

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 5

Wanted! A Consensus of Opinion—A Call for a Symposium

A. P. Kottler, D. O., Chicago.

TO ALL and every osteopathic physician—everywhere.

Your careful attention is called to the following. Please read it. Then read it once more. Then get busy with your "think pot." Consider the matter from the standpoint of your individual self-interest; then from the standpoint of the best interests of the entire profession; then from the standpoint of the welfare of our colleges—the conservators and disseminators of osteopathic learning; and lastly but not least, from the standpoint of the relation of this matter to the "public." Doctor, your bridled or unbridled; fair or unfair; partial or impartial; temperate or hot criticism is invited, actually sought. Discuss it with yourself; your friend; another osteopath; in your local association and everywhere; crystallize your thoughts on paper and send it to the undersigned. Do you see a fault? Can you suggest an improvement? Can you add, subtract or amend anything? Let's have it. Do so as freely as you want. We want your opinions, suggestions, corrections, advice—in short—the best in each individual for the common good. Please write it down. Address Dr. A. P. Kottler, 204-67 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It is proposed at first to have a consensus of opinion as outlined above. After the matter is thoroughly threshed out in this manner and the rank and file, in a measure, prepared, it is proposed that the entire matter, thoroughly revised, amended, concentrated and perfected, shall be submitted to the A. O. A., State Associations (and Canada), Local Associations and all Colleges for official action.

"A proposition to thoroughly organize every member of the Osteopathic Profession into membership of Local, State (and Territorial and Canada), and National Associations (A. O. A.)."

First:—Every practicing osteopath and every graduate of an osteopathic college (recognized by Associated Colleges) as soon as such graduate has qualified for practice in his or her chosen State shall be deemed eligible and apply for membership in their local society.

Second:—Fee for membership shall be: \$—— (to be decided upon). *Note:*—This fee to be in the nature of initiation fee.

Third:—Dues in the association shall be \$10.00 per annum, payable in advance and due July 1st each year.

Note:—Amount and when due to be decided upon.

Fourth:—The payment of initiation fee and dues shall be applied to cover all dues for the applicant's membership in the Local, State and National Associations, and are to be apportioned as follows: \$2.50 for Local; \$2.50 for State; \$5.00 for National, respectively.

Fifth:—All applications to be addressed to local secretaries, acted upon by trustees of the local society and, in the event of acceptance of application, the per capita sums to be forwarded by the local secretary to the State and A. O. A. secretaries, respectively.

Note:—In case of rejections money to be returned to applicant.

Initial Comment.—The intent and purpose of this proposition is: To have every practitioner an active member of the A. O. A., and his state

association as well as local society. At present we have the following varieties of members:

- 1st.—Members in Local Societies only.
- 2d.—Members in State Societies only.
- 3rd.—Members in A. O. A. only.
- 4th.—Members in Local and State Societies only.
- 5th.—Members in Local and A. O. A. only.
- 6th.—members in State and A. O. A. only (probably).

Let's have but one variety. It will not cost



Dr. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga.

any more. We will have a greater membership in all three societies.

We will have stronger and better local, state and national associations.

We will have larger bank deposits in all three. We will have unity and strength correspondingly.

We will have less expense involved in carrying on business of the association.

We will be able to concentrate our combined efforts (of the three associations) on any point of attack or offensive activity; for instance: In two or three states in the union (or somewhere in Canada) there is a legislative struggle contemplated, impending, imminent or forced and in actual process. The balance of the states have

satisfactory laws or are not, for the time being, engaged in making or changing their respective laws—in other words are quiescent. There we have a situation where, if we are organized on the proposed plan, we have the moral and financial backing and support of every man and woman practitioner individually and through the local, state and national association, collectively: The Associated Colleges, and the combined treasuries having funds not needed, for the time being, locally, all available can be concentrated on the legislative battle in localities where most needed; able to hire best lawyers, lobbyists, use the influence of the press and persons in our behalf. From the dues apportioned to every society a small sum could be automatically set aside for the "General Legislative Fund." I believe we should rather welcome than discourage newly graduated osteopaths to become members as soon as they qualify for practice in their chosen state. They are most enthusiastic workers—splendid timber, new blood and all of that—just at this time; and if found unworthy later, can be easily dropped.

I believe the secretary of the local society should receive the application, because neither the state association nor the A. O. A. are in as good a position to judge of the applicant's eligibility as the local, through a committee.

Then without further ado the applicant becomes a member of all three. All this is done by one *uniform* application blank.

What opportunities for work and success in obtaining a uniform, standard law in every state!

Transportation Committee to Boom Frisco Meeting

PRESIDENT EDWIN C. PICKLER, of the American Osteopathic Association, has already appointed the transportation committee, which will have charge of perfecting arrangements for the junkets from every part of the Union to the big California meeting next August at San Francisco. The committee is as follows: Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting, Chicago, chairman; Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. A. H. Dillabaugh, New York City; Dr. Paul M. Peck, San Antonio; Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; and Dr. C. T. Samuels, Baker City, Ore. This committee, you will see, covers every part of the country, and should do really effective work in making arrangements for the journey.

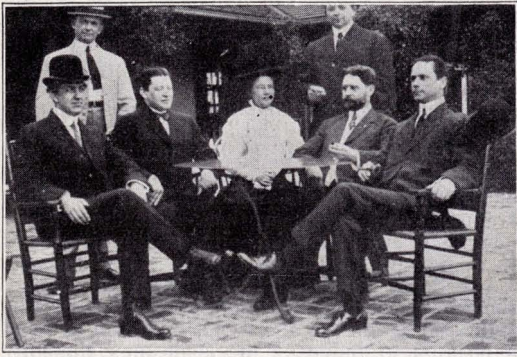
It is the belief of the transportation committee that notwithstanding the distance from practically all points of the Union to the place of the 1910 meeting, that this very circumstance, with the opportunity it gives to osteopaths, their families and friends to visit almost all the scenic wonders of the United States and Canada en route, can be made a means of really increasing the usual attendance rather than cutting it down.

Everybody journeys to the Pacific Coast at least once in his lifetime; everybody wants to see the new and greater San Francisco; everybody wants to become familiar with the charming climate and scenery of the Yosemite and the big tree country. The charms of southern California appeal to all like a chapter from storyland, and not to have visited the Catalina Islands is to have lived in vain.

Then there is Los Angeles, that great center of osteopathic educational and practice activity. Every member of the profession would like to visit this center and see a splendid demonstration of where osteopathy started young, when the country was young, and grew up with the coun-

try, and is today on as well developed a basis as any other school of medicine in that district—possibly more so.

But it would take a whole issue of this newspaper to even refer to the various scenic wonders that lie between the East and the place of the 1910 meeting of the A. O. A. Still one must mention the opportunity of visiting Yellowstone Park and the Canadian Rockies, with Portland and Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver on the way to the meeting, or on the way home, as the osteopaths elect. The middle route across the country carries the traveler through Denver and Salt Lake City, and over the Sierra Nevadas in the midst of the old gold-digging regions of the Sacramento country. The southern route—returning or going—as the case may be—crosses the wonderful artificial Salton Sea and makes available the Great Canyon of the Colorado and



Mrs. Hjordemaal and Drs. Hazzard, Muttart, Smith, Bandel, Willard, and Riley.

other points of interest, such as picturesque Santa Fe and the wide expanses of the El Paso country.

These few hints indicate what a wealth of traveling experience and scenic and climatic opportunity the D. O. delegation will have next year in taking in this meeting. We hint at these things thus early in order that the profession may be thinking the opportunity over and making plans to take advantage of it in some way as befits the opportunity.

Suggestions are cordially invited by the committee from all osteopaths as to the most advantageous side trips which can be laid out to make these osteopathic pilgrimages memorable.

The chairman of the committee proposes to compile complete information as to the available trips and side trips from point to point, with schedules of expenses so that a considerable time in advance of starting for the 1910 meeting, the members of the profession and their friends may lay out just what journeys their leisure and pocketbooks will permit.

With the splendid program and entertainment that our California brethren are planning for us, it is sure that the 1910 meeting is going to be the most splendid in the history of osteopathy. So be getting ready a long time in advance, brothers and sisters of the profession, to go with us. We want you along!

Murray of Elgin is Again Betraying the Cause of Osteopathy

DR. CHARLES H. MURRAY of Elgin is again "getting in bad" with the osteopathic profession. The publishers of all osteopathic journals have probably been in receipt of one or more inquiries or protests from the members of the profession regarding a circular scheme which Dr. Murray has been putting out among the medical profession to boost the sale of a book he calls, "A Practice of Osteopathy," with 108 half-tone engravings. In a letter to the *Journal of Osteopathy*, the Elgin man admits that he has "sent out something less than 5,000 of these" and that all but ten were sent out to medical doctors.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

If Dr. Murray were intentionally doing osteopathy the most serious harm he could, he would find it hard to devise a way to deal the blow more successfully. There has been so much tommyrot turned out in the name of osteopathy, which the M. D.'s snap up like fish bait and quote and sneer at in their publications, that it is a shame that new violations of good sense and propriety of this sort should be repeatedly committed.

Dr. Murray, in a defense of himself, which the *Journal of Osteopathy* courteously prints, says that we should not delude ourselves with the thought that medical doctors cannot obtain our books and that any book store will furnish them any osteopathic work they want. Is that any justification for Dr. Murray preparing a book purporting to give the "inside" about osteopathy which will make any fool M. D. think that by purchasing it and looking at the pictures he can go out and practice the same thing that the osteopath practices? Certainly it is not.

Unquestionably, the offering of this circular, with the statements about its contents, is calculated to make the M. D. believe that he can, by the investment of \$2.50 with the Elgin man, obtain the key to practice osteopathy just as the D. O.'s do. This circular states:

"This is a simply written but thoroughly practical manual of osteopathy. The treatments are fully and concisely described. Where it adds to the clearness, the treatment is illustrated with a half-tone engraving from the original photograph taken when the osteopath was treating the patient. There are 108 of these half-tones of uniform size, each 2½x4 inches, three of which are shown in this circular.

"This book is regarded as the simplest, clearest and fullest treatise on this important subject. Full directions are given for treating each disease. This work cannot fail to be of the greatest help to any physician in his regular practice."

A letter to the M. D.'s printed on this same circular, says:

"Dear Doctor: If only you realized the simplicity of osteopathy, how easily the treatment may be given and what a short time it takes in many cases, you would add it to your equipment at once by securing this book.

"Many of our most successful medical practitioners are using the principles of osteopathy every day with the most gratifying results. Some call themselves osteopaths, while others are content with simply securing the beneficent results of this system during the course of their ordinary practice. It would pay you to become acquainted with osteopathy in a practical manner. We offer you this splendid opportunity. Don't wait until another occupies the field. Respectfully yours."

One unacquainted with the brazen nerve of the said Murray and his absolute lack of the proprieties of social and professional life, could not understand how, once having done a thing of this sort to betray his profession, Murray would have the cheek to write a card for an osteopathic paper, defending his act and backing up his defense with an alleged plea for common sense in our own profession. Murray knew when he was putting this book out that it was as distinct a betrayal of osteopathic interests as any Judas kiss that ever beguiled and betrayed a cause for selfish, pecuniary profit.

That circular and that scheme tell on their face that Murray is pandering to the M. D.'s of the country, and particularly to cheapskates and renegades among them who are willing to make an investment of \$2.50 to set themselves up as osteopathic practitioners throughout the land—which unfortunately, laws in many of the states still permit them to do.

Murray is willing, for the sake of, say \$1.50 of profit on each sale he makes, to take the responsibility of putting some thorn in the flesh of the local practitioner of every community which his poison may permeate and bear its fruitage of fakirs. Not content with letting the comparatively few M. D.'s—respectable and otherwise—who purloin and fake osteopathy, do this under the usual difficulties that are imposed upon them, Murray uses the United States mails and by the thousand presents the opportunity to the M. D.'s in shrewd arguments, couched in terms of cupidity, to beguile them into taking the attitude of fake osteopaths.

It's too bad!—too bad!!

There are only a handful of osteopaths that

have been turned out of our representative colleges who could perform such a piece of treachery as this.

Murray is one of the two most distinguished who occupy the Judas bench in our congregation.

Aside from the influence which the Murray propaganda is calculated to have among such M. D.'s as will be taken in by his specious arguments, and who will make an earnest effort to practice osteopathy as a "side line," there is also to be considered that disgusting feeling which the Murray invitation will evoke in the minds of the better classes of M. D.'s who will scorn his invitation and criticise osteopathy all the more for this act of its self-confessed betrayer. These men will examine this circular to pick out the things they can ridicule in osteopathy. Prominent among these, they will find in picture 46, a view which they will take as representing an interesting amour between Murray, himself, and a female in a kimona.

To those who do not understand the nature, purpose and technique of osteopathic treatment—as the average M. D. does not—this picture will tell no story except that Charles H. Murray, bachelor of arts, bachelor of divinity and doctor of osteopathy, has fallen upon the neck of some woman affectionately, and is squeezing her as if her heart would break. It certainly looks so to an untutored eye. Printing such a picture as this, under such auspices, is tomfoolery and disgusting, and indicates that Murray is a chump of the first calibre.

The full measure of this folly can only be understood by making a comparison. What would be the verdict if some M. D. in gynecological practice sent around a circular showing himself photographed with his oculars focused at the exposed end of the speculum adjusted to one of his patients? It is just such dim-fool things as this that has made the name of osteopathy a thing to laugh at in the minds of many well-



Drs. Hazzard, Muttart, Smith, Hjordemaal, Willard, and Riley, and Mrs. Hjordemaal.

meaning but misguided M. D.'s, who never see much of anything about osteopathy except the things that its renegades and chumps obtrude upon public notice.

A couple of years ago Murray pretended to have seen a great light and to have undergone a change of heart. He applied to the profession and its societies for forgiveness and recognition and admittance to its fellowship. Although the editor of *The O. P.* had been one of the first and severest critics to denounce the Murray methods and give him the censure that he deserved, he was willing to vote the fellow the

benefit of sincerity, and recommended that the mantle of charity be extended to him and that he be taken into good company under probation.

This was the attitude and recommendation also of several other prominent osteopaths who know him best.

It was not but that some doubted that Murray would stick to his good resolution, for we all of us did entertain that doubt; but there is an old saying that "while the light holds out to burn, the toughest sinner may return," and, unquestionably, some people experience eleventh hour repentances and live different lives ever afterwards. It is a matter of regret that Murray's conversion did not stick, for he has not reformed his ways and is still at the old line of exploiting osteopathy in ways that harm the cause but promise increase in the Murray pocket-book.

Among other features of this work which call for condemnation, is the fact that Murray sends out this propaganda unfairly under the name of "The Osteopathic Publisher's Company," which is such a close imitation of the name and trademark of this corporation that in some minds confusion already exists as to whether it is The O. P. Co. that has put out this rot! Clearly, Murray is trying to travel on the reputation and standing which The Osteopathic Publishing Company has built up in ten years, and if he can rake in a few extra shekels by confusing his identity with that of the best-known publishing house of the osteopathic profession, he is willing to try to do it.

This deception is further advanced by an ad. which Murray has in *Medical Brief* for November, under the caption of "Osteopathy for the Physician." There he says, "It is made plain for practical use and directions are given for treating each case, showing exactly where and how the treatment is applied. The author is a successful practitioner and is a graduate under the founder of osteopathy." And the address is given as "The Osteopathic Publishers' Company," at Elgin.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company protests against this infringement upon its corporation name and trademark. No one but a shyster does this sort of thing.

More Osteopathic Celebrities Get Kodaked

OUR official photographer heard there were going to be some doings before breakfast over at the Whitmarsh Valley Country Club the morning after the Philadelphia banquet in honor of our splendid victory in Pennsylvania. In consequence, he packed his best camera and films and started for the scene of festivities.

Dr. George W. Riley and Dr. Charles Hazzard, hearing that another picture was going to be taken, promptly hiked over to Quakertown to make the proper pose in the new sitting. You see, they liked the experiment made at the feet of the statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims; the rumor hath it that Brother Riley got the idea that they were going to let him tell the same story over which he laughed at so heartily in our former issue.

In our first picture Dr. Charles J. Muttart of Philadelphia sits at the wheel of state—just as he has done with such noble success on many osteopathic occasions. Mrs. H. E. Hjordemaal of Brooklyn sits in the machine, also Dr. Alfred M. Smith of Hagerstown, Md. Dr. Hjordemaal, just behind the lamp, is intending to light a Brooklyn cigar. (By the way, again you will notice that "although Dr. Hazzard is not a smoker," he holds the mate to this cigar in his left hand. We print this simply for the benefit of Mrs. Hazzard, who insists that "Charlie doesn't smoke.") Dr. Earle Willard of Philadelphia was walking in his sleep and happened to get into the horizon of this picture just as the shutter opened.

In the second view, there is the same group, with Dr. Willard still sleeping, although com-

fortably seated. Dr. Charles F. Bandel of Brooklyn has borrowed the cigar which Dr. Hjordemaal successful lighted and is nine-tenths in the focus. Dr. Hjordemaal is now operating the bird for the photographer which enabled the group to focus their attention and look pleasant. (N. B.—Again note the cigar of Dr. Hazzard.) Dr. Smith has finished the "joy ride" snapped in the first picture and is standing behind this group.

Ho, ye osteopaths, who work kodaks and have choice snapshots of osteopathic celebrities and groups of celebrities that you are willing to loan "The O. P.," report for our next issue! We are thinking of giving a prize for the best view of osteopathic talent presented to us within the next year.

Dr. Franklin Fiske Locates in N. Y. City

DR. FRANKLIN FISKE who achieved much prominence in the profession as a leading member of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy and editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy* for some years past, and who recently severed his connection with the parent college to enter upon private practice, has located at No. 1 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, in the Century building, which is at the corner of Fifth avenue and directly across from the Waldorf Astoria, and in the center of the best retail district in the Metropolis. His office is the corner suite on the twelfth floor, overlooking Fifth avenue, and is most pleasantly situated. The doctor is having his offices fitted up with treatment rooms and office and reception rooms according to his own ideas and it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy by November 15th.

Dr. Franklin Fiske is one of the widest known and most popular men in the profession. He is a hard student and a rattling good osteopath, while his genial nature has made a friend for him of every one of the many hundred students who have passed through his classes as instructor while engaged in college work. All the rest of the profession, young and old, of course know Dr. Fiske intimately as the editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy* for several years past, in which he also did decidedly good work. His wide experience in A. S. O. clinics and hospital work at Kirksville will give him a grip upon practice that very few of our practitioners who have enjoyed the best opportunity were able to command before entering upon private practice.

Dr. Fiske is an Atlas man and has been one of its most active executive officers in times past.

The wishes of the whole profession will go with Dr. Fiske in his new location and his launching upon private practice. May his best expectations be realized. Our New York brethren are to be congratulated on the new accession to their ranks, and no doubt Dr. Fiske will prove a faithful worker in the societies, city, state and national.

Dr. Achorn as a Circulating Booster

DR. CLINTON E. ACHORN, secretary of the Cieneguita Securities Company, 25 Broad street, New York, blew in our offices one day recently for a two hours reunion and discussion of things osteopathic and I declare to you it was an inspiration to hear him. You mustn't think because Dr. Achorn has quit practice for this important financial operation that he has quit osteopathy or abated his interest in it or work for it one jot or tittle. He has not. On the contrary he is studying osteopathy's problems and opportunities while traveling about and visiting the faithful in a way that no one anchored down to hard practice could possibly do. Dr. Achorn in particular is concerned in the advancement of osteopathic research work and if his mining ventures go just right it's a safe bet he will get hold of a million for that A. T. Still Osteopathic

Research fund. The doctor has a lot of novel and interesting views about our professions' welfare and he has agreed to communicate some of them to the profession through *The Osteopathic Physician* in early issues.

If Dr. Achorn comes your way grab him and hold him for an hour or two and he will tell you a lot of things that stimulate thinking.

Thirty Books by D. O.'s—Can You Name Some More?

Arthur Taylor, D. O., Northfield, Minn.

I THINK it would be a good thing if THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN would publish a list of osteopathic books and the author of same that each of us might lay this list aside for reference, and whenever we want a book on a certain line, get a book written by a brother D. O. Too many of us wait and buy when some smooth agent comes around; that is all well and good, but why not remain within our own ranks. I was surprised to find that we have no less than thirty osteopathic books, and the following is the list. If there are others, I wish they might be added. I for one would like to have such a list on hand for my own use as well as to show to patients and friends:

"Electro-Vital Force," Dr. I. J. Hartford; "Diseases of Women," Dr. M. E. Clark; "Principles of Osteopathy," Dr. G. D. Hulett; "Autobiography of the Old Doctor," Dr. A. T. Still; "Basic Principles," Dr. Louisa Burns; "Practice of Osteopathy," Dr. Charles Hazzard; "Gynecology," Dr. P. H. Woodall; "More Light on a Dark Subject," Dr. J. R. Bailey; "Confessions of an M. D.," Dr. E. D. Barber; "Diagnosis and Technique," Dr. M. H. Bigsby; "History of Osteopathy," Dr. E. R. Booth; "Applied Anatomy," Dr. M. E. Clark; "Principles of Osteopathy," Dr. Chas. Hazzard; "Osteopathic Therapeutics," Dr. C. E. Henry; "Treatment of Diseases of the Eye," Dr. C. E. Henry; "Anatomy in a Nut-shell," Dr. W. R. Laughlin; "Physiology," Dr. J. M. Littlejohn; "Practice of Osteopathy," Drs. McConnell and Teall; "Chemistry," Dr. C. W. Proctor; "Philosophy of Osteopathy," Dr. A. T. Still; "Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy," Dr. A. T. Still; "Manual of Osteopathy," Dr. Wilfred Riggs; "Theory of Osteopathy," Dr. Wilfred Riggs; "Principles of Osteopathy," Dr. D. L. Tasker; "Surgery," Dr. F. P. Young; "Study in Psychic Forces," Dr. Therese Cluett; "The True Way of Life," Dr. N. R. Ball-Baughman; "Practice of Osteopathy," Dr. Barber; "Sectional Anatomy," Dr. A. S. Craig; "Man, Woman—Know Thyself," Dr. E. J. Bartholomew.

Number of Medical Students Is Decreasing

THE total number of medical students (matriculants) in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1909, excluding special students, was 22,145, a decrease of 457 below 1908 and a decrease of 2,131 below 1907, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. It is the lowest number since *The Journal* began compiling these statistics in 1900. Of the total number of students, 20,554 were in attendance at the regular colleges, 899 at the homeopathic, 413 at the eclectic, 52 at the physiomedical, and 227 at the unclassifiable colleges. The attendance at the regular colleges shows a decrease of 382 below that of last year, of 1,640 below 1907 and of 2,562 below 1906. In the homeopathic colleges there was an increase of 9 over the attendance of 1908, but a decrease of 140 below the attendance of 1907. The eclectic colleges show a decrease of 60 since 1908, of 132 below 1907 and of 231 below 1906. The physiomedical colleges had 52 this year, as compared with 90 in 1908 and 97 in 1907.

GRADUATES.

The total number of graduates for the year ending June 30, 1909, was 4,442, a decrease of

To The Physician Interested In His Work

THERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind hardly grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 30 per cent of the men, women and children are afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 60 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

"The Sheldon Method of Curing Curvature of the Spine"

tells how. OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE, which is constructed on scientific principles and on practical lines, with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended, will give speedy relief and a permanent and painless CURE in nearly every ordinary case under 35 years of age. When the case, from age or condition, has passed the curable stage, it gives such alleviation of the troubles and improvement in the condition as to warrant recommending it.

A full account of the No. 1 Appliance, its construction, adaptability and effectiveness, will be found in the above mentioned book. We shall be pleased to send you a descriptive, illustrated copy. Then, if we gain your interest, will explain our plan of co-operating with you in reducing the great total of spinal suffering.

OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE is made to order from individual measurements only, and is never on sale anywhere. We are manufacturing specialists, not merchants.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 141 11th Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



299 below 1908, a decrease of 538 below 1907, and of 922 below 1906. The percentage of graduates to matriculants was 20.1, as compared with 21.0 in 1908 and 20.5 in 1907. The number of graduates from the regular colleges was 4,090, or 280 less than in 1908 and 501 less than in 1907. From the homeopathic colleges there were 209 graduates, or 6 less than in 1908 and 16 less than in 1907. The eclectic colleges graduated 84, or 32 less than last year and 37 less than in 1907. The physiomedical colleges had 15 graduates this year, as compared with 12 last year and 11 in 1907.

Of the 4,442 medical graduates, 692, or 15.6 per cent, were reported to hold also degrees in arts or science, as compared with 820 (17.3 per cent) in 1908, and 903 (18 per cent) in 1907. It is expected that in future the percentage of college graduates will increase rather than decrease, since more medical schools are requiring some college work for admission.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

During the past year there were 921 women studying medicine, an increase of 86 over 1908, but 7 less than in 1907. The percentage of all medical students was 4.2, as compared with 3.7 per cent last year. There were 162 women graduates this year, or 3.7 per cent of all graduates. In 1908 there were 835 women students and 185 graduates, while in 1907 there were 928 women students and 211 graduates. Of all the women matriculants, 169 (18.4 per cent) were in attendance at the 3 medical colleges for women, as compared with 186 (22.3 per cent) in 1908 and 210 (22.6 per cent) in 1907. From the 3 women's colleges, there were 33, or 20.3 per cent, of all women graduates, as compared with 46 (24.9 per cent) in 1908. The remaining 752 (81.6 per cent) were matriculated in coeducational colleges.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES.

During the past year 11 colleges (mentioned on page 555) have either suspended or have merged into others and 3 new colleges were established, making a net decrease of 8 colleges since last year, the total now being 144. The regular colleges number 117, a decrease of 6 since last year. The homeopathic colleges number 14, a decrease of 2. Of the eclectic colleges, during the year, one changed to regular, but one new college was organized, leaving 8, the

same number as last year. There are still 2 physiomedical colleges and 3 schools which are unclassifiable since they offer to teach two or more systems of medicine.

The total number of colleges which have ceased to exist through mergers or otherwise since 1904 is 45. During the same time, however, 23 new colleges have been organized, leaving a net decrease of 22. While the total number of colleges is smaller, the percentage of higher-grade, stronger medical colleges has been considerably increased.

LENGTH OF TERMS.

The length of term of each college fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole during the last six years there has been a decided lengthening of college terms. This has reference to the weeks of actual work, exclusive of holidays. Four colleges this year report sessions shorter than twenty-seven weeks, as compared with 2 last year and 6 in 1907. In 1901 there were 58 which held sessions of less than twenty-seven weeks. Of those having sessions of twenty-seven or twenty-eight weeks, the number is 17 this year, or 4 less than last year and 29 less than in 1903. There are 23 colleges claiming courses of twenty-nine or thirty weeks of actual work and 51 claiming courses of thirty-one or thirty-two weeks. The 3 colleges claiming courses longer than thirty-six weeks are night schools. It would doubtless require twelve or fourteen years of the usual night-school study, however, to secure the equivalent of four years of thirty weeks each in the better day colleges. Ninety-nine, or 68 per cent of all colleges, require from thirty-one to thirty-six weeks, as compared with 64 per cent last year.

TUITION AND OTHER FEES.

Special attention is called this year in Table 1 to the total amount charged by the various colleges for tuition, matriculation, laboratory and graduation fees *per annum* for each student. For the 139 colleges from which complete information was received regarding fees, various amounts are charged as follows:

Total Fees.	Colleges.
\$ 50 or less.....	7
50 to \$ 75.....	11
75 to 100.....	37
100 to 125.....	36
125 to 150.....	19

150 to 175.....	17
175 to 200.....	7
200 or above.....	5

Only 18 charge fees less than \$75 *per annum*, among these appearing the state universities of Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, where there is charge only for matriculation and laboratory fees, no tuition being required. The others are schools for colored students. The highest number, 37, is of the colleges charging from \$75 to \$100, and there are 36 which charge from \$100 to \$125, making 73 colleges charging fees ranging from \$75 to \$125 per year. There are 36 colleges having fees of \$125 to \$175 per year and 12 having fees of \$175 or above. The 5 colleges having the highest fees are Johns Hopkins University Medical Department, Harvard Medical School, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The highest fees, ranging from \$250 to \$275, are charged by Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Wanted! More Reports on Insurance Companies

IN order to make our insurance record of any value we should have more reports from the field. From the different positions taken at various times by some of the companies, it is evident we need to have actual experiences to show just what is the attitude of any company. When we have secured a representative list and sufficient evidence it is our intention to address the head officers of each company and put the matter squarely up to them for decision. To secure any consideration it is essential that we show a lively interest in the profession and widespread determination to patronize and "pull for" only those companies that recognize our science by appointing our practitioners examiners.

Double Rate to Osteopaths.

I want to put on record my experience with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York City. I intended taking some accident and health insurance. They charge \$60.00 a year and issue \$25.00 per week in case of accident or sickness. Upon receipt of my application sent through their local agent, they wrote him the rate to me would be \$120.00 on account of my being an osteopath. I did not buy.—Maude B. Holcomb, D. O., Jackson, Mich., October 29.

"Nothing Doing" With American Yeomen.

Last spring, on the promise of the local agent to get me appointed examiner for Sunnyside, I joined the Brotherhood of American Yeomen of Des Moines, Iowa, and paid my first dues. I heard nothing from them as to appointment, so held up payment of the second dues. When they wrote me about it I told them I would not recognize any fraternal society that would not recognize me as an examiner. They replied as follows:

Dr. W. C. Parfitt, Sunnyside, Wash.: In reply to yours of the 28th ult., we very much regret to advise that our laws do not permit us to accept examinations made by doctors of Osteopathy. Trusting you will decide, however, to remain a member of this society, we are fraternally yours, W. E. Davy, Chief Correspondent, October 2, 1909.

I have discontinued my member.—William C. Parfitt, D. O., Sunnyside, Wash.

Royal Arcanum Discourteous.

Please publish the Royal Arcanum, with headquarters at Boston, in the list of insurance companies which will not appoint osteopaths as examiners. I applied for appointment when a council was started here and received a letter from Alfred T. Turner, supreme secretary, which was far from courteous and intended to reflect discredit upon the educational qualifications of osteopaths. I carried \$1,000 insurance with them, which after this I let drop.—V. L. Springer, D. O., Princeton, Ind., October 19.

Dr. Pierce Heard From Again.

Some time back Dr. Pierce, of the Fraternal Brotherhood, requested me to send him names of life insurance companies who appointed osteopaths as examiners. I did so, sending him names of companies as they appeared in "The O. P." for August. The answer explains itself:

"Dr. Alfred J. Tarr—Dear Doctor: I am in receipt of your letter of October 1 and am very glad to hear

from you. I have gone over the list of companies of which you have given the names and find that outside of the American Temperance Life Association and the Modern National Reserve, and both are very small societies, that the orders are not commissioning osteopaths. I have communications from the medical directors in which they state that they refuse to commission osteopaths as examiners for them. Possibly there has been times when they have allowed an osteopath to examine for their societies, but, as I said, they are not commissioning them as regular examiners, therefore the record which you have must be incorrect. As I stated in my other letter, there is no personal feeling in the matter. No doubt you have your field work in and the making of medical examinations is of minor importance. If I were an osteopath I would not care whether I were commissioned to examine or not. I find at the present that with one or two exceptions all insurance orders are refusing to commission osteopaths as examiners for them. I do not know what arrangements will be made in the future, but until such time as the medical directors get together and accept osteopaths generally as competent to examine along with the regular practitioner, I shall not feel like commissioning them for our society. C. W. Pierce, Supreme Medical Director The Fraternal Brotherhood, Los Angeles, Cal., October 7.

I think arrangements should be made somehow for someone to attend the American Life Convention, as suggested by Dr. Warren Hamilton in *Journal of Osteopathy* for September, and get recognition from the sixty companies who are represented therein.—*Alfred J. Tarr, D. O., Ennis, Tex., October 13.*

Illinois Company Accepts D. O. Examiners.

The Pioneer Life Insurance Company, of Pekin, Ill., accepts D. O.'s as examining physicians. I have been appointed in this county.—*W. P. Browning, D. O., Macomb, Ill., October 30.*

Evidence Against Missouri State Life.

"The O. P." for October says that the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, is entitled to our support and accepts examiners from the D. O.'s without question. I saw this statement a year ago and wrote to them about taking out insurance last November. Upon receiving their advertising matter I wrote them that I would take out insurance with them, but wished to be examined by an osteopath and would go to Davenport or Wenatchee for that purpose. They answered under date of December 8, 1908, as follows:

"We are in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., and we are very sorry to advise you that the by-laws of the company will not permit you to be examined by an osteopathic physician. This is a matter which has resulted in considerable discussion among insurance companies and it seems the profession has not been recognized for this particular work up to this date."

The letter was signed by R. C. Van Dyke, assistant secretary.—*H. F. Morse, D. O., Coulee City, Wash., October 22.*

Insurance Companies Accepting Osteopathic Examinations.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City. Reported by Dr. Louis A. Lyon, Wellsboro, Pa.

Bankers' Life Insurance Co. of Illinois. Reported by Dr. W. P. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Independent Order of Puritans of _____ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Royal Highlanders of Lincoln, Neb. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

National Accident Society of New York City. Reported by Dr. John M. Treble, Warsaw, N. Y.

Royal Court of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Los Angeles.

United States Casualty Co. of New York City. Reported by Dr. H. F. Morse, Coulee City, Wash., and Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Fraternal Brotherhood, Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Lawrence M. Hart, Seattle, Wash.

Modern Brotherhood of America of Mason City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.

Fraternal Bankers Reserve of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.

Travelers' Accident Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Foresters of America of _____ In New York state. Reported by Dr. Norman C. Hawes, Gouverneur, N. Y.

National Reserve of Charles City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Missouri State Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

Atlas Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

_____ Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

Insurance Companies Refusing Osteopathic Examinations.

Homesteaders' Insurance Society of Des Moines, Iowa. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. E. J. Martin, Coffeyville, Kans.

Fraternal Aid Society of Lawrence, Kans. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Phoenix Mutual of _____ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Cal.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Royal Neighbors of _____ Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Occidental Society of Salina, Kans. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.
 Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.
 Massachusetts Mutual of Springfield, Mass. Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.
 Maccabees of _____ Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.
 National Protective Legion, of Waverly, N. Y. Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, of Rochester, N. Y.
 Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York City. Double rate to osteopaths on accident insurance. Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.
 Royal Arcanum, of Boston, Mass. Reported by Dr. V. L. Springer, Princeton, Ind.

**The Law of the Jungle Still Prevails.
 The Osteopaths' Part in Race Preservation**

J. R. Bailey, D. O., Ashland, Wis.

IN ALL matters human we move from cause to effect, and remedial measures must be applied to the former through the latter. The measures which sufficed for the needs of a people who warred with other men for existence and with the soil for personal subsistence do not so readily apply to a people among whom each unit depends on the exertion of all others.

The anatomy of the body and the physiology of function are fixed propositions, but pathology changes as we progress toward greater perfection. Evolution in mankind goes on indefinitely in the refinement and development of the mental faculties, until it reaches the point where the nice balance existing between the physical and the mental is upset, when the downfall of the whole structure results. This law is the beginning and the ending of the systems and civilizations which have passed into history and romance. Are we entering the phase of decadence which precedes the downfall of our peculiar system? And where shall we begin to apply remedial measures to prevent such fall?

To begin at the beginning we will consider the three faculties with which Virchow endows the simple cell, viz.: Nutrition, function and reproduction; from these three elements have evolved the human body and the body politic.


The development of nutrition—the faculty of selection and absorption of food from the surrounding media—has developed on ethical and social lines from the savage chief who ruled by physical prowess, to the divine right of kings, to the assumed right of men better developed mentally than their fellows to levy tribute on the necessities of life. Through this development all suffer, the ruling classes through surfeit and the negative millions through fast. Yet all progress and suffer through the selection and absorption of subsistence from the surrounding media—aqueous or solid—the elements which sustain life.

Function, primarily assimilation and dissimilation, has developed along personal lines, and is evident in pathology at the present time rather than in personal perfection. When man was a hunter and warrior and woman tilled the soil for the little which came through peaceful means, the body was a perfect machine, in which disease as now recognized did not exist. When acute disease or traumatic injury came to him his power of resistance determined the question quickly in recovery or death.

When tribal life condensed into national conditions and men dwelt in large communities and depended on the exertion of each for the subsistence of all, acute disease became the exception to the rule, and when a man became ill he was not looked upon as an entirely past factor. The plague abounded and men cried out to the gods for succor, that they relent and relieve man from the burden which their wrath had sent. Here began therapeutics, the application of the mind through faith to cure the ills of matter. Is the rise of mental measures in healing a reversion to type in the question of therapeutics?

In the foregoing we have had to depend on history and hypothetical data, but in the last factor, reproduction, we find an element which

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entered largely into both the others and is capable of present demonstration in the progress of man. Reproduction is the prime factor in all organized life, it is the incentive to the exertion which leads to success, the inspiration of the poet and artist, and the element which holds organized society together. We have but to read the account of the death of King Solomon to realize the importance of this element in past ages.

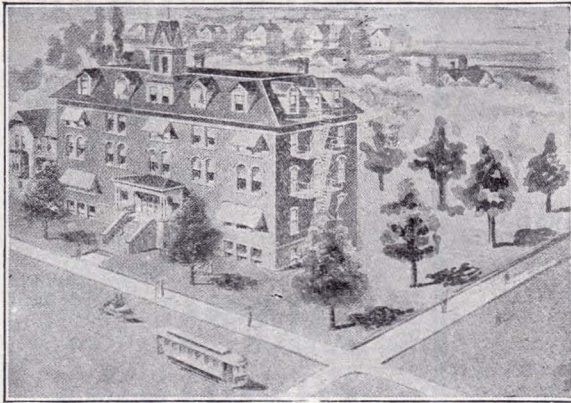
In considering reproduction we will look at the anatomy of the parts; the lower orders of life are supplied with motive power by the sympathetic nerve system which controls the involuntary function in man. These nerves pass from the spinal cord to the lateral chain of ganglion which cuts off all communication from the psychic brain, and if conditions ensue in which the conscious mind rules or perverts the involuntary functions it must be through a weakening in the lateral chain of ganglion controlling the affected parts.

But there is one function which is not thus safeguarded, the function of reproduction, the nervi erigentes passing out of the second and third sacral foramina, do not pass through any lateral ganglion, but go directly to the prostatic plexus without transformation or change. They are nerves of sensation and furnish the vaso dilator energy to the parts. It is easy to understand the effect of this arrangement. If there be any upset of the equilibrium between mind and function it will begin here where there is no lateral ganglion to overcome. And effects of this nature are at present giving sociologists and statesmen food for thought.

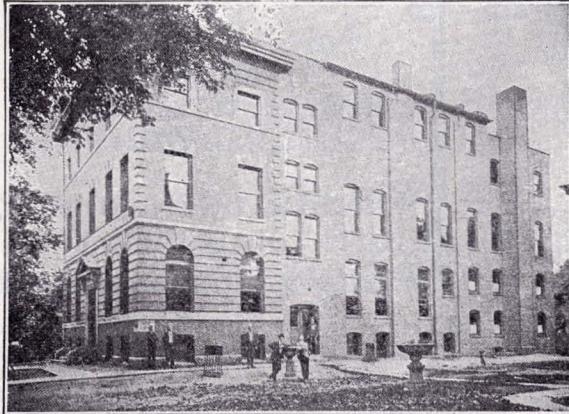
Why has nature overlooked this important matter? For the preservation of species. Nutrition involves self-preservation, the so-called first law of nature. In animal life and the lesser developed orders of man this rule prevails, and is aptly expressed by Kipling in these lines:

"Very softly down the glade runs a waiting, watching shade,
 And the whisper spreads and widens far and near;
 And the sweat is on thy brow, for he passes even now—
 He is fear, O Little Hunter, He is fear."

It is evident that if the first law of nature,



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self-preservation, ruled wholly, the law of survival of the fittest would soon obliterate the weaker and the stronger species would perish for lack of subsistence.

When the species had passed the androgynous form of development and reproduction must depend on external contact, it was necessary to inhibit fear, or self-preservation, so far as this factor was concerned; considering the rodent species, they have no means of protection except speed, cunning and neutral color, but have a prolific faculty of reproduction, in this manner do they hold their own against stronger and fiercer species. But when the aura of the body indicates the running season or rut, the rabbit loses his instinct of fear and blindly runs into the fen of the serpent or lair of the wolf, if it so happens. This is merely inhibition. The animal has no greater power or bravery, but simply becomes the proverbial "March hare."

Except in case of elemental natures social ethics and custom prevents any reversion to type in mankind, but the opening left by nature to the end of the perpetuation of species, in mankind, becomes a menace to the race when the mental predominates over the physical, in the way of pathological development.

In hysteria we find the standard pathological demonstration of the predominance of the mind over function. Hysteria is not a popular term; it is wiser to call it neurasthenia or Americanitis, especially in the case of male patients. Men have neurasthenia if so afflicted, but women have hysteria, sometimes. But the woman who has hysteria is supposed to have it as an effect of lesion of the pelvic viscera, while the man who has neurasthenia always has weakness or other involvement of the pelvic viscera as a concomitant of the disease.

Hysteria was defined by Mobius in 1816 as "A state in which the ideas control the body and produce morbid changes in its functions." An

American authority says: "It occurs in all races, but is more prevalent in its severer forms in the Latin race. In this country the milder grades are common, but the graver forms are rare in comparison with the frequency with which they are seen in France." America has neurasthenia and France has hysteria, and France is the nation of whom the first Napoleon answered when asked: "What does France most need?" in the one simple and comprehensive word, *Mothers!* France has hysteria and is a motherless and childless nation. The terrible example held up by sociologists when discussing race suicide.

Probably no physician sees more of nervous disorders, or is more uniformly successful in the treatment of this class of disease than the osteopath, and in all cases of nervous disorder he finds the pelvic viscera involved. The patient who comes for sexual incompetency—a rare case—is always a nervous wreck, while the nervous wreck who comes for treatment, if he is relieved, always congratulates himself and the physician or the improvement in this respect.

In treating men for nervous complications it is the duty of the physician to give attention to this factor, for race suicide is in a greater percentage of cases due to the man rather than the woman, and the osteopath is better situated to reach this complication than any other physician. Stimulation of the nervous connections, topical applications to the parts and treatment of the prostate and vesicles will do wonders for the jaded out man and in this question the osteopath has the key to the question of race suicide.

"The Book of the Law" tells of nations and people who "Waxed weak and were overcome," who "Wandered away from the teachings of their fathers and bowed down before strange Gods," which simply means that they, through the refinements of civilization, departed from the simple and rational methods of their forebears and became nonprolific, and their places were

taken by the Goths and Vandals of a sturdier race.

Shall we go as have the nations which now grace history and romance, or shall we rise above the common fate through superior intelligence? If we would avoid the fate of nations it must come from the rebuilding and rejuvenating of the individual, for herein lies the element of fall, as Kipling puts it in the most trite manner:

"Now this is the law of the Jungle—

As old, and as true as the sky.

And the wolf that will keep it may prosper,

But the wolf that shall break it must die.

As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk,

The law runneth forward and back,

For the strength of the pack is the wolf,

And the strength of the wolf is the pack."

DR. J. A. PRICE

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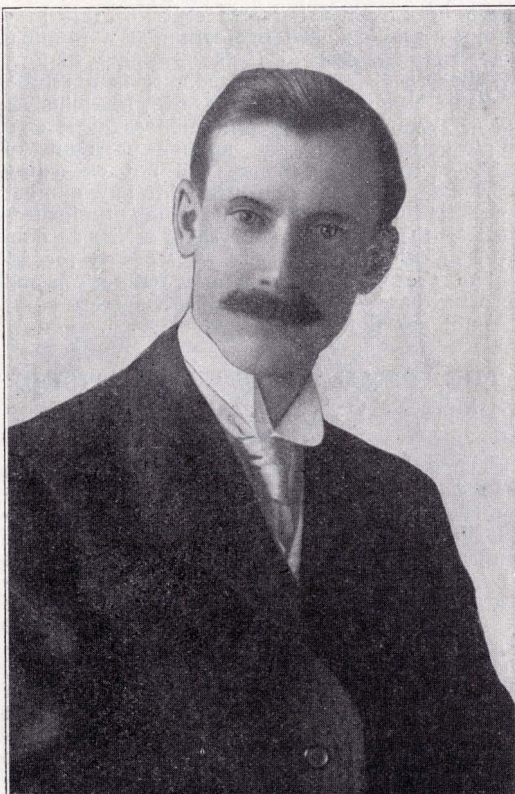
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We are in receipt of the fifth edition of "Practical Dietetics," containing a reference to "Diet in Disease," by Elida Frances Pattee, author and publisher, 52 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. This book has made a place for itself, the last issue representing a 10,000 edition. The book has been adopted by many special mediums; it is recommended by all the States Boards of Examiners of Nurses that have thus far been appointed; it has also been adopted for the United States and Canadian governments for use in the Medical Departments of the Army; it has been added to the authorized text-book lists of Boston and New York Public Schools and is used in the leading Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Training Schools, etc. The price is \$1.10 by mail.



Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, of Minneapolis.

Recently honored by election to the offices of president of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association and secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. Dr. Keyes graduated from the S. S. State College of Osteopathy in the class of 1904. He is an active worker in the A. O. A. and has given generously of time and effort in the advancement of the interests of the profession in Minnesota. His election to the important offices of president of the state association and secretary of the state board is a splendid testimony to the esteem and confidence of his fellow practitioners in Minnesota. The other members of the Board are Dr. E. C. Pickler, president; Dr. Wm. A. McClaren, Dr. F. D. Parker and Dr. Geo. L. Huntington.

How's This for Quick Action

"Enclosed find my list for December. I wish to change the list each month. I am sure 'Osteopathic' Health is doing me good. I had a patient come in for treatment since I began writing to be treated for a 'cold.' She had just finished reading the November number."—*Jenette H. Bolles, D. O., Denver, Colo.*

The November *Osteopathic Health* is a great winter campaigner. It will convert people in your community to the osteopathic treatment for "colds" and kindred complaints—if you will give it a chance. Will you do it?

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Vol. XVI. NOVEMBER, 1909. No. 6

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

THE REVOLT AGAINST DRUGGING

President William D. Foster of the American Institute of Homeopathy said some pertinent things in his annual address before the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Detroit. Dr. Foster said that osteopathy, mental healing, faith healing and other new developments in therapeutics are all loud, emphatic protests against the use of drugs, and illustrate in a marked way the violent reaction against damaging drug-giving which has brought about a condition of therapeutic nihilism. Dr. Foster said:

"The therapeutic pendulum has oscillated from the one extreme of massive doses of the days of Paracelsus to the opposite extreme of no drugs of the European universities of today.

"The ultra-scientific medical schools of the United States, in imitation of the German universities, have ceased teaching materia medica and are rapidly falling into therapeutic nihilism. These schools lay great stress upon the teaching of pathology, bacteriology and microscopy, and the use of the antitoxins and specific serums, but ignore the internal use of curative remedies.

"The public mind has been much occupied by the exploitations of the efficacy of preventive measures. No thoughtful, honest person can be found who will say that any one disease has been stamped out.

"So long as disease exists it is the business of physicians to employ every known means of cure, including the internal use of drugs. Homeopathic colleges and physicians have now their opportunity to teach medicine as never before in the history of the world."

DANGER OF MALPRACTICE SUITS.

A suit for alleged civil malpractice is a danger that menaces every reputable osteopath, no matter how conscientious in treatment or discreet in conduct. Suits are sometimes threatened and even prosecuted on the flimsiest grounds. It may be blackmail pure and simple or it may be the result of a wrong idea as to what was possible and proper under the conditions and circumstances.

Alarmed at the possibility of damage to their reputation and character and perhaps not financially in position to stand a long court fight, doctors are sometimes easily induced to make a compromise settlement. Whether the claim is a blackmail scheme or otherwise such procedure is a grave mistake. Every

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

physician who knows he has conscientiously fulfilled his duty should vigorously resist any and every assault on his integrity and professional skill.

The recent suit against Dr. John F. Spannhurst, of Indianapolis, Ind., is a good illustration of the kind of attack an osteopath is open to. The case was trumped up for spite and profit and with nothing really to sustain it. Damages in \$10,000 were claimed and the assistance of legal talent and expert witnesses secured.

When summons was served, Dr. Spannhurst, in characteristic fashion, got "busy." He retained a first-class lawyer and when the case came to trial showed up all the charges false and without foundation. The jury hardly took thirty minutes to bring a verdict in favor of Dr. Spannhurst, and yet if the affair had been handled in any less vigorous manner it might have resulted in a damaged reputation and heavy financial loss.

The old school doctors long ago realized the need of proper defense in cases of this kind and to provide such protection at a nominal cost the Physicians' Defense Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., was organized. It is a strong reliable company and confines itself exclusively to the insurance of physicians against civil malpractice suits. An annual payment of \$15.00 secures a defense fund not exceeding \$5,000 for one suit or \$10,000 for any number of suits in one year. The company insures osteopaths on exactly the same terms as doctors of other schools, and we strongly recommend the plan. A doctor's reputation and prestige are his most valuable assets. He cannot guard them too jealously.

THE PENALTY OF ADVERTISING METED OUT TO DR. HOLLINGS- WORTH.

The action of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association at Ann Arbor, October 9th, in turning down the application of Dr. Fred Hollingsworth of Grand Rapids for membership in the association, was a creditable thing to do, and has a good moral worth putting before the members of the profession. Dr. Hollingsworth is a graduate of the A. S. O.—was in the same class as the editor, and certainly had ample opportunity to learn the proprieties of professional life. Notwithstanding that, he has been one of those osteopaths who vie with the department stores for display advertising space in the newspapers of his city to advertise himself. To make this policy reach the acme of nausea, Dr. Hollingsworth invariably prints his own picture at the top of his advertisements. The last one of these ads which the editor saw was labeled "No. 232" in big type, so Dr. Hollingsworth evidently believes in the doctrine of keeping everlastingly at it.

One would suppose with the written law and avowed principles of the profession so vehemently against this sort of thing, that no man who pursues such a policy would be so dense as to offer his name for membership in a professional society. Not only did Dr. Hollingsworth do that, but he further showed his ideas of the proprieties by appearing in person at the meeting to be accepted into the society!

Dr. Hollingsworth's application was rejected with a good deal of satisfaction, it is said, on the part of the membership.

Little by little, those osteopaths who violate the decencies of professional life will realize that their conduct carries a heavy penalty—namely, ostracism at the hands of their professional brethren. Of course, some people are so thick-skinned that this thing does not mean anything to them. But ninety and nine of the men and women within the profession would rather work with the satisfaction of having the approval and good will of their fellows than to be branded as pariahs, and it is certain that

no osteopathic society that is worthy of the name will ever admit to its membership any osteopath like Dr. Hollingsworth, who discredits osteopathy by daily advertising himself in the newspapers after the manner of fake doctors generally.

Well done, members of the Michigan Osteopathic Association. We congratulate you.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF CONVICTION.

Dr. C. W. Pierce, supreme medical director of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Los Angeles, Calif., does not understand why osteopaths should want to be insurance examiners.

Osteopaths have caused him no little bother on this subject. They have insisted on knowing the exact position of the supreme director in this matter.

In a letter to Dr. A. J. Tarr of Ennis, Texas, he finally admits that he will not appoint osteopaths, or, to quote, "I shall not feel like commissioning them (osteopaths) for our society." In the same letter he says rather plaintively: "If I were an osteopath I would not care whether I were commissioned to examine or not." That is where Dr. Pierce is mistaken; if he was an osteopath he would care.

It is the aggressive spirit of the osteopath and their determination to demand and secure their rights in every detail and particular, that has won them the place and recognition they hold today.

Of course, it is the truth in osteopathy that has, and does, inspire them, but that truth would have been submerged, swallowed up, forgotten long ago, had its devoted band of followers been willing to allow it to be slighted or compromised in any way.

Osteopaths will continue to demand of the insurance companies that they be appointed examiners just the same as physicians of other schools, because the science they represent is entitled to such recognition and to refuse to appoint them is a reflection on osteopathy that they will not tolerate.

Supreme medical directors will continue to hear from osteopaths, and more, the local agents will hear from them and their friends to the effect that no insurance will be taken in a company that does not recognize osteopaths as competent examiners and appoint them as such.

WILL INSIST ON EXAMINATIONS.

The Michigan Board of Examiners in Osteopathy, we understand, have decided to discontinue after this year, admitting osteopaths without an examination.

There is a clause in their law which states that, "The Board may register, without an examination, osteopaths from other localities who have been in practice for five years or more." This clause was placed in the law to care for two year graduates who wished to go to Michigan to practice, but inasmuch as all the schools have now a three year course of study, this clause will become inoperative.

We mention this in order that anyone who might be desirous of registering under the Michigan law without examination may do so. The fee is Twenty-five dollars.

Dr. Wm. H. Jones of Adrian is the secretary and treasurer of the board.

The requirements for an examination are a high school diploma, or its equivalent, and a diploma from a reputable osteopathic college after having attended three years, Michigan also reciprocates with osteopathic boards, and mixed boards, whose requirements for examination are equal to theirs.

Some people are never satisfied. For example, the prisoner who complained of the literature that the prison angel gave him to read.

"Nutt'n but continued stories," he grumbled. "An' I'm to be hung next Tuesday."

Dr. M. C. Hardin, a Pioneer Who Has Molded Institutions

THE Empire State of the South has on its statute books today probably the most comprehensive and complete osteopathic law in existence. Osteopaths are permitted to practice full major surgery and are on exactly the same basis before the law as physicians of other schools.

The credit for this victory belongs pre-eminently to one man. His name has been eminently connected with every effort for osteopathic recognition in Georgia during the last ten years. In fact he fought the early battles alone and unaided.

Dr. M. C. Hardin is the man who has guided and in large measure incarnated the long series of campaigns which finally won for osteopathy, not only recognition in Georgia, but firmer position and prestige in the country at large. During the recent struggle he, of course, had able and loyal associates in the osteopaths of the state, but they all frankly acknowledge that Dr. Hardin was both leader and chief worker and that, without his aggressive and untiring efforts and substantial personal influence the bill would never have been enacted into law. Dr. Hardin is modest in regard to this service to his profession, but his associates are praising him in terms of warm gratitude.

The history of osteopathic development and progress in Georgia can hardly be written without including a good deal of the personal history of Dr. Hardin. He was the pioneer osteopath in the state, opening an office in Atlanta—often called "the Chicago of the South"—February 27, 1899—almost a year in advance of anyone else. Although a stranger in a strange land, with a strange system of practice, he arrived well recommended, so hung out his shingle with a brave heart. The financial record of the first two months is quite unusual and worth recording. The cash receipts for the first month were \$211.50 and the second month \$339. In the light of later events, this early success was significant. It was not luck, but a combination of personal qualities and professional skill that compelled respect, coupled with a determination to win—and the fact that osteopathy was needed.

Dr. Hardin put his office on a successful basis in his first month of practice and he has been winning larger recognition and prestige ever since. From an unknown doctor of a strange cult he is now the state's foremost practitioner of a fully recognized and highly appreciated science of healing. All this, however, has not been won without trial and much tribulation. There was "something doing" in the way of fight right from the kick-off, and there was constant need for foresight and energetic action to keep out of jail and safeguard the future of osteopathy in Georgia.

When he determined to locate in Atlanta, Dr. Hardin fully realized he would meet with severe medical opposition, and he was not disappointed. Forewarned is to be forearmed, so Dr. Hardin early began to lay up treasures against the day of strife. He ascertained what judge would be likely to try his case in the event of arrest. He also discovered that the wife of the judge was a great sufferer from headaches. He induced a judicious friend to go around and see this lady in a friendly way. In the course of his visits it was suggested that she try the osteopath who had proven so successful in the friend's own case. Other friends were also induced to call upon her. You see, Dr. Hardin is an adept at high-grade "promotion."

The M. D.'s were already beginning to get a little anxious to be rid of Dr. Hardin, but he took the situation by storm and, before the M. D.'s knew what he was about, had a bill

introduced into the legislature and by some clever work got it through both the House and Senate. A good, strong osteopathic law would have been on the Georgia law books ten years ago but for the fact that one weak point was overlooked in this fight. Just as soon as the bill came up to Governor Candler, the M. D.'s brought pressure upon him and he vetoed.

In this first fight, Dr. Hardin owed much of his success to the influence of his talented wife. Mrs. Hardin is a native daughter of Georgia, a member of one of its leading families.

Some of the incidents of the struggle in which Mrs. Hardin participated were quite dramatic. After the bill had passed the Senate, Dr. Hardin was at a loss to find a member in the House who would champion it. Looking over the list of members one evening, his wife saw the name of a man she knew very well. She had been almost a member of his household. She took the doctor over to see him. On meeting Mrs. Hardin he was much surprised to know she was "the wife of the man with the strange healing methods," but he was anxious to do something for them and offered his services. He brought out a number of his friends and introduced them to Mrs. Hardin, and after she had explained her mission and something of osteopathy, they all grew enthusiastic and promised to put the measure through over any and all opposition!

When that resulting bill was up for discussion, one of the members, pointing to the gallery, said: "Pass this bill for the sake of the little Georgia woman there in the gallery." This was the signal for an outburst of gallant applause and enthusiasm all over the House. Amendments by the opposition were swept over and away and the bill was passed by a large majority.

So you see Mrs. M. C. Hardin, too, is entitled to have her name and fame enrolled among the osteopathic pioneers.

Not satisfied with getting the osteopathic measure vetoed, the M. D.'s next brought Dr. Hardin's case before the grand jury. Fortunately he was able to get a number of influential friends to testify before the grand jury, with the result that they voted "No bill." This was a big disappointment to the M. D.'s, and they were fighting mad.

An indictment was then sworn out against Dr. Hardin charging him with practicing medicine without a license, and he was arrested the same day. He was arrested in April, but the case did not come up until the September term of court. In the meantime Dr. Hardin's friends increased their interest in the case of the judge's wife. Finally, during the last week in August, Dr. Hardin was called by Judge "Andy" Calhoun to see his wife. He responded and began treatment. The case improved nicely. At the time he first visited, the lady was the mother of a two months' old child, and it was considerably troubled with colic. After a while Dr. Hardin found an opportunity to suggest that he be permitted to do something for the "junior judge," and by a little inhibition raised the boy from the hell of infantile colic to the heaven of good digestion, whereupon the youngster passed into the Land of Nod and the nurse carried him away. Do you think an upright judge could condemn anything that would do that?

Another such experience a few days later made such a great impression with the judge that he wanted to learn the trick himself. The next morning Dr. Hardin was told by his lawyer that Judge Calhoun had called and informed him that he was so prejudiced in Dr. Hardin's behalf that he was disqualified to sit in judgment of the case! They then asked the other city judge to take charge of the case, but he replied that he was in the same fix, as Dr. Hardin had successfully treated his wife a few months previously!

Unfortunately there were no more judges of that rank to appeal to in Atlanta.

Dr. Hardin had the laugh on the M. D.'s over this instance, as the case never came to trial and later was quashed.

So in these early days, by diplomacy, skillful professional work and equally skillful promotion, Dr. Hardin laid the foundation for the appreciation of osteopathy in Georgia, which has finally culminated in its complete recognition before the law.

As a fitting recognition to Georgia's pioneer osteopath, Dr. Hardin was elected first president of the Georgia Osteopathic Association and held the office for four years. When the bill legalizing osteopathy and establishing a state board of examiners became a law Governor Brown appointed him a member of the board and when it was organized he was elected president.

Dr. Hardin was born in Judson, Mo., March 20, 1863. His father and grandfather were "Hardin's of Kentucky," one of the leading families of the old Blue Grass State. The Hardins were French Huguenots. On his mother's side Dr. Hardin is descended from the Dutch, who founded New Amsterdam. His face looks like some antique Rembrandt study. He was educated at the Central College, Fayette, Mo., and Vanderbilt University. For two years he was a member of the faculty of the latter institution. He graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in February, 1899, being a member of the famous "April Class" which has given so many prominent osteopaths to the profession.

Even in his college days Dr. Hardin was active in promoting the welfare and spread of osteopathy. He was one of the originators of the field literature idea as a means of educating the people on osteopathy. As early as November, 1898, after a conference with Dr. Charles Hazzard, then a member of the faculty, and with W. F. Link, O. L. Evans and Charles Owens, all members of the same class, *The Popular Osteopath* was founded, the first osteopathic publication outside of a school journal. This magazine was later adopted as the official organ of the A. O. A. and *The A. O. A. Journal* today is considered its logical successor. This was while the editor of *Osteopathic Health* was still in college and editing the *Journal of Osteopathy*. As soon as he got out of college he founded *Osteopathic Health* to set the first really serious page for an office and field magazine, but its forerunner, *The Popular Osteopath*, had its place in our history, and was all the profession had for a time, and, I believe, Dr. Hardin was the real founder of that student experiment.

Dr. Hardin held firmly to the field literature idea, however, and after he had gotten out into practice and the other paper suspended, he published a field magazine under the title of *Osteopathy*, and ran it successfully for about seven years, when it was consolidated with *Osteopathic Health*.

Dr. Hardin has always been much interested in the work of the A. O. A. and has served on the program committee a number of times, as well as on other important committees. He was chairman of the Committee on Osteopathic Terminology, which was appointed at the national convention at Norfolk. This committee has charge of a work that is of great importance to the profession. It is a standing committee and remains in existence until its work is done. It is a painstaking and scholarly task, but essentially necessary to put osteopathy in the right light before the general public and the scientific world. In addition to formulating a scientific terminology, the committee is preparing suitable definitions of osteopathic words for both medical and literary dictionaries and encyclopedias.

In 1905, at the Denver meeting, Dr. Hardin was elected president of the A. S. O. Alumni. In an address at this time he recommended the foundation and endowment of a chair to do orig-

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WHAT OSTEOPATHY MEANS TO WOMEN

HOW IT RELIEVES AND CURES,
WITHOUT RESORT TO THE
SURGEON'S KNIFE

B EING the October, '09, issue of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. A standard number always useful, always in demand. Your educational literature is not complete without special information on this important subject. **W**omen constitute three-fourths of the average practice. They influence half of the remaining fourth. Therefore it is of tremendous importance that women understand what osteopathy means to them, what it can do for them. **W**e have not a very large stock of this exceedingly interesting number, but while they last they are \$3.00 per hundred, delivered. If you want some, order at once, or you may be too late.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUB. CO.
CHICAGO.

inal research work. He took the position that the profession was not strong enough to endow a college in all its chairs, but that it could and should endow the most important chair to the science at that particular stage of its history. Dr. Hardin was very earnest about this matter and explained his ideas with a good deal of detail, but at the meeting of the A. O. A. at Put-in-Bay the Committee on Education brought in a report favorable to the foundation and endowment of a Post Graduate College in all its departments. This was a considerable disappointment to Dr. Hardin, as it completely sidetracked his project for the endowing of a chair through the alumni organization. However, on being made a trustee of the Post Graduate College, he took hold of the work with enthusiasm and is still serving in that capacity.

The fact that it was later found advisable to abandon the Post Graduate College idea, and instead take up the founding of a chair for research work, confirms the wisdom of Dr. Hardin's early suggestions along this line.

A point that might well be noted here is the excellent spirit shown by Dr. Hardin at this juncture. There was no kick or rumpus when the majority voted against his pet proposition. On the other hand, he pitched right in and did what he could to help out the new enterprise. We need more of this willingness to work heartily in accord with the wishes of the majority, regardless of personal preferences.

While attending Vanderbilt University Dr. Hardin met and later married Miss Lucy Lowrey, who was a student at the University of Nashville. She is a native of Georgia and of Scotch-Irish descent. The members of her family were prominent in an official way in the Revolutionary War and they have been leaders in Georgia state affairs. Mrs. Hardin has a reputation as a literary woman and has traveled extensively. Dr. and Mrs. Hardin have one child, John Stewart. He is thirteen years of age and a student in the high school.

Dr. Hardin has been quite prominent in fraternity affairs, being a member of the Sigma Phi, the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Khorassen, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a Thirty-second degree Mason.

The Two George's Will Hold "Re- view Week" at Kirksville for Old Grads

D RS. GEORGE LAUGHLIN and GEORGE A. STILL have arranged a new stunt for the busy practitioner in the way of a "Review Week," which is to run from December 27th to January 1st, at Kirksville, and is aimed to be a time for brushing up on a lot of important things in diagnosis, technique and practice. This "School" for the old grads is to be held in the hospital pit mornings and afternoons and an important part of the program will be questions on the cases passing through the demonstrators hands.

A fee of only \$9 will be charged for the week and each "matriculant" will be assigned to his or her reserved seat. The first who apply get the front seats. Money will be returned to those who notify Dr. George Still in a letter mailed on or before December 28th that they are unable to come.

This is a bully good idea and it is said that the first suggestion of holding a "Review Week" has met with enthusiastic responses from scores of doctors who have been out in the field long enough to want to "get together again" with practitioners of long practice and wide experience who can help them solve knotty problems.

It is proposed to start with cervical lesions and go right down the anatomy, winding up with fractures, dislocations, dressing wounds, anesthesia, childbirth, etc. Those interested can get a full program by applying to Dr. George Still, Box 64, Kirksville. The plan ought to appeal strongly to several hundred alert D. O.'s who want brushing up facilities.

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

T HE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.

Philadelphia is the center of American medicine. The first American medical school was established there. It is the work-shop where Leidy, Gross, Agnew, Pepper, Piersol, Spiller, Ossler and a hundred more set the standard for American practice and American teaching.

This is the environment of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, established in 1899 and since enlarged four times to accommodate the increased attendance.

The Philadelphia College draws clinical material from a population of fifteen hundred thousand.

It has acquired the unrivalled dissecting facilities of the Philadelphia College of Anatomy.

It has access to all the famous clinics of Philadelphia, and to the unique collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

And its Faculty enlists the teaching services of some of the foremost practicing Osteopaths in the country.

Students from every part of the United States and from foreign countries seek the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Next class matriculates September 14, 1909.

Write to the Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

1715 North Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Osteopaths As Expert Witnesses

THE record of the achievements of osteopaths in this particular line of work is growing slowly. Surely there must be many among our readers who could add an experience. Let us hear from you. We want a record we can be proud of.

Record of Cases in Which Osteopaths Have Testified as Experts.

Aculee vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., Chickasha, Okla. District Court, June, 1909. Judge Frank M. Baily. Verdict for plaintiff \$1,100.00. Dr. W. S. Corbin, expert witness for plaintiff.

Macon Ry. & Light Co. vs. Mason, 123 Ga. 773, H. N. 5. Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga. The Georgia Court of Appeals held that "One who is a graduate of a college where anatomy and physiology are taught, and who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy and has gained experience in the treatment of nervous disorders, may be examined as an expert witness, upon these facts being made to appear, notwithstanding he is not a licensed physician and does not administer drugs to his patients."

Stone vs. M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. Fifty-seventh district court. March, 1909. Verdict for plaintiff \$7,500. Dr. A. G. Church, Lockhart, and Dr. R. L. Stephens, San Antonio, expert witnesses for plaintiff.

Wurzel vs. Pennsylvania Ry., Lisbon, Ohio. Common pleas court. March, 1909. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, expert witness for prosecution.

Millsbaugh vs. Erie Railroad. Scranton, Pa. U. S. court. March, 1909. Dr. John T. Downing, Scranton, expert witness for plaintiff.

Haase vs. Morton & Morton, Eldora, Iowa. District court. March, 1906. Judge Evans. Verdict for plaintiff. Carried to Supreme Court; verdict of lower court sustained. Dr. C. L. Parsons, now of Roswell, New Mex., expert witness for plaintiff.

Birchell vs. Central Colorado Coal and Mining Co., Canon City, Colo. Judge Lee Champion, district court. May, 1909. Dr. E. Wm. Cadwell, Canon City, expert witness for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Irwin vs. East Liverpool Traction & Light Co., Lisbon, Ohio, August, 1908. Common pleas court. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, expert witness for plaintiff. First osteopath to testify in this court. Defendant attorney objected to osteopath appearing as expert. Objection overruled and osteopath afterward congratulated by judge on the competency shown. Verdict for plaintiff.

Smith vs. City and Elm Grove Railway, Wheeling, W. Va. Circuit court, January 21, 1908. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, expert witness for prosecution. First osteopath called to give expert evidence in West Virginia. Verdict for plaintiff.

Osteopathic Testimony Wins Case in Omaha.

During the present term of the District Court in this city, Judge Frank M. Baily presiding, I was called to give expert testimony for the plaintiff in the case of Aculee vs. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.

The attorneys for the railroad evidently did not know much about osteopathy, or thought I did not, for they, by their cross-examination, attempted to show the jury that I did not know anatomy, physiology, etc., but I had no trouble to convince the jury that I knew whereof I spoke, and by the time they had completed the cross-examination they had made the case for the plaintiff. Judgment \$1,100.00.

My testimony in this case caused the C., R. I. & P. R. to subpoena me as expert in the case of Emanuel vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R., but this case was settled out of court.—W. S. Corbin, D. O., Chickasha, Okla.

In D. O. Land

Compared with Chinaware.

A little girl and her mother were walking down the street, when they came to a place where straw had been spread over the pavement to deaden the noise, because of the illness of a woman living in that square.

"Oh, look, mamma," cried the little girl. "What's all the hay doin' out in the street?"

"That's because Mrs. E. has a tiny baby, which God has sent her," said her mother, gently, and after a moment's pause, the little girl said slowly:

"Gwacious, she must have been packed well."—Philadelphia Times.

Good Place for Cultured Man.

We are advised that Kane, Pa., presents an opening for an osteopath. It is a city of 9,000 people, the principal business being window glass and bottle manufacturing. There is no osteopath, but there are fifteen or twenty M. D.'s. To assure prompt success, a D. O. going into this location should be a man capable of mixing in refined society. There is quite a clientele of nice people ready to welcome the right man.

Next class will begin
January 25, 1910



Write for Catalogue,
"Journal of Osteopathy,"
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— ADDRESS —

American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was held October 28th. There was a large and enthusiastic audience present. Dr. E. M. Downing made an urgent appeal to all members of the profession present to become members of the local, state and national association, and as a result, a number of applications for membership in the society were received. The president, Dr. Beitel, then introduced Dr. George M. Laughlin of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, the speaker of the evening. His address, with practical demonstrations on diagnosis and treatment was much appreciated by those present.—Cecilia G. Curran, D. O., Secretary.

Southwestern Iowa Meeting.

The Southwestern Iowa Osteopathic association met October 22d at Red Oak. A good program was enjoyed. Officers elected were: President, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; vice-president, Dr. C. H. Collier, Clarinda; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Lillie E. Wagner, Creston; trustee, Dr. W. L. Gardiner, Corning.

Louisiana State Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Osteopathic Examiners was held October 29th at New Orleans.

Dr. C. G. Hewes was again chosen president of the board, and Dr. Paul W. Geddes, of Shreveport, secretary. Dr. W. A. McKeehan, whose term of office as treasurer has expired, was directed to remain in office until the Governor appoints his successor.

The board is composed of Dr. C. G. Hewes, Dr. W. A. McKeehan and Dr. Eugene Gaupp of New Orleans, Dr. C. W. Hamilton of Lake Charles and Dr. Paul W. Geddes of Shreveport.—New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat.

Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society Meeting.

The Sacramento Valley osteopaths held a pleasant meeting in Sacramento Saturday evening, October 30th. A good representation was present and a program of unusual merit was rendered. Those taking part on the program were: Dr. J. P. Snare, of Modesta; Dr. W. H. Ivie, of Berkeley; and Dr. C. A. Haines and Dr. L. R. Daniels, of Sacramento. Several interesting clinics were presented and discussed. Dr. Ivie gave a resume of the A. O. A. convention at Minneapolis, and discussed plans for the convention in San Francisco next year. At the conclusion of the meeting a luncheon was served by the ladies. The next meeting will be held in Stockton early in December.—Lester R. Daniels, D. O., Secretary.

M. D.'s in Politics Again.

The attempt of some Democratic physicians in Union county to bring about the defeat of Assemblyman Carlton B. Pierce, who is a candidate for re-election, because of his alleged stand on the osteopath bill is meeting with little success. Mr. Pierce has already served two terms in the lower house, and it was by reason of the splendid record that he had made that he was again renominated by the Republicans.—Elizabeth (N. J.) News.

Ohio Osteopathic Society Plans Big Meeting.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society will be held in Dayton on the 15th and 16th of December. The executive committee is working hard to make this a great meeting and as a starter, have the promise of Dr. Ella D. Still of Des Moines and Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin of Kirksville. Every osteopath in Ohio should make arrangements to attend.—E. H. Cosner, D. O., Dayton, Ohio.

Refuse D. O. Death Certificates.

Attorney General Barnett is up against deciding the question as to whether an osteopath is a physician, following an action of Dr. Hugh L. Taylor, secretary of the state board of health, who has returned to the coroners of the state many death certificates signed by osteopaths, claiming that they are not in authority to sign death certificates, and asking for other signatures before the health department will accept them.—Denver (Colo.) Star-Journal.

News Items Wanted.

Send in your reports of state and local association meetings. We like reports direct from the field if only a few lines. Tell us what you do both for fun and profit.—Editor The Osteopathic Physician.

Good Location Open.

Ludington, Mich., a town of 12,000 people, is without an osteopath. We are advised that a good one can secure a fine practice. For particulars address R. R. Wheeler, Ludington, Mich.

Four-Year Course Required in Texas.

The Texas State Board of Medical Examiners has held up reciprocity negotiations with Oklahoma for the reason that osteopaths in Oklahoma are allowed to take the state examination when they come from three-year colleges; that is, complete their course within three calendar years.

Special Sale of Osteopathic Health Stock Numbers

Excellent standard promotion material at exceptionally low cost.

These numbers have all given satisfaction. They are *simon-pure* Osteopathic talks that interest, fascinate, convince.

We don't want to carry this stock any longer. It represents too much capital tied up. Also, to avoid expense of handling small orders, we want to close them out in assortments of good size.

Progressive D. O.'s, who are anxious to make an impressive educational practice-building campaign, will find this a rare opportunity, as we will co-operate by selling the necessary material, in quantities, at rock-bottom prices.

Write for sample copies. State quantity desired and ask for special quotation.

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The Texas board requires the four-year letter of the Texas law, from osteopaths as well as other schools of medicine, as a prerequisite to examination and licensure in Texas. This four-year rule of the Texas board only applies to osteopathic graduates after June 24, 1909. The Texas authorities will complete reciprocity with Oklahoma, provided osteopathic admission be made optional as to whether those licensed possessed the original requirements of the Texas law. The only state with which complete osteopathic reciprocity arrangements exist with Texas is Wisconsin, and the four-year rule mentioned will apply to this state and will be strictly enforced in giving osteopathic credits from all reciprocal states, subsequent to date given—June 24, 1909.—*Texas State Journal of Medicine.*

Maryland Association Holds Annual Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the Maryland Osteopathic Association was held in Frederick, Md., on Thursday, October 21st at the office of the president, Dr. Edward L. Schmid. A full attendance of the membership with one exception, the parent of a child (the latter being ill), evidencing a loyal interest of the membership in our association affairs. Officers elected for the year were: President, Dr. A. M. Smith, Hagers-town; vice-president, Dr. Aloha M. Kirkpatrick, Baltimore; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. A. McMains, Baltimore; member of executive board, Dr. J. A. Boyles, Baltimore. An extended, interesting discussion of "possible legislative matters" was heard with no special action of import being taken with regard thereto, other than arranging for the payment of expenses and \$10 per diem, for such members whose emergency services may be required (in the wisdom of the executive board) in the interests of the association as to legislation. It further appeared that a majority of the members deemed it unwise to take any initiative measures at present, as regards introducing an osteopathic bill in our next state legislature. Further when such time may arrive we shall insist on a single board, reciprocal law.—*A. M. Smith, D. O., Secretary-Treasurer.*

New Officers for Northwest Missouri.

Following the meeting of the Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, October 14, these officers were elected: President, Dr. J. W. Hoffness, of Kansas City; vice-president, Dr. H. J. Richardson, of Excelsior Springs; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bertha Whiteside, of Kansas City. Dr. R. H. Nuckles, of Marshall, discussed cures in chronic cases. After officers were elected the convention adjourned to the banquet room, where dinner was served.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.*

Eastern Iowa Semi-Annual Meeting.

The Eastern Iowa Osteopathic Association met at Clinton, October 28. Dr. J. M. Littlejohn, of Chicago, was guest of honor and delivered two lectures, "Osteopathic Theory in Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases," and "Intestinal Disorders." The program also included "Nervous Indigestion" by Dr. Grace D. Urban, of Maquoketa, and "Tubercular Arthritis," by Dr. S. B. Miller, of Cedar Rapids. The next meeting will be at Davenport in April.

Iowa Seventh District Meets at Grinnell.

The annual meeting of the seventh district Iowa Osteopathic Association was held at Grinnell, October 21. The program was as follows: "Lesions of Atlas and Axis," Dr. C. E. Thompson, Des Moines; "Disease Resulting from Lesions of Atlas and Axis," Dr. Kathryn Ridgway, Des Moines; "Demonstration of Correction of Lesions of Atlas and Axis," Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell; "Lesions of Third-Seventh Cervicals," Dr. Nellie Staght, Newton; "Diseases Resulting from Lesions of Third-Seventh Cervicals," Dr. Emily M. Fike, Des Moines; "Demonstration of Correction of Lesions of Third-Seventh Cervicals," Dr. Guy C. Trimble, Montezuma; "The Shoulder Joint: Dislocations and Their Reduction," Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown.

New Offices for New York State Society.

The New York Osteopathic Society held its eleventh annual meeting October 27 at the Ten Eyck Hotel. The first session was given over to reports of officers and the address of the president, Dr. William M. Smiley, of Albany. The program included a demonstration on orthopedic surgery by Dr. George M. Laughlin, of Kirksville, Mo., and papers by Dr. Ada A. Achorn, of Boston, and Dr. Charles E. Fleck, of New York. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. L. Buster, Mount Vernon; vice-president, Dr. Hugh Russell, Buffalo; secretary, Dr. Grant D. Phillips, Schenectady; treasurer, Dr. J. H. McDowell, Troy; directors, Dr. W. M. Smiley, Albany; Dr. C. N. Berry, Rochester; Dr. C. E. Fletcher, New York.—*Albany (N. Y.) Times Union.*

Osteopath Wanted at Brunswick, Ga.

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. Edgar T. Whatley, of Brunswick, Ga., asking us to help in securing a man osteopath for the city. He says: "Brunswick is a city of 12,000 people and no osteopath—nervous and rheumatic troubles are prevalent as result of malarial affections. A well qualified osteopath could succeed here from the very start. We want a good osteopathic doctor at once, who will come to stay and make a success." This looks like a fine chance for the right man. Who wants to go?

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An Opening in Idaho.

Last month we reported that Dr. Esther Whittaker was practicing at Gooding, Idaho. This was an error and we stand corrected. Dr. Whittaker says:

"I deny the charge, Brother Bunting, I am not practicing in Gooding. I am making an extended trip in the West, but Perry, Ill., is home just the same. However, they are needing a bunch of good D. O.'s in Idaho, and Gooding offers a fine opening for several good wide-awake practitioners."

Dr. Spauhurst Vindicated.

October 15 suit was brought at Greenfield, Ind., by one Emma C. Steele against Dr. John F. Spauhurst and his assistant, Dr. Charles M. La Rue, both of Indianapolis, Ind., alleging malpractice on the part of Dr. La Rue. It was claimed that by carelessness and negligence he caused serious injury, to-wit:

"The spinal column was wrenched and sprained and the ligaments and muscles in the region thereof were bruised, torn and sprained, and the collar bone was fractured and broken, and plaintiff's nervous system greatly shocked; that defendants negligently and carelessly failed to properly set and treat said collar bone, etc." For which damages in the sum of \$10,000 were asked. The plaintiff and family put up a strong tale of woe, but the defense for Dr. Spauhurst was so scientific and so completely nonplussed the M. D.'s who tried to support the prosecution that it took the jury only thirty minutes to "dissolve the facts" of the plaintiff and bring in a verdict for the defendants.

In a personal letter Dr. Spauhurst says: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours. It was a trumped up case of blackmail by a palmist, divorced, neurotic, who became incensed when we sent her a bill for services and turned on me for a 'shake down.' I am out a good round sum for lawyers. John B. Elam, former law partner of ex-President Harrison, was my chief counsel, but the vindication of our professional good name is worth it."

"The case was tried at the plaintiff's home the day following trial of a case against State Colored Hospital, alleging malpractice, by same jurors, and by same attorneys for defense, in which case they assessed the damages \$1,500; hence, we had to put up a flawless defense, and show beyond a doubt that the plaintiff had been treated scientifically and correctly only, but had not received the slightest injury at our hands. The ignorance of the 'Medics' in the rudiments of anatomy was amusing, and they were tame as lambs after cross-examination, absolutely failing to make a case. We refuted their claims, which were ridiculous in many instances, as they came up—*J. F. Spauhurst, D. O.*

Iowa Fifth District Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of district five Iowa Osteopathic Association was held October 7 at Sioux City. The sentiment of the meeting legislation was expressed by Dr. F. G. Cluett, when he said osteopaths of the state should "demand and work for a separate board both to safeguard our interests and to preserve our independence as a separate branch of the healing profession." The program included the following: "Artificial Feeding of Infants," Dr. A. W. Leard, Spencer; "A Few Thoughts on Nervous Diseases and Their Lesions," Dr. Bruce E. Fisher, Ida Grove; "Osteopathic Technique and Therapeutics," Dr. Franklin Fiske, formerly of A. S. O. faculty, Kirksville, Mo.; Open Parliament, led by Dr. U. S. Parrish, of Storm Lake, with a paper on "Tuberculosis." Officers elected were: President, Dr. Bruce E. Fisher, Ida Grove; vice-president, Dr. Ella Gilmore, Sioux City; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. G. Cluett, Sioux City; board of directors, Dr. George Ingledue, Sioux City; Dr. A. W. Peterson, Hawarden, and Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee.

Maryland Association Discusses Legislation.

The Maryland Osteopathic Association held its fourth annual meeting October 21 in the office of Dr. E. T. Schmid, Frederick, Md. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. A. M. Smith, Hagerstown; vice-president, Dr. Aloha M. Kirkpatrick, Baltimore; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Henry A. McMains, Baltimore; member of executive committee, Dr. J. A. Bayles, Baltimore. The meeting was well attended, ninety per cent of the members being present. Various phases of the work in Maryland and generally were freely discussed and especially that of legislation. We as an association voted to be prepared and stand together for what we might consider our best interests in the legislation of the coming winter.—Henry A. McMains, D. O., Secretary-Treasurer.

Osteopath Mixed Up in \$175,000 Suit.

R. L. Johns, a wealthy attorney of San Francisco, has brought suit for the abrogation of an agreement with his wife which gave her property valued at \$175,000, and in his complaint he accuses his wife of improper relations with Dr. Ernest B. Sisson, of Oakland, Cal. It is alleged that for four years past Mrs. Johns has been feigning sickness for the purpose of visiting Dr. Sisson and hiding her real relations with him. Dr. Sisson has vigorously denied the charges.—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

New Medical Society Makes Excitement.

The M. D.'s of Lockport, N. Y., recently organized a local society. The Lockport Union-Sun, in reporting the meeting stated that one of the purposes of the new organization was to fight the osteopaths. This brought a caustic letter signed by the M. D.'s, in which they referred to the newspaper article as a "jumble of mis-statements." Of course the editor replied and gave his authority for the report printed, and while expressing good feeling toward the M. D.'s, he said the fact could not be denied that the osteopaths were cutting into the business of the regulars and treating successfully cases of typhoid fever. He wound up thus: "While it may be true that the osteopaths were not mentioned in the meeting, it is also true that a well meaning farmer does not talk turkey while whetting his knife for the fatted bird."

After a full review of the story of the administration of the dose to a newspaper, some of our readers may recall the story of the hostler who was sent to administer some powders to the horse. The man was told to put the powder in a tube, insert it in the animal's mouth, and then blow. Pat came back presently with a rueful look on his face. The master inquired: "Well, Pat, has he got it?" Pat gurgled: "No, me—he breathed first!"

Keep Us Posted.

Be sure and write whenever you change your location either into new offices or new field. Tell us the prospects and conditions. Our "personal" column is an interesting feature of the paper. Let your friends know how the world moves with you.—Editor The Osteopathic Physician.

Michigan State Meeting.

The Michigan Osteopathic Association convened October 9 at Ann Arbor. The meeting was called to order by President Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Hastings. Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, gave the address of the day, which was greatly appreciated. A clinic was conducted by Dr. Clark in the afternoon, material being furnished by osteopaths throughout the state. Officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. R. A. Glezen, Kalamazoo; vice-president, Dr. T. L. Herroder, Detroit; secretary, Dr. Anna Belle Hicks, Jackson; treasurer, Dr. J. E. Downing, West Bay City. Through the effort of the president in writing all non-members in the state, over twenty applications were received for membership in the state association and several for the A. O. A. Bay City will be the next place of meeting.—Anna Belle Hicks, D. O., Secretary.

Who Wants to Go South?

I am in receipt of a letter from a southern town in which I formerly practiced for two or three years, asking me to send them an osteopath. Can you put me in touch with a reliable practitioner who would like to go south? If so, I shall take pleasure in putting him in communication with the proper parties. I have nothing in the way of a business connection with this—simply a desire to put a good man in a good town.—W. H. Hicks, D. O., The Champlain, Washington, D. C.

Something Brewing in R. I.

A special meeting of the Rhode Island State Osteopathic Society was held in the offices of Dr. Chas. D. Flanagan, Saturday, October 16. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the matter of legislation at the coming session of the legislature. Drs. Geo. W. Goode and R. K. Smith, of Boston, were present and offered valuable suggestions along legislative lines from their experience in such work. Only a separate Board of Registration is being considered by our loyal D. O.'s. We are in hearty sympathy with the A. O. A. legislative committee in principle.—Chas. D. Flanagan, D. O., Providence, R. I.

Dr. Upton Much Improved.

We are pleased to be able to report as we go to press that Dr. C. A. Upton, of St. Paul, Minn., is much im-

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Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, chancroid, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

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proved and the prospects for his recovery are considered good. Writing under date of October 24th, Dr. J. B. Bemis had this to say concerning Dr. Upton's condition: "Dr. Upton is a sick man. Just how sick he is we do not know. He took to bed the 15th of September and has not been out since. At the onset it was a colitis and presumably the complication of his appendicitis operation of four years ago. He was very tired after the association meeting and was to go to the woods for a rest, but was determined to get the work of the membership committee finished first.

"He persisted until he got it ready to send out and then collapsed. At present it is impossible to tell what the outcome will be or just what the nature of the mass of inflammatory exudate that is appearing from beneath the right lateral border of the ribs consists of, but it is the opinion of the surgeons that while it is probable that it will be surgical, it is best to wait a week yet with the present rate of progress.

"It will be a long time at best before he can do osteopathic work. A month at best before he can be out. At that time he might be able to resume the matter of membership as a field man provided that a favorable termination of his sickness comes.

"I realized the importance of his work yesterday when I wanted to refer a patient to a South Dakota practitioner and found but one in the state in the A. O. A. directory. Some practitioner in Sioux Falls is losing a patient that they should have.

"I feel that the necessity of organization has cost me the best partner a man ever had. From this time on a man who is qualified to become a member of the A. O. A. and is not, gets no reference of patients from me. I hope this will be the slogan of the A. O. A.: No A. O. A. NO RECOGNITION."—J. B. Bemis, D. O.

A Mole Cure Recommended.

Dr. T. C. Lucas, of Columbia, S. C., has the best mole cure I know of and he should advertise it to the profession. One application with a camel's hair brush causes the mole to dry up and drop off, leaving no scar whatever. It is so easy to apply and productive of such good results that any D. O. would find his income materially increased by the use of this liquid. I have seen it used in a number of cases, leaving no scar or blemish of any kind. For the good of the profession Dr. Lucas should advertise this remedy.—H. F. Collier, D. O., Waterbury, Conn.

The Western Osteopath for October Says.

"In extending thanks for outside help in securing the 1910 A. O. A. Convention, the Pacific Coast osteopaths should turn first to Henry Stanhope Bunting, the scrappy editor of O. P., who used his every effort to aid us in our campaign.

"Dr. Bunting, as editor of our most progressive and aggressive news journal, has virtually led the profession in its most important steps forward. As a journalist he has had no equal in our profession; always fearless in what he considered his duty, and if sometimes a little hasty in forming judgment, always cheerfully correcting any mistakes.

"As the pioneer in field journalism, Dr. Bunting has always been the leader. Osteopathic Health has done more to educate the public than all other osteopathic literature combined. The style and dignity of Dr. Bunting's writings have commanded the attention and respect of the foremost thinkers in every community in the United States. Those who appreciate first-class services in a news journal, and high-class field literature, will make Dr. Bunting feel that his work in our behalf has not gone for naught."

Dr. Marcus L. Ward Heard From.

DR. H. S. BUNTING, Editor THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Dear Sir:—
I am not an Osteopath. Consequently am NOT interested in its health or welfare. No, Bunting, I have advanced beyond osteopathy—and am ready at any time to meet your foremost osteopaths and before an audience demonstrate the fact—both by diagnosing and treating cases.

Just one favor. Please tell me at just what point in the alimentary tract digestion ceases.—Dr. Marcus L. Ward, San Bernardino, Calif., Nov. 6, 1909.

How the Wind Blew.

Senator La Follette, discussing certain tariff changes at a dinner in Washington, said:

"One knows what will happen, even if he is not told outright. A word here and a word there show how the wind blows. Thus Harvey Lanigan never said he disliked his mother-in-law, but—

"Harvey Lanigan's mother-in-law was taken sick at his house one night, and helped herself to a large dose of rat poison, thinking it was painkiller.

"They had a frightful time with the old lady. She had consumed sufficient poison, the doctor said, to kill a dozen persons. But she pulled through.

"It was a close shave," said the doctor the next morning. "She took enough to kill the whole family, but the stuff, fortunately, must have been in stock for some time, and nearly all its strength was gone.

"A month later a friend asked Harvey Lanigan to recommend a reliable druggist to him.

"Squills is a good man, I understand," said the friend. "Know anything about him?"

"Well," said Harvey Lanigan, slowly, "I couldn't conscientiously recommend Squills & Co. to you, old man. They swindled me on some rat poison once."

Why Some Patients Quit Dissatisfied and How to Prevent It

“SO many patients try a few treatments and quit without my ever knowing why. Others who should come once a month or oftener fail to come at all.” This is the statement of one of our good osteopaths writing the editor a personal letter.

What is the reason?

There may be many reasons but it seems to me likely that this doctor is perhaps at fault in not making his patients understand at the time he takes on each new case, the nature of osteopathy, what it is, what it tries to do, how it is going to do it and what it expects of the patient to help cure the case. A great many of our doctors take as much as a half hour when a new patient is enrolled who will require a course of treatments, in preparing that patient to become a faithful and appreciative patient. Nor is this time wasted. The illustration of the osteopathic theory by a chart on the walls of the examination or treatment room, with a brief statement as to just how osteopathy will deal with the case at hand, can never fail to interest the patient who comes for treatment. Most of our patients are craving for just that sort of interest in their case. It often marks the beginning of progress for a patient to observe that his doctor is really interested in his case, understands it fully and is alive to the possibilities of curing it. To point out the cause and cure of disease osteopathically in such a way is equivalent to enlisting all the benefits that mental and suggestive therapeutics may hold for that case. It is equivalent to lining up the patient to pull with the doctor for the cure.

The logical and necessary part of this education is to hand the new patient one of the profession's well-written magazines explaining something further about the theory and practice of osteopathy—if possible, some article relating to a case like, or somewhat related to the patient's own malady. By this means the patient is made to read at home and to obtain more and more osteopathic information and conviction that osteopathy is right.

Indeed, a well-written magazine will even do more than the doctor can accomplish by personal explanation with the aid of an osteopathic chart or a skeleton or a manikin, as the case may require. A preliminary verbal explanation convinces the patient, yet the ideas and terms are all so new to him that probably he does not retain much beyond a favorable impression which he carries out of the doctor's office. He thinks he understands, but when he comes to explain his case to his family or a friend, he is usually unable to make any explanation, except to state some things that are probably not true. Arming him with a magazine such as *Osteopathic Health* is, every month of its issue, the patient is more than likely to be furnished with a copy that covers a case similar to his own and it makes him understand fully the ins and outs of osteopathic diagnosis and treatment and after reading one issue he is ready for a second, an earlier issue, or a new one, as the case may be. In the course of a week or two he has read a good deal about osteopathy, is well guided and properly initiated by his doctor. Instead of getting “cold feet” then and dropping out after a few treatments, such a patient gets stronger and stronger in the faith and practice. He will hang on to the bitter end—as long as his doctor tells him there is any chance for him, even though his case happens to be one which osteopathy cannot cure. A patient grounded in this way in the faith in osteopathy, will still continue to boost our cause and will be found saying that while osteopathy could not cure his case, there were good reasons for it, and he understands them perfectly, and notwithstanding, it will probably cure every other sick person of his acquaintance. I have known scores of just this sort of patient and they are the best ever.

I believe that too much serious thought and attention cannot be devoted by our doctors to this delicate and diplomatic job of making osteopathic patients of those who apply to us for examination and a few treatments. The difference will be that we will hold nineteen out of twenty people who come into our hands as loyal osteopathic believers if we follow this educational plan; and we will probably lose half of those who apply, in the long run, and permit them to go out with the impression that osteopathy did not and could not help them, if we fail to give them the proper initiation. The funny thing is that every person who comes into consultation with an osteopath and has as much as one examination or a single treatment is always ready to give free testimony that he tried osteopathy, but it could not do anything for him. This may easily be anticipated and such an undesirable result practically insured against by taking the time necessary to instruct our patients and making the small investment needed to supply one's office with plenty of good field literature.

What is more, these new patients always become our very best missionaries if we will direct them properly. Not only will they grab up your office magazines with avidity, if they are started right, for their own use, but they will carry away copy after copy during the month, if made to understand that they are welcome to them, to give to their friends. I know a lot of practitioners who study up carefully in this connection, and have osteopathic “scouts” among their patients who, in the course of a month, personally do their utmost to convert everybody within their sphere of personal acquaintances, both by eloquence and by handing them copies of *Osteopathic Health* and similar magazines. This is an excellent work to engage in, men and women of the profession, and it means much for the advancement of osteopathy. Try this joint plan of educating your patients by personal instruction at the time of enrolling them for treatment, and by following up this good work with high-classed popular literature. It pays.

A Christmas Souvenir Edition of “Osteopathic Health”

A NOVELTY in every sense of the word is the December issue of *Osteopathic Health*, which, as the “Holiday Number” of the little office and field magazine, has been written as a holiday greeting from the osteopathic physician to his patients and former patients.

It is just the thing with which to remember all your friends and patients any time between December first and December 20th.

All of us like to send some little expression of good will to our former patients, present patients and friends at the approach of Christmas. The problem is to get something new, unique, appropriate and not so costly as to be prohibitive. One can't attempt to give everybody he knows and likes a real “Christmas gift,” so he must rely upon something in the nature of a souvenir greeting.

And since it is the spirit of the remembrance, and not the money value of its symbol that we all appreciate, how truly is it that it's the sentiment that counts!

Our Holiday Number has been designed by the editor to fill this need. Its greeting to the friends of osteopathy is one that you will say expresses your sentiments exactly. It is just what you would like to say at this season to every person who ever crossed the threshold of your offices.

A special cover with holly borders has been designed for this December issue. Watch for a sample copy soon after the 20th of November.

This souvenir number of *Osteopathic Health* is a memorial in a double sense. It is likewise the issue which closes the first decade of the twentieth century, so an editorial review of current osteopathic history, and the trend of the

times in therapeutics as a result of osteopathic influence are both well covered.

In this issue the editor has planned something which he believes you will deem appropriate to send to every patient whom you ever treated. Not only one's usual mailing list but the whole army of former patients whose addresses one may be able to obtain ought to be remembered. Let them see that you remember them, that you appreciate their espousal of osteopathy and continue to be interested in them and wish them the blessings of health and prosperity for 1910, even though you may now meet them in the intimate relations of physician and patients.

It is our belief that D. O.'s who have never used osteopathic literature of any sort will secure a liberal order of this “Holiday Number” and use it as their vehicle of Christmas and Holiday greetings to all their present and former patients.

Contents of the “Holiday Number” of Osteopathic Health

“OSTEOPATHY'S HOLIDAY GREETINGS,” to its friends and patients is the introductory editorial of the December issue of *Osteopathic Health*. Read it, Doctor, and we are sure you will endorse the sentiments expressed heartily, and wish to have this message go as your greetings to many of your friends.

“Osteopathic Gratitude for the Year's Blessings” recounts the advance that osteopathy has made in scientific and legislative fields. It tells of the larger recognition that has come to it from public, press, and the old school physician.

“Osteopathy for Holiday Ills” is a timely explanation of how well adapted osteopathy is to treat “colds,” indigestion, dyspepsia and such end-products of Christmas festivities.

“The Osteopath as a Family Doctor” tells about the evolution of the D. O. from an office specialist in chronic diseases into a family doctor who is even more successful in the care of acute maladies.

“Osteopathy for Men,” makes it plain how well adapted this system is to care for the average ills which menace men.

“Osteopathy for Women” tells of the availability of this treatment for the usual aches, pains and weaknesses of women.

“Osteopathy for Children” gives running hints of the value of osteopathy for the care and development of children's bodies and management of the usual fevers and other ills of childhood.

“Three Hundred Per Cent Decline of Drug Consumption in Ten Years” is cited from the general hospital reports of Boston as indicative of the trend of therapeutics our way.

This issue appears in a special holiday cover which makes it especially appropriate as a holiday souvenir to send to one's friends, patients and former patients.

Price per hundred copies, with plain envelopes, \$3.50.

Printed up with your professional card from your electroplate, 25 cents extra.

We will address envelopes on the typewriter, insert magazines, affix stamps and mail to your list for 25 cents per hundred magazines. You, of course, provide the postage, which is \$1.00.

If you place your order to use “Osteopathic Health” every month for a year you get a reduction of 50 cents on the cost of 100 magazines.

The annual price is \$3.00 per hundred.

Two hundred of this December issue on single orders cost \$6.75.

Five hundred cost \$15.

One thousand cost \$22.50.

Regular contract users of the magazine who wish to increase their orders for this issue may do so at the lower prices which apply for term contracts on any quantity ordered.

Professional cards are printed for 10 cents a hundred copies after the first hundred on all larger orders.

Why not make up a list of a thousand persons

you wish to remember with this choice holiday greeting?

We rather expect that this issue will develop such demand that it will become exhausted early in the month, so we advise you to place your order to-day.

Do the State Boards Really Want Reciprocity?

Norman C. Hawes, D. O., Gouverneur, N. Y.

HERE is a question I think should have been brought up long ago, but I have never seen it mentioned and that is the reciprocity clauses made by the various state boards. They all claim they do not want a monopoly in their state, but I notice that in nearly every instance the clause reads like this:

"Reciprocity is only granted where certificates to practice were secured through an examination." Now I would like to ask the profession if that is not about as big a farce as anything that the boards have ever done, as today about nineteen-twentieths of the osteopaths in practice never took an examination. Perhaps I am wrong about this, but I don't feel that way. The question is, What good does the clause do, with that provision always in it? If the various state boards do not want a monopoly, and really want to do the profession at large any good, they should quit putting the clause the way they do.

PERSONAL.

Dr. James P. Burlingham has resumed practice and is spending three days a week at his Rochester, N. Y., offices, 143-144-145 Cutler building.

Dr. M. E. Ilgenfritz is now located at Osceola, Iowa, having moved back from Corydon, Iowa, where he had an office for a short time.

Dr. F. J. Marshall has sold his practice at Pittsburg, Pa., and is now devoting all his time to his connection in Scottsdale, Pa. Dr. Silas Dinsmore has charge of the Pittsburg practice.

Dr. H. Lewis Conklin has given up his office at Bloomfield, N. J., and is now giving his entire attention to his Passaic, N. J., practice.

Dr. A. B. Cunningham, formerly of Fort Williams, Ont., Can., expects to locate in the far Northwest. His temporary office is Third and Marion streets, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Roberta McClearn, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, has been temporarily away from practice looking after a brother who met with a serious accident in an elevator shaft. At first it appeared it would prove fatal, but he is now on the road to recovery.

Dr. Amanda N. Hamilton, of Greeley, Colo., is away enjoying a six months' vacation.

Dr. O. Gilbert Weed, formerly of Chanute, Kans., has been spending a vacation visiting Spokane, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. He is now taking a P. G. course at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

Dr. Sarah F. Pugh, of Fresno, Cal., has been suffering from a severe illness for about a month, but is now progressing favorably.

Dr. Grace Wilson, Unionville, Mo., spent the last two weeks of October away from her office. She is now back to work and ready for winter practice.

Dr. A. S. Heggen, who recently located in Madison, Wis., has changed his offices from the Carroll building to rooms 7 and 8, Bager Annex.

Dr. Luther Howland, recently of Hastings, Neb., is in Los Angeles, Cal., taking P. G. course at the Los Angeles college.

Dr. A. B. Twadell, Iola, Kans., has been laid up some four weeks by an attack of typhoid fever.

On the invitation of Dr. J. E. Downing, of Bay City, Mich., the state society will meet in that city next year.

The October 16th issue of *Social and Otherwise*, a weekly paper published at Monroe, La., contains a very nice biographical sketch of Dr. Murray Graves, illustrated with half-tone portrait.

Drs. L. E. and Grace Wyckoff have opened their new offices at 310-311 O. T. Johnson building, Los Angeles, Cal., and have discontinued their office at Long Beach.

Dr. J. Page Parker, formerly of Gainesville, Fla., has located at Brodowntown, Fla., where he reports prospects very encouraging.

Dr. H. R. Gibson, of Elida, New Mex., is taking a year's P. G. work at the Littlejohn College, Chicago.

Dr. H. C. P. Moore, of Enterprise, Ore., has been visiting her mother, Dr. T. E. Purdom, of Kansas City, Mo.

Drs. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore, formerly of La Grande, are now located at Enterprise, Ore. They sold their

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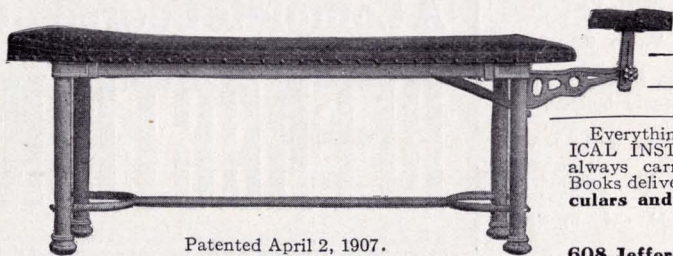
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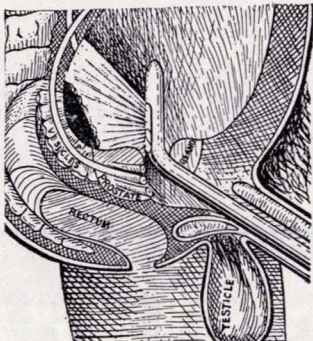
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La Grange practice on account of wishing to take a P. G. course, but they will not take up the course until spring.

During a football game October 6, Roy Townsend, of Visalia, Cal., suffered a fracture and dislocation of the

jaw, pronounced by the physicians present the worst they had ever seen. Dr. Austin Neame was called upon to reset the jaw, being assisted by an M. D. and a dentist.

Dr. Thos. H. Nicholl has opened offices at 402-405 Rothschild building, 14 Broad street, Philadelphia, and

will practice there Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. He retains his office at Newtown, Pa., visiting there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dr. George Laughlin and wife, of Kirksville, Mo., have been visiting in the East for about two weeks. Dr. Laughlin addressed association meeting in New York City, Albany, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and in New Jersey.

Owing to failure of health, Dr. J. E. Matson, of Eau Claire, Wis., has been compelled to discontinue practice temporarily.

Dr. William Frank Murray, of Earlville and Sandwich, Ill., was married October 20 to Miss Mabel E. Walters, of Sandwich. The ceremony was at the home of the bride's parents. The honeymoon was spent in Chicago and in points in Ohio.

Dr. W. E. Bullock, of Ft. Morgan, Colo., has purchased the practice and good will of Dr. B. O. Burton, formerly at Ft. Morgan, but now at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Dr. W. E. Davis, formerly of Paris, Ill., is now at 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal. He is doing some special work at the Los Angeles College.

Dr. E. A. West, of College Place, Wash., is enjoying a rest at Pardeeville, Wis.

Dr. B. O. Burton has sold his practice at Ft. Morgan, Colo., and is now located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he reports he is getting along finely. His offices are in the Sapp block, rooms 201-202.

The Jamestown (N. D.) *Daily Capital* of October 14 contains an extensive description of Drs. Bolton & Blanchard's Osteopathic Infirmary. It is illustrated with a three column halftone. The doctors seem to have secured the good will of the community and should be successful.

Dr. William C. Parfitt, of Sunnyside, Wash., has been appointed city health officer, and deputy health officer for Yakima county, Wash. He says: "It really does a D. O. good to see the M. D.'s trot around and report their contagious cases and have a D. O. give them orders. They did not like the idea of being under my jurisdiction, but they are coming to time."

Dr. Charlotte Strum, of San Antonio, Texas, advises us that she was only temporarily located at Rock Port, Texas, to recuperate from a severe illness. She has returned to San Antonio for practice and will remain indefinitely. Her office is at 539 Moore building.

REMOVALS.

Dr. W. L. Laslett, from 497 to 562 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass.

Dr. T. W. Woodward, from 8137 Harriett avenue, So., to 3021 Aldrich avenue, So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. P. R. Spencer, from Winona, Kans., to Seneca, Kans.

Dr. B. O. Burton, from Fort Morgan, Colo., to 201-2 Sapp block, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Dr. W. E. Davis, from 242 W. Court street, Paris, Ill., to 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. H. L. Chiles, from Auburn, N. Y., to 462 Main street, Orange, N. J.

Dr. W. I. Joss, from Newark, Ohio to Hereford, Tex.

Dr. J. R. Cunningham, from 401 Moore building to 449 Moore building, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. H. R. Gibson, from Elida, N. M., to 1422 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. Page Parker, from Gainesville, Fla., to Bradenton, Fla.

Dr. W. E. Diggins, from Bakersfield, Cal., to East Auburn, Cal.

Dr. E. C. Murphy, from 415 Van Buren street, Danville, Ill., to 27-28 Ingram building, Eau Claire, Wis.

Dr. Luther Howland, from Hastings, Nebr., to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. A. S. Heggen, from Carrol block, to 7-8 Badger Annex, Madison, Wis.

Dr. J. J. Pearce, from 707 N. Oregon street to 615 N. Oregon street, El Paso, Tex.

Dr. Ella K. Stow, from 17 Main street, Binghamton, N. Y., to 518 W. 3d street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Imogene B. Cooper, from Mena, Ark., to Greenville Inn., Greenville, Miss.

Dr. Henry S. Cheney, from 504 Chamber of Commerce building, to 414-416 Byrne building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Josephine Bradley, from Eureka Springs, Ark., to 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Morris M. Brill, from 18 W. 34th street to 44 E. 79th street, New York City.

Dr. Fanny T. Carleton, from Barre to Waterbury, Vt.

Dr. J. A. Carver, from Plano to Quannah, Tex.

Dr. C. O. Cline, from White Health to Monticello, Ill.

Dr. Harriet Crysler, from Niagara Falls, to 61 College street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dr. A. M. Cunningham, from Blue Mound to Bethany, Ill.

Dr. Lillian B. Davis, from Monett, Mo., to Hayden, Routt county, Colo.

Dr. J. M. Farnham, from Glenwood to St. Cloud, Minn.

Dr. Sara F. Herdman, from S. Presa street to 501-2 Gibbs building, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. John C. Herman, winter offices at Daytona, Fla., Box 321.

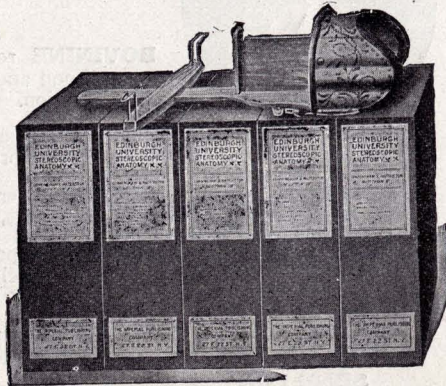
Dr. H. M. Fraizer, at 601 Union Savings Bank building, Oakland, Cal.

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Dr. Helen E. Walker, at 611 Eilers building, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. A. F. Brown, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dr. Laura Hawkins, at 924 Farragut square, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Etha Hemphill, Abbott block, Portersville, Cal.

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Drs. A. S. Loving and Wilden P. Snare, at 508 Temple Court, Denver, Colo.

Drs. Pleak & Elliott, at 215-A South Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

LOCATION.

Dr. J. H. Osborn, at Auburn, Neb.

MARRIED.

Dr. Jennie B. Neal to Dr. Jos. F. Byrne, September 4th. At home after October 15th, at 1819 East 82d street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. William Frank Murray, of Earlville and Sandwich, Ill., and Miss Mabel E. Walters, of Sandwich, October 20th, at the home of the bride's parents.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Beeman, of New York City, November 6th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Chapman, of La Grange, Ind., October 8th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Wolcott, of Oregon, Ill., a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. Ivan Dufur, of Philadelphia, Pa., September 16th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. Jesse R. McDougall, of Chicago, November 12th, a daughter.

DIED.

Mrs. Mary Douglass, mother of Dr. H. E. Douglass, of Chico, Cal., September, 1909, at Chapmantown, Cal.

Dr. J. W. Stratton, of Coulee City, Wash., October 15th, of typhoid fever, at the Emergency hospital.

Mrs. U. G. Carpenter, October 21st, at St. James hospital, New York City, following an operation necessitated by the sudden rupturing of a Fallopien tube. She was a sister of Mrs. Clark, wife of Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, Ind. The funeral was held at Monte Vista, Colo., October 26th.

WANT ADS.

WANTED—Position as assistant by late assistant in osteopathic college. Holder of Iowa certificate. References furnished. Address 150, care O. P.

CHICAGO OSTEOPATH leaving the city will turn over practice to good osteopath, who will assume lease; rent very reasonable; best location; will sell furniture if wanted. Address 151, care O. P.

WANTED—To buy a practice. Must be able to stand strictest investigation. Address 152, care O. P.

FOR SALE—\$4,000 practice in North Carolina City; population 12,000. Buyer will have to take examination from State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. Give professional history and references. A good thing for a good man. Good reasons for selling. Address 153, care O. P.

WANTED—Osteopathic Physician at once, as assistant in a high-class practice. Prospective partnership to right man. Must have A-1 credentials. Address in own handwriting, giving physical description, age, etc. Dr. J. B. Bemis, 909 N. Y. Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR RENT—Downtown osteopathic office in Chicago; hours or full days; can throw several men patients to good man, graduate of recognized school. Address 154, care O. P.

FOR SALE—Fine practice in town of 3,500; northern Iowa; strongly Irish; a Catholic can do well; want to dispose of fixtures cheap. Address 155, care O. P.

FOR SALE—Fine osteopathic practice; city of 10,000 population; in rich section of Illinois. Established six years. Must sell; ill health. Address G. X., care O. P.

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