

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 2

North Dakota Creates An Osteopathic Board

NORTH DAKOTA joins the osteopathic states by enacting an out and out law to recognize and regulate the new practice. The past month a law was enacted creating an independent osteopathic board. This good news is told by Dr. S. W. Heath, of Sioux Falls, secretary of the state association, in the following letter dated Feb. 27th:

"The Osteopathic Bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and will become a law as soon as signed by the governor. It provides for a Board of Osteopathic Examiners of three members; authorizes osteopaths to practice minor surgery and limits their

practice to the methods taught in the standard osteopathic colleges. Osteopathic physicians are given the same rights as the physicians of other schools in all matters pertaining to the public health. It prohibits any person from practicing osteopathy under any other name or title without first complying with the law. The fee for applicants is twenty dollars, one-half returnable in case of failure. Much credit is due Dr. Ella Farr, of Pierre, for the passage of this bill."

Thus another stronghold is added to osteopathic territory and our professional colleges of North Dakota are hereby tendered the profession's warmest congratulations.

Looks Like Oregon Has Osteopathic Victory

AFTER making four successive biennial fights for an independent osteopathic law during which no sort of compromise was ever offered or considered, the Oregon osteopaths met fate late in February by securing a member on the state medical board—that is, unless history that was all but consummated when we had the last report from Dr. Frederic E. Moore, went unexpectedly awry. While our stalwarts of Oregon under leadership of Father Teall, who crossed the continent to be their Moses, are perhaps viewing such an outcome as a qualified defeat, yet from the standpoint of most local situations where legal battles are raging it would be regarded as a blooming fine victory. To fight for an independent state board and secure instead merely "state recognition" with equal rights and representation on the state medical board is surely no mean victory and our stalwarts have every reason to be proud of their achievement. Thus another state emerges from the smoke of battle to take its position in the osteopathic column.

Our host was splendidly organized and fought like trojans. Teall would have earned his baton of fieldmarshalty if he had not already been thwacking the opposition over the pate with it all over the map of the eastern states the past decade. Lined up with him at the capital as tireless assistants were Dr. O. F. Akin, of the A. O. A. legislative committee, Dr. R. B. Northrup, Dr. Hezzie C. Purdum Moore, Dr. Mabil Akin, Dr. W. A. Rogers and others, some of whom spent weeks at the capital. Too much credit cannot be given our valiant champion, Senator "Fighting" Nottingham, who did his best to push our independent

bill thru and finally secured amendments to the M. D. compromise bill to make it acceptable to our forces.



Dr. Frank Payne Millard, Toronto, Can.

West Virginia D. O.'s Win Signal Victory

SPLENDID victory has perched upon the banners of our stalwarts in West Virginia. While the effort to secure an independent osteopathic board did not prevail, an apparently good medical bill framed as a mutual propo-

sition did pass both houses unanimously," writes Dr. W. J. Scammon, and osteopathy is now recognized in Virginia on practical equality with other schools of practice. This is surely good news and our devoted little band

in that state who have fought so persistently for recognition the past four years have surely earned their reward.

Portions of the new West Virginia law which is a very odd one in many respects are, viz:

Sec. 9. The following persons and no others shall hereafter be permitted to practice medicine in this state.

1st. All such persons as shall be legally entitled to practice medicine in this state at the time of the passage of this act.

2d. All such persons as shall be graduates of a reputable medical college, recognized as such by the state board of health, who shall pass an examination before said state board of health and shall receive certificates therefrom, as hereinafter provided; provided, also, that the state board of health, or a majority of them, may accept in lieu of an examination, the certificate of license to practice medicine legally granted by the board of registration or examination or licensing board of any other state, territory or any foreign country whose standard of qualification for the practice of medicine is equivalent to that of this state, and grant to the said applicant a certificate of license to practice medicine in this state; provided such states, territories or foreign countries accord like privilege to medical licentiates of this state.

The state board of health shall, at such times as a majority of them may deem proper, hold examinations for the licensing of practitioners of medicine. Such examinations shall not be less in number than three during each year and shall be held at such points in the state as shall be most convenient to those presenting themselves for examination, or to the state board of health. At such examinations, written and oral questions shall be submitted to the applicants for license, covering all the essential branches of the sciences of medicine and surgery, and the examination shall be a thorough and decisive test of the knowledge and ability of the applicants.

The president and secretary of the state board of health shall issue certificates to all who successfully pass the said examination, and to all those whose certificates said board of health or a majority of them shall accept in lieu of an examination as hereinbefore provided, except that in all the certificates issued to applicants who adhere to the osteopathic school it shall appear that it is for the practice of osteopathy, and such certificates, after being duly recorded as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed licenses to practice medicine, surgery and osteopathy in all their branches in this state.

No applicant for license to practice medicine in this state shall be rejected because of his or her adherence to any particular school or theory of medicine. The state board of health shall call to their assistance, in the examination of any applicant who professes the homeopathic, osteopathic or eclectic school of medicine, a homeopathic, osteopathic or eclectic physician duly licensed to practice medicine in this state, and such homeopathic, osteopathic or eclectic physician so called to the assistance of the state board of health shall be allowed the per diem and actual expenses incurred hereinafter allowed to regular members of the state board of health; provided, however, that the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to physicians living in other states and duly qualified to practice medicine therein, who shall be called into consultation into this state by a physician legally entitled to practice medicine in this state under this chapter, and provided further that the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to females practicing midwifery, or to commissioned officers of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Hospital Service when in the actual discharge of their duties as such commissioned officers; provided further, that this act shall not apply to osteopathic physicians practicing in the state at the time this act takes effect who are graduates of any recognized, reputable school of osteopathy.

Sec. 11. Every person on presenting himself for examination as hereinbefore provided shall pay to the state board of health or to the members thereof by whom he is examined a fee of ten dollars, which shall not be returned if a certificate be refused him. But he may again at any time within one year after such refusal present himself for examination as aforesaid, without the payment of an additional fee; and if a certificate be again refused him, he may as often as he sees fit thereafter, on the payment of a fee of ten dollars, be examined as herein provided, until he obtains such certifi-

DR. BYRON ROBINSON

Is an old friend and favorite author of the osteopathic profession. His books are the most widely read and quoted by osteopathic practitioners of any medical writer. He is a deep and practical student of the human machine and that is why he has become a sort of patron saint of the Osteopaths.

We are pleased to announce that we now have in the bindery the triumphant work of this author's life. His popular book of ten years ago on the "ABDOMINAL BRAIN" has been recreated by the author and is now offered as the summation of fifteen years of indefatigable labor. It is entitled:

The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain with Automatic Visceral Ganglia.*

This book is a revelation to the medical profession, and upsets a lot of old theories—but not the osteopathic principles which are founded on just such facts and principles as it sets forth and establishes. You will want it IF YOU ARE A THINKING PRACTITIONER.

650 pages. Over 100 illustrations. A life-sized chart in colors goes with it. The illustrations alone in this work cost over \$3,500. No osteopathic book shelf complete without it.

SPECIAL TO OSTEOPATHS

We will make a special and extraordinary introductory offer of 30 days to Osteopaths for this great book in recognition of the fact that as a profession in the past decade they have been the most appreciative disciples of the teachings of Dr. Robinson and the best of buyers of his books on physiological research.

Our special INTRODUCTORY PRICE to Osteopaths for thirty days only is.....\$3.50

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cate. All other persons who shall be granted a license to practice medicine in this state under the provisions of section 9 of this chapter shall each pay a fee of twenty-five dollars to the state board of health.

Isn't that an odd law? It is certainly a

most original and unique arrangement.

Dr. Scammon issued a forcible pamphlet full of medical quotations entitled "Bacteriology in the Light of Osteopathy," which had its weight in the legislature.

to discriminate, if they chose so to do; and, while we were perfectly willing that all osteopathic applicants should be subjected to the same tests, we wanted a guarantee that the test would be the same and none would be discriminated against.

Drs. Forbes and Tasker then took up the bill introduced by the regulars and pointed out to the committee wherein it was defective. After doing this, they stated our position thus: *Amend this bill to guarantee a square deal to all applicants and we osteopaths will support it. Otherwise, allow us to maintain our separate board, until such time as the other systems are willing to meet us on a basis of equity.*

The result was a motion that the meeting be postponed until eight o'clock Tuesday evening and that a request issue by the committee that all of the physicians involved get together in a caucus and agree to amend the bill introduced by the regulars. This we did.

It was agreed to amend the bill, by placing the appointive power in the hands of the governor, his appointments to be made from lists submitted by the state societies; the board to be composed of eleven members, five regulars, two osteopaths, two eclectics and two homeopaths. Ten subjects were named; anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry and toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, gynecology, obstetrics, general diagnosis, hygiene. These and no more. Nothing was left to the discretion of the board in the matter of choosing subjects. Observe that no physicians are examined in "pathy"—splendid thing. The diploma is to be taken as evidence of the possession of that knowledge. The osteopathic applicant must submit "a diploma from a legally chartered college of osteopathy, having a course of instruction of at least twenty months, requiring actual attendance, and, after 1908, of three years of nine months each, and including the studies examined on under this act."

Osteopaths Bury the Hatchet in California

THE dove of peace has descended upon California osteopaths. Our forces have gotten together. The hatchet has been buried ten feet deep. Drs. Tasker, Forbes, Emery, Sisson, Whiting, and Colonel Shaw are working neck and neck with one aim and one purpose and victory is assured. The Lord be praised. It's the best news of the new year.

First our forces got together in a compromise osteopathic measure early in February which the state osteopathic board, association and both schools supported. This compromise bill would have given us a separate board of osteopathic examiners, appointed by the governor, from a list of three times the number to be appointed, submitted by the state association; this list to have been obtained by a mail ballot; every member of the state association having an opportunity to vote. There was a provision in the bill, whereby the appointive power would have reverted to the governor without restraint, should the state association arbitrarily refuse membership to any licensed and reputable physician. The subjects to be examined on were named in the act and all school people were disqualified from serving on the board. This bill all the osteopathic forces in the state had agreed upon and it was reported favorably from the assembly committee and was up for third reading and ready to be voted on.

About Feb. 9th the regular medical society of the state got busy and requested that the osteopathic and other bills be held in abeyance until it could be heard fully by the committees.

Monday, February 11th, was the day set for the general hearing; all persons interested in medical legislation were invited to be present at the hearing before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly. Dr. Tasker and Dr. Forbes represented the Osteopathic forces. The "regulars" had introduced a bill providing for a board of ten members; five regulars, two homeopaths, two eclectics and *one osteopath*; to be named by the state associations; to give an examination in ten subjects and to make for themselves rules and regulations concerning qualifications of the applicant, what should constitute a grade, etc. Their bill, as drawn, would have placed it entirely in the hands of the board to have legislated to suit themselves.

Our representatives met the joint committee and took this position: The osteopaths were quite willing to take the same examination all other physicians were required to take; we did not believe it just for the state to set one test for one man and another test for another, but we could not consent to a bill introduced by the regular society, because, while ostensibly imposing the same test on all applicants, it left it to the representatives of one school

A general average of seventy-five per cent was prescribed, and persons in the practice for ten years are given a credit of five per cent on the general average and five per cent for each additional ten years. The osteopaths have all the rights and privileges of all other physicians.

Local differences among the osteopaths are on the way toward a happy settlement and the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners is now licensing all Los Angeles College of Osteopathy graduates. Letters have been sent to all of these graduates, telling them that they would at once be issued a license on receipt of their application and fee, while the proposed new law validates all the licenses issued by

the former medical and osteopathic boards; so that the D. O. college graduates will immediately take out a state license from the present osteopathic board. All of them are eligible to membership in the State Association.

This compromise bill No. 241, which all forces are now supporting, passed the assembly by a vote of 58 ayes to 9 nos. It will of course pass the senate and be approved by the governor. Nothing like all forces getting together. It will be observed that by obtaining two osteopaths on this board the balance of power between the "regulars" and other schools now lies with the osteopaths and the "regulars" do not comprise a majority of the board.

to cure all diseases that any physician can cure without drugs and also diseases that they cannot cure with drugs, and who takes payment for a consultation wherein there was an examination and determination of the trouble, that is, a diagnosis, as well as payment for subsequent treatment, even if no drugs are administered, we must hold that he comes within the purview of the statute prohibiting the practice of medicine without being lawfully authorized and registered.

Dr. Geo. W. Riley, secretary of the New York Osteopathic Society, promptly reprinted this decision and scattered it broadcast as a means of waking up the osteopaths of the state and their friends—if any were still sleeping at this critical hour. With this decision Dr. Riley sent out this warning also:

Is Osteopathy Criminal?

Is the Practice of Osteopathy a Crime?

Are Those Who Believe in Osteopathy As a Method of Treatment to Be Deprived of It in the State of New York?

The within opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, means that the practice of osteopathy is ended in New York state. The only way open to those who believe in osteopathy and who wish to have the treatment which osteopaths give, is to urge upon the legislature the passage of a bill now pending before the Health Committee of the Senate and Assembly, providing for the lawful recognition of osteopathy in the state of New York. It is difficult to believe that so useful and well established a method of treatment of human ailments is hereafter to be dealt with as an ordinary crime. It is just as difficult to believe that the great number of men and women in this state who are being benefited by its treatment are not to be permitted to continue it without being, morally, parties to a crime; but this is the simple meaning of this decision of the court.

Thus it will be seen that the crucial hour has come in New York state and only by a united, persistent, courageous and intelligent stand by our profession and its host of friends can the enemy be thwarted in its designs to entrap and slaughter osteopathy in that commonwealth.

N. Y. Supreme Court Decision Makes a New Law a Necessity

A MEDICAL coup of far-reaching significance culminated Feb. 15th when the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York handed down a decision in the case of People vs. E. Burton Allcutt, sustaining a conviction in the lower court where the defendant was found guilty of practicing medicine without qualification.

This man is a mechano-therapist and, of course, not an osteopath at all. Yet his case has been pushed very hard and stealthily by the medical profession of the state of New York—as *The O. P.* has repeatedly pointed out was being done—for the purpose of getting a decision against non-drug practitioners that would be applicable to osteopaths primarily and especially. The M. D.'s under advice of counsel have been seeking a definition of medical practice in New York that would include osteopathy beyond peradventure. While not daring to arrest a representative osteopath

and fight the issue at stake thru the courts on honest grounds our medical persecutors have shrewdly selected an ignorant charlatan who had no friends and whose defense would not be vigorously waged. In securing his conviction the enemy has obtained a medical decision of the greatest significance.

Decision of the N. Y. Supreme Court.

After reviewing the evidence of this poor masseur's case the Supreme Court concludes its finding in this opinion:

We are of the opinion, from the general current of the authorities throughout the country and from examination of the history and growth of our own public health statutes, that we should not apply the rule as claimed to have been laid down in *Smith v. Lane*. When we find, as in this case, a defendant holding himself out by sign and card as a doctor, with office hours, who talks of his patients and gives treatments, who makes a diagnosis and prescribes diet and conduct and remedies, simple though they may be, and who asserts the power

Dr. Williams' Antiseptic Skin Soap

Osteopaths ordering four cakes of the Soap will be given a large bottle of my Antiseptic, complimentary—provided your order is postmarked from March 1 to March 31, 1907. The Antiseptic will be in a suitable strength for use in an Atomizer for Bronchitis, Tickling Coughs, Sore Throats, Catarrh, Croup, Etc.

SKIN DISEASES—In my treatment of skin diseases I have been constantly handicapped by the need of a thoroughly dependable soap. Ordinary soaps are usually impure and act as irritants to unhealthy tissues. Castile soap is supposed to be pure, but 90% of it is an imitation, so it is very hard to get the genuine article. Patients with skin diseases should invariably use my soap.

ABSOLUTELY PURE SOAP—I have given Osteopathic treatment to eleven members of a family who own one of the largest and best soap factories in this country. They agreed to make me an ABSOLUTELY PURE SOAP, and I guarantee that it is not only pure but also conforms with the national pure food and drug laws in every way.

A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC—To this soap I have added a suitable per cent of my antiseptic, making it a powerful cleanser, a skin nutritive, a disinfectant, a germicide and an antiseptic.

WILL NOT IRRITATE—Most skin diseases are antagonized by the use of soap and water. When this soap is used this is practically overcome. It also has a healing and soothing effect and will never irritate either healthy or diseased tissues.

AS A DRESSING—It is very fine in dressing old sores, abscesses, burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc. Pruritic (itching) conditions are soon allayed and usually disappear if the soap is used constantly.

FOR THE OSTEOPATH—Osteopaths should always use the soap to cleanse their hands after treating patients with skin diseases, or contagious or infectious diseases. It should also be used both before and after an operation, or a local treatment of any kind. Instruments are made perfectly clean and safe by scraping a little of the soap in boiling water and washing them thoroughly.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE GIVEN—This Soap answers all the purposes of a pure soap, and purer soap cannot be obtained at any price. Four cakes will be sent to any address for \$1.00, and if you find the first cake unsatisfactory, inform me at once and postage will be sent for the return of the other three. On receipt of same I will at once refund your \$1.00.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, 618 New Ridge Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Osteopaths who are using my antiseptic treatment for skin diseases will get quicker and better results by using this Soap

It is believed that this decision—unfortunate as it is for osteopathy under any circumstances—is not an unmixed evil in this hour while the two houses of the state legislature are considering legislation both for and against osteopathic practice. It defines such legislation as a life and death struggle—nothing less, and the law-makers who vote for or against us at this session cannot be blind to the solemn importance of their decision. Viewed in this light, our leaders in New York regard the decision of the Supreme Court as very timely—if it had to come at all—and it may prove to be a blessing to our cause, rather than the death-warrant that our relentless persecutors, the regulators, had planned.

So New York is again in the throes of the annual fight of our profession for the right to live and follow its humane calling. Our valiant friends of former fights, Senator Hinman, has again introduced a measure to establish osteopathy as an independent school of practice in the state of New York. It is known as senate bill 189. Its interests are being pushed in the house by Assemblyman Hamm of Wayne.

The bill this year differs from those of other sessions. It creates a board of osteopathic examiners under the public health law, the provisions following those of the state medical examining boards, excepting reference to medica and therapeutics and substituting the theory of osteopathy and its practice. Provision is made for the appointment of the osteopathic examining board by the Regents, and all osteopathic schools are to be under the regulation of the Regents.

To head off this movement of the osteopaths for independent legislation the "regulars" have thrown a bomb into the camp of all other schools by introducing a "unity medical bill" known as Assembly bill No. 160, which proposes to put the regulation of all methods of treatment under control of a joint board, dominated, of course, by the "regulars."

Of course this new "unity medical bill" is making trouble. Said the *Brooklyn Eagle* Jan. 27th:

A state-wide, a sizzling-hot medical fight, involving allopaths, homeopaths, eclectics and osteopaths, has been precipitated in New York by the introduction in the Legislature of the "Medical Unity Bill." This measure, which was introduced at the instance of the allopathic school, and which, if enacted into law, would result in a Consolidated State Medical Board, has aroused the bitter antagonism of all the other medical schools, and when it comes up for a hearing on Thursday morning a host of representative homeopaths, eclectics and osteopaths will be on hand to attack it in every detail.

Leading homeopaths from both Brooklyn and Manhattan will journey to the capital and lodge their protests. Local eclectics have chosen several representatives to assail the bill from the eclectics standpoint, and a large delegation of osteopaths will travel to Albany on Wednesday night to protest through the eloquence of former Borough President Martin W. Littleton, whom they have retained to aid them in their fight for recognition, against the passage of the measure on the ground that is aimed primarily at them.

"If the Medical Unity Bill passes the Legislature in its present form," said Dr. Marthine M. Bandel of Brooklyn, to an *Eagle* reporter, "it will be turned against us with a view to putting us out of business. It's all very well for the allopaths to say that, if we will aid them in jamming their measure through, they will take care of the osteopaths. Experience to date has convinced us that in a situation of this kind it would be wiser to have that promise incorporated in the provisions of the bill."

The preliminary hearing on our osteopathic bill was held Jan. 31. Said the *Brooklyn Eagle* of that date:

Although the Senate Committee on Public Health had made no preparations for a hearing on osteopathy to-day, there were more than fifty osteopathic practitioners present when the committee assembled to consider the unification bill, and the hearing resolved itself into a discussion of the bill from the osteopathic point of view.

Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, has been engaged as counsel for the Osteopathic Society this year. He made his first appearance with the fifty members of the society to-day and spoke for them. Among the osteopathic prac-

tioners from Brooklyn present were Charles F. Bandel, president of the State Society; Horton Fay Underwood, Joseph Ferguson, George Merkley, and several others.

Mr. Littleton attacked the unification bill as a measure drawn with the deliberate intention of turning over the regulation of medical affairs in the state to the allopaths, or "regulars." He asserted that section 7 of the bill, which defines the practice of medicine did so in such a way as to include osteopaths. He said that after so defining the practice of medicine the bill prescribed in effect that men who came before the State Board proficient in all the requirements should take a four years' course in medicine before they could be admitted to examination.

"We are excluded because we have not studied *materia medica*," said Mr. Littleton. "We do not practice the administration of drugs, but to guard the public health from the maladministration of drugs it is found necessary to exclude us from practicing the theories we understand thoroughly and believe in."

Next day *The Eagle* said further:

The strong showing made by the osteopaths before the Senate Committee on Public Health yesterday, when nearly fifty of the best known practitioners from all parts of the state appeared in the committee room to oppose the "medical unity" bill, is being widely discussed to-day and the opinion is freely expressed about the capitol that their chance of passing their own bill is much better than it has been in any previous year. The "regulars" have expressed the greatest confidence that the osteopathy bill will be beaten and that the "Unity" bill will be passed, but since yesterday's meeting of the committee it is clear that the "regular" are waking up to the fact that they have a very hard fight before them.

The formal hearing of our cause before took place on Feb. 7th. *The Eagle* commented on this occurrence as follows:

Yesterday's hearing on the osteopathy bill made a profound impression here, and the opinion is strong to-day that osteopathy has a very good chance to obtain legal recognition from the Legislature. The opposition to the bill did not display anything like the earnestness nor strength which was expected. On the other hand, the supporters of the bill showed far greater strength than ever before.

The speakers against the bill were Dr. Arthur Root, chairman of the New York State Medical Society; Dr. A. T. Bristow, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Albert Vanderveer, of Albany. The principal addresses for the bill were made by Ralph N. Williams, of Buffalo, and Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn.

Chairman Cassidy of the joint committee, asked many questions which appeared to indicate that the committee was entirely unprejudiced in its attitude toward the bill. There were several women practitioners of osteopathy present, and they joined in the general discussion which followed the earlier speeches.

Dr. Ralph H. Williams speaking in advocacy of our measure said in part:

The opposition criticize the features of this bill which permits the licensing of some 325 osteopaths without examination before the regents, claiming that all doctors of medicine were required to take the examination of the regents. What are the facts? According to Polk's Medical Directory of the United States for this year there are over 14,000 medical men in the state of New York. Six thousand seven hundred and fifteen of this number began practice before September 1, 1891, therefore were required to take no examination. Since the law

of 1890 went into effect 3,205 diplomas have been indorsed which was a license to practice without examination, making a grand total of 9,920 practitioners in the state who have never taken the regent's examination and the total of 3,205 who have entered the practice by the back door and favored route since the law was passed, the original intent of which was that all who came thereafter into the practice of medicine should take an examination. The osteopaths only ask the same treatment that the original medical law grants. That those already in practice possessing diplomas from a reputable college be granted a license to practice without examination and that those in the future pass the regular examination prescribed. This feature will affect only 325 as against 9,920 medical men. Where lies injustice in that?

"The osteopaths ask a square deal, fairness to all and favors for none. The square deal, which is the slogan of the state legislature."

Hon. Martin W. Littleton, our champion, made a very effectual plea for us. He said in part:

"The osteopaths have made their annual pilgrimage to Albany. They come asking no favor at the hands of the state, but asking for simple justice. They wage no bitter war on other schools devoted to the treatment of mankind, and they ask that you ignore the bitter war which is being made upon them. They do not seek to exclude others from the scientific development of the times and they ask that you do not exclude them upon the demand of others. They do not wish the state to aid them in advancing their private profession and they ask the state not to aid others by excluding them. The state is not interested in this subject to protect the public health."

Dr. Chas. Hazzard of New York and Dr. C. W. Proctor of Buffalo also spoke for our measure.

Dr. W. A. Merkley of New York City was in the columns of *The New York Tribune* Feb. 18th with brief but forcible defense of osteopathy, arguing against the injustice and folly of trying to compel osteopaths to qualify at a four-year medical school before being allowed to practice as proposed in the "union medical bill."

HEARING OF THE MEDICAL TRUST BILL.

On February 21st occurred the joint house committee of public health hearing on the "union medical bill" of the regulars and thither again went up our representatives in a body to Albany to appear before the same body and protest against the obnoxious measure. Dr. George W. Riley, secretary of the New York Osteopathy Society, and others accompanied Mr. Littleton on this mission.

Animated by the recent Supreme Court decision in the Allcutt case and the realization that only by defeating this medical trust measure and securing our own independent law can our profession in New York continue its existence, our host is fighting as never before. Every osteopath who can do the least thing to aid the cause in New York state should promptly lend his assistance.

Again We Fight Hard in the Pennsylvania House

REPRESENTATIVE WICKERSHAM, of Dauphin, introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania House Feb. 13th amending the Medical Council act so as to provide for four state boards of medical examiners. The innovation in the bill is the recognition of osteopathy. No legal recognition is now accorded this school, although bill after bill has been defeated in year past and several bills to that end have already been presented in the Legislature this winter.

At present the Medical Council consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the State Board of Health and the presidents of the three state boards of examiners. Under the bill fathered by Mr. Wickersham, the commission of health is to dis-

place the obsolete president of the State Board of Health.

The bill contains several thousand words, but the substance of it is that the osteopathists shall be recognized. The State Osteopathic Board is to consist of seven members appointed by the governor and is to be on a plane with the other similar boards.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

The above is the latest word we have received from the seat of war. A week earlier dispatches announced that there would be a "harmony program" enacted in which the "regulars" would allow the osteopaths representation on the state board. When Dr. Henry Beates for the "regulars" and Dr. O. J. Snyder for our forces had finished their conferences, however, it was at once plain that the medics, as usual, were acting in bad faith

toward us. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* said Feb. 5th:

There was a spirited discussion before the House committee on health and sanitation recently on the new Bowman bill for the creation of a State Medical Examining Board. Representatives of the homeopathic and osteopathic schools objected to the bill, as they claimed they were absolutely excluded by it, and charged that it was framed solely in the interest of the old school physicians.

Dr. Northrop, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College; Dr. Graham, of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, were among others who spoke for that interest, and on behalf of the organized osteopaths, Dr. O. J. Snyder and Dr. C. J. Muttart, of Philadelphia, were among others who objected to the bill.

The osteopaths claim to have been tricked by the allopaths, and instead of a bill framed so as to provide for both the osteopaths and the M. D.'s claim a measure even more drastic than their former bill has been presented.

Dr. Snyder declared that the bill proposed is not equitable and representative of the best interests of the different schools of medicine. The bill, said Dr. Snyder, provides for a state medical council similar to the one provided for by the present state medical law and the State Board of Medical Examiners.

"Section 1, which provides for the character of the constitution of the 'Medical Council of Pennsylvania,' states that, in addition to the five lay members of this council, the same as under the old law, there be 'four members of the State Board of Medical Examiners,' no two of which shall be members of the same state medical society or state medical association.

"Dr. Snyder asks how this provides for osteopathic representation, as nowhere in the entire bill is reference made to osteopathy, nor," said he, "does it contain a provision that osteopathy is the practice of medicine."

The four representatives upon the medical council, says Dr. Snyder, would be able to bar from practice not only the osteopaths, but the homeopaths and eclectics as well.

What is there to prevent contended Dr. Snyder, the allopaths from forming four different state societies or associations, and each society or association become eligible for representation upon the Examining Board and upon the council. In such an event they would be the only ones upon the council and the Examining Board. Dr. Snyder contended it was unjust that the allopaths should have so much power on the board, and that if a law could be effected creating a fourth board, viz., an Osteopathic Board, similar to the three medical boards already in existence, the ends of justice would best be subserved.

O, these doctors, these doctors! Why is it that they are not happy unless scrapping among themselves? says the *Reading Telegram* editorially Feb. 12. The other day it was the Christian Scientists and osteopaths whom they wanted to put out of business. Later it was the nurses whom they accused of seeking a monopoly of nursing. And now comes from a reputable homeopathic source a protest that the "regulars" are trying to put them out of business in Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts Osteopaths Disagree.

[From the Boston Transcript of February 11.]

Some disagreement among osteopaths themselves was strongly in evidence before the Committee on Public Health this forenoon with reference to the bill petitioned for by certain officers of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, making osteopaths beginning practice in this state subsequent to Jan. 1 subject to the law requiring registration of medical practitioners with the State Board of Medicine.

The officers of the school urged the passage of the bill, claiming that the teaching at the college followed the course laid down by the parent college of osteopathy in fitting students



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Its use will add 50 per cent to your success with not only women and children, but with men.

The Sheldon Appliance is made to order only and after the most careful measurements made by the physician. Is absolutely firm and offers a perfect support while, at the same time, it is flexible and gives perfectly to every normal movement of the body. Easy and pleasant to wear, causes no chafing or sweating, is 100 years in advance of the usual plaster, leather, and other jackets.

We will be very happy to send to you our full literature, knowing that it will prove of unusual interest to you, also our Measurement Blank. Write for these and for Special Terms to Osteopaths.

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to pass the State Board's medical examination; and they urged that the knowledge of medicine involved was desirable in the practice of osteopathy, even though such medical registration would carry no guarantee of skill in osteopathic practice inasmuch as it involved no examination in that subject. It would protect the public and reputable osteopaths, the petitioners claimed, against irresponsible practitioners holding themselves out to be osteopaths.

Certain of the well-known practitioners, however, disagreed with the statements of the officers of the school, and urged that osteopathy was essentially a treatment without drugs or medicine, and that any law requiring practitioners to register with the State Board of Medicine would prevent the extension and development of osteopathy. Dr. C. E. Achorn and Dr. F. B. Denette were the practitioners who led the opposition; while the advocates of the bill were led by Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, president of the college; Dr. Hale E. Brown and Harry M. Broadbridge, an instructor at the college. Dr. E. B. Harvey of the State Board of Medicine said that when his report came from the printers it would offer to the committee certain changes in the medical law which would cover the ground of the proposed bill "and a good deal more." He said the law at present exempted osteopaths from the penalties imposed on persons practicing medicine without a certificate only when they abstained from such practice. Dr. Achorn held that the raising of the State's medical standard was right, but he urged that the bill as proposed would force the osteopathic school to conform to the medical standard, which was unnecessary.

A number of leading osteopathic practitioners then spoke in favor of the bill offered on the petition of Arthur M. Lane and others, for the establishment of a State Board of osteopathic examination and registration, to consist of five members, to be appointed by the governor from those practicing osteopathy. The bill makes the same provision for examining persons wishing to be registered as osteopaths as are now provided for the registration of physicians, and further provides for the registration of any person who has been practicing osteopathy in this state for three years prior to the passage of the act.

Dr. Harris favored the petition. He said that those not qualified to practise, who have no knowledge of disease or of the body, ought not to be allowed to practise. This bill is in the interests of maintaining a high standard for those who practise osteopathy. It works no harm to those who are already practising, but does give protection to the people of the state. The state should demand that every person who is allowed to administer to the sick should be competent to diagnose diseases properly. This is especially necessary in the case of contagious diseases. The osteopaths desire compulsory registration first and adequate representation upon the board of registration if this bill for a separate board fails to go through.

Chicagoans Have Joint Meeting.

A delightful harmony meeting of Chicago osteopaths in which members of both societies got together for an evening of serious thought and social recreation was held at 901 Masonic Temple, Feb. 23d. Dr. E. J. Bartholomew was the guest of honor and favored the gathering with an excellent lecture illustrated with stereopticon slides on "Two Causes of Disease: Mechanical Pressure and Nerve Waste." Speeches were made by Dr. Bartholomew, Dr. Morris Sychenheim, Dr. Charles R. Palmer, Dr. H. H. Fryette, Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, Dr. E. R. Proctor, Dr. Grace L. Smith and Dr. H. S. Bunting on the need of osteopathic harmony and the welding together of the two branches of the profession locally. A committee was appointed to propose a feasible plan and to work to this end and it is expected that another meeting will be a month later to further realize this plan.

The last Thursday in March there will be a meeting at the office of Dr. Sullivan in the Trude building between the Chicago Osteopathic Society and a committee from the Chicago and Cook County Society to discuss consolidation. Legislation is in a bad way in Illinois and it's now sure nothing will be done this year.

A Fair Division.

Doctor—"I'll examine you carefully for £1."
Weary Drearly—"All right; an' if you find it give me half."

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. SYLVESTER W. HART.

Dr. Sylvester W. Hart, one of the most prominent osteopaths in New York state, formerly president of the New York State Osteopathic Society, and an able and tireless worker for osteopathic legislation in his state up to the end, died at his home, 140 State street, Albany, Feb. 1st, after a week's illness. His death was due to a complication of diseases. A week earlier Dr. Hart took to his bed and never left it. He was troubled for some time with Bright's disease, and this took an acute form suddenly. Human aid could avail him nothing. Dr. Hart is survived by his wife, Dr. Mae V. Hart. His death will be universally mourned throughout the profession. His loss is a professional calamity.

Dr. Hart was born in Fonda 48 years ago. He received his early education in the public schools there and after completing his education in the schools he went to Kirksville, Mo., where with Mrs. Hart he graduated in 1901 from the American College of Osteopathy. Dr. Hart came to Albany a few years ago and began the practice of his profession here. He was very successful in his work here. He was prominent in the state and national osteopathic organizations and last year was president of the New York State Osteopathic society, which met in this city. Dr. Hart was married in 1885 to Miss Mae Van Deusen, who survives, as do also two sisters, Mrs. George Smith, of Amsterdam, and Mrs. Richard Grandy, of Charlestown, this state.

Dr. Hart has been a prominent figure at the state capitol in all matters relating to osteopathy. His voice and convincing argument have been heard before committees in support of the measures which osteopaths of the state and country favored.

Dr. Hart was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of James Ten Eyck Lodge No. 831, F. and A. M. Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M.; De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. and S. M.; Temple Commandery and the Shrine. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies. Besides this he was a prominent Odd Fellow, being a member of American Lodge, a Red Man and a member of Sanford Camp of Modern Woodmen and Fort Orange Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Dr. Hart was very well known in this city and he had many friends, who will be pained to learn of his death. The funeral was held February 4th, at the Masonic Temple. Rev. Charles E. Hamilton, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, conducting the service, and accompanying the body to Amsterdam, where interment occurred.

There was a lavish display of floral offerings. In addition to more than a score sent by personal friends, the following were received from various societies: Greater New York Osteopathic Society, circle of lilies; Central New York Osteopathic Society, circle of white roses; Rochester Osteopathic Society, plaque of pink roses; State Osteopathic Society, large cross; Sanford Camp, Modern Woodmen, pillow; James Ten Eyck Lodge, Masonic emblem; Order Eastern Star, emblem of the order; Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree, triangular standard; Ladies' Aid Society, Trinity M. E. church, calla lilies; Hudson River (North) Osteopathic Society, crescent and harp; Buffalo Osteopathic Society, circle of carnations.

A good man and true, has quit the strife of life, crossed the dark waters and gone to his reward. His life should be an inspiration to his professional brethren. All the New York societies draughted resolutions of sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved widow.

Gratitude.

Pat—"Hov yez made a will?"

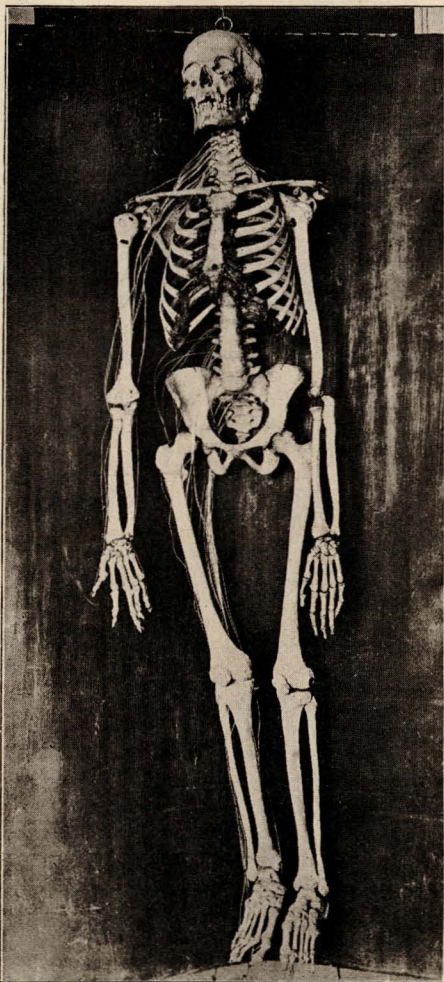
Mike—"Yis. Oi lift everything to the doctor thot saves me loife."

ARTIFICIAL NERVES IN SITU.

A Set of Spinal and Sympathetic Nerves, Connected and Attached to the Human Skeleton, Made of Artificial Material.

By Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto, Ontario.

UNTIL recent years students of medicine have been extremely handicapped in the study of anatomical and allied subjects for the simple reason that text and reference books have been very poorly illustrated and compiled. Until photography and micro-photography and various methods of copying and reproducing sketches and original material, and anatomical artists have entered the field, our subject matter has suffered from a plethora of description and lack of lucidness.



Skeleton Showing Nerves.

students have strained thier imaginative centers to the snapping point almost, trying to see with the eye of faith structures in thier proper form, color and relation, without any form, color or substance to serve as object lessons outside of substance *in situ*.

There is but one true method of teaching regardless of age, and that is by model, or, as we choose to say by object lessons.

It is the only royal road to learning. To picture in your mind the proper relation of nerves, vessels and other tissues—especially in their relation to osseous structures—is no little task. I have always believed, and continue to think, that the near future will open up a field of object work that will make the study of anatomy, histology and physiology especially a field so simple and interesting that the student will grasp the mechanical part almost immediately, and thus be able to occupy his valuable time in applying principles and proper methods of adjusting the tissues when deranged.

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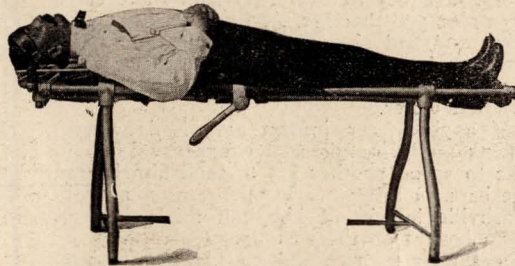
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DR. C. E. EDGERTON, D. O., Des Moines, Ia., July 28, '06.
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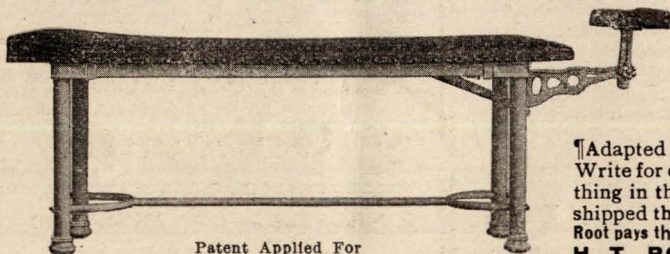
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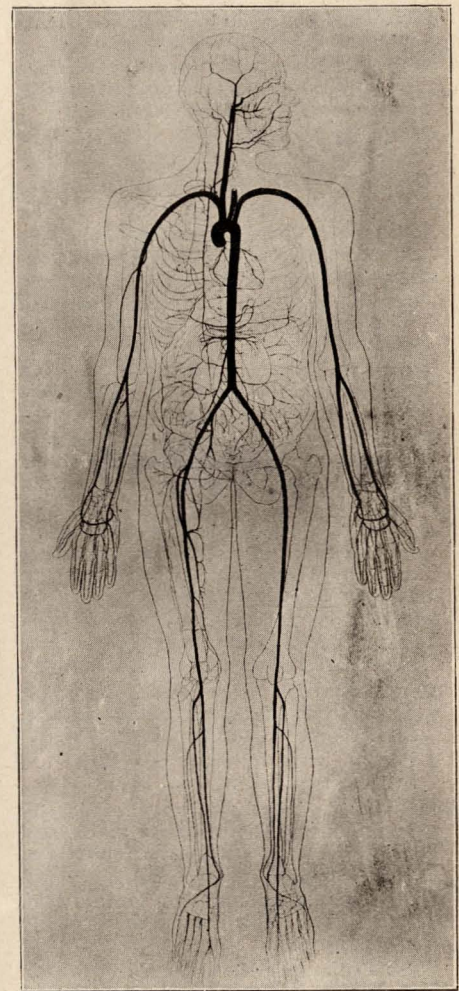
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afraid of rupture or valuing his own vitality, can afford to use any other table. ¶No woman, mindful of the special handicaps of her sex, WILL use any other. ¶Adapted to every one's needs alike. Write for circular and prices. Everything in the book line also. ¶Orders shipped the same day as received and Root pays the freight charges on books only.
H. T. ROOT, Kirksville, Mo.

Life size charts are too scarce, and histological cuts are too minute, to be readily understood.

About four years ago I began a series of charts, models, etc., and have nearly completed the full life size set (3) of anterior veins and nerves in their relation to the osseous structures. Over a year ago I began putting together a set of artificial nerves which I had worked out one by one. This set is attachable and detachable to any skeleton by intervertebral fastenings which secure themselves in the spinal foramina.

From this set of artificial nerves a student or layman can with a glance have a comprehensive idea of the entire nervous mechanism as it is related to the spine and other bones. The sympathetic system, including ganglia and plexuses are placed in proper relations and



Model Showing "Arterial Man."

also connected to spinal nerves by the rami-communicantes. A physician can demonstrate to a patient in a moment, how reflex troubles occur; also trace by actual touch the nerves from periphery to center. This has a decided advantage over charts, manikins and other methods of illustrating as here is something tangible. Other artificial fibers may be traced and actually seen surrounding sections of blood vessels (artificial, also), as vasomotor nerves, making it easy to demonstrate the controlling action of nerves in blood vessel walls and its effect on the circulation. Intervertebral impingments are easily demonstrated by taking hold of spine and subluxating vertebrae, whose intervertebral foramina contain nerves in proper position (artificial, of course); also by the same method, costal impingments are demonstrable.

The few doctors and friends who have seen the artificial nerve attachment in position have

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Who have given instruction to two-thirds of all the regular graduate osteopathic physicians in the world;

Who make a business of it, not a side line or diversion;

Who make their living thereby, and whose life-work it is;

Who love their work, and believe in getting the enjoyment of it as they go along;

Who, therefore, selected the ideal homeland, ideal for the study and treatment of disease conditions, and ideal for the pleasure of living, meanwhile—

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

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

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

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

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

For those who want the BEST,
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expressed themselves alike regarding its accurateness and the readiness in comprehending the entire nervous system at a glance.

It also occurred to me that histology could be made a simpler study and through a series of object lessons I am completing a set of models—I might call them—that makes one understand microscopical structures readily. I have not advanced this line sufficiently yet to explain in detail. Practice occupies most of a busy osteopath's time and my researching has to be done at early morning hours. (I usually arise at 5:45.) For the last few months I have been preparing original models of the ear, and the petrous portion of the temporal bone has revealed its secrets and my model contains all the nerves and vessels in proper relation to the central point of interest—the middle and internal ear. More later, as things develop, but I know that if any one should be improving on old methods of making the subjects of anatomy and histology, etc., clear, it should be the osteopaths, who love the mechanism of the human body better than any engineer could his beautiful Corliss engine.

Ex-Agent Fliim-Flamming D. O.'s In re Stereoscopic Anatomy.

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

The 5th day of this month one Mr. Lovie was in my office, with a partial set of the "Edinburgh Stereoscopic Anatomy," which I had seen in St. Louis, and claimed to be the authorized agent of said works. He was very familiar with so many osteopaths and had the signatures of quite a number I knew personally. I bought—or thought I was buying—the set and paid said man, A. Lovie, \$45 for the set, for which he had the company's printed matter, to be sold at \$50 on the installment plan or \$45 cash.

I waited seventeen days and heard nothing from the company or books, so I wrote the "Imperial Pub. Co.," 27 E. 22d street, New York, and they told me they had not received my order and that Mr. A. Lovie was not with them and had not been for some time. The last they heard of him he was in the far west. He is therefore a confidence man and fake of the first water.

If anybody can inform me of his whereabouts and wire me at my expense I would like to spend another \$45 to send him behind the bars. I think nearly all the osteopaths in Nashville bought of him, but think most of them bought on the installment plan, so if he shows up anywhere and you can locate him, will you please do me the favor to have the gentleman detained. He seems to be making a good haul, among the D. O.'s from the signatures I saw signed in his book. I wrote Evans to make note of him in the A. O. O. Journal, so we may be able to land him in time.

Yours for the good,
J. R. Shackelford.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28.

Carl Phillip McConnell's Fortune.

By The O. P. Fortune-Teller.

He was born under Sirius, the dog-star;
He is partial to the shade of a dog-wood tree;
His favorite swear word is "dog-gone;"
He can write doggerel;
He dog-ears the books he reads;
He likes to ride in a dog-cart;
He takes a vacation during dog-days;
His favorite sport is catching dog-fish;
He can give you Pointers; he's a worker, not a setter;
He can hound a lesion till it oc-curs to him what is the matter;
He has the requisite amount of Pugnacity;
Ask him to have a cigar; he'll say, "Don't care 'Fido.'" And as he smokes he Spitz.
He's a good family man—hence no Rover.
He is loyal to his Dogma.
He dissects dogs for the good of science.

Amputation Advised.

Of course, surgery will cure depravity. All the victim of the liquor habit has to do is to cut it out.

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FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH M. D.'S.

By Charles Crampton, D. O., Kankakee, Ill.

I WAS much pleased to read that able editorial in *The O. P.* some months back in regard to treating cases with M. D.'s and calling in the assistance of one should the need arise.

I have recently treated a case in association with an M. D. He pursued his method and I mine. He treated me with courtesy and respect. In two other recent cases I have suggested calling M. D.'s when I thought it advisable. In both cases I was treated in an ethical manner.

I have a speaking acquaintance with most of the M. D.'s here and yet I have never made a special effort to cultivate them. I have always maintained a spirit of friendliness, but holding to my opinion, even though it may be at variance with their's. I have made it a rule to speak well of any of my fellow M. D.'s when I spoke at all.

I believe with you, Dr. Bunting, that we should meet our brethren of the healing art as friends unless their attitude is plainly unfriendly. It is true we do not agree with them on therapeutics, nor they with us; but we can hardly expect all men to accept our views, nor do we accept the views of all men. I do not believe the rank and file of the M. D.'s any longer look upon us as quacks, even though they do not admit as much.

WILL A. S. O. ALUMNI GIVE AN AMBULANCE TO THE HOSPITAL?

By J. F. Byrne, D. O., Ottumwa, Iowa.

As you are aware, the beautiful new hospital at Kirksville is a success—so much so that it is already proving too small and the management has purchased the cottage across the street to be used as a nurses' home. Surgical clinics are being sent in in large numbers by practitioners in the field and the indications are that the hospital will be a permanent and very useful adjunct to the school.

While a patient at the hospital this summer it occurred to me that there should be some better means of conveyance for the sick and injured than that obtainable in Kirksville at the present time. As you no doubt know, they are having the streets paved now, but they have no rubber tired rigs. Now what I am driving at is, wouldn't it be a nice thing to have a good ambulance? It is generally understood that a hospital does not pay expenses, therefore we could hardly expect the A. S. O. to tie up four or five hundred dollars in an ambulance when there are so many other expenses to be looked after. Now, as one of the alumni, I offer a suggestion. Let the Alumni Association of the A. S. O. levy an assessment, or rather ask for a voluntary contribution of say 50 cents per member, and with this fund provide a good ambulance. Send each member a pasteboard card with an arrangement to hold a fifty cent piece and I am sure there would be enough responses to have a neat sum to use toward the purchase of a fine ambulance.

I have never talked to any of the trustees or the management of the A. S. O. about this, so I don't know how they would feel about it, but I am sure that such a spontaneous offering from the alumni would prove very acceptable. Can this movement be worked up now and completed at Norfolk?

The Efficacy of Drugs.

"Doctor, I want to thank you for your valuable medicine."

"It helped you, did it?" asked the doctor, very much pleased.

"It helped me wonderfully."

"How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?"

"Oh, I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle, and I am his sole heir."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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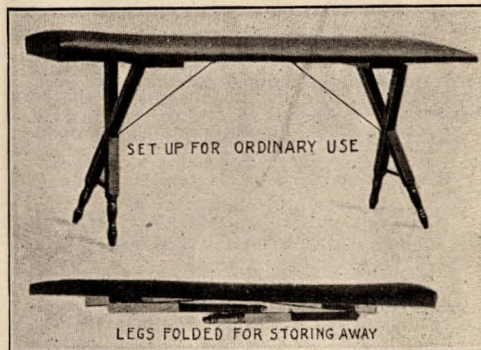
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Morphine! Whiskey! Beware!

Doctor, have any of your patients the morphine or other drug habit? If so, have them cured and then you can build them up.

Write for particulars, stating how much they are using and how long.

D. LITTLEJOHN, M. D., D. O.,
PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the
Profession.

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Vol. XI. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1907. No. 2.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

LATE BUT NOT STALE.

We're two weeks late in issuing this month, but that does not mean our news is stale—not a bit of it! We give the legislative news right up to date from all over the union.

PERIL FROM THE MEDICAL OCTOPUS.

Great peril to the health of the nation is threatened in a national movement which the doctors have on to form a great "health bureau" to be formed under government auspices with the help of the rich and which would entrench the M. D.'s more autocratically than ever in control of the sick. On its face the scheme looks fair enough. It even resembles a great philanthropy, but those of us who know the M. D.'s talons and have felt his sharp beak are in a position to shout "Danger—watch out for a betrayal of the public at the hands of a drug-doctors' trust!" The news of this national movement was told recently in the following Associated Press dispatch:

One hundred prominent men of the country have consented to the use of their names as members of a committee to further the movement for a national department of health, which was launched by Prof. J. Pease Norton of Yale at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Ithaca last summer.

The committee may recommend the establishment of a department with a representative in the cabinet, or of a bureau under one of the existing departments.

Committee Includes Big Men.

Prof. Irving Fisher has named the committee, which includes Andrew Carnegie, Thomas A. Edison, Archbishop Ireland, John Mitchell, John D. Long, Booker Washington, Felix Adler, James R. Garfield, Gen. Leonard Wood, the surgeons general of the army and navy, and many educators and scientists.

The Chicago members of the committee are Dr. Frank Billings, president of the Associated American Physicians; Henry B. Favill of Rush Medical College, Jane Addams of Hull House, and Prof. C. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago.

Wants \$100,000,000 Appropriation.

Prof. Norton holds that at least \$100,000,000 should be appropriated annually for the movement. Thousands have been expended by the government for stamping out cholera among swine, but not one dollar was ever voted for eradicating pneumonia among human beings, he declares.

Bureaus, like the marine hospital service, the bureau of animal industry, or the life saving service, might form the nucleus of such a department, and the work of the labor, census, and immigration bureaus might be considered in its field.

Its powers would include all measures to decrease death and sickness, and increase physical and mental efficiency.

It's a pity that the doctors of all cults can not act fairly and impartially in a movement

like this for the good of mankind; but they cannot. It is just as impossible for them to use power such as an organization like this would bestow for any real purpose but their own professional graft and the persecution of all competitors, as it is impossible for a stone to float.

We've met these gentlemen of medical science in the legislatures of this land and know whereof we speak. No sick man under God's blue sky could claim the right of immunity from taking allopathic dope if such a trust were ever formed and turned over to the control of the bigoted "regular."

God forbid that misguided philanthropists should ever succeed in such a task, as benevolent as it seems on the surface! The M. D. has too much power as it is.

Osteopathic Colleges vs. Medical Colleges.

Data taken from the New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal July 30, 1904.

Report on curricula of American Medical Colleges.

Submitted at the annual meeting of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards at Atlantic City, N. J., June, 1904, by Geo. W. Webster, M. D., Chicago, vice president Confederation. Report covered 124 Medical Colleges in U. S. (being nearly all).

Average number of months per year for 4 years in these 124 colleges is 7 months or 28 months in full course. This includes all the large colleges in average.

Minimum number of months per year 6 months or 24 months in full course of 4 years.

Versus 9 calendar months per year in Osteopathic colleges or 27 calendar months in course of three years exceeding Minimum Medical course by 3 months and practically equaling average.—While exceeding average by additional time in studying surgery.

In 38 Medical Colleges term 6 months per year. In 4 Medical Colleges term 6½ months per year. Total 42 covering less time in 4 years than Osteopathic Colleges cover in 3 years. Standard Medical Course requires at least 3,600 hours in full course.

Average medical course requires about 4,200 hours full course.

Three year Osteopathic course requires about 4,500 hours in full course.

This exceedingly good showing is sufficient reason why the osteopaths of Oregon should receive the recognition they are seeking at the hands of the legislature.—*LaGrande, Oregon, Observer, Feb. 8, 1907.*

AMONG THE STATES

Going Up Some.

Six hundred and fifteen D. O.'s are now licensed in the state of California. How's that?

A New D. O. in N. M.

The board of osteopathy of New Mexico held its annual session in Stant Fe Feb. 18th when Dr. Mitchell Miller of East Las Vegas was admitted to practice.

Good Opening for L. A. College.

The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy reports 36 new students in its February class—8 for third year, 6 in advanced classes, 22 freshmen and more coming.

Maine's Annual.

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Maine Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Lillian P. Wentworth, Augusta; vice president, Dr. Florence A. Covey, Portland; secretary, Dr. Mary W. Day, Portland; treasurer, Dr. George H. Tuttle, Portland;

trustees, Dr. Wendell Coburn, Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook and Dr. Viola D. Howe, Portland.—*Boston Herald, Feb. 25th.*

Dr. Clark as a Traveler.

Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis, Ind., addressed the Allegheny Osteopaths on Feb. 16th and the Colorado osteopaths twice at their state meeting Feb. 22d and 23d, one day on gynecology, the next on obstetrics.

Fifth Illinois District.

The quarterly meeting of the 5th district of Illinois osteopaths was held in Decatur Feb. 16th. The meeting was the largest in the history of the association and enthusiastic from the start. The meeting was addressed by the eminent Dr. Carl P. McConnell of Chicago.

Safe in South Carolina.

There was an interesting fight in the South Carolina house Feb. 11th over the bill to amend the medical examiners' act, which had the effect of outlawing osteopaths. This provision was stricken out by a large majority.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

Dr. Mary Walker for Justice.

Dr. Mary Walker, of Washington, D. C., the well known national leader in the woman's right's movement, wrote a half column appeal for justice to osteopaths in New York state which appeared in the Albany *Argus* Feb. 26th.

A Slap Back.

"So," said Dr. Kidley, "you're one of these osteopaths, eh?"

"I am, sir," replied Dr. New.

"Ah! and you recommend people to throw physic to the dogs, eh?"

"No, indeed. I'm very fond of dogs."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Asa as a Romeo.

Dear Bunting: I notice a repetition of the dark, rather-good-looking lady's ad in the organ of your matrimonial bureau. How long has the unlabeled been the age which she now is?—Interrogatively yours, Asa Willard, Missoula, Mont., Feb. 12, 1907. P. S.—Publish this if necessary to find out. I don't care.

West "Penns's" Meet.

The quarterly meeting and dinner of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society at the Hotel Henry, Pittsburg, Feb. 16th, was attended by 50 members and guests. The guest of honor was Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis. The society voted to oppose the bill recently presented in the Legislature affecting the state medical examinations.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Grasping "Regular" in Texas.

Senator Looney's "one board" bill for the examination of all schools of medicine desiring to practice in Texas is having the united opposition of osteopaths, homeopaths, eclectics and Christian Scientists, who declare it is framed so as to give their joint keeping into the hands of the "regulators" and virtually seeks their exclusion.

We Are All Friends Now.

You will be glad to know that there is rapidly developing a genuine harmony among the osteopathic forces in California. Dr. Tasker and myself are working for the same ends and harmoniously. The California Board of Osteopathic Examiners have issued licenses to all of our Los Angeles College graduates and all will join the state association. The new law will valedate all the licenses issued by the medical and osteopathic examining board. That the board voted licenses to our graduates at this time so they may join the State Association and participate in the mail

ballot to select the next board of examiners is certainly commendable and demonstrates their good faith in our compromise agreements.—*Dr. Harry W. Forbes, Los Angeles.*

Little "Rhody" Heard From.

The regular meeting of the Rhode Island State Osteopathic Society was held at Providence Feb. 11th at 146 Westminster street. There was an unusually good attendance, every member of the society being present. A committee was appointed to arrange clinical material for the meeting which is to be held at Providence next January by the New England Society.

Good Doctoring.

Remove the Lesion.
Stimulate Innervation.
Equalize Circulation.
Secure Mental Equipoise.
Eliminate Waste.
Stop Autotoxemia.
Maintain Systemic Asepsis.
Feed the Tissues.
Thus Restoring Norman Equilibrium.

Apologies to Dr. and Mrs. Herring.

A visiting osteopath either ignorantly or with a perverse idea of humor gave us the announcement of the marriage of Dr. Geo. D. Herring of Plainfield, N. J., recently to a Miss Culbertson, which was duly printed in The O. P. It was all a mistake, altho printed by us in good faith, and is doubly embarrassing to Dr. and Mrs. Herring, who have been married for five years. Our apologies are extended.

Watching Old Van Meter.

The Colorado State Osteopathic Association in session in Denver is discussing plans to defeat hostile legislation which they say has been introduced into the legislature by the medical fraternity. Two years ago the osteopaths succeeded in getting themselves exempted from the operation of the laws affecting the practice of medicine. Now the medical men want to do away with the exemption.—*Denver Republican, Feb. 23.*

Dr. Holloway's Sound Appeal.

Dr. James L. Holloway, president of the Texas Osteopathic Society, sent out a very strong appeal to all the Lone Star Legislators at the end of January. It was a 3-page appeal, nicely printed in imitation typewriting, stating the osteopathic case very strongly. It was a protest against the medical proposition for a joint point, pointing out its pitfalls, and asking for the power to let osteopaths look after their own household.

Send Case Reports Now.

Case reports for the next series, Volume VII, will be received by Dr. Ashmore until April 1st. Send in your contribution by all means. Address 213 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

Dr. Edythe Ashmore, of Detroit, wrestled with a personal case of tonsillitis recently and came off more than victor, securing both a good recovery for herself and a nice new case report for the profession, replete with subjective as well as objective symptoms.

Who Is Dr. Detmery?

C. A. Detmery, the osteopath with an office in the Thistle Block, was recently arrested on the charge of illegal practice and bound over to the grand jury by Justice Hall under \$200 bond. The complaint against Detmery was made by the Lorain County Medical Society on the ground that he is not registered by the state board of medical registration and examination and is therefore not qualified to practice. Detmery waived examination when

arraigned before the justice.—*Lorain, O., News, Feb. 23.*

Half-Bakes Want Recognition.

There are a bunch of half-bakes calling themselves "osteotherapeutic physicians" in New York state who are trying to get a bill passed which puts them in the same position as trained nurses, subject to orders from M. D.'s. There are said to be over 60 of this class of gentry in the state. Naturally enough the newspapers in discussing the various medical bills up have gotten this bunch badly mixed up in many instances and one dispatch referred to them as all being "full-course graduates of the Kirksville Institution."

Dr. Williams' Antiseptic Soap.

Dr. R. H. Williams of Kansas City has gotten out a new antiseptic soap that we believe is an article of the best merit. First of all it is chemically pure as soap—and that's something. Most soaps—even high priced ones—are full of impurities and substances irritating to the skin. Next Dr. Williams' article containing his antiseptic and is therefore healing by virtue of securing antiseptics as well as asepsis. The profession will doubtless find good use for this antiseptic soap, both in the treatment room and in recommending to patients.

The "Country Osteopath" Is All Right.

A "country" osteopath puts a footnote on a letter which we print without using names to show that the small fields are not less full of opportunities than the cities. This D. O. writes:

"Practice is fine here. This is a town of 1,200 population and yet I have treated over 800 different patients in the five years I have been here. Last year made me \$5,445. How is that for a 'country doctor?' I tell you, osteopathy is all right for the country as well as the city."


Northeastern "Pennsy."

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held its regular monthly meeting Feb. 9th at the office of Dr. W. J. Perkins, Scranton, at which time officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. T. A. Hook, Wilkes-Barre; vice president, Dr. W. J. Perkins, Carbondale; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. May Benedict, Scranton. The object of these meetings is to discuss, generally, serious cases and the proper treatment for them. At the meeting Saturday evening, two cases were reported, and the discussion regarding them consumed a good portion of the business session. It was decided to hold the next meeting in the office of Dr. Downing, of Scanton, on March 9. After the business session, a social half hour was spent, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. Light refreshments were served.

Our K. C. Girls Get Together.

The Woman's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., celebrated the first anniversary of their organization on the evening of Feb. 5th. The following program was given: "The Past of Our Association," by Dr. Bertha F. Whiteside; "Professional Ethics," by Dr. Mary E. Harwood; "The Future of Our Association," by Dr. Mathilde Loper. A lecture on the "Diaphragm" was to have been given by Dr. Anna I. Peters, but she was unable to be present, much to the regret of the Association. After the program a chafing dish luncheon was served and the remainder of the evening was spent in a social way. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. Anna I. Peters; first vice president, Dr. Nellie M. Cramer; second vice president, Dr. Bertha F. Whiteside; treasurer, Dr. Katherine A. Loeffler, and secretary, Dr. Mathilde Loper. The W. O. A. meets the first Tuesday

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evening of each month at 8 o'clock at 520 New Ridge Building. A cordial invitation is extended to all lady D. O.'s who may be visiting in the city. Applied anatomy has been the general subject studied the past year and with clinical demonstrations much valuable work has been accomplished. The Association enters with enthusiasm upon its second year's work and expects good results therefrom.—*Mathilde Loper, D. O., Secy.*

D. O. Partner Wanted in Sanitarium.

I have such a big proposition here to handle in the Roswell Tent City and Sanitarium it is almost too much for me financially. We have a beautiful location and I am getting it into splendid physical condition. It has cost to date to shape it up about \$15,000. I would like to have some good osteopath take a half interest in it and would sell a one-half interest for \$5,000. I would want him to come here and take the office management, I to assume the outside management. If you know a person of promise you will do him and me a favor if you can put us into communication and I will surely appreciate it.—*C. L. Parsons, D. O., Roswell, New Mexico, Feb. 19th.*

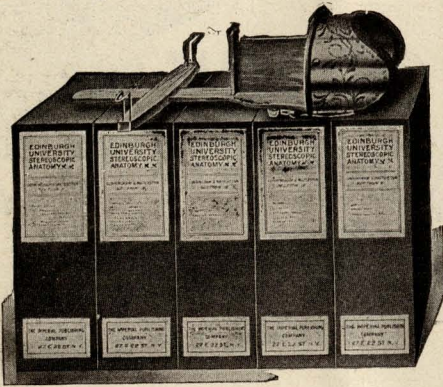
Central New York's Meeting.

The Central New York Osteopathic Society met in annual session in Syracuse Feb. 21st. Officers named were: Dr. H. L. Bristol, Syracuse, president; Dr. Earl D. Clapp, Utica, vice president; Dr. L. P. Meaker, Auburn, first vice president; Dr. E. C. White, Watertown, third vice president; Dr. E. W. Tiffany, Syracuse, secretary and treasurer. The society adopted resolutions protesting against a bill introduced in the assembly known as the unity medical bill on the ground that "it discriminates against the present practitioners of osteopathy by making the preliminary requirements greater for them than those of the present practitioners of medicine." The resolutions also claim that it "eliminates from the state board examination all requirements in the latter of therapeutics, thus opening the way for men to practice medicine without a knowledge of drug action and by exemption from its provisions practically legalizes any church in its practice of healing, without regard to any knowledge whatever of diagnosis even of con-

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Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter of Chicago Got Seven New Patients By It.

"I BELIEVE in saying, 'well done' when anyone has rendered conspicuously good service in any direction. Hence I write you, Dr. Bunting, to tell you that I have had a landslide of practice, so to speak, since resuming the use of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. You will recall that I again began using 200 copies a month in January upon your advice and I put most all of my former patients on my mailing list. I got SEVEN NEW PATIENTS as a direct result of this promotion with a period of five or six weeks. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH certainly is indispensable to a well-conducted osteopathic practice."

tagious diseases or the laws of limitation." The society favors Senate Bill No. 189 to amend the public health law in regard to the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. M. E. Clark Invested with Office.

Dr. Marion E. Clark has located for practice and already is busy helping the "new-comers" in and around Indianapolis according to osteopathic accouchement. He was elected president of the Indianapolis Osteopathic Society Feb. 6th. This society will hold monthly meetings the first Saturday of each month hereafter. The policy of the society is to elevate the standing of osteopathy in the state as much as possible, bring about harmonious study and get as many other good D. O.'s to locate in the state as possible.

Dr. Geo. A. Still Presented a Silver Set.

The friends of the outgoing class at the A. S. O. presented Dr. George A. Still with a handsome collection of solid silver pieces as a testimonial of their appreciative regard. They surprised him by calling him up one afternoon and telling him to go down to Harrington's jewelry store to see a patient. The "patient" consisted of the testimonial which made a handsome exhibit, filling the entire east window and which was labeled: "To be presented to Dr. George A. Still by his friends of the January, '07, class in appreciation of his course in Applied Anatomy." George was temporarily almost overcome with emotion and finally rallied sufficiently to say "it was the best case" he ever attended.

Central New York's Annual.

Osteopaths Protest Against Unity Bill.

The second annual meeting of the Central New York Osteopathic Society was held Feb. 14th at the office of Dr. A. J. French. Officers elected were: Dr. H. L. Bristol, Syracuse, president; Dr. L. P. Meaker of Auburn, first vice-president; Dr. Carl D. Clapp, of Utica second vice president; Dr. E. C. White of Wauertown, third vice president; Dr. E. W. Tiffany of Syracuse, secretary and treasurer. Resolutions were adopted protesting against assembly bill No. 160, known as the unity medical bill. The society favors Senate Bill No. 18 to amend the public health law in regard to the practice of osteopathy. Dr. Ralph H. Williams of Rochester was the principal speaker of the evening. He spoke particularly of the legislative situation.

First Osteopath Ever Elected Health Officer.

The first osteopath physician to occupy the position of health officer in a city of the United States was elected recently at West Seattle, Wash. Dr. W. A. Potter, an osteopath and a nominee on the Annexationist ticket for health officer, defeated Dr. Fiset, the opposition candidate and a physician of the old school, for the position. Osteopaths have been candidates for the same position before, but Dr. Potter is the first one who has been successful, the opposition to members of the osteopathic school having been too great. The osteopathic school is now, however, recognized by law in thirty states. Dr. Potter is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., and has resided in Seattle nine years.—*The Seattle (Wash.) Times.*

M. D. Touts Gymnastics But Not Osteopathy.

Dr. R. G. Clapp, physic director at the University of Nebraska, a specialist in gymnasium work who studied at Yale, prints his views in the January bulletin of Nebraska University and incidentally says that osteopathy is no good—which is not queer coming from an M. D. He says that spinal curvature and constipation are curable by gymnastics. Concerning osteopathy Dr. Clapp says: "I consider osteopathy of danger to the community because the

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osteopath presumes to diagnose cases with little or no training, and invariably finds some dislocation or subluxation as the cause of every-pain or abnormal condition to which the human body is heir." Dr. Clapp read this article before the Pathological Club of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, on November 15, 1906.

Series of Case Reports.

The American Osteopathic Association adopted the following plan at its tenth annual meeting at Put-in-Bay last year, which makes it possible for all osteopaths to share the benefits of a classified series of cases treated by osteopathic methods. All those practitioners sending one or more acceptable reports to the editor of this department may receive one copy of each supplement to which they contribute; all others desiring these supplements may obtain them by remitting fifty cents for each series. Blanks have been prepared to be used as an outline of the simplest manner in which to give a detailed account of a case, and will be furnished gratis to all who apply. A special blank for use in gynecological cases is now ready for distribution.

The files for Series VI will be closed April 1st and announcement is here made that Series VII is open for those who desire to obtain it by contributing a case report.

Edythe Ashmore, D. O., Editor.

213 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Chiro a Counterfeit.

Dr. William Metzger was fined \$50 in Justice Rhoades' court at Butte, Montana, Feb. 6th, for practicing chiropraxy. His defense was that chiropraxy is a branch of medicine not covered by the state law. The prosecution established that chiropraxy is an imitation of osteopathic science and before the law stands related as a branch of the same and that one must secure a license as an osteopath to be able to practice chiropractics in Montana.

Dr. S. A. Kennedy and Dr. L. K. Cramb, osteopaths, were the expert witnesses called by the state. Both testified that they had studied the principles represented by Dr. Metzger's system, and that they were an integral part of the therapeutics of osteopathy.

Accordingly fine was imposed on the defendant by the court, and he will be fined for each offense if he continues to practice without securing a license. Notice was given by the defendant that he will appeal to the district court. Meantime the county attorney's office will notify him no action will be taken pending the appeal, providing the advertising used by him be cut down to a mere statement that he practices that system of medicine.

Ninth Annual for Wisconsin.

At the annual meeting at Beloit of the Wisconsin State Osteopaths, officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; vice president, Dr. S. M. Olds, Green Bay; secretary, Dr. H. L. Nordhoff, Oshkosh; treasurer, Dr. Eliza M. Culbertson, Appleton; member of executive board, Dr. P. R. Spencer, Racine; legislative committee, Dr. E. J. Breitzman, Fond du Lac; Dr. Louise P. Crow, Milwaukee. The convention voted to meet next year in Milwaukee. Great interest has been shown during the two day's session. The chief feature of this morning's program was the differential diagnosis with surgical indications by Dr. J. Foster MacNary of Milwaukee. Much interest was manifested in this feature and the closest attention was given throughout. The speaker evinced a perfect familiarity with his subject. The banquet in the dining room of the Hotel Hilton proved a great success in every way. Music was furnished by a part of the high school orchestra. After the feast, which was a sumptuous one, finely served, the following toasts were responded to, with Dr.

E. J. Breitzman of Fond du Lac, acting as toastmaster: "Our Future," Dr. Young, Beloit; "Opportunity," Dr. Abbie S. Davis, Milwaukee; "Articulation," Dr. F. C. Lindstrom, Janesville; "Our Neighbors," Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; "Problems," Dr. W. L. Thompson, Sheboygan. A number of impromptu responses were also given.

New England Association Meeting.

The New England Osteopathic convention was fortunate in being immediately preceded on January 18th by Dr. Carl P. McConnell's lecture, with stereopticon views on research work. Dr. McConnell came under the auspices of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. While this convention was smaller than the preceding one, it was a very good one, and the osteopathic foundation of the association points to a healthy organization. Retiring President Loudon of Burlington, Vermont, delivered an address on "Tuberculosis," and Dr. C. P. McConnell held a clinic on "Ills of the Cervical Region." Dr. Sweet of Providence, R. I., held a clinic on "Chronic Tonsillitis"; Dr. E. C. White of Watertown, N. Y., read a paper on "Gynecology," and Dr. H. Alton Roark, of Boston, held a clinic on "Innominate Lesions." Dr. S. A. Ellis, of Boston, president of the A. O. H., also made an address. The following are the newly elected officers: President, R. A. Sweet, Providence, R. I.; first vice president, W. D. Emery, Manchester, N. H.; second vice president, Margaret L. Laughlin, Norwich, Conn.; third vice president, C. D. Wheeler, Brattleboro, Vt.; treasurer, J. Edward Strater, Providence; secretary, Florence A. Covey, Portland, Me.—Florence A. Covey, D. O.

Dr. William Smith as Expert in Celebrated Murder Case.

Dr. William Smith, for years a prominent member of the A. S. O. faculty, now of New York City, achieves considerable prominence in connection with the A. T. Patrick murder case in the February issue of *The Sunnyside*, a leading embalmer's journal. It will be remembered that Patrick has been under death sentence for some time for the alleged murder of an aged millionaire named Wm. M. Rice and by shrewd legal defense succeeded in getting new trials and delay of execution. At length commutation of sentence to life imprisonment was secured. Several different new things developed from time to time to make it appear probable that the man is innocent. It seems he was convicted on the theory that congestion of the lungs shown at

autopsy was caused by chloroform and on the declaration of experts that the embalming fluid used could not have permeated the lungs and caused the apparent congestion. Now Dr. "Bill" Smith has come forward with the evidence secured in embalming and skiography work on embalmed cadavers while at Kirksville to prove that the experts were mistaken and that embalming fluid does permeate the lungs. These investigations were conducted in 1898 and 1899 and were published rather fully that year in the *Journal of Osteopathy*. This evidence has been offered the governor as sufficient ground for establishing the innocence of Patrick and it is believed that the result of this pioneer work in skiography, nearly a decade ago, at the parent school of osteopathy may prove the means of securing the pardon of Patrick.

Colorado Osteopathic Association.

The ninth annual session of the Colorado Osteopathic Association was held at 221 Charles Block, Denver, Colo., Feb. 22d and 23d. A large attendance with good osteopathic enthusiasm made the meeting one of both interest and pleasure. Friday afternoon a paper was read by Dr. R. A. Ellis on "Neurasthenia, its ethology, diagnosis and treatment." It was followed by a discussion, led by a case report by Dr. Warner. Nearly every good point was brought out, as every member had the opinion and was ready to express it. The evening session was given to a reception and musicale. About seventy of the members and their friends were present. The program was rendered by some of the best talent in the city.

- Piano solo.....Miss Grace Bradley
- Voice.....Miss Etta Ruth Bass
- Mandolin Trio...Prof. England, Misses Seely
- Piano Solo.....Miss Margaret Day
- Voice.....Miss Vivian Perrin
- Voice.....Dr. Vere Stiles Richards
- Reading.....Mrs. A. Babcock
- Voice.....Mrs. Geo. Perrin
- Mandolin Trio...Prof. England, Misses Seely

Refreshments were served during which short talks were given by members out of town. Saturday morning the business session. The report of committee, and the election of officers, Dr. Mary M. Keeler presiding. The following officers were elected: President, B. D. Mason, D. O., 307 Charles Block, Denver; first vice president, Mary N. Keeler, D. O., Loveland; second vice president, N. S. Johnson, D. O., Grand Junction; secretary, R. A. Ellis, D. O. 624 Empire Bldg., Denver, and treasurer, G. W. Perrin, D. O., 524-5 Empire Bldg., Denver. The afternoon session was given to clinic and legislative matters. There was a resolution introduced and adopted that we work for a law providing for a separate board of osteopathic examiners.—R. A. Ellis, D. O., Secretary.

An Osteopathic Lecture Bureau.

The "Osteopathic Lecture Bureau" is proposed as a strong arm of osteopathic propaganda and it looks as if it had taken the definite shape that entitles it to be known as a reality. Dr. F. D. Parkers, 708 New York Life Building, St. Paul, is the organizer and manager. The services of Dr. Mason W. Pressly, our brilliant osteopathic orator, have been secured as the first speaker, and it is proposed to add to this oratorical staff quite a number of our most eloquent physicians and teachers as fast as the financial success of the plan will warrant it. The plan is to send Dr. Pressly to various points where our practitioners arrange for it and subscribe a sum sufficient to justify the expense to deliver one or several lectures on osteopathy as a means of arousing public interest and stimulating practice.

This plan has often been suggested in the past but we believe never before took such

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Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

Dr. F. P. Millard Joins the Osteopathic Researchers.

definite shape. Dr. F. W. Hannah, when a resident of Indianapolis, framed up such a proposition. It met with general approval then, as no doubt it will do again in this more tangible proposition from St. Paul. The physical problems, however, are serious. It will cost money to send an orator from point to point, both for his services and for car fare. Doubtless wide jumps will be necessary on these journeys. At many places where such services would be most eagerly welcomed there is only one or at most two or three practitioners and the expense, it is to be feared, will be a prohibitive item. However, if Dr. Parker can overcome these financial problems, Dr. Pressly can "deliver the goods" pyrotechnically beyond peradventure. Let us hope the "osteopathic lecture bureau" will succeed.

WHAT DOES OSTEOPATHY COMPREHEND?

By O. J. Snyder, D. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

EQUAL with, if not paramount, to osteopathic legislation in interest and vital concern to the osteopathic profession is the question "what does the practice of osteopathy comprehend?" What the modus operandi of osteopathic practice really includes, and what means and devices the practitioner may employ and resort to and yet remain within the domain of his distinctive school, has never been defined and accepted by the profession.

So much diversity of opinion prevails in this respect that, should an inquirer consult with one osteopath relative to the tenets of his teachings and then interrogate another across the way, he might easily be confounded if, indeed, he would not conclude that the two, although both avowed osteopaths, are, after all, not disciples of the same school and persuasion. The one contends that the practice of osteopathy is wholly and entirely the "ten finger" manipulative anatomical corrective practice without recourse to those natural aids that will make such corrective work more readily and positively possible.

I know a goodly number of dear "brethren" and "sisters" who would talk themselves blue against such "heterodoxical innovations" as the employment of a catheter, colon tube (O'Beirne's), abdominal supports, pessaries, etc., etc., dietetic directions, hot and cold compresses, cold baths, fomentations, environment, physical culture, etc. But little sympathy do they betray in behalf of palliative ministrations and would not employ any of the foregoing or other devices to mitigate pain and suffering.

This divergence of creed should speedily be reduced to a common conception of the purview of our practice to the end that the world may know the true scope of our therapeutic science and that every practitioner may do full justice to the science he espouses and the patients whom he is sought to relieve and cure.

I feel that I cannot do the profession a greater service at this time and in this connection than to call emphatic attention to the masterly, comprehensive, and intelligent arguments advanced by Dr. A. L. Evans in his prize essay (A. O. A. contest for 1905) "What Is Osteopathy?" and that appear in the *Journal of the A. O. A.* for February, 1906.

Would that every osteopath who did not do so might yet procure a copy of it and read and study it, and finally that the A. O. A. at its next annual meeting might adopt, as far as possible, these principles therein enunciated as the basic philosophy of our science—subject, to be sure, to such new discoveries as may from time to time be evolved.

Dr. Evans rendered the profession a profound service in presenting so exhaustive, detailed and "true to the lines" an architectural base upon which to erect our splendid therapeutic structure.

ANOTHER osteopath has been discovered by *The O. P.* working tirelessly and silently in his laboratory, year after year, to produce something that will be of inestimable aid to the students of anatomy and osteopathic therapeutics, and to his professional brethren. Dr. Frank Payne Millard is he and his address is 111 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Millard is working out complete sets of nerve and blood-vessel models in relation with actual skeletons which promise to simplify the student's labors and as well offer the osteopathic practitioner a very ready method of demonstration the various typical lesions to nerves which he so frequently is in need of elucidating to patients.

Dr. Millard is, so far as we know, the pioneer in this line of work and his achievement promises to become notable. We predict, indeed, that in a very short space of time the method that he is advancing will become the universal method of studying anatomy and that no medical college will be found that will not possess these Millard models. Of course, to make that possible Dr. Millard will have to put them upon the market and we understand that is just what he proposes doing, namely, form a little company to manufacture them for the profession.

For four years Dr. Millard has been giving all the spare time to this research and constructive work that he could possibly exact from his practice. This meant, of course, that he has had to forego almost entirely recreation and leisure hours. Most of the time he rises at 4:30 in the morning to get a few hours at this work before the morning practice begins. Such grit and energy and devotion to work can not fail to make its impress on whatever is undertaken.

Dr. Millard has made, first, lifesize charts 6 feet tall of both venous and arterial circulation systems. We show in this issue a picture of one of these. He has also a set of artificial nerves, made so they can be attached to any skeleton showing the plexuses. This enables a physician to demonstrate to a layman by object lesson what we mean by intervertebral foramina interfering with nerve tissue where lesions exist. Many have exclaimed when first seeing this nerve-skeletal attachment: "Is that the way nerves come from the spine? Why, I never understood before." Then each nerve can be traced from tips of the extremities to its emanation from vertebral column, etc. He also has a set of blocks which, when put together, make a manikin and each piece is the shape of organ or bone or part of the body it represents. He also has a set of tinted plaster paris casts, or models, of ear, throat, nose, etc., to show growths and pathological conditions of mucous membranes of the head, etc.

Dr. Millard is also working on two or more sets of histological specimens that tend to make that infinitesimal study, so tedious to dig out, a real pleasure.

Dr. Millard is working hard to get this material ready to present to the profession at Norfolk.

From his early boyhood Dr. Millard has been of a mechanical turn of mind. When in his teens his father gave him the responsibility of being practical machinist and expert in putting together machinery in his establishment and throughout the country. He early discovered a great attraction for him in the healing art, and when fourteen years old drew a skull showing the articulation, which received first prize in school, and was framed and hung in the office of the county superintendent.

About this time young Millard got the book-writing craze and wrote a little physiology profusely illustrated. The second edition (single copies, of course) followed four years later. He hardly remembers the time when his friends did not call him "doctor."

Although his father insisted he must not become a doctor but work with him in his business, he found himself studying on the sly with doctors three or four nights a week. He once ventured to bring home a sack of bones borrowed from one of the M. D.'s. His father found them in the room and raised Cain. Young Millard thereafter opened a laboratory in a tall white oak tree reached by a series of ladders and limbs and only to be scaled by a boy. He stole time enough from his father during clerking hours to learn the names of muscles, the articulations, etc., so that he could recite at night. His father has long since forgiven this professional waywardness.

At the age of nineteen young Millard told his father he couldn't wait a year longer and that he must study medicine. The old gentleman finally consented. The autumn of '98 found the young disciple of Aesculap in Denver ready to enter medical college. To make it short, some of the marvelous cures at Dr. Bolles' institution caused him to right about face and go to Kirksville to study osteopathic medicine instead.

Shortly after graduation Dr. Millard located, in partnership with Dr. C. C. Reid in Worcester, Mass., and helped to pioneer osteopathy in New England. It was there that he started work along the lines of making anatomy easier for students and also to aid doctors to explain health matters to laymen. He first made a series of lifesize charts of the venous, arterial, nervous, digestive systems, each separate, but this did not satisfy him, and he made a set of muscles to be attached to the skeleton as one studied them. He then made a lifesize figure, placing all the blood vessels in place in the chart, made out of red rubber. That looked all right and was easily understood, but, said he then, how about the nerves? They must be shown in some easy manner. Dr. Millard recalled how we used more of the eye of faith at school than we really possessed, saying to Prof. "Billy" that we understood the brachial plexus in its relation to clavicle, axilla and first, second and third portion of axillary artery, etc., when to have actually explained it—outside of quoting from the books—would have made us all use more than faith. Likewise, after Dr. Millard had entered practice difficulty arose in explaining the course of nerves from intervertebral foramina to portions of the extremities; also the connection between cerebro-spinal and sympathetic, and worst of all, how the nerves controlled the caliber of blood vessels. He resolved to show all this nerve relation and attachment to the skeleton—not only in the spinal nerves but the sympathetic chain as well, with the three prevertebral plexuses and their rami-communicantes and the vasomotors actually demonstrated around an artificial artery—which he finally has completed.

While at Kirksville Dr. Millard's classmates will recall that he made most of the lantern slides for Dr. "Bill" Smith; also assisted on X-Ray work; and for two terms tutored every evening to a large class in anatomy, so he has always kept busy.

The profession will congratulate Dr. Millard in his work and bespeak great usefulness for his method to help the royal road of learning.

Slinks—"Yes, sir. I insist that all water used for drinking should be boiled half an hour."

Dinks—"You are a physician, I presume."

Slinks—"No, I am a coal dealer."



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Stella—"From her father; he keeps a drug store."

Sage Advice.

Doctor—"Now, as regards that swelling at the back of your head, I don't anticipate anything serious, but you must always keep your eye on it."

Got All But the Mortgage.

"Now," said the physician, who is noted for his heavy charges, "I must take your temperature."

"All right," responded the patient, in a tone of utter resignation. "You've got about everything else I own. There's no reason why you shouldn't take that, too."

Good Pedal Circulation.

A New England man says that one night last winter when the thermometer fell below zero, his wife expressed her concern for the new Swedish maid who had an unheated room.

"Eliza," said she to the girl, remembering the good old custom of her youth, "as it is bitterly cold to-night, you'd better take a flat-iron to bed with you."

"Yes, m'm," said Eliza, in mild and expressionless assent.

In the morning the girl was asked how she passed the night. With a sigh she replied:

"Wall, m'm, I gat the irron most varm before morning."—Harper's Weekly.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE ?

In the March issue of **Osteopathic Health** is the sort of an appeal to the public that will make friends and adherents to osteopathic therapeutics on every side. It is full of personal and vital appeal to every individual. See that the people of your community get a chance to read it. Other features of the March issue are:

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All, But—

Nurse (to patient leaving the hospital)—"Have you got all your things, now? Isn't there something you have left?"

Patient—"Well, I've got everything except my appendix, my tonsils, some adenoids, a polypus, one toe, and a piece of my backbone; so I guess I'm lucky."—Pacific Monthly.

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Publisher's Department

March "O. H." Full of Living Concern.

THE March issue of *Osteopathic Health* is, as previously announced, not an edition for cowards. The D. O. who is afraid to take his stand in defense of his own cause and practice, or who believes that the "regulars" are a "divine right" lot of arbiters in matters of life and death, will not want to use it. It is an aggressive number. It pricks the medical bubble where it is weakest—right in the middle of its hollow pretenses to authority and infallibility in therapeutics and establishes out of the mouths of living witnesses that drug therapy is a relic of darker ages.

Yet there is nothing narrow, unfair or bitter about this leading article of the March number. "Do you value your life?" which is a personal deliverance from the editor. It is written in a kindly, dispassionate and dignified spirit yet is vigorous to the core. It is a personal appeal to all who value life to stop, look and listen.

It is an article—as is the whole March "O. H." as a number—which all osteopaths not afraid to think and speak out loud will find very desirable and profitable to circulate freely in their communities. It will render yeoman service in legislatures where osteopathy is now an issue. It has been used among the legislators of New York state and in any other legislature where the issue is still in doubt it should be put on the desk of every law-maker.

Other articles in this March issue are "Why Osteopathy is Not Massage," "Throat Troubles," "Constipation" and "Asthma." It is a well-rounded issue. It is full of personal and living interest. It will be read by whoever receives it. Will you order 100 copies to-day to use in your field?

Vital Service.

"Well, John," said the eminent personage, who was now an invalid, "who is it wishes to see me now? My biographer?"

"No, your excellency," replied the butler, "your physician."

"Ah! almost the same thing. He's at work upon my life, too."

A New Affliction.

Mamma—"What is Willie crying about?"
Maid—"Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Brown's."

Mamma—"Well, why don't you let him go?"

Maid—"They were havin' charades over there, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't sure as he'd had 'em yet."

FOR FEBRUARY "OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH" CONTAINS

"MOST DISEASES ARE OF SPINAL ORIGIN"

By DR. HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING

Reprinted from the February, 1906, edition of "Osteopathic Health" upon the urgent request of many patrons the past year. A piece of campaign literature that has stood the test of usage and has made many converts in the past. Good alike for new friends and old. Peerless for legislation purposes.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH has been added to the above brochure. This number has never had an equal for NEW GRADUATES' usage in opening up new practices.

Order now. Remember that several late editions have been exhausted before the end of the month! Don't lose out of this valuable number. It will not sell at the usual "back number" price if any copies remain unsold next month.

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171 WASHINGTON STREET - - - CHICAGO

Ye Osteopathic Mayd.

By Dr. A. J. Saunier, Los Angeles, Cal.
 A tourist fresh in Angel Town, Heigh! O!
 Heigh! O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O!
 An osteopathic maiden found, Heigh! O! Heigh!
 O! Heigh! O!
 Said he, "You're a peach of lurid hue," Heigh!
 O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O!
 Said she, "You bet and I'm on to you," Heigh!
 O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O!

Chorus—
 Rig-a-jig-jig and away they go!
 Heigh! O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O!
 Rig-a-jig-jig and away they go!
 Heigh! O! Heigh! O! Heigh! O!
 They took the train and away they flew, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 To the pebbly beach by the rolling blue, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 They gathered moonstones in the sand, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 He fed her taffy to beat the band, Heigh! O!
 etc.

Chorus—Rig-a-jig-jig, etc.
 She pulled his leg till she heard it crack,
 Heigh! O! etc.
 She took ten lesions out of his back, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 She squeezed his ribs and she stretched his
 neck, Heigh! O! etc.
 She reduced a thousand dollar check, Heigh!
 O! etc.

Chorus—
 The man he roared and he make a kick, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 The girl she dealt him an ice cold deck, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 So he dropped the maid of lurid hue, Heigh!
 O! etc.
 In the seaside town by the rolling blue, Heigh!
 O! etc.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

By Dr. W. S. Pierce, Lima, Ohio.
 Two doctors went to see the sick
 And did not see the well,
 So both fell in—
 Then both fell out,
 His raging wrath to quell.
 While it is sad that doctors have
 Such measley, liquid luck, it
 Still is strange
 In such a case
 That neither kicked the bucket.

Osteopathy.

By J. W. Pay, D. O., Milbank, S. D.
 Mrs. Brown was sick abed
 With pain that shot from foot to head.
 She suffered much, as many know,
 For Mrs. Brown was getting low.
 They gave her drugs at spaces brief
 But none of them would give relief.
 Of medicines there was a score,
 With doctors fast prescribing more.
 A neighbor called as neighbors should,
 And said, "Osteopathy will do her good."
 For an osteopath they sent straightway,
 Well, 'tis a wonder, the people say,
 The way he brought that woman round
 In spite of M. D.'s of renown.
 The pain that tortured her, you see,
 Was caused by a twisted vertebrae.
 That osteopath just slipped it back,
 Her husband says he heard it crack.
 But Mrs. Brown was free from pain
 And soon about her work again.
 So now when they are sick at home
 For an osteopath she'll always phone.

Successful Operations.

Strickland W. Gillilan.
 They removed the patient's mazard, chopped his
 illum away;
 They took out his pink appendix and his larg-
 est vertebrae;
 Set him breathing through a goose-quill they
 inserted in his throttle,
 Took his liver from its moorings and preserved
 it in a bottle.
 In the lining of his stomach they discerned a
 little aw—
 They dispensed with it, replaced it with a
 throbbing ostrich craw.
 Many another inward trinket they hacked out
 of him beside—
 All "successful operations"—but the patient
 strangely died.
 A "successful operation," in the lingo of the
 craft,
 Is the one that lets them excavate your per-
 son, fore and aft;
 Lets them make a cross-wise section of the
 gourd that holds your brain,
 Lets them whittle out the fixtures they declare
 were made in vain.

"What a dreadful ignoramus the Creator was!"
 they sigh;
 "All these things had been omitted, were He
 wise as you and I."
 Then they whet their little scalpels, lay your
 epidermis bare,
 And with "skillful operations" send you up the
 golden stair.

Oh, my brother, when you find me mussing
 up a railroad track,
 With my legs and lights and sweetbreads piled
 up neatly on my back,
 Do not notify a surgeon—let me die in peace
 or pieces;
 I am wearied out with reading of the numer-
 ous diseases
 That result when they "successfully" have oper-
 ated on
 Some poor devil who has swallowed all their
 anesthetic con.
 Gently—ah, but surely!—kill me while I fight,
 with fleeting breath,
 'Gainst "successful operations" that result in
 certain death.

A Natural Inquiry.

Mike—Well, Hooligan's shtopped worrying
 about his life insurance policy.
 Pat—Phat did he doi av?—Judge.

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WANTED—A POSITION AS ASSISTANT, BY
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 address, and a record of successful practice.
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 large territory. The first to answer will get a
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 of the best climate on earth are combined with
 competent osteopathic attention. Don't make
 the mistake of keeping your tubercular pa-
 tients north until it is too late for climatic
 changes to benefit. Patients are charged \$15
 per week for board, lodging, osteopathic
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 care O. P.

Personals.

Dr. D. E. McAlpin of Boone, Ia., had a nar-
 row escape when driving over one of the main
 streets. The neck yoke broke, letting the
 tongue down. The horses became frightened
 and the doctor was thrown violently to the
 pavement. His injuries, while not fatal, are of
 considerable proportions.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Dr. W. D. Willard of
 Norfolk, Va., was seriously burned as a result
 of fainting and falling into an open fire at her
 home. While Mrs. Willard's burns are serious,
 they are not regarded as likely to prove fatal,
 and she is resting easily now.

Dr. Alexander F. McWilliams gave a dinner
 in honor of Dr. John A. MacDonald of Boston,
 Mass., on the evening of Feb. 20, 1907. A dis-
 cussion of Osteopathic Ideas took place later
 in the evening and those present expressed
 themselves as much benefited by the experience.
 Dr. Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio, will go to Los
 Angeles, Cal., for about six months on account
 of the health of his family. His practice will
 be taken care of by Dr. Ross.

Locations.

Dr. W. H. Albright, SC-07, at Plymouth, Wis.
 Dr. John Mangum, SC-07, at Waco, Texas, P.
 O. Box 485.

Removals.

Dr. Fred D. Kelley from Fulton, Ky., to Liver-
 more, Ky.
 Dr. Annie McCaslin from 150 Highland Ave.,
 to 68 E. North Ave., New Castle, Pa.
 Dr. Geo. E. Smith from 299 Longwood Ave.,
 to Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. F. W. Hanna from Los Angeles, Cal., to
 218 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. J. D. Glover from Santa Ana, Cal., to
 2238 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Dr. E. E. Larkins from Weatherford, Texas,
 to Ft. Worth National Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth,
 Texas.
 Dr. R. P. Coulter from Hico, Texas, to Weath-
 erford, Texas.
 Dr. E. W. Myers from Broken Bow, Neb., to
 Kennewick, Wash.
 Dr. E. O. Millay from Barry, Ill., to 232 Wood-
 ward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. Franklin Fiske from Portage, Wis., to
 care of A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo.
 Dr. Helena S. Halvorsen from Madelia, Minn.,
 to Crosby, No. Dak.
 Dr. Edward D. King from 10 Opera House
 Blk., Alma, Mich., to Wilmington, Del.
 Dr. Elvina Mekenson from 706 North "A"
 St., to Biggsville, Ill.
 Dr. Adele B. Carroll from Euclid Bldg., St.
 Louis, Mo., to 512 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
 Dr. W. S. Lawrence from Elmira, N. Y., to
 Hogg Blk., Buddock, Pa.
 Dr. T. J. Watson from Pueblo, Colo., to Hotel
 Woodward, Broadway and 55th St., New York,
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 Dr. G. E. Graham from 1851 7th Ave., to Hotel
 Woodward, Broadway and 55th St., New York,
 N. Y.
 Dr. Homer Edward Bailey from the Odd Fel-
 lows Bldg., to Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. C. R. Saxer from Elmira, N. Y., to Belle-
 vue, Pa.
 Dr. C. B. Hunt from Condo, No. Dak., to
 Cresco, Iowa.

Partnership Formed.

Dr. E. E. Larkins & T. L. Ray at Ft. Worth
 National Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas.
 Dr. G. E. Graham & T. J. Watson at Hotel
 Woodward, Broadway and 55th St., New York,
 N. Y.
 Dr. Thos. L. Davis, formerly of Rock Hill, S.
 C., has purchased Dr. Howze's interest with Dr.
 Thos. S. McCoy, and in the future the firm will
 be Drs. McCoy & Davis.

Married.

Dr. Luella May Chaney to Dr. Henry G. Wolf,
 of Philadelphia, Pa., February 14, 1907.
 Dr. Lamar Kuy Tuttle and Miss Marie Moreau
 at New York City February 6th. At home at
 The Clare Arms, Broadway and 124th street,
 since March 1st.

Died.

Dr. Sylvester Hart of Albany, N. Y., Febru-
 ary 2nd of Bright's disease. The remains were
 buried at Amsterdam.