send "O. H." after them. They will come back one day and better believers in Osteopathy. Order in advance.

Fraternally,

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

171 Washington Street

CHICAGO

taining the next meeting. Dr. N. Alden Bolles read affidavits from most of the Colorado people, living and dead, whom delegates had ever heard of, telling us why we wanted to go to Denver, and although Buffalo had thunder of its own to use, it couldn't stand the fulminations of Denver after four years of preparation. So Denver got it.

Drs. C. W. Proctor, Irene Bissonette and others who had been pleading for Buffalo then served notice that if it couldn't have the big meeting in 1905 that 1906 would do nearly as well—and so it is regarded as a pretty safe bet that the 1906 meeting will convene somewhere near the roar of Niagara Falls.

Ho! for Denver, in 1905!

Receptions All Around the Grounds

As already hinted there were receptions for Osteopaths all over the grounds. At the Missouri, Massachusetts and New York buildings, as well as in Festival Hall, receptions and ova-

programme and the members then spent a social evening in visiting among themselves.

An organ selection by Charles Galloway closed the evening's entertainment.

About one thousand persons were entertained on Friday night at the Massachusetts building by a committee composed of one member from each state represented at this year's gathering. The receiving committee comprised:

- Dr. Ada Achorn, Boston.
- Mrs. Charles H. Whitcomb, Brooklyn.
- Mrs. Leslie E. Cherry, Milwaukee.
- Dr. Ella McNicoll, Indiana.
- Dr. Anna Connor, Kansas.
- Dr. Clara T. Gerrish, Minnesota.
- Dr. Alice Patterson, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Hezzie Carter Purdum Moore, Oregon.
- Mrs. A. L. Conger, Ohio.
- Dr. Edythe Ashmore, Michigan.
- Dr. Mary Chappell, California.
- Dr. Laura K. Barnes, Tennessee.

Came in Special Cars

Special cars bearing Osteopaths rolled into St. Louis from New York, Missouri, Iowa, Oregon and Minnesota.

Headquarters Were Commodious

Our St. Louis representatives arranged for the comfort and entertainment of the convention most acceptably. It was a hard job under adverse circumstances, but they accomplished their task with credit.

The Inside Inn gave us an immense parlor up stairs, while smaller rooms and veranda space unlimited served the committees. The roster of guests was on exhibit in the hallway. It is quite certain that hundreds of Osteopaths who were there never saw this book and did not get any chance to sign it—or omitted to, if they did. The editor made a daily trip to the spot to register, but for one cause or another, such as the absence of the book, etc., was not able to.



THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

tions were held. There would have been more if the delegates had had more time to go around.

The meeting in Festival Hall on the night of "Osteopathy Day" was attended by 2,500 persons, and after the speaking there was an informal reception.

The exercises opened at 8 o'clock by an organ selection by Prof. Charles Galloway. Dr. L. H. Dorchester, of the Lindell M. E. church of St. Louis, delivered the invocation in place of Rev. B. F. Fullerton, who was not able to be present.

After a song by the Temple quartette, Dr. A. G. Hilderth, of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Osteopathic Society, welcomed the delegates in behalf of Missouri and the St. Louis Osteopaths, whom he also represents. The response to this address was made by Dr. Foster McNary, of Milwaukee, and after a song by the Temple quartette short talks were given by a number of prominent members.

A song by the Temple quartette concluded the

- Dr. Grace Atkinson, Ontario.
- Dr. Lillie M. Collier, Kentucky.
- Dr. Florence A. Covey, Maine.
- Dr. Coral Craine, Georgia.
- Dr. Elizabeth K. Sullivan, Illinois.
- Dr. Elizabeth B. McIlwain, Florida.
- Dr. Bertha White, Pennsylvania.
- Dr. Anna P. Thompson, Rhode Island.
- Dr. Elizabeth Culbertson, Wisconsin.
- Dr. Harriet Whitehead, Wisconsin.
- Dr. Harwood, Missouri.

Mesdames Hoard, Iowa; Whitesell, New Jersey; Cota, Vermont; Montgomery, Alabama, and Thompson, Washington.

Mrs. Leslie E. Cherry gave several solos during the evening and Dr. H. H. Gravett, of Ohio, and Mrs. Felicia Lune, of Oregon, played together on the cello and piano.

Dr. A. T. Still's presence was a feature of the occasion.

But this was nobody's fault and was due to the rush of the times and the multiplicity of duties and diversions.

Uncle Dobbyn was good enough to officiate as keeper of the book, and all will agree that even the partial list of registrations looks formidable.

Missouri Building the Place of Meeting

It was expected that the big meeting would be begun in the Missouri State building on Monday morning and that the balance of the sessions except social affairs would take place in the Hall of Congresses—wherever that was—but the Osteopaths felt so at home in the big auditorium of the "Show Me Building," and the managers of the building liked us so well that we concluded to stay there and finish—and we did. It was convenient and comfortable for our delegates, and besides there was something fitting about it that seemed natural.

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. Ten 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 fifteen 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.

Course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Classes formed in September and February. Next term opens September 5, 1904.

Write for catalogue, "Journal of Osteopathy," or any information. Address

**American School
of Osteopathy**

KIRKSVILLE - MISSOURI

Dr. A. T. Still Made a Great Speech

The feature of the second day's session was the presence of Dr. A. T. Still, our venerable and beloved founder, who left a sickbed to attend the meeting. Dr. Still made a speech in his usual vein. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm and was the guest of honor for the day. The trend of his address was an explanation of the all sufficiency of Nature. He referred to God not only as the Architect of the Universe, but as the Chemist and Philosopher. Referring to other medical schools, Dr. Still said: "He would not have been God of the universe if he had omitted any essential for the care of the body. He would have been ignorant. It is the supposed ignorance of God that makes the pill doctor's opportunity."

Clinics Were All Right

Clinics were held in profusion. Notwithstanding much interest in pending issues, the convention followed its order of business pretty closely as laid down for each day, and heard the papers and clinical discussions just as put down in the programme. The clinics were well discussed and despite the hot weather and rival attractions were well attended.

Our Pioneer in the Philippines

Mrs. A. L. Conger interested the convention greatly by her paper, "A Pioneer in the Philippines," telling of her experience in practice in the land of the little brown men at the time of the late war.

Committee to Call on Teddy

A special committee was appointed to confer with President Roosevelt on the health conditions of Panama. It was the aim of the resolutions passed to have Osteopathic physicians participate in the sanitary regulations in the district when the work on the canal is commenced. The members of the committee were: Dr. James McGee, Dr. Emily Conger, of Akron, O., and Dr. C. L. Whiting.

Our Champion from Kentucky Speaks

Hon. John P. Todd, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, the brilliant young attorney and politician who conducted Osteopathy's recent victorious fight in the legislature, was a visitor at the convention, with Mrs. Todd, who is an enthusiastic champion and formerly a patient under our system. Mr. Todd was called to the rostrum and made us a rousing speech, placing a chaplet on the brow of our lusty young science.

"Man with the Musical Heart" There

One of the most attractive features of clinics on "Valvular Lesions of the Heart," conducted by Dr. C. P. McConnell, was "The Man with the Musical Heart," who gave delegates a chance to hear his chest tunes at so much per. This gentleman is quite a novelty in the way of heart-gear and spends most of his time visiting medical schools and conventions. The newspapers printed a short time ago that this well-known personage had died. Without passing on whether or not this report was greatly exaggerated we simply wish to say he was at our convention, all right, and chronologists may reconcile dates as they are able.

Convention Photo

A handsome convention photograph was made by the Official Photograph Company, whose address is Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, and the company's representative, Mr. J. D. Sullivan, was taking orders for several days thereafter. It is a handsome picture of fine workmanship and will ornament any office. Price, \$2.50. It was taken off the steps of the Missouri state building, and while a big crowd is shown, just as many more could not get in the picture.

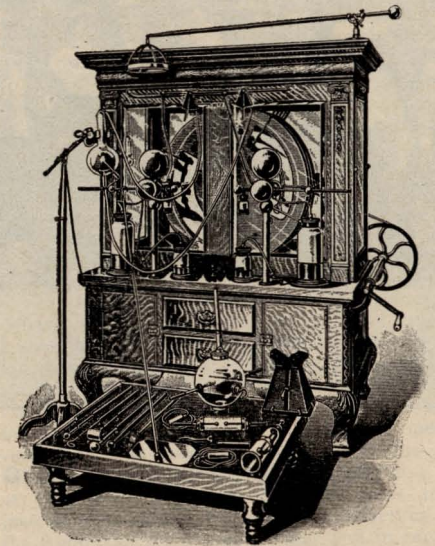
Winner of the A. O. A. Scientific Essay Prize

Dr. Arthur Still Craig, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, won the prize of \$50 offered by the American Osteopathic Association a year ago for the best scientific essay on the subject, "Does Osteopathy Deserve to Exist?" Dr. Craig won second prize

About Private Laboratory Equipment

I wonder if any practicing Osteopath has failed to get my interesting batch of literature on therapeutic measures and appliances other than drug, every page of which will prove of interest to the Osteopathic profession? I wonder if my instructive and attractive price list and descriptive catalogue have failed as yet to reach every practitioner's office within the Osteopathic profession? If so, it is a pity. These matters could not fail to interest and help any practitioner of Osteopathy, or any other system, who received it. I know that this literature and my price current have gone to many, perhaps most, Osteopaths of the country since I began announcing them through the columns of "The Osteopathic Physician," but I want them to reach all the profession. If you have not gotten in communication with me earlier, Doctor, will you not now write me for this line of descriptive literature, which I will gladly send you for the asking?

You have doubtless learned from former announcements that my firm makes and sells everything Osteopaths use, from specula to X-Ray machines. Also that my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any maker or dealer. I save you the profits of all middle men by selling direct from the factory. In proof of this, just consider what I offer you in X-Ray machines. How's this for \$190?



It's a beauty, surely, and just the same as others sell for \$400. No wonder, you will say, that Betz gets the business, and you are right—there IS no wonder about it. His goods and prices are his unrivaled, unchallenged advertisement.

When it comes down to laboratory outfits, such as the up-to-date Osteopath maintains in order to make scientific diagnoses in urine, blood, sputum, etc., etc., I can rig you up in a way to delight your love of research and increase your income wonderfully. Why not correspond with me and find out what I have to offer and on what terms? If there is anything you use and I don't make it, let me know and I'll put it in stock for your profession.

Frank S. Betz & Co.
35-37 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

in "Osteopathic Health's" contest for short, popular articles a year ago, so his reputation as a master penman, both in the realms of the simple and the erudite, is now well established.

Women Kiss Our Venerable Founder

An ovation was given to Dr. A. T. Still, founder of our system, at the splendid banquet held at the Inside Inn Thursday evening. Dr. Still had been rather feeble with the heat and arduous fatigues attending the big rally and was unable to attend the banquet, but mustered strength to come down from his room and walk through the hall. There was a tremendous demonstration and many of the ladies present gathered about the aged man and showered kisses upon his lips and cheeks. That did not phase the "Old Doctor," and he stood in line to welcome and reciprocate the kiss of every kindly assailant. (Don't tell this to Ma, boys!)

The toastmaster was Dr. Charles Hazzard, the outgoing president.

Speeches were made by Drs. T. L. Drennen, of Nashville, Tenn.; Charles A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.; R. L. Price, Jackson, Miss.; George W. Riley, New York city; D. Ella McNicoll, Frankfort, Ind.; Irene Bissonette, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. T. Crawford, Boston, Mass., and G. H. Spencer, Des Moines, Ia.

There were about 600 guests.

It was truly a swell banquet and a big event.

Class Meetings Were Common

The A. S. O. class of June, 1900, met at St. Louis and organized. Dr. Fred Bischoff was elected president, Dr. Doane secretary and treasurer. About 50 members of this class were present at St. Louis.

The February, 1900, class of A. S. O. also met. Dr. C. W. Proctor was elected president and Dr. Frank H. Smith, secretary. It was decided to send around a class letter which each one will tack his compliments and news on to and which will keep everybody in touch with all his classmates.

A lot of other class meetings took place, but no record could be gotten of them.

We All Became Pikers

The Pike—what shall I say of it? I will be brief. It is all right up to the hour of midnight when the lights go out and the cars stop; but belated sightseers can ride home in the Jap rickshaws that are not phantoms when it comes to covering a mile and a half on a hot night back to the Inn.

The attractions are good. At the Tyrolean Alps Tony Faust served the best of viands and good cheer. The naval battle of actual small ships is very instructive and good and very entertaining. The "Trip to the North Pole" was pleasing, but the Galveston Flood is a melodramatic fake and historically and historically inaccurate and disappointing. Creation, Cairo and several others are good.

The "Boer War," not on the Pike, was also great. We heard that Dr. "Bill" Smith was official surgeon to this show and of course supposed that William appeared on the red field of battle to amputate Gen. Cronje's leg or something like that, so we went. We got our money's worth all right, but "Bill" did not appear on the boards. He doesn't act at all—that is while the soldiers play at getting hurt; but if anybody really gets knocked out then Dr. Smith takes a hand. He is physician surgeon to the attraction—not, as we surmised in advance, chief of the Red Cross brigade on the field. About six hundred Osteopaths paid Dr. Smith the compliment to visit this show in a body and all were well pleased at the simulation of battle.

Missouri Elects and Statistics

The Missouri Osteopathic association held a short business session in the parlors of the Inside Inn Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. After hearing reports and attending to other business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. M. King, of Springfield; first vice president, W. F. Inglehart, of St. Louis; second vice president, Mrs. Theodosia E. Purdum, Kansas City; secretary, G. I. Green, Washington;

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treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Harwood, Kansas City; state editor, Dr. Minnie Potter, Memphis; trustees, G. M. Laughlin, Kirksville; M. Schaub, St. Louis; A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City; A. B. King, St. Louis, and W. J. Connor, Kansas City.

Delegates elected to the national convention to be held in 1905 were the newly-elected president, treasurer and state editor.

It was found that there are 250 Osteopathic practitioners in the state of which number 108 are members of the Missouri State association, and from this number statistics were received from 36 reports showing results of the year's work including two schools with the following total result: Number of cases treated, 8,301; acute cases treated, 4,358; chronic cases, 5,852; obstetrical cases, 109; cured, 4,605; benefited, 5,476; died, 36; which you see is an average of one death to each of the 36 Osteopaths reporting. Causes of death as given were 3 from acute troubles, 31 chronic and 1 suicide. The statistics from the state editor's report last year show 73 deaths out of 51 reporting, and out of 6,876 cases reported last year. Fraternally,

HOMER EDWARD BAILEY, D. O.

St. Louis, July 14.

Here Is the Programme of Papers and Discussions

MONDAY, JULY 11TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Opening ceremonies.

9:30 a. m.—Reports of officers, etc.

11:00 a. m.—Paper, "Importance of Laboratory Diagnosis to the Physician," Clement A. Whiting.

11:30 a. m.—Paper, "Osteopathic Surgery, including Treatment of Fractures," J. B. Littlejohn.

12:00 m.—Clinics, Diabetes Mellitus, conducted by Lucius P. Meaker, discussion led by C. W. Proctor. Asthma, conducted by George M. Laughlin, discussion led by Sandford T. Lyne.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

(Osteopathic Day.)

9:15 a. m.—President's Address, "Osteopathic Manipulation of the Blood-Mass."

10:00 a. m.—Paper, "The Significance of Certain Peculiar Sounds Emanating from the Spine During Osteopathic Treatment as Related to the Theory of the Osteopathic Bony Lesion," W. J. Conner.

10:15 a. m.—Discussion led by O. J. Snyder.

11:15 a. m.—Prize Essay, won and read by Dr. Arthur Still Craig.

11:45 a. m.—Paper, "A Pioneer in the Philippines," Mrs. A. L. Conger.

12:00 m.—Clinics—Valvular Lesions of the Heart, conducted by Carl P. McConnell, discussion led by D. Webb Granberry. Bright's Disease, conducted by Guy E. Loudon, discussion led by C. H. Stearns.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12TH.

8:00 p. m.—Pipe organ selection—Charles Galloway.

Invocation—Rev. Dr. B. P. Fullerton.

Welcome—Hon. David R. Francis.

Rseponse—President Dr. Charles Hazzard.

Song—Temple Quartette.

Welcome—Missouri Osteopathic Society, A. G. Hildreth.

Response—J. Foster McNary.

Song—Temple Quartette.

Short talks by prominent friends.

Song—Temple Quartette.

Informal reception.

Pipe organ selection—Charles Galloway.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Paper, "Stimulation," Leslie E. Cherry.

9:15 a. m.—Discussion led by George C. Taplin.

10:15 a. m.—Paper, "Enteroptosis and Its Effects on the Pelvic Organs," Percy H. Woodall.

10:30 a. m.—Demonstration, "The Osteopathic Examination," Guy D. Hulett.

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11:00 a. m.—Action on the Code of Ethics.
12:00 m.—Clinics—Gall Stones, conducted by E. M. Downing. Diseases of the Eye, conducted by G. L. Huntington, discussion led by J. H. Hoefner.

THURSDAY, JULY 14TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Demonstration, "Physical Diagnosis," F. P. Young.
9:30 a. m.—Paper, "Physiology as an Aid to Diagnosis and Treatment," C. H. Spencer.
9:45 a. m.—Election of officers. Selection of next meeting place.
11:00 a. m.—Unfinished business.
12:00 m.—Clinics—Pulmonary Tuberculosis, conducted by W. B. Meacham, discussion led by N. A. Bolles. Catarrh of the Stomach, conducted by J. R. Shackelford, discussion led by A. B. King.
8:00 p. m.—Banquet.

FRIDAY, JULY 15TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Symposium, conducted by A. Still Craig, Our Failures—Their Lessons.
Paper—"Our Failures, Their Lessons," A. Still Craig.
Paper—"The Public and Our Failures," H. E. Hjardemaal.
Paper—"A Failure, Its Lesson," Clara C. F. Wernicke.
Paper—"A Failure, Its Lesson," Elizabeth A. Spencer.
Paper—"A Failure, Its Lesson," U. M. Hibbetts.
Brief general discussion of papers.
10:30 a. m.—Clinics—Gynecology, conducted by Marion E. Clark, discussion led by Minnie Schaub. Gynecology, conducted by J. W. Banning, discussion led by Joanna Barry.
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Adopting code of ethics. Final adjournment.

What They Are Doing in Summer Session

Here is the schedule of classes at the post-graduate course of the American School of Osteopathy, now being given at the Homeopathic college, corner Jefferson avenue and Howard street, St. Louis. This course began July 18 and continues to August 27. You are yet in time to matriculate.

8:00 a. m. to 8:45 a. m.—Anatomy, Dr. F. P. Young.
8:45 a. m. to 9:30 a. m.—Principles and Practice of Osteopathy, Dr. G. D. Hulett.
9:30 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.—*Surgery—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Dr. F. P. Young.
9:30 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.—*Obstetrics—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Dr. M. E. Clark.
10:15 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.—Clinics, Drs. G. M. Laughlin, C. E. Still, A. G. Hildreth, C. P. McConnell, D. L. Tasker, G. D. Hulett, H. F. Goetz and others.
11:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.—Laboratory Diagnosis, Dr. Charles Hoffman.
1:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m.—Gynecology, Dr. M. E. Clark.

Information can be obtained with reference to boarding places; and those who desire to matriculate may do so at this time.

GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, D. O., Dean.

*Surgical and Obstetrical Clinics by appointment.

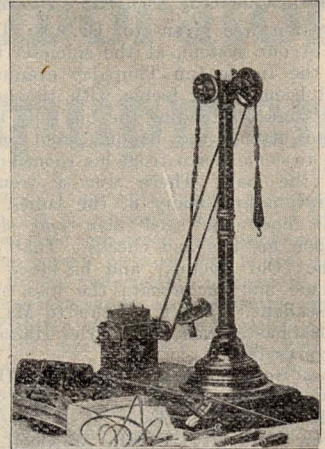
Third Year Course Sustained

[Continued from Page 1.]

cally by the A. S. O. representatives—and they wavered. On the one hand they devoutly wished to see the educational expansion inaugurated promptly. On the other, they did not wish to embarrass the parent college before its plans were fully matured for the change. Still looking at it from a third standpoint, the A. O. A. could decree but could hardly enforce its decrees, except by voluntary compliance of all parties affected, while the possibility of the A. S. O. bolting and putting itself beyond the pale of good standing and fellowship with the profes-

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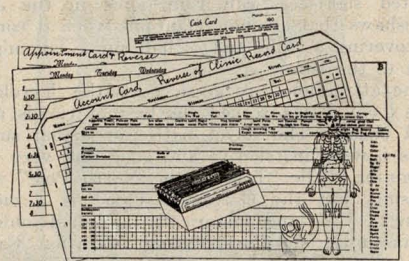
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sion was not a thing to be invited if it could be avoided by a little patience and judicious leniency in setting the time for beginning the innovation.

What to do for the best interests of all concerned was the question.

The trustees played the game of expediency and recommended finally that the new three-year provision become operative in September, 1905.

As the trustees had given ten hours to hearing arguments on both sides of this all-important proposition and had decided the case on the grounds of expediency, a good many delegates believed it was a waste of time and patience to give the matter further debate. These favored accepting the report of the trustees—also as a matter of expediency. It was a time apparently, not to settle the issue upon the principles involved, for practically everybody seemed to be a three-year dyed-in-the-wool advocate, but to temporize and do the thing that seemed expedient, believing that one more year could not fail to usher in the change naturally, easily and unanimately.

So the big issue of a 20-months' course, versus a 27-months' course, came before the convocation.

It came up in the form of adopting or rejecting the trustees' recommendation that the three-year course as adopted a year ago, at which time September, 1904, was named as the time of becoming operative, should take effect September, 1905. Now, while possibly nine-tenths of those present showed they would vote early and late to sustain the three-year proposition, it was a different matter to endorse the stand taken by the trustees, presumably on mature deliberation, and to give the parent school time to inaugurate the change. A majority voted to carry out the recommendation of the trustees.

While this was in a strong degree a momentary victory for the A. S. O. as against the As-

sociated Colleges, delaying the three-year movement as a universal thing at least one year, yet everybody was aware that the vote did not in any way, shape or form represent the views of the delegates upon adding a third year to our curriculum, for those were rare, who in public or private utterance did not preface their attitude by saying:

"Mind you, I stand unequivocally for a three-year course of instruction."

So the A. S. O.'s victory was a victory of expediency as well. The principle of advancing our standard of education, on the other hand, won even a more distinctive triumph. There was a truce allowed, but the reform has got to come promptly—there was no mistaking that. No delegate taking this conciliatory position seemed to doubt that the parent school would be in the same frame of mind as the delegates a year later, even anxious to lead the procession in making the third year potent for the good of students as well as merely effective.

This vote did not come about without a splendid exhibit of forensic eloquence. Issues make men, emergencies create leaders, is an old observation. Leaders sprung up in that hour like Kansas sunflowers. President Hazzard might have been recognizing debaters yet if he had chosen to give everybody the floor who sought it. Two men arose from the multitude with fire in their eyes to address the delegates and sat down crowned as good generals, eloquent pleaders, capable leaders. These were Dr. Wilfréd T. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. It is needless to repeat here any of the details of debate, since that will all appear promptly by stenographic report in the minutes of the Association. But these two men fought earnestly and pleadingly for the cause of advancing educational standards, and whether they understood it or not at the time—with a

vote apparently against their side—they won a famous victory in the array of sentiment called forth for a three-year standard. Or, if that is not true on its last analysis for any reason, then they had the good fortune to be on the popular side—for many agencies have been at work in the past two or three years to make the three-year course popular with the profession and all are entitled to their share of credit in the crusade.

Others spoke with equal vehemence for the unequivocal endorsement and prompt establishment of the three-year course. Dr. Clement A. Whiting, dean of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, showed the conviction of a keen, analytical mind, backed with moral force that carries conviction.

Others who spoke strongly in support of three years for our colleges were Drs. E. R. Booth, James B. Littlejohn, Clara T. Gerrish, Ellen Barrett Ligon, A. L. McKenzie and J. W. Banning.

Dr. Charles E. Still led the movement to adopt the trustees' report. He was ably championed by several.

Drs. Clinton E. Achorn, R. W. Bowling, A. G. Hildreth and Mrs. Ligon all argued to give the representations of Drs. C. E. Still and Warren Hamilton full consideration and to be considerate in demanding the time when the new regime should be enforced. It was due largely to this counseling that the enforcement of the new course was delayed till September, 1905.

This debate occupied an entire session and proved by all odds to be the liveliest of the whole meeting.

To recapitulate, the contest served both to establish that there is a spirit in the profession to give the Drs. Still all the consideration and cooperation possible in the management of the American School, while at the same time the other sentiment showed even wider prevalence that the time has come when Osteopaths must

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MRS. WM. H. JONES, D. O. (A. C. O. M. S.), in charge of Ladies' Dept. and Nurses.

D. B. STREET, M. D., Surgery.

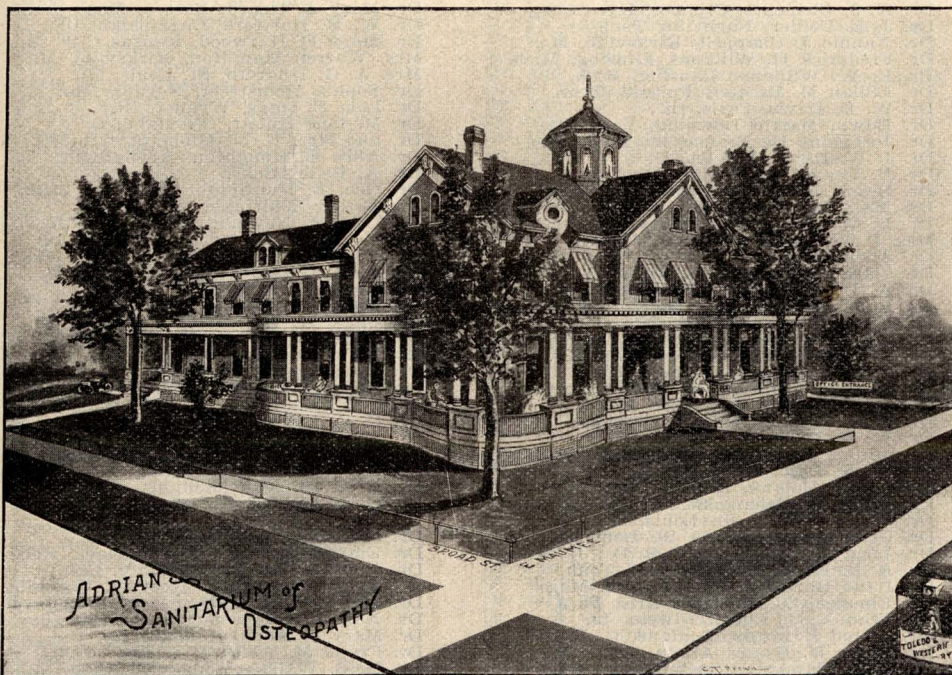
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have a three-year course; that it will be better for the schools and better for the profession to enact it promptly; and that one more year is the latest time when the profession will consent to make the extended course operative.

To get the full debate, be sure and read the minutes of the meeting, as issued by the A. O. A. Journal.

The question now is, will we all be in line for the innovation in 1905, and will every school be equally eager to inaugurate the change and

share in the credit of advancing the educational standards of our profession?

It is hoped that not only will this prove true and that the American School will be found squarely in line, and even leading the list in the carefulness and breadth of preparation to make this extended curriculum a fine success, but that the olive branch of peace may wave over our schools and that the parent college may see its way clear within the year to reenter the Associated Colleges and lend its support to sustaining the standards of that organization.

Those at St. Louis Who Signed the Roster

- Dr. W. A. Atkins, Clinton, Ill.
- Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. C. E. Achorn, Boston, Mass.
- Mr. Kendall Achorn, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. J. R. Alcorn, Des Moines, Ia.
- Wm. Apthorpe, Auburn, N. Y.
- Dr. Wm. H. Allen, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Abell, Palmyra, Mo.
- Dr. E. Dythe Ashmore, Detroit, Mich.
- Dr. H. Thomas Ashlock, Williamsport, Pa.
- Dr. Gladdis Armor, Emporia, Kan.
- Dr. Homer Edward Bailey, St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Bertha Buddecke
- Dr. Pearl H. Bergland, Galva, Ill.
- Dr. Lillie M. Benning, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Irene Bissonette, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Mrs. T. B. Bork
- Dr. Minnie Schaub, St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. J. T. Bass, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Elizabeth C. Bass, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. W. E. Beets, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Dr. Ida Ellis Bush, Kirksville, Mo.
- Dr. W. W. Blackman, Bluffton, Ind.
- Dr. G. R. Bryen, Peoria, Ill.
- Dr. Grace E. Bullas, Petosky, Mich.
- Dr. Fred E. Bischoff, Waukegan, Ill.
- Dr. Emma P. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.
- Dr. J. H. E. Penland, Eugene, Ore.
- Dr. N. Alden Bolles, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Nettie H. Bolles, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. R. W. Bowling, Franklin, Ky.
- Dr. Helen M. Baldwin, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Dr. Lora K. Barnes, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dr. and Mrs. Francis J. Beall, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Dr. O. E. Bradley, Pawnee, Okla.
- Dr. Mathel G. Bolks, Orange City, Ia.
- Dr. E. H. Boyes, Marietta, O.
- Dr. Joanna Barry, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Dr. J. O. Baker, Brazil, Ind.
- Dr. Frank D. Bohannon, Anna, Ill.
- Dr. C. G. Rust, Lebanon, Mo.
- Dr. and Mrs. John W. Baird, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Dr. J. F. Byrne, Ottumwa, Ia.
- Dr. E. E. Basye, Fargo, N. Dak.
- Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati, O.
- Dr. Minerva Baird, Montgomery, Ala.
- Dr. Grace Atkinson, Brantford, Ont.
- Dr. Harry K. Benneson, Clay Center, Kan.
- Dr. E. M. Bailey, Waco, Tex.
- Dr. Ethel Louise Burner, Bloomington, Ill.
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- Dr. Celia Bowker, Independence, Ia.
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- Dr. and Mrs. Henry Stanhope Bunting, Chicago.
- Mr. W. M. Bunting, Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. Minerva K. Chappell, Fresno, Cal.
- Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo.
- Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Cherry, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Dr. S. Virginia Crawford, Renovo, Pa.
- Margaret Carleton, Barre, Vt.
- Dr. G. G. Chappell, Sidney, Ia.
- Dr. Nellie Runyon Chappell, Sidney, Ia.
- Dr. Calvin M. Case, St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Lillie M. Collyer, Louisville, Ky.
- Dr. Frank A. Collyer, Louisville, Ky.
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- Dr. Sallie M. Conner, Bellefontaine, O.
- Dr. Mary A. Conner, Cincinnati, O.
- Mrs. A. L. Conger, Akron, O.
- Dr. F. A. Crofoot, Auburn, N. Y.
- Dr. E. T. Carstarphen, St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Florence A. Covey, Portland, Me.
- Dr. R. M. Colborn, Newark, N. J.
- Dr. W. C. Curtis, Springfield, Ill.
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- Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington, Ill.
- Dr. A. Still Craig, Iowa City, Ia.
- Dr. I. F. Mahaffay, South McAlester, Ind. T.
- Dr. F. E. Corkwell, Newark, O.
- Dr. Elizabeth M. Crow, Elkhart, Ind.
- Dr. E. H. Cosner, Upper Sandusky, O.
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- Dr. Carrie Classen, Albion, Mich.
- Dr. W. A. Cole, St. Louis, Mo.
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 Most of the wives of doctors present were not registered.

The Development of Individualism at St. Louis

There was no cut-and-dried party voting apparent at St. Louis this year, and that is a very hopeful sign for the profession. Delegates followed no leaders with a blind supporting unanimous vote, first in one issue and then another, but the ayes and nos would line up and then realign differently on everything that was presented. This is good, and means that the members of the profession are all thinking for themselves and that principles with them now take precedence of personal friendships. At present there is no show of any republican or democratic party in Osteopathy, but the independent, thinking, conscientious practitioner puts his vote as and where he believes the good of the science and profession demand it. It is beautiful to contemplate that our profession is no longer in danger of being rent and torn with feuds and personal quarrels. Let the spirit of broad and dignified professionalism advance steadily!

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

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

We were all there.

Huzzah—McConnell!

Gee, but it was some warm!

Who didn't get his money's worth?

Dr. Hazzard made the Association a thoroughly good president.

Architecture and illumination at the fair are all that could be imagined.

Bill Smith's show, the Boer war, was better than anything down the Pike.

The country is safe with C. P. McConnell holding the reins of the A. O. A.

The banquet on Thursday night at the Inside Inn was the biggest and best yet.

Father Andrew outclassed Hero Hobson in his kissing bee the night of the banquet.

Many Osteopaths were deeply interested in the Infant Incubator show on the Pike.

We got better press service at St. Louis, but still there is room for improvement.

Osteopaths may sleep soundly o' nights now. Their code of ethics is as good as any profession's.

A lot of the delegates and visitors forgot to register. Still the roster looks reasonably healthy.

The Inside Inn was noisy after bed time, but taking it on the whole it answered our purpose admirably.

Wanted—An Osteopath to locate in the Tyrolean Alps, The Pike, St. Louis, U. S. A. See Tony Faust.

Dr. A. T. Still says the best thing on the Pike is the "Battle of Manilla." He always was partial to Dewey.

Buffalo got tangled up in the traces in the race against Denver or it would have had a good show at winning.

It was evident that the band-wagon at St. Louis carried a big transparency worded "The Three-Year Course or Bust."

The ladies were at St. Louis in disproportionate representation to their numbers in the pro-

fession. Our girls know a good time when they have it.

A lot of eager people had no chance to deliver themselves upon the three-year question, but those who did talked vehemently.

With Colonel-Surgeon "Bill" Smith and General Cronje both on the boards the Boer war would be even a better artistic and financial triumph.

Dr. Clarence V. Kerr thought the Igorrote dance a charming bit of Chorapheal art which will fit nicely into the next opera he puts out on the road.

Some of us lost trunks at St. Louis and didn't have a change of collars most all week—but little items like laundry don't count under such glorious auspices.

That crimp which Dr. C. H. Whitcomb put in the tail of Buffalo's kite, when it was flying after the honor of entertaining the next convention, was cruel.

The profession is jumping forward like a twin-screw propeller steamer and every annual trip to the A. O. A. picnic shows that the souls aboard have doubled.

The most wholesome thing apparent at St. Louis was that the profession can now stand upon its feet and call for what it wants as a lusty ten-year-old ought to.

About 250 delegates at St. Louis will please take to heart the editor's regrets at not being able to see them personally, and let us trust we will meet face to face at Denver.

If "Pap" Still could have seen "Osteopathy Day" away off in his mind's eye, twenty or thirty years ago, he would have cared less for poverty and obscurity while it lasted.

To adopt a splendid code of ethics and reaffirm its stand for a third-year course in our colleges was surely enough work for any one national meeting of the American Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Asa M. Willard, of Montana, was unavoidably detained at home and was missed, despite all the other attractions. "Tell my Thespian friends I am grievously disappointed," he wired to "Tommy" Ashlock.

Read over the list of "among those present" and see how many hundreds of people were there whom you wanted to meet but failed to. It will be different at Denver. We will all get acquainted next year.

A few minor attacks were made upon words or phrases in the code—most of which showed that the assailants did not always understand its import clearly, or else were in the helpless minority in their opinions—but the way the code was adopted finally was good for cold feet.

Drs. E. R. Booth and C. M. T. Hulett are a good team to harness up together with any sort of committee work requiring a fight to secure the adoption of its report. They are such good scrappers that whatever they report, they will make sure is adopted—but they are to be depended upon to report right in the first place.

A Midsummer Night's Dream That Is No Dream.

Our midsummer night's dream, fellow Osteopaths, is slow collections. Of course it's a nightmare, not a healthful, pleasant phantasy. Our friends all went to St. Louis nearly, and of course for thirty days preceding the trip it was very largely a case of saving up funds for the trip. Consequently, there has been some slight hitch in the O. P. company making needed con-

nections with the required number of subscriptions, renewals, remittances, etc., for current bills. Now that all are home again and ready for a new year of duty and progress, we present our compliments to our friends who are in arrears to us and hint that it will be very acceptable indeed if they will fire a remittance at us as soon as possible. Thank you, one and all, for your cooperation.

Firm Stand of Associated Colleges

The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy met just after the disposition of the three-year business by the A. O. A. and unanimously voted to enforce the three-year provisions immediately, giving no optional shorter course.

Officers were elected as follows: Dr. James B. Littlejohn, president; Dr. Clement A. Whiting, vice president; Dr. J. W. Banning, secretary; Dr. Frank L. Martin, treasurer.

The schools not in the Association at this time are the American School, the Still College and the Southern School of Osteopathy, which latter, however, would gladly be in the Association if all the schools were agreed on operating upon the same length of courses.

Dr. Cosner Sent 'Em Out—Dr. Dinsmoor Didn't

[Continued from Page 1.]

vate account. Send 'em all out, and then renew your standing order for more, and send them out regularly hereafter. Don't expect "O. H." to work such X-ray miracles as to penetrate the walls of your office as well as the skulls of the people. Give it a show and it will do the business for you and bring them in."

Now turn to another picture. Dr. Earl Cosner, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, heard of this incident at St. Louis and said to me:

"I send my entire order out every issue as soon as received, except a few I keep to give inquirers at the office. Does it pay? Well, I have never stopped to figure it out, because I regard the liberal circulation of "Osteopathic Health" as one of those things a practitioner cannot afford not to do whether he thinks it pays him immediately or not. As a progressive physician, eager to have the people of my community know the difference between myself and local masseurs, I would send out as good a magazine as "Osteopathic Health" liberally just as often as it is issued—even if it cost twice as much, and I seemed to get no money back from it. The moral and intellectual effect upon one's community by so doing is so good that I would feel amply compensated if I had no other returns."

"But do you get better returns—does "O. H." bring you in new patients?" I asked.

"It certainly has brought me in patients," replied Dr. Cosner, "more money, a great deal than I ever put into it, although I never have tried to keep any track of that. I remember, however, just one chain of patronage it started that has paid me back already more than I would put into a five-year contract for 100 copies per month. That issue with a fine article in it on Osteopathic Obstetrics brought me in an inquirer, new to our science, who was soon to be confined. I got the case. It was my first, but I was eminently successful. That case has brought in three other confinement cases. That means four new families among my clients as the result of one good article in one good number. From these four cases of confinement, with attentions before and after delivery, I have received \$304. I don't see why I should stop to figure out "does education by "O. H." pay?" I regard such education as a necessity and will always do it, and I believe that no doctor of our faith can afford not to do it. It will surely pay those who do it well and stick to it."

Two plans are therefore before our patrons: The Dinsmoor plan to let your seed corn moulder in the garret, and the Cosner plan to plant promptly where it will grow a good harvest.

Which plan do you follow?

Des Moines Revolt Settled Amicably

Students and Faculty Strike

[From the Des Moines News, June 17.]

At a mass meeting of the students and faculty of the Still College of Osteopathy at the school assembly room this morning, the decision was reached that a new school of Osteopathy would be started in this city and be ready for students at the commencement of the college year.

To this end all the members of the faculty with the exception of Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Still pledged themselves to the support of a new school and 200 students swore by the same oath that they would return to the school thus founded and give it the nucleus of the student body. In addition to this they have the support of two or three of the wealthy men of the town who are willing to help them in the securing of new quarters.

Fear Kirksville Men

Telegrams have been sent to the authorities at Kirksville asking their presence here immediately, but thus far the telegrams have not been answered. Dr. Charles E. Still will arrive in the city Saturday, but his coming is too late to have any effect upon the action of the students here—unless he is willing to concede all the points asked by the members of the school. This, it is thought, he will not do. The students believe that the method of dealing with them is for the purpose of putting off the action until the close of the school year and the dispersing of the students, when they will not be able to act in concert.

The student body and the faculty believe that the attitude of the Kirksville authorities is for the purpose of finally dispensing with the Still College of Osteopathy and having the only place of education in Osteopathy at Kirksville.

Dr. S. S. Still, who has been at the head of the school, has already retired and has entered insurance business in this city. Four of the other members of the faculty were to be dropped, it is said, and the work they were doing parcelled out among the other teachers with the addition of George Still, a son of S. S. Still. The students refused to hear to such a plan and the cutting of some of the studies to less than half the former length of time, with the result that when the head of the Kirksville school arrives in Des Moines he may find himself without a school except that which is represented by the bare walls of the present institution.

Dr. Shaw Talks

Dr. A. B. Shaw, secretary of Still College, said last night that in his opinion, the students have acted hastily.

"As I understand it," said Dr. Shaw, "the opinion prevails among students that the broad plane upon which the institution has been conducted in the past, is to be abandoned; that in the future, particularly in the coming year, radical changes are to be made. They are mistaken in their anticipations. There is reason to be satisfied with the professors who have been secured and in my belief, nothing is to be done which will be a detriment to the interests of the school. The students will receive assurance that the school is to occupy the same plane upon which it has been managed in the past, and with this assurance, I think that they should not and will not have cause to be dissatisfied."

Rebellion in Still College Due to Question of Policy

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 17.]

Des Moines, Ia., June 17.—[Special.]—Students and professors of the Still College of Osteopathy of Des Moines to-day went on strike because they are dissatisfied with the policy of the institution. Two hundred students and all the faculty, with the exception of Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Still, pledged themselves to establish a new school of Osteopathy. The rebellion marks the parting of the ways of the orthodox Osteopathy and the liberals. The liberals believe that chemistry, pathology, and other sciences akin to medicine and surgery should be offered to students in connection with the study of Osteopathy proper. The orthodox followers oppose this idea.

New College Now Seems Assured

[From the Des Moines Capital, June 20.]

"We are going to have a new college of Osteopathy. Matters have reached a climax and there is no longer a chance for compromise. We have no assurances from the Still management that a proper curriculum will be insured. We have nearly \$25,000 subscribed, have an option on the building corner of Eighth and Grand, have a faculty practically selected, and the only matter now remaining is to settle upon a suitable name and file articles of incorporation. The name will in all likelihood be 'The Des Moines College of Osteopathy.'"

So said the chairman of the committee of students of Still college this morning which was appointed last week to present grievances to the owners of the school and secure if possible a positive assurance that certain members of the faculty who had been slated for dismissal would be kept and that certain courses in general science which have been well attended the past year would be kept in the curriculum.

Dr. Charles E. Still came up from Kirksville last night in response to a telegram from Secretary Shaw to confer concerning the difficulty. Dr. Still is inclined to ignore what he terms "student interference" in the management of the college.

"You may say for me," said he to a Capital representative this morning, "that the affairs of Still college will go on precisely as they have in

the past. There will be no change in its management or its policy."

Secretary Shaw is still inclined to be optimistic over the outcome of the trouble.

"I cannot say that we have made any overtures to the students," he said, "nor do I know if any will be made. I think, however, that the whole matter will be amicably adjusted and that there will be no serious disturbance either among the present or future students of the school."

The plans for the new school have taken such headway that nearly \$1,000 has been subscribed to bring suit to recover the proportion of tuition that remains unused on the ground that the contract to give an adequate course of medicine has been violated on the part of the faculty and that the students are no longer bound by it. The committee in charge of the new school say that receipts for tuition in the old school will be taken at par for the new school and they will take chances upon recovering the amount in court.

The four members of the present faculty whose removal has forced the issue of establishing a new school among the students are Dr. T. J. Ruddy, Dr. Spencer, Dr. Jennie Begouin and Dr. Thompson.

In explaining these removals Dr. Charles E. Still said they were made necessary for purely business reasons and that the owners of the school did not feel like apologizing in letting them go.

"There will always be some one dissatisfied, you know, whatever changes we make," said he. "I do not deny that the Kirksville people own a large block of Still College stock, and if they want things run in a certain way that is their business, isn't it? We have a board meeting to-morrow and if we conclude to make any compromise it will be as a result of that meeting."

Teachers' Action Ended the Revolt

[From the Des Moines News, June 22.]

The action of the teachers of the Still College of Osteopathy in signing contracts after the board had selected them, effectually ended the hopes of the students for a new school this season. The student body were loath to believe that the teachers had attached their signatures to the papers that would compel them to teach in the college, but investigation proved that all but two—Mrs. S. S. Still, who was not elected at her own request, and Dr. Bond—have signed contracts. While not officially given out, it is understood that Dr. Bond will retire from the faculty and that Dr. George Still will take his place.

There is some fear among the students that the members of the student committee, who have been carrying on the campaign for a new school, will suffer the displeasure of the management to such an extent that they will be denied the privilege of further study at the school.

At the meeting of the board Tuesday all the teachers with the two exceptions were reelected and the following officers elected: Dr. S. S. Still, president; Dr. H. W. Forbes, vice president; A. B. Shaw, secretary and treasurer.

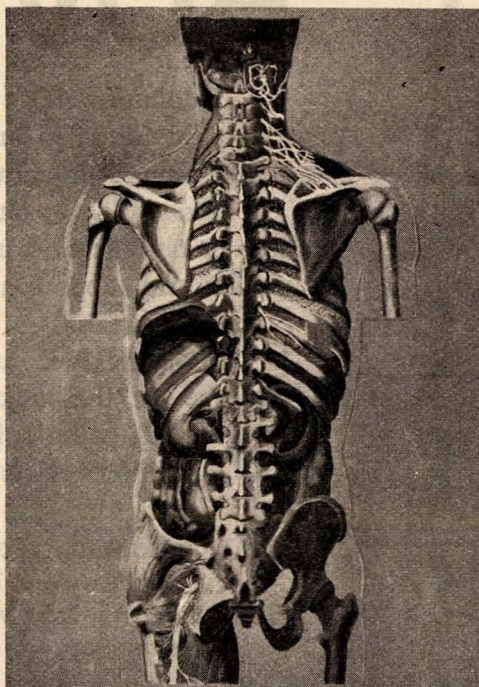
It All Blew Over Without Damage

Such articles, appearing regularly for a week under flaring headlines in the public press, were calculated to alarm the profession lest a serious rupture had occurred at Des Moines, but happily the whole matter blew over and it now appears that peace and good feeling reigns. The students got what they wanted, it is said, and no further effort to disrupt Still College or found a rival school is expected.

Let us trust that the management and students will not again develop misunderstandings or cease to pull together for the common welfare. Good colleges are not built in a day, and it would be a shame to let Still College suffer any setback in the splendid career it is making for itself and the profession.

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Colorado Association Has Fourth Annual Meet

[From the Denver Republican.]

Osteopathy has gained such strength in the west that at the fourth annual meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Association, June 25th, the commercial bodies of Denver had representatives present to have the national convention held in Denver next year. The state association decided to take steps to send an influential delegation to St. Louis next month in order to capture the gathering for Denver in 1905.

A paper on rheumatism was read by Dr. G. C. Redfield, who was followed by Dr. J. F. Foley and Dr. L. C. Work.

Last night a reception was tendered to the state association by the Denver Osteopathic

Association at 1457 Ogden street, after which "tuberculosis" was made the subject of discussion, a paper having been read by Dr. L. S. Brown. Dr. J. T. Bass and Dr. J. D. Glover took a leading part.

On June 25th Osteopathic Legislation in Colorado was considered. A paper was read by Dr. N. A. Bolles and the discussion was led by Dr. C. C. Reid. "Gynecology" was considered in a paper by Dr. Mabel Turner, the clinic being held by Dr. Bertha Hilton, and discussion led by Dr. May Redfield. "Infantile Paralysis," a paper by Dr. N. A. Bolles, was followed by a clinic held by Dr. Nettie H. Bolles and a discussion led by Dr. Tena C. Cramb.

The annual dinner at the Adams hotel was a fine conclusion.

The Iowa State Meet

The programme of the Iowa Osteopathic Association's annual meeting at Still College assembly room, was rendered June 24, at nine o'clock, viz: Address of welcome, Mayor G. W. Mattern; Response by acting president, Dr. F. W. Beechly, Guthrie Center; Paper by Dr. W. S. Maddux, vice president, Fairfield; Displaced Innominate, Their Relation to Pelvic Trouble. Discussion, Dr. G. H. Gilmour, Dr. Carl Smith and others. "Ethics in Osteopathy," Dr. S. S. Still, Des Moines, Ia. Discussion, Dr. W. C. Burd, Cedar Rapids, E. T. McLaughlin, and others. "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases," Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown. Discussion, Dr. C. M. Proctor, and others. "The Spine in Female Diseases," Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines. Discus-

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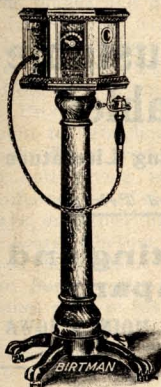
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sion, Dr. S. B. Miller, Dr. Nellie Good Perry, and others. "Legislation in Iowa, in the Past, Now, and for the Future," Dr. C. L. Parsons, Iowa Falls. "Obstetrics," Dr. M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo. Clinics, Dr. H. W. Forbes and Dr. C. E. Still.

A fine banquet concluded the meeting, at which Toastmaster Col. A. B. Shaw made a hit for good humor.

Dr. Marcus L. Ward Continues Busy "Discovering" Osteopathy
[From the Los Angeles Times.]

San Bernardino, Cal., July 1.—The trial of Dr. Marcus L. Ward, of this city, on a charge of violating the state medical laws by practicing Osteopathy without a license, which has created so much interest here for some days, came to a sudden end this afternoon when the doctor was acquitted, the jury only being out fifteen minutes. After the testimony of a large number of witnesses had been taken, Dr. Ward took the stand in his own behalf. He insisted he was not practicing Osteopathy, but a system of treatment and medicine that he had largely worked out himself.

Big Sanitarium for Kirksville

It was announced at the closing session by the American School that a \$50,000 sanitarium will be built at Kirksville this fall. This is a step in the right direction and we congratulate the trustees upon their enterprise. Do it right or not at all. Such a move does not look like any intent eventually to vacate the old stamping grounds—does it?

Wichita Has a Society

All the registered Osteopaths in Wichita, Kansas, met July 3 in the office of Drs. Miller and Stanley for the purpose of forming a local organization. The meeting was enthusiastic and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Mitchel Miller; vice president, Dr. Mary Montgomery; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. H. McPike.

No Arkansas Meet This Year

The Arkansas Osteopathic Association did not convene in regular session this year at Little Rock, owing to the proximity of the big national meeting at St. Louis. By decision of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Jessie Gildersleeve and Dr. A. W. Berrow, a short business meeting will be called later in St. Louis.

Chicago and Cook County Society Election

At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Cook County Osteopathic Society these officers were elected for the new year:

- Dr. H. H. Fryette, president.
- Dr. W. E. Buchler, vice president.
- Dr. W. B. Allen, secretary.
- Dr. J. H. Lucas, treasurer.

New Jersey Will Fight

The New Jersey Osteopathic Society has decided to take an appeal in the case of the State vs. Herring, and a fund was raised at the Plainfield meeting in June to fight the case. Mr. S. A. Patterson, of Asbury Park, was retained as counsel. He believes he will win a supreme court decision.

Another College Gone

The American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery announces that it has absorbed the Chicago College of Osteopathy, which was started in 1902 by Drs. McClelland and J. F. Farmer, and had enrolled twenty-eight students to date. Absorption is the watchword.

Illinois Will Still Fight for a Law

At the Illinois Osteopathic Association meeting last month it was decided to continue the fight for just and adequate legislation.

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DR. WATSON HURT.

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[From the Denver Times.]

Friends of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Watson, of Denver, were shocked July 6 at the news from Palmyra, Mo., where Mrs. Watson's family lives, telling of the death of Mrs. Watson and the critical condition of the doctor as the result of a runaway. The doctor has lived at the Myers apartments, 1641 Tremont street, since last August, and made a host of friends since coming to Denver.

The doctor left here a few days ago to attend the national Osteopathic convention at St. Louis this month. He sent his wife on to her folks a month ago. She had then just returned from California, where she had gone for her health. Mrs. Watson was to go with her husband a week later to see the world's fair and attend the big meeting of the American Osteopathic Association.

A telegram was received by Robert Briggs, of 174 Champa street, last night telling of the sad accident. The doctor and his wife were out driving Tuesday evening. Two hours after they had gone the horse and carriage in which they had been riding returned to the house, empty. A searching party was formed and the body of Mrs. Watson was found lying on the bank of the river. There were cuts about the head. Death had evidently been due to a fractured skull. Dr. Watson was found unconscious near a bridge a few rods from where the body of his wife was found. There is little hope that he will recover.

Mrs. Watson was a daughter of Dr. H. A. Sutter, a wealthy resident of Palmyra, Mo. Dr. Watson went to Pueblo about a year ago and then moved to Denver. He had built up a good practice here and was regarded highly by the members of his profession.

Before he went away Dr. Watson turned over his practice to Dr. J. A. Crum, in the Kittredge building.

"Dr. Watson was one of the best Osteopaths in this city," said Dr. Crum to-day. "He was to have read a paper before the convention that will be held here this month. His professional friends are greatly shocked by the news."

Neither the physician nor his wife had relatives in Denver. Their apartments will not be opened until some one arrives from Palmyra to take charge of their belongings.

Dr. Watson recovered rapidly from his injuries, after two or three days in the hospital. He was able to attend the A. O. A. meeting after all, where he tried to forget himself by close attention to the programme. His friends were greatly pained to receive the news of his grief and many an eloquent handshake told him of the sympathy of his professional colleagues.

"My plans are uncertain," said Dr. Watson. "I only know I do not want to return to Denver. It would kill me, I think, to have to enter my former home. Perhaps I will stay in the east."

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Ye Book Reviewer

Dr. Young's Surgery—The Book of the Year.

At last we have it—the thing we have most needed as a text-book, a contribution to our literature of the greatest benefit to practitioners and students, an "Osteopathic surgery!" For his gift of brain the profession is indebted to Dr. F. P. Young, the scholarly and skillful professor of surgery at the American School of Osteopathy. He was assisted in this work by Dr. Charles E. Still, chief of the operating staff of the A. T. Still Infirmary. The work is a credit to these gentlemen, the parent school under whose auspices the book was produced and to the profession which will receive it with appreciative applause.

This book is not medico-Osteopathic, surgical-Osteopathic or at the tail-end Osteopathic. It is Osteopathic throughout—that is to say, it looks at surgical disease and deformity first of all from the viewpoint of A. T. Still's system and when that reaches its limitations—which like all things human it must, alas, do very frequently—this volume then says what surgery as modified by Osteopathy, or surgery pure and simple, offers. It is a great pleasure, too, to read a book which approaches each subject in a fresh way, from the Osteopathic standpoint, as if expecting, until shown otherwise, that Osteopathy will avail something and if possible cure, instead of doing as too many texts have done, to wit, follow the traditional medical texts in thought, phrase, prognosis, treatment and winding up with a few Osteopathic generalities and often declarations in conflict with most of what has been said before. I emphasize that Dr. Young's surgery does not do this. So it cannot but prove helpful and become very popular with the profession.

In his preface Dr. Young blazes his pathway through the forest according to the lines of advance early laid down by Dr. A. T. Still. He says:

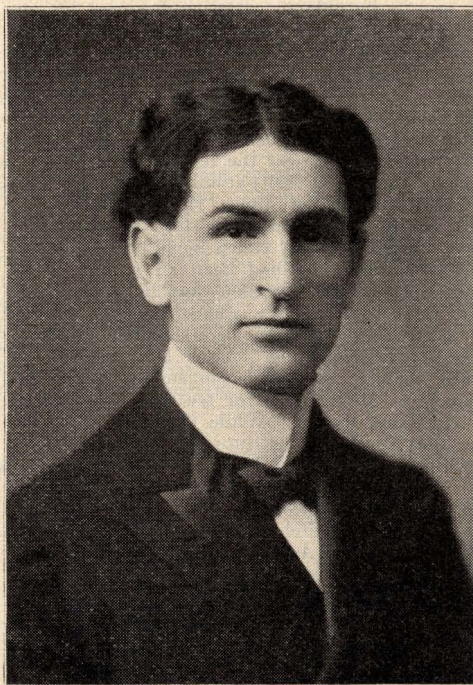
"In this volume, an endeavor has been made to represent the essential facts of practical surgery, modified by the science of Osteopathy, as taught and practiced by its discoverer, Andrew Taylor Still. That Osteopathic practice has revolutionized modern surgery may be evidenced by a perusal of the following pages."

Coming from an M. D., D. O., of the standing of Prof. Young we think such a statement ought to be sufficient to hold our medical critics down for a brief spell—at least, to cause them to quit trying to root out our science and profession in states where war is on until they have examined into such broad claims as this to learn whether or not Osteopaths can make good their claim for being in the front seat of the band wagon of progress. Prof. Young makes good in his pages.

It is refreshing to read paragraphs which go at the meat of the proposition in this fashion. No carping critic who reads it can keep up his attack on our system and retain his self-respect if he has a mind able to reason:

"Partial or incomplete dislocation is a condition in which the articular surfaces of two bones, which should normally be in relation, are partly separated, but not sufficiently, as a rule, to rupture the ligaments. This variety of dislocation is more common than any other. They are caused by slight external violence and muscular action. The effects of the dislocation are often overlooked, inasmuch as they may be slight at first. Where the bones continue in abnormal relation, structural and functional changes are set up. Dr. A. T. Still discovered the relation between these subluxations and disease. He proved beyond question that subluxations will affect nerve and blood supply directly, or reflexly through the vasomotors. The nutrition of some structure is interfered with, when inflammation, degeneration, atrophy, tumefaction, etc., result. A reduction of these subluxations is attended by a cessation of the diseased symptoms and

a return to health. This has formed the foundation of the science of Osteopathy. These subluxations are more common in the spine than in any other part of the body. Subluxation of a vertebra may be anterior, posterior, lateral, or it may consist of a twisting of the bone on the axis of its body. Any of these lesions will cause pressure on the spinal nerve roots, or interfere with the blood supply to the cord itself. This constitutes the most important causative agent in the production of disease. Similar luxations of other bones, as the ribs, bones of the pelvis, thigh, leg, ankle, foot, clavicle, humerus, forearm, wrist and hand, may occur. In any case, disease production will depend upon whether a nerve, artery, or vein is compressed, or if there is an obstruction to the flow of the fluids in the tissues, thereby partially, or completely, arresting the nutrition. Therefore, certain lesions will be found uniformly associated with certain dis-



Dr. F. P. Young, Our Surgical Authority

eases. They constitute the underlying cause, rendering bacterial action, fermentation and other destructive processes possible."

The second thing I like best in this book—after praising it for going at its subjects in a fresh, new, direct way, straight from the Osteopathic viewpoint—is that it is not extreme, bigoted or over-sanguine; it does not claim impossible things for our therapeutics; it says prognosis is black when it is black; it shows that its author knows how very often the best skill of the best of systems leads but to disappointment and failure. Practitioners who have gotten well settled in the field demand this in their literature. Knowing how often their best efforts are quite unavailing, they don't care to buy books that would have them believe their patients would all have recovered if they had only been as wise as the writer. Platitudes and glittering generalities of theory are not wanted in text-books by the field and, as Dr. Young's book does not contain such things, the field will welcome it, that's sure. Every graduate should have a copy. We can all but wish we had had this book when in college. It should of course become the text-book universally used by our Osteopathic colleges.

Dr. Young's surgery is well printed. It is among the few Osteopathic books that are original in drawings as well as text. To Dr. George

M. Laughlin is due the credit for the excellent radiographs which are reproduced. The illustrations in etching and half-tones were made from original drawings by Miss Agnes Dandy and Mr. William Richardson, students at the American School of Osteopathy. Dr. Harriet F. Rice assisted in preparing the manuscript.

Dr. F. P. Young was eminently well equipped to prepare such a work. He was a college-bred man, an M. D. and a surgeon with a future before he became interested in Osteopathy. A native of Indiana, he was graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, in Louisville, with first honors of his class in 1893. He received the appointment as resident physician of the Louisville City hospital immediately after which position he filled one year. Leaving the hospital in 1894 Dr. Young became lecturer on Microscopy and Histology in the Louisville Medical college. Subsequently Dr. Young engaged in the practice of surgery and then followed up his careful preparation by a post graduate course in surgery in New York city.

In 1898 Dr. Young became interested in Osteopathy. He was professor of surgery for two years at the defunct Columbian School of Osteopathy, where he also pursued the course. In 1900 he became professor of surgery at the American school and again applied himself deeply to the study of Osteopathic principles and practice in association with the Doctors Still and the school faculty. He was graduated as D. Q. by the A. S. O. in 1902.

"The object of my book," said Dr. Young at St. Louis, "is to bring out the methods of Dr. A. T. Still as regards the treatment of surgical affections and eventually to establish a standard of Osteopathic-surgical practice. The Osteopathic methods and treatment therein are according to Dr. Charles E. Still whose work and position at the head of the profession needs no comment by me."

So much for the man of science and his work for Osteopathy. On his human side, so to speak, Prof. Young is genial, handsome, gentlemanly, popular and a bully good fellow. In the classroom and out of it he is beloved by the students.

Dr. Young's home life is conspicuously happy—which leads me to say he has not enjoyed having his own fireside very long, being among the younger benedicts of the A. S. O. faculty. Recently Dr. and Mrs. Young were blessed with a girl baby.

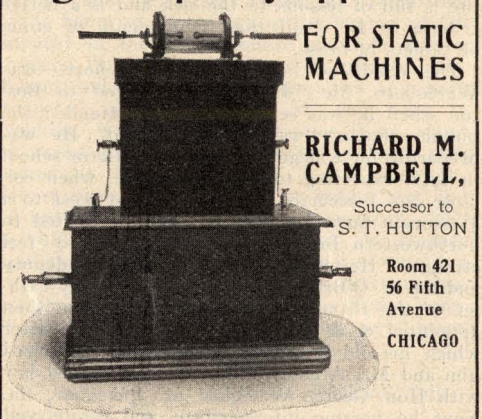
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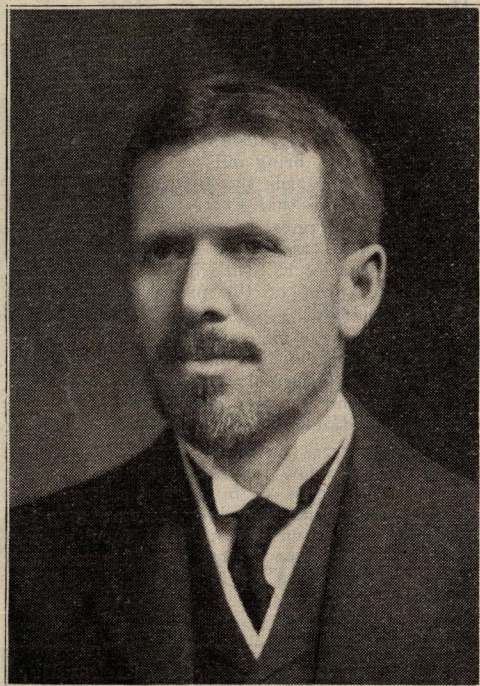
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Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

Lives Transformed by Osteopathy

THE history of the profession is replete with instances of men and women, too frail physically to stand the strain of ordinary careers, who have been made well by Osteopathy—well enough to stand the wear-and-tear of successful Osteopathic practices, and I submit that means pretty "husky" as strength goes, for the Osteopath gives more of his life's blood and nerve force to his patients, as we all know, than those who write prescriptions and regard "a change of climate" as chiefest among their therapeutic measures. Our science need never look beyond the body of men and women who represent it to mankind to find abundant proof that it cures, and that many a life is transformed entirely from invalidism to usefulness and comfort through its beneficent agency. As we all know, many of our foremost practitioners were drawn into our ranks because they or their kindred owed health or life itself to our science.

A conspicuous example of this is Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, of Boston, Mass. It became



Dr. Clinton E. Achorn of Boston

written in the scroll of fate in the year 1864 that this distinguished member of our profession should become an Osteopath. In that year, at the age of three years, he developed bronchitis and throat trouble and was in the hands of the doctors practically every year thereafter until his renaissance after Dr. A. T. Still had established new methods. The story of such a life is full of lessons to the sick and is a better tribute to Dr. Still than monuments of stone or tablets of brass.

The childhood home of Dr. Achorn was Waldoboro, Me. His parents moved to Boston when he was seven, where he attended the public schools, always a sickly child. He was preparing for college at the Boston Latin school in 1878, expecting to study medicine, when collapse No. 1 occurred and he was sent west to a Wisconsin farm for health. Soon he drifted to northwestern Iowa, where he began to feel stronger. He taught school; then became deputy auditor of O'Brien county; next assistant cashier of the Primghar Exchange bank; was then appointed clerk of the courts for a year; after which his old desire for professional life seized him and Mr. Archorn studied and practiced law with Hon. George W. Sehee at Primghar, Ia. Next he became interested in real estate and

banking, first as C. E. Achorn & Co., then as Sehee & Achorn.

Then collapse No. 2 occurred—and a complete one. Again he lived a year on a farm; regained health; and started in business all over. He traded his farm for a general merchandise and live stock business at Sutherland, Ia., which he gave up after two years to organize the Sutherland State bank of which he remained cashier four years.

Breakdown No. 3 then transpired.

After a rest and recuperation Dr. Achorn interested himself in the grain business at Sutherland and other Iowa points, which business he followed successfully several years. He was meanwhile president of the First national bank at Sutherland and it was while thus engrossed in grain and banking that he first heard of the science of Osteopathy.

Dr. Achorn, as recounted, had been an invalid all his life up to this time, being under the constant care of physicians, never knowing what it was to be able to carry on business for any length of time, always breaking down under any special strain. While preparing for a vacation in Colorado, he was induced to look into Osteopathy with the result that he went to Kirksville for treatment. He was very much pleased with the benefits received and became very enthusiastic over the results being obtained among the 300 or 400 patients taking treatment at Kirksville at that time. He arranged to have his family go to Kirksville for treatment, but was himself suddenly called home on business.

His mother who had been all winter at the Hot Springs, Ark., without any particular benefit, went to Kirksville almost immediately and in two weeks was cured of a shoulder trouble of eight years' standing. After Dr. Achorn's return home it was more convenient to take his family to Minneapolis for treatment under Drs. Pickler and Parker. While there the first class at the Northern Institute of Osteopathy was forming and Dr. and Mrs. Achorn both became so interested in the subject that they concluded to study and induced three of their friends also to enter the same class, graduating in July, 1897. After that Dr. Achorn closed out the greater part of his western interests.

While studying at Minneapolis the Drs. Achorn improved their vacation by visiting all of the Osteopaths in the field at Chicago, Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, and other places within a radius of 200 or 300 miles. Immediately upon graduating they located in Boston, and have recently completed their seventh year in that city. In September, 1897, Dr. Sidney A. Ellis became associated with the Drs. Achorn, and the following month the Boston Institute of Osteopathy was organized with Dr. C. E. Achorn president; Dr. S. A. Ellis, vice president, and Dr. Ada A. Achorn, secretary and treasurer. These three owned and controlled this school up to February, 1903, at which time they disposed of their assets to the faculty, with the understanding that the name should be changed to the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, the old title being so closely identified with the private practice of the founders that it seemed unwise to complicate matters by a new organization assuming the old name.

Dr. and Mrs. Achorn were the first Osteopaths to locate in Massachusetts. In fact upon their graduation there were less than sixty graduate Osteopaths in the field. So they are truly pioneers.

During their connection with school work the Drs. Achorn visited the other Osteopathic schools and prominent practitioners and kept in close touch with the general situation. They have always been both practical and progressive in their views of education and are stalwarts today in insisting that Osteopathy as taught shall not be diluted with reliance upon other systems.

Dr. C. E. Achorn has always taken a leading part in the contests in his state for the recognition of Osteopathy, and he has the respect of

our opponents for the hard fights he has helped materially in giving them. He was the principal speaker before the Connecticut legislative committee at the time of the adoption of the Connecticut law, and he was indispensable to the local organization at that time.

Dr. Achorn was first president of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society; vice president of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy three years ago, and founder and editor of "The Boston Osteopath," one of our cleanest and best journals during its six years of existence.

Dr. Ada Alexander Achorn was born at Juda, Wis., in 1861. When quite young her parents moved to Iowa. She was educated in the public schools of Iowa and was a teacher for several years before her marriage in 1882. After that she was active in social club life, in temperance work and political equality, holding office and representing her organizations in state and other meetings until she engaged in the practice of Osteopathy. She was a member of the W. R. C., I. O. G. T., W. C. T. U., P. E. C. and other organizations for education and reform. Mrs. Achorn also is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is



Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Boston

president of the Women's Osteopathic club of Boston; was one of the founders of the B. I. O. and several years its secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Achorn has attended four meetings of the A. O. A., those at Chattanooga, Milwaukee, Cleveland and St. Louis.

Dr. and Mrs. Achorn are dyed-in-the-wool Osteopaths, conscientious and whole-souled in their practice, which includes many of Boston's most cultured people, and whether in education, journalism, practice or professional counsels their influence has always been felt for good, for deliberate views based on knowledge and for advancement.

This is the interesting story of two Osteopathic lives—nay, three, for having educated their only son for the profession, we must account the Drs. Achorn as three very shortly. Young Mr. Achorn took a four-year course in anatomy and physiology at Harvard college and is now studying Osteopathy at Kirksville.

It will thus be seen that Dr. C. E. Achorn was practically made new by Osteopathy and was enabled to enter upon and perform work he never could have dreamed of undertaking without its aid. Having been considered a chronic invalid from the time he was three years old,

and having been almost continuously under the care of both "regular" and homeopathic physicians, as well as Christian Scientists, yet he was never half well and never could depend upon himself until his rejuvenation under Osteopathy. He has never taken a drop of drugs since re-

ceiving his first treatment at Kirksville and he has not been incapacitated for duty a single day in the last eight years except when ill with typhoid in the fall of 1902. Have the Drs. Achorn not reason to be satisfied with Osteopathy?

The Open Court

Dr. Helmer Against Vibrators

In the June issue of the "O. P." in the article "M. D.'s." use vibrators to compete with D. O.'s" there is much food for thought and at present is of interest to the whole profession.

A vibrator, anyone will admit, is good insofar as it goes, but where is the man, a graduate of a reputable Osteopathic School, who will say that the use of the vibrator is Osteopathic provided he has attained the elementary Osteopathic principles?

True, some effect can be secured by the use of the vibrator. How is this effect secured? Purely through the peripheral nervous system—and that only palliative at best. No one can deny that such results were secured through the agency of massage years before Osteopathy was born.

The old school physicians for years have prescribed massage and they never lose an opportunity to say that "Osteopathy is massage," for, since some of our practitioners are practicing massage through the medium of a vibrator, they (the M. D.'s) use this as an argument that we are nothing but masseurs; for the protection of their own practice; so that any Osteopath who uses a vibrator is manufacturing medicated wool for them. It would be exceedingly difficult for an M. D. to persuade a patient that vibratory treatment is Osteopathy, if we as Osteopaths would stand together and keep such adjuncts out of our offices.

The New York Osteopaths do not believe in vibrators, and when the Greater New York Society was organized the use of adjuncts barred any one from membership. Of course there are a few Osteopaths, so called, who use vibratory massage, but they will never succeed in furthering the interests of our Science. Their first and last thought is the remuneration they can receive regardless of the means they use to get it.

Some Osteopaths are using vibrators and they are graduates of reputable schools. They would not use them did they not find them advertised in some of our periodicals. These Osteopaths are unfortunate, and not so much to blame as the Journals that do the advertising. They have just left school, are full of theory, they have not had enough experience to root and ground them in the faith; they are anxious to get started, and because of the fact that these periodicals advertise vibrators, they believe them a help, and put them into use. In so doing, instead of adding to their stock of Osteopathic knowledge, they not only weaken, but destroy what little they have.

Does the use of the vibrator save the back and fingers of the operator?

The writer, after several years of practice, finds that neither his back nor fingers are worn out, but, on the contrary, are as strong and well as ever. Dr. Still has used his back and fingers Osteopathically for thirty years, and he is not worn out. The lazy man will always rather rust than wear out, and the same fellow to his own detriment will waste an hour in inventing some scheme to save his back from performing five minutes of good, honest labor.

The M. D.'s may use vibratory massage and claim it is Osteopathy, but let them. So long as we abide by the principles set forth by our illustrious founder, we need never fear the downfall of our Science. Any failure is not due to the imperfection of the principles—these are absolutely perfect, but to failure in correct application of these principles.

Does the vibrator possess the sense of touch? Can it distinguish normal from abnormal? Can we by its use add to our Osteopathic knowledge?

Is it possible to develop along one line while thought follows along another and different line?

If our answer is "yes," the vibrator will help us to perfect the application of Osteopathic principle. If "no," it will cost us more than we can well afford to pay.

Fraternally,
GEORGE J. HELMER, D. O.

New York, July 8.

Finds a Vibrator Helpful

"The O. P."

Dear Editor: In reply to your "What about Vibrators, anyhow?" I can add my experience. I purchased a portable pneumatic vibrator outfit fifteen months ago. I was well pleased with the results, but not with furnishing motor power. I still use it for cases unable to reach the office. Three months ago I installed an electric vibrator which is a very convenient and efficient machine. I consider its principle of action purely Osteopathic, and experience had taught me the efficiency of vibratory stimulation for congested conditions. I find the vibrator very restful for both patient and physician.

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Is a wonderful little instrument—capable of all that Vibration can accomplish; light, portable, self-contained, durable, cheap. There is no outside power required. I have been flooded with inquiries as to whether this is really practical, and I would answer, about the only objection is the exceedingly LOW price, which (for a Vibrator) makes it appear impossible. It gives perfect mechanical Vibratory Stimulation and will do your work. The energy is transmitted through a rigid arm by a touch of the finger—slow or rapid; heavy, deep, or light surface vibrations at the will of the operator; instantly controlled. It does not pound the patient but strikes the rigid arm and transmits the energy only, yet with a power that is felt from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head. It is but twenty inches long; weighs two pounds. Hundreds of physicians are using it.

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It will not adjust bony lesions, but it will relieve congestions and contractions. I have found it superior to the hand in acute pelvic congestions as well as in throat troubles. It is less painful to the patient, quicker in action, deeper in penetration, and withal a simple success in its field.

I speak of it to my patients as an Osteopathic device and of Medical men who use it (and there are several in this city) as recognizing Osteopathy in adopting it, but as still being behind the times in the Osteopathic adjustments, as well as in diagnosis and the explanation of cause and effect of disease and remedy.

Fraternally yours,

S. B. MILLER, D. O.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 29.

Good for Liver Treatments and Heavy Patients

In answer to the article "Do M. D.'s use vibrators?" I am in a hotbed of one hundred and twenty-five M. D.'s, five on the same floor as I am, and two have a vibrator between them, two more a vibrator light. I know another who gives a crude spinal treatment on a chair and calls it the same as Osteopathy. I have had patients from all these doctors; one the vibrator made worse and she quit after five treatments and took five weeks of me, and improved very well. They have one other machine in which they put the patient like a swinging chair, and turn on the power and shake the patient up all over. I had two patients from that treatment. Many, of course, submit to it, and go home no wiser.

I think, however, that a good vibrator used by an Osteopath may assist in treatment and have a psychic effect as well, as people want lots for their money; but in many cases it will do more harm than good if not carefully used. An M. D. cannot use a vibrator like a D. O. He has not the fineness of touch. I have two Betz hot air machines, electric battery and robe treatment, and many patients I can satisfy now whom I used not to hold, as they like an office well equipped. Patients often tell me of some M. D. who has a fine office. I find it harder to hold patients (than cure them) the time required.

I am in favor of vibrators, but use them very little. They unquestionably save the D. O. on livers and heavy-muscled patients, but not in lightweight patients who are easy to treat.

Yours fraternally,

A. W. BERROW, D. O.

Hot Springs, Ark., June 29.

Discussions Bring Out Very Interesting Facts

I notice in "The O. P.'s" "gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers" that Dr. George J. Helmer is accredited with being the pioneer Osteopath in the state of New York. Now I agree with you as to most of the nice things mentioned with regard to Dr. Helmer. Yet the facts do not warrant that claim for the doctor by his well-meaning friends and admirers, for the reason that my son, Dr. Albert Fisher, Jr., is entitled to the honor of first planting the banner of Osteopathy in the great Empire state, he having preceded Dr. Helmer by about six months. Dr. Helmer and my son were classmates and both graduated in March, 1896. My son went to Franklin, Ky., and after staying there about six weeks left there, and the 1st of May, 1896, located at Little Falls, N. Y., whereas Dr. Helmer went to Vermont after graduating, and did not go to New York until November, 1896; so while, as before stated, I think Dr. Helmer is all right, yet he has no right to be accredited with the distinction of being the first missionary Osteopath to the state of New York. Please correct the matter in your next issue. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT FISHER, SR.

Englewood, Ill., June 24.

Publisher's Corner.

The Cost of "Osteopathic Health" On the Various Plans

We offer a choice of several plans for circulating "Osteopathic Health," endeavoring to give regular users as much saving in price as we are able to secure on our part from printers by having a large volume of work contracted for at lower rates. It saves us on the cost of our service to know months ahead how big editions we can contract for, and we simply give our patrons the advantage of this economy. Those who use a hundred a month on the yearly plan get their service 50 cents cheaper per month than those who order on the monthly plan. Those who operate on the six-months' contract save 25 cents a month.

We are pleased to serve patrons on any plan that suits them best, but recommend the annual contract plan for 100 copies a month—not so much because it enjoys the cheapest possible rate, than because systematic advertising, everlasting hammering at the desired end, is what gets the most glorious results. But, remember, single orders are always welcome and receive prompt attention. Here are the prices for our service on the various bases, carefully figured out, so that you can tell at a glance just what you want to know—namely, the total cost for your order on each plan submitted:

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Printing card25
Extra charge first month only.	
Composition six-line card.....	
Electrotyping six-line card.....	1.00
	\$4.50

ALL SUBSEQUENT MONTHS:

The cost is \$3.50, including the professional card and envelopes. Expressage is always an added cost to the contract price of magazines. See explanation under annual contract plan.

On the Single Order Plan

Fixed cost, if professional card is wanted:	
100 copies magazine, blank.....	\$3.50
Printing card25
Extra charge, at time of first order, if professional card is wanted:	
Composition six-line card.....	
Electrotyping six-line card.....	1.00
	\$4.75

Contractors must remember that we go to press on the 20th, and that all changes in orders or cards must be in our hands prior to that date.

If the professional card feature is not included the cost per 100 copies, including envelopes, on the single order plan is \$3.50. Expressage is always an added cost to the contract price of magazines. See statement under annual contract.

We send no goods C. O. D. We cannot bother with the detail and take the risk of having the shipment refused by the consignee—an emergency that has not been unknown to us in the past. Single orders must be accompanied with the money.

Express Rate Concession.—Under a new ruling of the express companies we can now guarantee our patrons to most points east of the Rocky mountains, a rate of 35 for 100 copies, with envelopes. We can also secure a much cheaper rate on larger quantities to points within this territory. To some points 200 magazines and envelopes will go for only a few cents additional. Write us for special rates to your city.

To take advantage of this cut-rate it is necessary that we prepay the express charges, which we will do in each case, unless definitely instructed otherwise, and include the same in the monthly statement. Remittances for single orders must include express charges if they wish to take advantage of the rate.

List of Diseases Printed if Desired.—A patron using "Osteopathic Health" with his professional card therein may have the "List of Diseases Successfully Treated by Osteopathy" printed in the lower half of the same cover page without extra cost where the professional card does not cover over half the page.

When the professional card has to be reset and re-electrotyped to accommodate the insert of diseases treated, the contractor must pay whatever charges necessary to do this. You must order list of diseases included if you want it.

Changes in Professional Cards.—Every change of the matter or arrangement of your professional card, however trivial, necessitates some new composition and, if much change is made, a new electrotype, which cost, you, of course, must pay. Therefore, write your card carefully, typewriting it if possible, avoiding errors.

Things to Remember in Ordering

Remember that we are able to fill your order for "Osteopathic Health" any time during the month, and that the professional card feature may include either back numbers or the current edition as long as they last.

Remember that where patrons desire it we will address and mail out their magazines for them to lists furnished us, at the rate of \$1.25 per hundred—\$1.00 for postage stamps and 25 cents as our charge for addressing 100 envelopes on the typewriter, stamping, enclosing and mailing.

Remember that we will furnish instructions about how to prepare mailing lists, etc., and get the best results from one's campaign of education in his or her special field, if such advice is solicited.

Remember that with every order of "Osteopathic Health" we furnish envelopes for mailing.

Remember that you can use either a half-page professional card—which we recommend as the most ethical thing—or, if you prefer it, a full-page advertisement, or statement of any nature. The printer's charge for composition and electrotyping a full-page is \$2. Be sure and send your "copy" for professional card—if you want it—at the time of placing your order, giving full instructions—if you have any—so as to avoid the cost to you of resetting.

These Rules Are to Help You

These rules are made necessary for the protection of our regular patrons and to enable us to get the magazine out before the first of the month. To accomplish this requires the rigid adherence on our part to these rules. You will understand this when you comprehend that each order for 100 copies requires a special order to the printer, a separate count, separate binding, and a change in the make-up of the form, which has to be taken off the press each time and printed separately. In brief, each order is printed as a SPECIAL EDITION for you.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.,
141 Washington Street, Chicago.

Winners of Prize Essays for 1903-4

Our second yearly contest for the best popular expressions of Osteopathic ideas resulted far more successfully than the first, judging by the number and quality of essays submitted. Toward the end of the fiscal year a good many competitors rushed in, among them the winner of first honors. It became a very satisfactory race, after all, although we feared for a time it would be devoid of real excitement; but competition became close and those who get "Osteopathic Health's" prizes for 1903-4 certainly had to earn them. Nearly 50 contestants were in the race.

We take much pleasure in making the following announcement of the prize winners:

First Prize

Dr. Edwin Martin Downing, of York, Pennsylvania. Essay, "Mrs. Brown's Time for Having Neuralgia." It is the feature story of the coming August issue of "O. H."

This prize is "A System of Physiologic Therapeutics," by Solomon Solis-Cohen, in eleven handsome octavo volumes with colored plates, maps, etc., or—if the winner chooses it—any other selection of books issued by the publishers-laureate to the medical profession, Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to the value of \$27.50.

Second Prize

Dr. Dain L. Tasker, of Los Angeles, California. Essay, "Loose Bowels—A Study in Catarrh." It appeared in "O. H." in the November issue, 1903.

The prize is Deavor's Surgical Anatomy, the superb, in three royal octavo volumes, handsomely illustrated by the new process, and bound in full sheep or green half morocco, with marbled edges. This prize or \$24 in credit for any other books from the presses of Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Third Prize

Dr. James C. Rule, of Stockton, California. Essay, "La Grippe—Why Call the Osteopath." It appeared in January, 1904.

This prize is a copy of Dr. McConnell's Practice of Osteopathy, in half morocco.

Fourth Prize

Dr. John T. Downing, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Essay, "Colds, Physiologically and Osteopathically Considered." It appeared in the August, 1903, number.

This prize is a set of Helmer & Merton's bully good Anatomical Charts showing two Osteopathic dissections to make plain the subject of rib lesions.

Fifth Prize

Dr. Asa M. Willard, of Dillon, Montana. Essay, "Typoid Fever Viewed Osteopathically." It was published in June, 1904.

Another set of Helmer & Merton's bully good charts, as we couldn't think of any other way to invest \$5 for Dr. Willard that would do him as much good—and we wish we could give a set to every other competitor who deserved honorable mention.

We have published all of these essays except the first prize winner, along with many others that were close in the race, and we will print a lot more of them in subject issues.

"Osteopathic Health" herewith announces its third contest for the year 1904-5, already open, and similar substantial prizes will be given to the next set of prize winners, to be announced at the Denver meeting. We did not make announcements at St. Louis because everybody was too rushed to be interested. But they will not be rushed at Denver and will want to know who got the prizes. Do you want one? Will you try for it? Write short essays of the right sort and fire them in.

Publishers' Notes

Some June numbers left are available at two cents a copy.

If you do not get a sample copy of the August number of "Osteopathic Health" by August 1,

and wish one, please write for it and we will be pleased to send it.

July "O. H." is just the sort of literature to circulate during the hot spell.

Remember that keeping busy is the art of being well and properly advertised.

August "O. H." contains good, readable talks on both acute and chronic cases.

Our August issue is a fine one for June graduates to begin their campaigns with.

We will thank all Osteopathic practitioners to report changes in address to us promptly.

We desire the locations of all February and June graduates reported to us promptly.

Using "Osteopathic Health" in liberal quantity regularly is a "money-back" proposition.

If you are in doubt or trouble about your promotion write us. Perhaps we have knowledge and experience that will help you.

Now is the time to begin to boost up the old chronics so that you will not have any falling off of practice during the summer.

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

Professional cards may be inserted in all orders sold at back number prices, just the same as in the current number, and at the usual rates.

A limited number of the June issue still on hand. If you wish to get a supply of this excellent edition, Doctor, you would better place your order promptly.

Start right with your promotion, June graduates. That is to say, begin at once and use at least 100 copies a month systematically. System wins. Be regular.

Practice need not decline in the summer if one handles his promotion properly. Indeed a lot of our patrons last summer wrote us that midsummer were their busiest months.

Goitre, Sprains and Fractures, to illustrate chronic ailments and their cure Osteopathically in the August number of "O. H."—Neuralgia, Biliousness and Measles, for acute ills. A peerless issue!

"Mrs. Brown's Time for Having Neuralgia," "O. H.'s" prize essay No. 1 for the past fiscal year, is a story that will interest the public and bring in patients to you. It appears in the August issue.

Any number of Osteopathic Healths less than 25 copies, cost 3 cents each for back numbers and 4½ cents each for current numbers, envelopes furnished, expressage or postage prepaid, "laid down in your office."

The reason why contractors must give notice of changes in orders or professional cards by the 20th ult. is that we print all the covers for special editions on that date, and therefore any changes later would be impossible.

Order any way you like. We recommend the annual contract plan of 100 a month, because it is systematic, economical and effective, but if you like the monthly order plan follow it and we will serve you each month to the best of our ability.

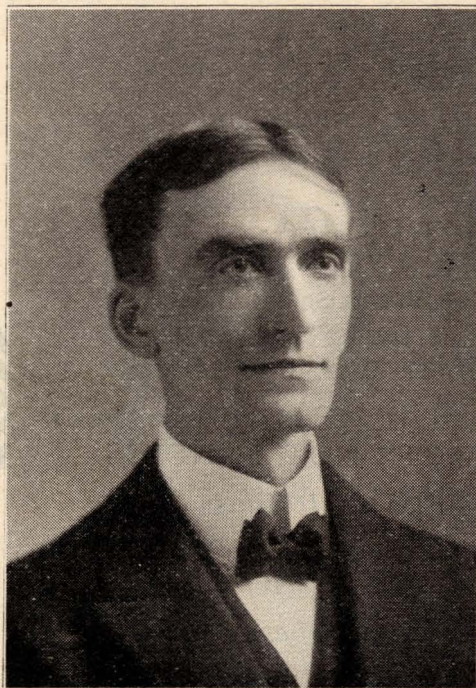
"Osteopathic Health" has distributed nearly 2,000,000 pieces of "winsome" literature of the right sort among the American people since its advent in the publishing field nearly four years ago. Certainly a tower of strength for the profession.

Your Attention Is Invited, Subscribers

Subscribers to "The O. P." and Osteopathic Health will confer a favor upon us by remitting their subscriptions as soon as they know them to be due. It costs us a good deal to write repeated solicitations for these small amounts of 50 cents and \$1. It may even deprive us of the good there is in a subscription for us if we have to write several personal appeals for remittance. If you think your year is about up, Doctor, don't wait to be notified, but take a chance that your "hunch" is right; remit us; and if your year is not up we will credit you just the same beyond the next year.

August "O. H." Full of Good Luck to Practitioners.

The practitioner is indeed lucky, that is tantamount to saying successful, who can have his patients, friends and the tributary public reading such wholesome, satisfactory, persuasive and interesting literature dealing with Osteopathy as one finds in the August issue of "Osteopathic Health." To have such correct and wholesome views of Osteopathy unconsciously assimilated by the public cannot but result in increased



Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, President of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy

practice for the practitioner. That is why an outlay for this number, as well as every subsequent issue of "Osteopathic Health," is a money-back proposition—it is bread cast upon the waters which returns, some loaves at once, some even after many days.

We are giving the people light easy reading for midsummer—not a scientific sand-blast which they would flee at the very sight and sound of. First, we tell them in the August issue about "A Notable Day at the World's Fair." This is a short story of only a page, but you will want your friends and the public all to read it. In a few well-chosen words, devoid of pompous boasting, we impress upon the public what a great gathering of Osteopaths was held the current month at the big fair and this will open many eyes considerably as to the corporeal strength of our profession. That will make the public and patients both think better of those who represent the profession in their localities. We have come to the time, brethren and sisters, when we can justly glory in the splendid profession to which we belong and in its deeds

before men. This August issue of "Osteopathic Health" is a proper gun for you to fire at this signal time of professional achievement.

The big feature of the August issue is the best prize essay of the year in "Osteopathic Health's" prize essay contest. This article is entitled "Mrs. Brown's Time for Having Neuralgia." It is an excellent little story, "full of human interest," fair to everybody yet a strong plea for the school that cures—a plea that will catch the attention of the people, interest them, win their confidence and make patients, and remember that is primarily the purpose of "O. H." always. This article is from the pen of Dr. Edwin Martin Downing, and it is such a story as many people in your town would read interestedly and then talk about.

Again we explain in a forceful paragraph that "Osteopathy is not massage." You know why this is so necessary. Enough said—to you; but we must keep everlastingly setting the public right about it.

"Osteopathy and Measles" is a good short story by Dr. Edward D. Burleigh. It tells of our good work not only in measles but acute work generally. Anybody reading this article will not longer cherish the notion that Osteopathic doctors are bone-setters merely.

"Pressure—Its Relation to Disease," is a short chatty little ramble into popular physiology and pathology which makes folk understand how Osteopathy locates the origin of most diseases. But its author, the facile-penned Dr. Dain L. Tasker, does not prove by laboratory investigations or other deep researches better suited to winter. He takes such illustrations as a cramped leg from sitting on it, or bending forward to ease a belly-ache, as his illustrations, and all will understand them. He shows the lay-reader easily how pressure makes disease; relieving pressure, cures it.

Summer's easy tendency to biliousness makes timely an article on "A Bilious Attack and How to Treat It." This excellent article—written by Dr. J. R. Bailey—is so plain that every one will understand a good deal more about why one gets bilious for having read it. The point is presented well that one does not need to "dynamite" a clogged liver to make it resume its functions and the better way is pointed out. Again the reader will see that Osteopathy is easily first in acute work.

Then comes a chapter on chronic cases. We treat both. The public should know it. They must be told again and again in a hundred different ways. "Osteopathic Health's" way is very effective.

"Sprains and Fractures" by Dr. Charles Leonard Dodson fills the bill. It tells the plain difference between these two injuries, and the plain difference between our way and the other way of treating both. Chronic after-effects from improper treatment are pointed out and it is made plain that under Osteopathy such results as stiff joints are impossible.

Then more of our fine results in chronic cases follows.

"A Plain Talk on Goitre," by Dr. W. Banks Meacham, tells of five actual cases, four treated successfully by Osteopathy. This is a very stubborn ill to handle and yet Osteopathy is often successful with it and it seems no other school ever does cure it. This story is very timely and will prove helpful. "Cases talk," say some of our readers. So here we give them actual cases.

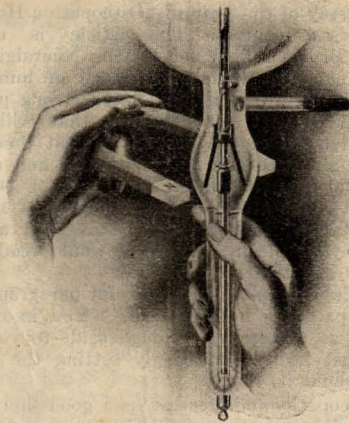
All in all, as said before, this is a very interesting, instructive number, and the Osteopath who does without its helpful aid in cultivating the right degree of information and enthusiasm in his field is comparable to the traveler who labors down dusty roads a-foot when he might just as lief take the cars. And the practitioners of every city and hamlet in the country will be lucky to have their local public read it.

What will your order be?

Place it promptly, as the edition is limited.

Yours to make the blind see,

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUB. CO.,
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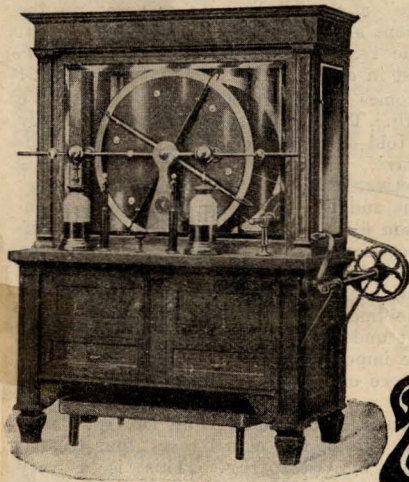
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Changes of Address

Dr. L. Willard Walker, 1 Hay Hill, Berkeley square, London, England, to 148 Bath street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Dr. Leslie E. Cherry, from fourth floor to 303-45 third floor, Matthew's building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. M. Lilian Hartzler, to 25 East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Nellie M. Evans, Ravenna, to 604 Hamilton building, Akron, O.

Dr. Asa P. Bliss, South Pasadena, to 606 Chamber of Commerce building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. J. S. Blair, Owosso, Mich., to Van Wert, Ia., (temporary address).

Dr. A. G. C. Stetson, 1535 Chestnut street, to 618-619 Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Thomas L. Ray, Board of Trade building, to 203 Fort Worth National Bank building, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. E. D. Burleigh, 1537 Chestnut street, to 618-619 Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. T. Thomas, Tacoma, Wash., to Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dr. I. N. Thompson, from Hamburg, Ia., to Bloomfield, Ia.

Drs. S. W. and Lizzie Wilcox, to Oakland, Cal.
Dr. M. B. Harris, from St. Louis to Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Ernest J. Favell, to 21 Providence building, Duluth, Minn.

Dr. Daisy McDonald, to Moravia, Cal.

Dr. J. H. Wilkens, to Flynn building, McMinnville, Ore.

Dr. A. W. Blau, from Wausau, Wis., to Suite 16, Mack block, Milwaukee.

Dr. W. T. Thomas, from Tacoma, Wash., to Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

Drs. H. A. and Grace R. McMains, from La Porte, Ind., to Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. W. C. Dawes, from Garneill, Mont., to Billings, Mont.

Dr. L. B. Hawes, from Hillsdale, Mich., to Coldwater, Mich.

Dr. Robert L. Colborn, from 331 Belleville avenue., to 1007 South Broad street, Newark, N. J.

Dr. C. W. Ells, from Portland, Ore., to Newman, Cal.

Drs. J. G. and G. W. Leslie, from Florence, Ore., to Eugene, Ore.

Dr. I. N. Thompson, from Hamburg, Ia., to Bloomfield, Ia.

Drs. Lyons & Lyons, from Salinas, Cal., to York, Neb.

Dr. H. W. Glascock, from Richmond, Va., to Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Bert E. May, from Terre Haute, Ind., to Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. Mathias Hook, from Bonham, Tex., to Hutchison, Kan.

Dr. A. D. Glascock, from Marshall, to Owosso, Mich.

Dr. F. M. Barker, from Keosauqua to What Cheer, Ia.

Married

Dr. George Washington Riley, A. S. O., June, 1904, to Dr. Chloe C. Carlock, of Youngstown, O., June 29, at Gibson City, Ill.

Dr. L. Van H. Gerdine, of the A. S. O. faculty, to Miss Louise Taylor, of Boston, June 28.

Dr. George Still, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Still, of Des Moines, to Miss Cora Cleophas at Newton, Ia., June 15.

Dr. Denis Webb Granberry to Miss Katherine Borden at Orange, N. J., June 1.

Dr. Burton J. Jones to Miss Myrtle May Saur at Napoleon, O., June 1.

Mr. Russell Bell, of Tarkio, Mo., to Dr. Lulu M. Gilbert, of Bloomfield, Ia., June 28.

Dr. Walter Guthridge, of Corning, N. Y., to Miss Mary Andrews, of Corning, Ia.

Dr. C. E. Daily and Dr. Nelle Prichard, of Still College.

Dr. I. D. Carpenter to Miss Aetna Smith at Salt Lake City, June 1.

Dr. A. W. Leard and Miss Sue Meta Smith, June 25, at Spencer, Ia.

Mr. Guy Brunk to Miss Delia Still, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Still, at Des Moines, Ia., June 27.

Dr. John C. Baker to Miss Jennie Kidd at Brazil, Ind., June 23.

Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga., to Miss Martha Massay, of Eufaula, Ala.

Births

To Dr. and Mrs. Willard D. Emery, Manchester, N. H., July 7, a girl.

To Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Brundage, Lake Providence, La., a daughter.

Deaths

Mrs. T. J. Watson, wife of Dr. T. J. Watson, of Denver, Colo., at New London, Mo., July 3. Killed in a runaway.

Dr. J. W. Bethea, at Magnolia, Miss. Killed by a locomotive.

State Board Items

Reciprocity between state boards was brought up and seriously discussed at St. Louis.

Over one hundred applicants were licensed to practice by the Missouri board at its June meeting at Kirksville.

The Missouri State Board elected Dr. Charles Boxx, Plattsburg, president; Dr. J. H. Crenshaw, St. Louis, secretary, and Dr. William Traugher, Mexico, treasurer.