

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**February 1904**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE ORGAN OF NEWS AND OPINION FOR THE PROFESSION.

ENTERED JANUARY 20th, 1903, CHICAGO, ILL., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS MARCH 3d, 1879.

Volume 5.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1904.

Number 3.

## ATLANTIC SCHOOL IS BUFFALOED!

### Removal from Wilkesbarre Took Place Between Terms.

### SCHOOL LIKES THE NEW LOCATION.

Addition of Names Strong as Teachers and Practitioners to Faculty List Will Help the School's Future—Buffalo Now Wants A. O. A. Meeting.

Buffalo is richer by an Osteopathic college since the new year opened. Early in February the Atlantic School of Osteopathy moved from Wilkesbarre, Pa., bag and baggage—students, professors, books, skeletons, charts, mannikins, "material," charter, good-will and future prospects! All are now nicely settled and at work again at 1331 Main street in the city near the waterfalls.

The statement last month that this removal would take place next summer was, therefore, a mistake.

The new term opened February 8th in the new environment, with everything looking auspicious for a good future. Undoubtedly the school ought to profit greatly by the change.

"Buffalo offered us too great inducements to refuse," writes President Banning. "The facilities for teaching are greatly increased. We will have an exceptionally strong faculty. The school takes a new lease of life and usefulness and you can expect to see it climb forward rapidly. Perhaps we will be in shape to begin to consider absorbing some other good Osteopathic colleges."

Dr. Banning remains president of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy; Dr. E. D. Heist is secretary, and the Doctors C. W. and Alice H. Proctor, A. B. Clarke, F. C. Clarke, Joanna Barry and others well known as educators and practitioners are added to the faculty.

The Buffalo Society of Osteopathy has received a great impetus by winning the Atlantic college, it is said, and plans are already formulating to capture the next A. O. A. meeting.

### Supreme Court Decides Against Michigan's Board

The "new arrivals" in Michigan have scored a complete victory in their contest with the State Osteopathic Board of Examination and Registration by securing a Supreme Court decision upsetting the interpretation of the law made by the board. The court issued a mandamus ordering the board forthwith to grant diplomas without examination to Dr. David L. Mills and his associates who were in practice in the state and possessing certificates of regular graduation at the time that the new law went into effect last September, and to accept the fee of \$5 therefor. The court holds, therefore, that the date of the passage of the act was the date upon which the law took effect, and not the date on which it was signed by the governor. All the justices concurred in the decision.

### Secretary F. H. Williams Said of the Decision:

"The decision handed down by the Michigan Supreme Court in reference to when the Osteo-

[Continued to Page 10.]

### It Made Dr. Bernard Seek a Rest

I can't use "Osteopathic Health" for February on account of working so hard on the run of patients your magazine brought in to me during October, November and December. This may sound like a joke, doctor, but it is "on the square." Never before have I done as much work, nor have I ever had the results from any other literature or journal sent out that "Osteopathic Health" has shown.

It has brought Osteopathy here nearer the great middle class—the best patients always—and has started a great many in that class in taking treatment who never heard of it before. Also, I know that it has been very educational,



Dr. Nettie H. Bowles, of Denver, "First Editor of the Journal of Osteopathy"

and my campaign to spread the light has helped others of our practitioners here.

Dr. Bunting, you are the real "Doctor of Prosperity" for the profession, beyond a doubt, and I commend your excellent field literature service to all the profession who have not used it, or who may not be using it at this time. I will resume it after taking a little needed rest. "Here's looking at you!" Fraternaly,

HERBERT BERNARD, D. O.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 27.

### Contract Let Ahead for Pneumonia

A gentleman in Renssallaer who knew absolutely nothing about Osteopathy received "Osteopathic Health" the other day—the one containing the editor's excellent article on "Pneumonia." It made a convert of him on the spot. "If ever I get pneumonia," he called to say to me a few days later, "I want to engage you in advance to come and treat me Osteopathically, and don't you let them monkey any with compound oxygen, or fill me up with drugs—now, will you promise this, doctor?" I am under promise.

F. A. TURFLER, D. O.

Ranssallaer, Ind., Jan. 27.

## A. S. O. MAY BELONG ONE DAY TO ALUMNI.

### Dean Laughlin Tips Off Stupendous Plans Now Forming.

### CAN THE SCHOOL BE ENDOWED?

Dr. A. T. Still's Lieutenants Desire to Make the Parent School of Osteopathy a Monument to the Science—It May Be Put Under the Control of Trustees Elected by Its Graduates.

Great plans are formulating for the Greater American School of Osteopathy of the future which may embrace features altogether unlooked for by the profession.

It is hinted that the school—as it finally emerges from the consolidation of the Kirksville and Des Moines institutions of to-day—will belong to the profession, rather than to individuals, and may be controlled by a board of trustees to be elected by the alumni of the school.

That is said to be the goal toward which Dr. A. T. Still's trusted lieutenants are working and, while the plans and specifications are not yet drawn, it is not anticipated that the evolution will be difficult. Indeed, it would be but following in the path of most of the great educational concerns which have grown gradually from private affairs into public institutions.

It is hoped that in some way this Greater A. S. O. may be endowed, so that it will not be dependent wholly upon tuition fees for its maintenance. No great school was ever able to subsist upon that sort of revenue alone. And it is to be remembered that the plans now forming contemplate grand buildings, adequate laboratories and libraries, a hospital and all that is included in the best up-to-date college of medical science.

It is too early to speculate yet just "how the profession is to get in" and "where the present stockholders are to get off" on such an arrangement; but such details will have to be dealt with on business principles, of course, when the time comes; and that is a part of the problem that will have to be worked out in detail in the meantime.

But the idea that the A. S. O. should be made a perpetual monument to Dr. Andrew Taylor Still and the science he gave the world will be applauded in every heart throughout the profession and, we doubt not, that every practitioner would lend his and her best endeavors and cooperation to make such a plan operative.

"The O. P.'s" authority in announcing to the profession these splendid plans as yet in embryo is Dr. George M. Laughlin, Dean of the A. S. O., who is in a position to know just what he is talking about. Dean Laughlin has authorized this written interview by "The O. P."

### Dean Laughlin Outlines the Ambition

"We expect to devise some system in the near future whereby the American School will belong to the profession, its course to be extended and its standard raised.

"We hope to make the A. S. O. an endowed institution, controlled by a board of trustees elected from the alumni of the school. We want

to make it a perpetual monument for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy.

"In ten years from now we expect to see a magnificent college of Osteopathy second to no other scientific school in the country. We expect to see better equipped professional Osteopathic specialists in all lines of practice.

"Yes, I believe the merging of the A. S. O. with the Still college will inaugurate an era of better feeling among our schools and graduates alike and thereby prove in every way a good thing for the science and profession.

"It is a different matter to state at the present time just what effect the consolidation of the American School of Osteopathy with the Still College will have upon the remaining Osteopathic Colleges," continues Dean Laughlin. "It may offer a good opportunity—at least, to those who find the school business unremunerative, to 'let go' by merging their interests with some other and older school. We predict that in another year or two there will be several less schools of Osteopathy than at the present time, while those that do remain will be stronger, and the profession will be better off, for the change. At present there are no endowed Osteopathic Colleges, all depend to a great degree, in fact almost entirely, upon student patronage for support and existence. It stands to reason that the best patronized schools can do the best work.

"The influence and prestige of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy has been on the wane since the withdrawal of the American School of Osteopathy at Milwaukee, and since the A. O. A. has become an organization of so much force and influence. The A. O. A. has so largely assumed the functions once assigned to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy that, even leaving out the merging of the A. S. O. with the Still College, it would be but a few years at most, in our opinion, till the Association would be a thing of the past. The merging of these two schools will certainly take away a considerable part of its recent support.

"This merging certainly does not mean the abandonment of the three-years' course movement. A three-years' course will be instituted next September by the A. S. O. It will not only be a three-years' course on paper but in fact, and in addition special instructors will be employed to do the teaching. In all probability we will not be able at that time to make the three-years' course compulsory. It will be optional. In another year or two, however, we can arrange matters, I think, so as to make the three-years' course compulsory. We certainly desire the institution of such a course as soon as possible, but where a school is operated at an annual expense of \$50,000, the financial side of the question takes some figuring. As soon as we are reasonably sure that a three-years' course will be properly supported, it will be made a requirement for graduation."

Surely, these confidences are plain enough to be understood and a "hurrah" from Maine to California will greet the utterance. It is just what the alumni have felt ought to be done for a long time.

#### **Dr. Hamilton Is More Reticent**

Dr. Warren Hamilton, secretary and treasurer of the A. S. O., did not wish to engage in prophecy. He says it keeps the business-end of a big school busy looking after the immediate future without defining a fraction of all it hopes to accomplish.

"We are not prepared to make definite announcements for the future," says Dr. Hamilton. "We are working toward the ends in view just as fast as we can—and that is saying all I am now willing to. When we start the three-years' course, for instance, we do not want to have it on paper but intend to be prepared with sufficient faculty, apparatus and buildings to do it right. A great part of the students matriculating last September will stay three years. I think it will not be long until we are ready to make it compulsory. However, I do not care to be quoted as giving any more definite expressions just at present.

"I am glad to say that we hear nothing but

approval of the change that has been made in bringing the two schools under the same management. We are daily in receipt of letters of congratulation—not only from our own graduates but from the Des Moines alumni quite as earnestly. In fact, we are not able to keep up with our correspondence since the merger became known."

#### **Col. Shaw Plugging As Hard For Business As Ever**

"I have your two letters of recent date, but think, as the man selling out, I would better not be interviewed, but rather that Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton, who have purchased all the stock in this institution, should be the ones to be interviewed," says Col. A. B. Shaw, secretary and treasurer of Still College. "To be sure, I have contracted to remain as administrative officer for at least a year and a half—perhaps longer, and will continue to hustle for students for this institution and do its advertising, unless otherwise instructed, eliminating

only that somewhat acrimonious competition of the past, so that students now will receive an equally cordial invitation to matriculate in either the A. S. O. or S. C. O. according to their predilections and judgment.

"This business came up very unexpectedly to all parties, I am sure. The moving power that led to the amalgamation of ownership was really the feeling on the part of Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton that it would be best for the advancement of the profession. Their purpose has not been to 'kill off' any body or institution, but to eliminate the 'devisive strife' which has been the most serious obstacle to the progress of Osteopathy encountered in its history. Of course, there will remain the same freedom of individual opinion and conviction, on the part of practitioners in the field, and that will have a healthful effect in arriving at the truth in various issues of thought and investigation.

"But no longer will any considerable body of graduates be stimulated, or find excuse, to classify themselves as of a particularly 'blue-blooded' breed. Naturally, the strongest instructors will continue to grow in usefulness and the weak ones—if there should be any—will fall by the way side.

"Of course, we are receiving a great many letters—both of regret for the change and compliments and endorsements of it—depending largely on the point of view of the individual graduate; but the congratulations predominate and, I believe, no step has ever been taken which has so advantaged the profession of Osteopathy as this one.

"There will be no changes in the faculty of either institution for the present, nor for the future, for that matter, excepting as they would naturally take place, even though this consolidation of ownership had not transpired. There are no present plans for consolidation of institutions, though there may be at any time in the future. One can readily see that the obstacles to be overcome are material and important. Our college was never more prosperous than at the present moment and this growth and development has been phenomenal.

"As I write three surgical operations are following each other in quick succession in the hospital. The hospital itself is crowded to the limit, there being three patients in each room. It is not as yet large—only twenty-four rooms, but the demands will naturally double its size within a year."

#### **Comment On the Situation**

**Dr. E. R. Booth, A. O. A. Inspector of Colleges, says:**

"(1) The merging of the two largest schools will not effect the smaller schools that are doing good work. Smaller scientific and literary colleges all over the country have flourished in spite of the efforts towards centralization in the large institutions.

"(2) There is more need of the A. C. O. than ever before, and I do not see why it should be affected by the consolidation.

"(3) The profession, the public, and legislators have practically decided upon a three years' course. No school can afford to tag along at the tail end of the procession, even if it were so disposed.

"(4) The results will doubtless be beneficial. We all ought to rejoice that an irritating lesion has been removed."

**Dr. C. A. Whiting, Chairman of Faculty of the Pacific College of Osteopathy:**

"This union of two of our strongest schools will force the smaller colleges out of existence. I do not mean that all of them will die, but they will be forced to increase their equipment and instructing facilities and thus draw more students, or else perish. I do not think it is necessarily the death knell of the Associated Colleges. I can see no reason why the new institution might not be perfectly willing to enter into association with any of the smaller schools which are willing to do thorough work. It would appear to me that such an association might be very advantageous. I am a little afraid that if

FOR MARCH "Osteopathic Health" contains

## **"MOST DISEASES OF SPINAL ORIGIN"**

By DR. HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING

Reprinted from the September, 1902, edition of "Osteopathic Health" upon the urgent request of many patrons the past year. A piece of campaign literature that has stood the test of usage and has made many converts in the past. Good alike for new friends and old.

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## **ANOTHER WINNER FOR DECEMBER**

Did you like the November issue of Osteopathic Health, Doctor? Here is another number of the same calibre and a persuasive campaign number. Its features are:

WHAT OPIE READ HAS TO SAY ABOUT OSTEOPATHY.

SICK HEADACHE—"A NERVE STORM."

E. E. Edmonson, D. O.

A FEW THOUGHTS ABOUT MALARIA.

Charles Clayton Teall, D. O.

THE PELVIC DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Edythe Ashmore, D. O.

OSTEOPATHY, A REVOLUTION.

Guy D. Hulett, B. S., D. O.

This number will delight your patients, Doctor, and interest the public, who, as yet, know little about our science. Sample copy on application. Order at once.

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just at this time the Association should be discontinued, a number of 'catch penny' schools would spring into existence and work more or less mischief to the cause of Osteopathy. I can see no reason why this union of the two large schools should delay the three years' course movement. Indeed, it seems to me it should make the three years' course an absolute certainty. It seems inconceivable that these two large schools should stand for anything other than the highest professional training, and all educators within the ranks of Osteopathy are fully agreed that the three years' course is an absolute educational necessity. The union of the schools will have a good effect upon the profession at large. It seems to me highly probable that it both will force some of the smaller and weaker schools out of existence and force others up to a higher standard. This will be alike beneficial to schools and practitioners. Personally, I wish the new school abundant success, and I can pledge to them the sympathy and support of the Pacific school in every step which may be taken for the advancement of Osteopathic education.'

**Dr. John W. Banning, President of the Atlantic College of Osteopathy, Buffalo, N. Y.:**

"(1) The merging of the American School of Osteopathy and the Still College of Osteopathy will not in the least interfere with the steady progress being made by the other Osteopathic colleges.

"(2) It will have nothing whatever to do with the sounding of the deathknell of the Associated Colleges. The Association is made up of colleges that are banded together for a purpose and will not permit of a disruption because one member merges with an unaffiliated college.

"(3) It is my opinion that it will not in any way delay the adoption of a three-year course. The profession in general realizes the need of a more extensive course and will not allow matters to rest until their ideal is reached. It is a pretty well-established fact that Osteopathic legislation is about at a standstill in the eastern and southern states, and will practically remain so until the course is lengthened and the requirements for matriculation are made more exacting. Some of the colleges have already adopted a three-year course and it is only a matter of time until the other colleges will fall into line. Osteopathy is destined to be a leading factor in relieving suffering humanity and must not be stayed in its progressive march. I am inclined to believe that at the opportune time all hands will join in one loud acclaim for a three-year course, and that in the no distant future.

"(4) There is no doubt but that the merging of the two schools portends a healthier sentiment and an era of greater harmony in the Osteopathic world. There was some unpleasantness between the schools which I attributed to their close proximity to each other. The schools being somewhat chary of each other naturally caused more or less contention among their graduates. Now that there has been consolidation there will not be that spirit of strife among the alumni. Their union assures greater achievements and a brighter outlook for the cause of Osteopathy."

**Dr. J. A. Vance, President of the Ohio College of Osteopathy, Not a Member of the Associated Colleges:**

"I think the merger will have a beneficial effect on some schools. I think it is the death knell of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. I do think it means a delay in the three-year course. I think it will most surely result in better feeling."

**Dr. F. N. Oium, Oshkosh, Wis.:**

"While there is a great deal of wondering afloat regarding the merger of the American and Still schools, I do not think anything but the best results can come from it. The broad-thinking men at the head of such an enterprise can not and will not do anything except for the best of all concerned. Osteopathic schools can not live and prosper unless Osteopathy keeps advancing and gaining recognition. Therefore it stands them in hand to advance with the demand and to keep the standard at the highest."

## DES MOINES MUST RAISE IT \$50,000.

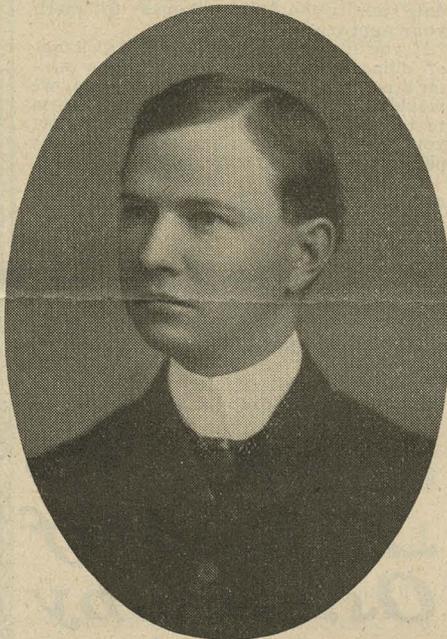
**Kirksville School of Osteopathy Will Move  
Here for That Bonus.**

**ARE TO CONSOLIDATE THE TWO.**

**Otherwise Des Moines May Lose Still College  
Which It Now Has—Great Effort Being Made  
to Indemnify A. S. O. Against Real  
Estate Shrinkage.**

[From the Des Moines Register.]

It is quite probable that in the near future the projected consolidation of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., with the local Osteopathic college will become a fact, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made to lighten the losses which will be the inevitable consequence to the removal, there is little doubt



**Dean George M. Laughlin, of A. S. O.,  
A Factor in the Field of Education**

that the two colleges will unite in Des Moines.

The Kirksville and Des Moines colleges of Osteopathy are by far the largest in the United States, either of them alone being of greater proportions, both in number of students and equipment, than all the others put together, and if the proposed consolidation can be put through, therefore, it will mean a college of considerable size here in Des Moines, whose annual expenditures locally will amount to at least \$1,000,000.

First and foremost, before anything of the sort could be even contemplated, it was necessary to secure the consent of Dr. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, and who never has been willing to even consider the matter of removing his college from Kirksville. His consent has, however, finally been obtained, upon the condition that he shall not be too great a loser financially by the transaction.

In order to protect his interests therefore, before the contemplated move will receive Dr. Still's unqualified consent, it will be necessary for the Kirksville institution to receive a substantial bonus from Des Moines in order to cover, at least partially, the shrinkage in the value of the real estate held by Dr. Still and the college, in and about Kirksville, the present value of which is about \$150,000. It is understood that a bonus of \$50,000 is the least that the Kirksville people will consider.

In case the Kirksville college does not come here and consolidate with the local college, the removal proposition is, of course, the removal of the Still college from Des Moines to Kirksville; and this is being considered by the owners of the local college, who, as is well known, are now composed of Kirksville people, the local interests in the college having been sold some time ago to the Still interests.

The Commercial Exchange has the consolidation and the bonus matter in hand, and it is said that present prospects are favorable to the coming of the Kirksville institution to Des Moines.

The loss of Still college would be felt here, as the institution is steadily increasing in size and importance among the schools of the state. Its growth has been remarkable, having accumulated in the seven years since its inception, assets to the amount of \$100,000, all of which grew from a \$7,000 investment; and in its patronage it has stood for the past four years second only to the Kirksville school, its classes numbering almost as many as those of the latter institution.

Strenuous efforts are being made locally by the Commercial Exchange and other local people interested in the success of the enterprise, and if present plans work out, something ought to be doing before long.

## Another Persecution in Diphtheria Treatment

**Dr. Vance Tells the Story**

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Clarence Sears, the young and beautiful wife of a leading business man of this city, died Saturday of black diphtheria and Dr. Vance, leading teacher in the local Osteopathic college, who treated her, has been arrested by order of the board of health, to whom, it is alleged, he did not report the death. His preliminary hearing was held yesterday afternoon.

**Dr. Vance's Case Heard Before the Mayor**

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 29.—The hearing of Dr. Joseph A. Vance, president of the Ohio College of Osteopathy, on the charge of failing to report or take any measures to quarantine a case of black diphtheria, took place before Mayor Yaple to-day, occupying the entire day. Much expert testimony was taken which served to show that the case must have developed four or five days before the health authorities discovered it. Dr. Vance claims that it developed only a few hours before. The mayor reserved his decision until to-morrow. The people here were intensely interested in the case, and the court room was crowded.

**College President Is Fined**

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 2.—Dr. Joseph A. Vance, president of the Ohio College of Osteopathy, was this afternoon found guilty by Mayor Yaple of having failed to report a case of infectious disease, which was under his treatment, to the health officer. He was fined \$20 and costs.

The case was bitterly fought and will be appealed.

**Dr. Vance Presents His Side**

"On the first and second day after the affidavit was made against me there was intense excitement amongst the ignorant class and the barbarian spirit ran high—some saying I 'ought to be hung,' and others that 'the college should be broken up and every Osteopath driven out of town;' still others that I 'ought to be burned at the stake.' But sentiment soon turned. The mob spirit never reigns more than a few hours when the thinking, sensible people generally take the lead and govern—as they did here. It has given Osteopathy such a free advertising as could not have been derived from any source other than persecution—which always did and ever will give benefit to a just cause.

"The findings against me were as partial as ever a court gave. The community knew before the decision that it would be adverse to Osteopathy. Quotations heard on every hand at

the finish were: "The gang!" "It's too bad;" "spite work;" "a contemptible set," etc. The court and his "gang" received thousands of scathing rebukes.

"The charge was that I was guilty of an infraction of the sanitary code—treating a case of diphtheria from January 18 to January 24 without reporting it as a contagious disease to the Board of Health. Persecution being the clear intent, the medical fraternity resolved itself into a company of expert witnesses to antagonize anything that we might propose as explanation."

"We held and proved by allopathic authorities that the case was follicular tonsillitis (malignant) from the 18th to night of 22d at 11 o'clock p. m., at which time I was called. I observed tracheal hoarseness (slight) and concluded that perhaps diphtheria was then supervening as a secondary development. I remained until 1:30 a. m. the 23d (2½ hrs); went to home to bed and was called to the country at five a. m., which required four hours and a half to make the trip. I returned at 9:30 a. m. finding several doctors had been called who diagnosed the case 'black diphtheria,' to a part of which I concurred. The medics testified the woman as 'in a dying condition.' Anti-toxin was given, under my protest and that of the family on the husband's side, at 11 a. m. The patient grew rapidly worse, dying at six p. m.—in just seven hours after the administration.

"The family had been very much frightened during my absence in morning at the discharge of a membrane from trachea and bronchus—the membrane from the effective treatment—which was detached and ejected in two parts, each three inches long, in all six inches of pseudo-membrane.

"After three or four days' deliberation the mayor came in with a typewritten manuscript 'one hour along,' and ended saying:

"I find Dr. Joseph A. Vance guilty of unlawfully deferring the report of Mrs. Sears' case of diphtheria on the night of making the diagnosis' (at 11 o'clock p. m.).

"It is held by all the legal profession that this is an injustice; that no law in the United States ever intended anything like it, and that custom dictates the reverse.

"The case will be appealed. Fraternally,  
"J. A. VANCE, D. O."

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 6.

**Dr. Pressly Likes Progressive Journalism**

My Dear Doctor Bunting:

I have but one opinion of "The Osteopathic Physician." It is bright, breezy, pointed, newsy, vigilant, fearless, strong and indispensable to the profession as a bulletin of current Osteopathic events. I've liked it and trusted it from its first issue, because I've liked and trusted its editor. You are, to my knowledge, the only trained newspaper man in the profession, and it is an honor and a credit to the science and the profession that you are giving your time, talents and training to this work, and without you it would not be done. In renewing my subscription for 1904 I therefore take pleasure in expressing my appreciation for your service to your profession and to bespeak for you the unstinted support and cooperation that you deserve. Yours heartily,

MASON W. PRESSLY, D. O.  
Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28.

**Hypnotic Literature Analyzed by Dr. Downing**

I appreciate something of the difficulties ye editor faces in getting together a good, readable magazine every month, and also know how hard it is for most men to so write as to attract and hold the interest of the people we want to reach—those who are not yet interested. I never realized it as fully, however, as since I was given a commission to prepare an article on Osteopathy for one of the leading popular magazines. I've wished more than once that I could command

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This Sanatorium is open to the patients of any licensed Osteopath. The patients may have the benefit of the institution, and receive Osteopathic treatment from their regular physician, if he accompanies them; or we will be pleased to provide for their treatment by our staff operators.

The rates for room, board, general nursing, baths, etc., are \$12 to \$25 per week, or \$45 to \$100 per month.

Every guest room is an outside room. The building has a large veranda running around three sides of it. It is steam-heated and electric lighted; has an electric elevator; in fact, is a thoroughly up-to-date institution, which hopes to merit your approval and confidence.

If you have patients who need a change of climate, or are contemplating a winter's residence in Southern California, we would be pleased to have you commit them to our care. We will be glad to support your ideas with regard to the care of any patients whom you may send to us.

The Sanatorium is under the personal supervision of Dr. D. L. Tasker. When writing for information address:

**DR. D. L. TASKER**

South Pasadena, Cali., or His City Office, 414-417 Grant Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

*The Pacific School of Osteopathy*  
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Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy    Established 1896

South Pasadena is one of the most beautiful residence suburbs of Los Angeles and is admirably connected with that city by five lines of electric and steam railways.

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Chairman of the Faculty.

something like the Bunting style. It's so different, you know, when you are talking to people who don't know anything about Osteopathy and less about themselves. That heart-to-heart way of looking right into their eyes as you write, and compelling their attention willy-nilly, and then interesting them so they can't let go until they have gobbled the last word—and then they lay down "Osteopathic Health" with the thought that Osteopathy is the only thing after all—that's the sort of stuff that counts, but it takes energy to produce it, and that makes it worth while again. Truly, it is worth its price—and more! Sincerely yours,

E. M. DOWNING, D. O.  
York, Pa., Feb. 1.

**Willing to Sow for the Harvest Ahead**

Osteopathy is gaining converts very rapidly in this western town (Roswell, New Mexico), and "Osteopathic Health" has probably been a very good ally. I am raising my limit this month by ordering a hundred extra copies. I am swelling my mailing list a few more. I expect to keep up this matter of expansion. I am getting my money back now, at least, so I am willing to do some hard work for the harvest the future will bring. Fraternally,

A. M. KING, D. O.  
Roswell, N. M., Jan. 20.

**Done for the Good of the Cause**

I note that the February issue is so exceptionally good that I wish you would send me 200 copies. I do not really need to do any more of this good advertising, as I have just about all the practice I can handle, but I indulge in "Osteopathic Health" just to educate for the good of the cause. We can all well afford an appropriation to do that. It is "bread upon the waters" all right and will come back to us.

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN T. DOWNING, D. O.  
Scranton, Pa., Jan. 22.

**Push Has Economic Value**

Editor of "The O. P.":  
I like your paper very much, and think every D. O. should take it and read it carefully every issue, and so I enclose my subscription.

Your good business methods—which I trust that you are widely and successfully introducing into our profession, as they are worthy of all acceptance—reminds me of a story I have heard. A business man once put a "Want Ad" in a paper for a boy. Next morning early a youth presented himself unheralded, saying:

"Sir, I see you want a boy and here I is."  
"Well, my boy," replied the man, "what can you do, and what is your motto?"

"Oh, I can do most anything, and my motto is 'Push,' same as yours—I saw it on the door as I came in."

The push of "The O. P." ought to, and certainly will, win. The Osteopaths as a class like originality and action and your sort helps them in material ways. You have my order for 100 copies of "Osteopathic Health."

Fraternally,  
J. D. GLOVER, D. O.  
Colorado City, Col., Jan. 5.

**Pump Hard and Prosper**

Pump the people full of the gospel of healing according to the revelations of "Osteopathic Health," and you will have all the practice that you can attend to.

**Frail, Fickle Humanity!**

"Both God and the doctor the people adore,  
When on the brink of eternity—but never before.  
Their vigor regained, their health once more righted,  
God is forgotten and the doctor is slighted."

MORAL:  
Collect in advance.

## ATTACK TO BEGIN IN OREGON.

The Medical Men Are Tired of Osteopathy's Triumph.

THEY WILL TRY TO REIN US UP.

The State Board of Medical Examiners Begin the Fight and American Osteopathic Association Will Be Asked to Give Assistance.

[From the Portland Oregonian.]

The state board of medical examiners will soon lock horns with the Osteopathic practitioners of the state of Oregon. Violation of the state law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Oregon and to license physicians and surgeons will be the complaint of the prosecution.

Following is the clause of the state law enacted February 25, 1895, upon which the board will base its action: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters 'M. D.' or 'M. B.' to his or her name, or, for a fee, prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person any drug or any medicine or agency for the treatment, care, relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease."

The antagonism which has sprung up between the Osteopathic practitioners and those who study medicine promises to be more or less a repetition of contests in the courts of other states. The Osteopaths recite the fact that in every instance where the cases have been carried to the higher courts they have invariably been the victors. The Oregon law, they say, is similar to that of other states where the Osteopathic doctors have triumphed in the courts, and they state that the impending prosecution will be welcomed rather than avoided.

At the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced in the senate to provide for the appointment of a board of Osteopathic examiners. The matter was referred to a judiciary committee and received the indorsement of the committee. The bill was killed, however, for which the Osteopaths blame the medical doctors.

Osteopathic boards of examiners exist in a number of states, among them being California. These boards license the Osteopathic practitioners to practice as Osteopaths. In this state, if a person should practice or prescribe in any manner whatever, the board claims, he must have a permit from the state board of medical examiners. Osteopaths are not practitioners of materia medica, and so are unable to pass the necessary examinations.

The word "agency" in the clause of the law above quoted is what the board will found its argument upon. "You can sell a medicine to a man for any complaint if he states his affection," said Dr. Byron E. Miller, of the state board of examiners, "but the minute you diagnose his case or give him an examination and prescribe for him you are violating the state law. To prescribe in any manner, a license must first be secured from the board."

"If you had a bad cold and your grandmother told you to take a hot footbath," said an Osteopathic physician yesterday, "she would be violating the law in the same manner that we, Osteopaths do. The trouble is that we have been so successful here in Portland that it is injuring the trade of the old-school practitioners. The case has been tested before and we have invariably been successful in establishing our right to practice Osteopathy. We study the same books that the doctors of medicine do, but we cut out the dope and employ manipulation to effect the cure of the patient."

"It has simply been a toleration on our part," said Dr. Miller, "and we should have put a stop

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DR. C. E. THOMPSON

to it long ago. The time has arrived when we must take some action in the matter. Numerous complaints have been received and we propose to put an end to it in the near future. I cannot say how soon the arrests will be made, but it will not be long."

### Organized and Working Like Beavers

Just a line to inform the profession of the successful meeting of the Osteopathic physicians of Oregon in Portland, January 16. There were about 30 present. It was indeed an enthusiastic body. The constitution and code of ethics were revised. There was a general discussion of the attitude of the medical doctors, and our position towards them, also the prospects of an Osteopathic law in Oregon this coming year.

Much interest was taken in the desire to secure the A. O. A. meeting for 1905. We feel sure, as the Osteopaths have never been to the coast, that this would be a fine time. The Lewis and Clark exposition will be held in Portland in 1905, and we would try to have an Osteopathic day. Rates will, indeed, be cheap, and Portland would certainly do her best for the Osteopathic physicians, and western hospitality would not be lacking.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Dr. F. E. Moore, La Grande; first vice president, Dr. R. S. Graffis, Portland; second vice president, Dr. L. B. Smith, Portland; secretary, Dr. Hezzie Purdom Moore, and treasurer, Dr. F. J. Barr, Portland. Trustees, Dr. R. S. Graffis, Portland, chairman; Drs. Caryl Smith, Portland; W. W. Christie, Portland; H. E. Penland, Eugene, and R. B. Northrup, Portland. Legislative committee, Dr. J. E. Anderson, The Dalles, chairman; Drs. W. A. Rogers, Portland; L. B. Smith, Portland; P. T. Starr, Albany, and Lilybelle Patterson, Portland. Programme committee, Drs. H. V. Adix, Anna Barr and G. E. Hain, all of Portland. The president and secretary are ex-officio members of these committees. Fraternally,

HEZZIE CARTER PURDOM MOORE,  
Secretary.

La Grande, Oregon, Jan. 21.

### Oregon Delegation Coming in Special Car

[From the Portland Oregonian.]

A special car decorated with banners advertising the Lewis and Clark fair and bearing the name of the "Oregon Association of Osteopaths" will carry the delegation from Oregon to the St. Louis fair to attend the National Convention of the American Osteopathic Association. This was decided upon at the convention of the Oregon Association of Osteopaths, held here January 16. The Oregon Osteopaths are exceedingly anxious to get the National Convention of the American Association of Osteopaths for Portland in 1905, and the idea of traveling in a special car covered with unique advertising matter of the Lewis and Clark fair is said to be only one of many novel ideas that will be used to attract the Osteopaths of the country to Portland in 1905.

### Victory in Kentucky

Our committee went into the fight for a straight Osteopathic bill creating a state board of examination and registration, and it has been a winning fight from the first. Our bill was reported favorably by the senate committee on Tuesday, February 5, after arguments from attorneys representing the four schools of practice in this state. The senate was safe by a big majority and the secretary of the State Board of Health offered the appointment of one Osteopath on the State Board of Health as a compromise. A majority of our committee decided this to be preferable to our bill, and agreed to this promptly.

This bill will now be pushed by both the State Board of Health and our legislative committee and, if passed, will probably go through next week. A minority number of our committee, of which I was one, favored fighting it out

on the line of our bill as first introduced, but as the majority favored the compromise measure, that decision will be the policy of all concerned from now on. Yours truly,

H. H. CARTER, D. O.,  
Member Legislative Committee.  
Shelbyville, Ky., Feb. 6.

**No License Needed in New Jersey**

[From the Trenton (N. J.) Times.]

"An Osteopathic physician, whose treatment of his patient consists simply of the manipulation of the body, does not violate that provision of the act of May 22, 1894, which forbids the applying of any drug, medicine or other agency or application by an unlicensed person."

This forms the syllabus of an opinion filed in the Supreme Court January 15, by Justice Dixon, with Justices Pitney and Hendrickson concurring.

The case involving the question came from the Monmouth county court. There Dr. Ernest, an Osteopath, was tried on an indictment charging that he unlawfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery without a license.

The opinion says the proof at the trial was that the defendant "treated one J. S. T. and others by manipulating certain muscles of the body with his hands only, applying his hands to those parts of the body supposed to be afflicted by disease or infirmity."

"On this proof," the opinion adds, "the defendants was convicted and thereupon prosecutes this writ of error.

**QUESTIONS INVOLVED.**

"It is now the question whether the defendant by applying his hands only to the body of his patient," the decision goes on, "was applying 'any drug, medicine or other agency or application.' In forbidding an unlicensed person to apply any drug or medicine for remedial purposes, the legislature plainly contemplated the use of something other than the natural facilities of the actor, some extraneous restriction must attach to the more general terms 'agency' and 'application,' and they must likewise be held to import only some extraneous substance.

"Our conclusion is, therefore, that the proof did not warrant the conviction of the defendant, under the indictment, and the judgment against him must be reversed."

This decision settles by the Supreme Court the long standing question of whether Osteopaths have to be licensed by the State Medical Examiners.



The plaintiff in this case is not "Dr. Ernest," as reported, but Mr. E. M. Herring, who is not a graduate of a recognized school of Osteopathy, and therefore is not in fellowship with the New Jersey Osteopathic Association. He is, however, pursuing the course at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

**A Free Lance Won Vs the North Carolina Victory**

The Supreme Court of this state at its last session declared the medical law unconstitutional. I was indicted for "practicing medicine and surgery without a license," and under the law was guilty. I appealed to the Supreme Court and won my case. I made the fight on non-medical methods in general, and not on Osteopathy's rights exclusively. Because of this fact the "clear-cut" Osteopaths of the state refused me assistance. I fought it out alone and won a victory for them and for myself.

The decision is sweeping and the medical men of the state are very angry at me and at the Supreme Court. I include some clippings which may interest you. I will continue the fight against the medical men here until the state has a just and legal law. I demand that Osteopaths and other non-medical practitioners be examined by a board composed of those schools. Respectfully,

ANDREW C. BIGGS.  
Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 18.

**Osteopathy and Skin Diseases**

My antiseptic treatment for Eczema, and associate skin diseases, has been successfully used by Osteopaths all over the country. My last booklet contains over one hundred case reports and it will be sent to any address on request. It also has many letters from Osteopaths indorsing the treatment.

**DR. R. H. WILLIAMS**  
**OSTEOPATHIST**

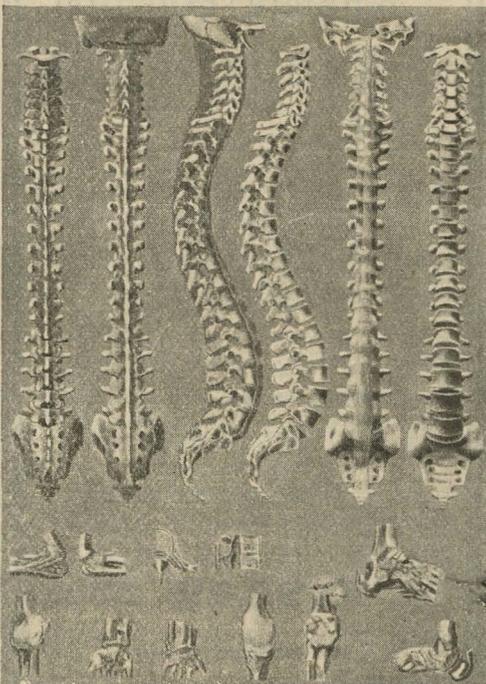
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Send me \$2.00 with a description of any case that you may need an antiseptic for and I will fill the order with the understanding that I will refund your money 30 days from date of order if you fail to get satisfactory results.

No amount less than \$5.00 will be accepted in cases of Eczema, Psoriasis or Ichthyosis.

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From first to last term's school work these perfect charts will help the student grasp osteopathic anatomy. Hang them where you will see them every hour. Worth



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**What Is the Osteopath Anyhow?**

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Everything.]

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has knocked out the medical law which the last legislature passed and declared it to be unconstitutional. This in no way discredits any of the doctors in the state. It simply suggests to them that a man has a right to engage in the art of healing the sick or afflicted, if he has the knowledge, without the use of drugs—and his case has nothing to do with the doctors of drug medicine. There is no more reason why a state board of medicine should claim the right to examine an Osteopath, or other natural healer, for instance, than that they should claim the right to examine a dealer in meat because he claimed to cure hams!

**To Head Off Hostile Legislation in Ohio**

[From the Columbus Journal.]

In anticipation of possible attempted legislation affecting their interests, the Ohio Osteopathic Society at a meeting at the Chittenden yesterday, appointed a legislative committee, consisting of M. F. Hulett, of Columbus; H. H. Gravett, of Piqua, and C. B. Kerr, of Cleveland.

Dr. Hulett stated that it had come to him that legislation threatening the Osteopaths was being prepared.

Officers were elected, as follows: President, J. F. Bumpus, East Liverpool; vice president, C. J. R. Rhotehamel, Lancaster; secretary, M. F. Hulett, Columbus; treasurer, L. H. McCartney, Columbus; executive committee, A. W. Cloud, Canton; E. W. Sackett, Springfield; R. G. Dugan, Marion; O. G. Stout, Dayton; H. J. Dam, Norwalk. E. R. Booth, of Cincinnati, was reelected member of the state examining board.

Fourteen new members were added. Nearly 100 Osteopaths attended the meeting. The addresses were all of a nature interesting to the profession, covering a number of unusual cases that had been treated by those who were upon the programme.

Retiring President Westfall, in his address, declared that Osteopathy was destined to replace eventually the present general practice of medicine.

**Osteopaths Got No Loaf at All**

[From the Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.]

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 28.—The homeopaths have won out in their fight against the Osteopaths for representation on the Iowa state board of health. Gov. Cummins has announced the appointment of Dr. A. P. Hanchette, of Council Bluffs, a homeopath, instead of a representative of the Osteopathic school, for which appointment the representatives of the latter school have been loudly clamoring.

Scarcely before has there been so hard a fight among the medical schools for representation on the board.

**Greater New York Society Toasts Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Still.**

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Still, of Kirksville, spent a week in New York city in the early part of January, and were the guests of the Greater New York Osteopathic Society at its regular monthly meeting, January 15, at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

In honor of the guests, the regular programme was suspended, and a banquet was served as the substantial foundation of a most pleasant evening's entertainment. Covers were laid for 50, and the places were occupied by the Osteopaths residing in and near New York. Dr. Guy Wendall Burns, in a brief and graceful speech, welcomed the guests of the evening. Dr. "Charley" Still responded in his customary happy vein, speaking of the recent consolidation of several schools with the A. S. O. and of the great future that the profession has to work out for itself. He illustrated this point by a characteristic story, which aroused much laughter and enthus-

iasm. It was to the effect that the "Old Doctor" was one time addressed by a person wanting to know "if he had not about perfected the science of Osteopathy." Dr. Still replied that the present stage of perfection was much like a squirrel in a hole in a log, with only its tail showing. Said he: "I have been working for some 30 years, and have about got the whole tail out and," continued Dr. "Charley," "now we have got to deliver the squirrel!"

Toasts were responded to by Drs. Charles C. Teal, D. Webb Granberry and Walter J. Novinger. Your scribe toasted "The Old Doctor." Mrs. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, was among those present. Fraternal yours,

CHARLES HAZZARD, D. O.

New York, Feb. 6.

*With Apologies to Mrs. A. L. Conger!*

[From the New York Commercial.]

The Greater New York Osteopathic Society tendered a dinner at the Fifth Avenue hotel Friday night to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Still, of Kirksville, Mo. Dr. Still is the son of the founder of Osteopathy. There were about 30 Osteopaths of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey present. Also present, as a guest, was Mrs. Mary Conger, mother of the United States minister to China. Mrs. Conger is a practicing Osteopathist in Ohio.

*Love Feast in Philadelphia*

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society had a special celebration January 6, 1904, it be-

ing the privilege of the society to entertain Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York. In response to an invitation from our president, Dr. C. J. Mutart, Dr. Hazzard reached Philadelphia at noon. At 7:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order at the Philadelphia College building, where Dr. Hazzard gave us a short talk and a clinic. At 8:30 the company adjourned to Hotel Flanders, where a banquet had been arranged for. Here Dr. Hazzard read a short paper, and between courses he answered questions. Dr. Vastine, of Harrisburg, Dr. Novinger, of Trenton, and Drs. Pressly and O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, also gave short talks. It was a most enjoyable time, and we hope it will be followed by many equally instructive and pleasant occasions. Drs. Novinger and Murray, Trenton; Patterson, Wilmington; Mack, Chester; Vastine, Harrisburg; Vastine, Reading, and Dowling, of York, were with us from out of town.

GENE G. BANKER, D. O.,  
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16.

*Chicago's Monthly Jubilee*

At the Chicago Osteopathic Society love feast January 5 Dr. J. H. Sullivan read a good practical paper on "Dilatation of the Stomach," which was well discussed by Drs. Carl P. McConnell, Albert Fisher, Sr., A. S. Melvin and others. Dr. Turfler, of Rensselaer, Ind., and Bishoff, of Waukegan, Ill., were present. These meetings are like a professional picnic. Every Osteopath within a hundred miles ought to share them.

*The Littlejohn Commencement and Dance*

Graduating exercises of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery were held this year at the Masonic Temple, January 29, in the afternoon. Diplomas were granted to seven graduates. That evening a delightful dance was given at Medinah Temple by the Alumni and Athletic Associations, at which a number of out-of-town and city practitioners were in attendance. The Doctors Littlejohn were all in the grand march, but drew the line at round dances. It was well attended and was voted an entire success, both socially and financially. The reception committee comprised: Dr. W. E. Buehler, chairman; Dr. Edwin M. Spates, Dr. Veturia E. Boyd, Messrs. William Frederick Slater, William E. Conner, Frank Lindsey Hughes, Chester Morris, Miss Margaret E. Schramm and Miss Grace Delphine Watts.

The floor committee were: Dr. Edith Williams Littlejohn, Dr. Ella May Buehler, Dr. Harrison H. Fryette, Dr. R. G. Stevenson, Messrs. J. Russell Biddle and Payson W. Hoyt, Miss Lillian A. King and Miss Isabel Osborne.

*Louisville Now a Factor*

[From the Louisville Herald.]

The Louisville Osteopathic Association met last night and elected officers for the year, as follows: President, Dr. W. E. Pearson. Vice president, Dr. Frank A. Collyer. Second vice president, Dr. Laura B. Dinsmore. Secretary, Dr. C. W. Barnes. Treasurer, Dr. Sarah H. Settle. Executive board, J. R. Collier, Sue E. Eper-son, Silas Dinsmore.

A paper was read by Dr. H. E. Nelson on "Epilepsy," and discussed by all the members. There are 19 members of the association in the city.

The Osteopaths also discussed legislation that they wanted adopted by the legislature. This work will be taken up by their state association.

*Postponement of Denver Trial*

Dr. J. T. Bass' case, in which the Colorado Medical Board is trying to make Osteopathy illegal practice, has been postponed to February 16 in the Denver courts. The Osteopaths are confident.

# TRUE ANIMAL IRON

Physicians everywhere are looking for a **Blood** reconstructant that contains every element of nutrition of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, viz.: **Animal Iron**; a reconstructant that will supply every deficiency in the blood of anaemic patients in adequate quantity and quality: one that will nourish—stimulate—assimilate—without tax on the digestive organs. These requirements are all found in perfection in

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

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VOL. V. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1904. No. III.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

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

All success to the cause in Oregon.

The finger of destiny seems to point to Des Moines.

Kentucky, the land of peace, is again considering Osteopathic legislation.

I can see "Pap" scorching up and down the boulevards of Des Moines in a red automobile already!

Say, did you get that new patient on the 14th, Doctor? Just consider it was "Osteopathic Health's" valentine.

May the Buffalo air agree with the Atlantic College—but we hope the college got more than air as a bonus for moving.

In this tug-of-war of raising bonuses it looks as if Des Moines ought to be able to outpull a smaller city like Kirksville any day.

Oregon wants the next A. O. A. meeting. We hate to discourage splendid energy and promising nerve like this—but it's a long way out to the Columbia!

Miss Chicago will modestly file her application for the next national meeting. If Father Knickerbocker wants it it will be up to him to offer inducements.

Let the A. O. A. Committee on Education do its best to revise the Code of Ethics so it will be ready for acceptance at St. Louis, for we need the enforcement of a good rule of action no little.

When a doctor's practice is succeeding, after a long battle with poverty, and when he begins to get a little money ahead, he feels as independent as a hog on ice, and not until then does he really experience the satisfaction of being able to assert himself.

It is hard to escape the conviction that if our schools, one and all, gave the right sort of instruction to students upon the topic of ethics—the right and the wrong of personal and professional demeanor after entering practice—that there would be fewer things done by practitioners that are so manifestly wrong and harmful. Every college should give its seniors regularly lectures in ethics as a part of the course.

A Note of Alarm

"I am puzzled to know just what we are building up," writes one of our well-known edu-

cators, in confidence. "The colleges are writing back and forth about delaying, or giving-up, the three-year course proposition. If we can't organize a series of colleges successfully, which are based on their educational advantages rather than shortness of curricula, I think Osteopathy would better quit. It seems to me there is insincerity about this three-year business!" God forbid.

Dr. William R. Laughlin Scored a Triumph

Dr. William R. Laughlin surprised all his friends with the masterly discourse he delivered at the A. S. O. Commencement. While a capital lecturer and quiz-master, Prof. Laughlin had never before starred as an orator outside of his pet field of Anatomy. He showed himself well able to make such excursions, however. Prof. Dobson paid his colleague this nice tribute at the conclusion of his address: "William, you reminded me most forcibly of your distinguished father—your voice, manner and diction—what greater appreciation could I express to you?"

Dr. Williams' Eczema Clinic

A readable and instructive booklet is at hand on the treatment of Eczema Osteopathically and antiseptically from the pen of Dr. Robert H. Williams, 616 New Ridge building, Kansas City. The subject is briefly and interestingly stated and Dr. Williams' position seems rational. He takes the position that while eczema is an incurable ill by any known drug treatment, that it should not be and is not a difficult task Osteopathically, providing a proper antiseptic treatment be used adjunctively to cleanse and allay irritation and itching to the eczematous surface. Dr. Williams reports over 90 cases treated in this manner "with uniform success," so he has some data to go on and evidently knows what he is talking about. Dr. Williams has prepared a suitable antiseptic, which he is supplying to the profession as both a lotion and ointment. He says under this Osteopathic-antiseptic treatment itching is allayed at once and over half the cases get well in a single month.

System in Office Records and Accounts

About the most neglected and at the same time the most needed thing in the average Osteopathic office to-day is business system, up-to-date methods of keeping accounts and records. It appears that the great majority of our good doctors carry their business mainly in their heads, and at the end of the month sit down to think over who is in arrears, and how much, on current, as well as back payments, and then to make out bills. This is very bad form—ye doctors who engage in this sort of business methods—and it is doing a great injustice to your pocketbooks, and it is forcing your already busy and perhaps tired gray matter to carry responsibilities it need not and should not worry about. It is "bad business," to put it in one word, and that should be enough to condemn it. No good practice or anything else good was ever built upon a violation of good business forms, systems and principles.

The keeping of records of treatments given, of money received and of accounts still due are of the first importance to the practitioner. It is financial suicide to neglect these things. It is peace of mind, a better bank account and a better respect for you on the part of your patients to attend to these things at the right time, in the right way. You have all sorts of modern aids to enable you to do these things systematically nowadays, Doctor, so there is no excuse for neglecting the introduction of good business system into your office, if you are doing so. You don't have to sit down and create a system and tools to work with as the first man did in the introduction of the present science of office system. That has all been done for you and the simple machinery is to be had by you at a nominal price.

In this connection the profession's praises and gratitude are due Dr. Arthur Still Craig, of Iowa City, Iowa, for his excellent contributions to good office system. He has devised a card system for keeping track of cases, treatments, accounts, etc., that makes one's office routine run like clockwork and with the greatest possible economy of time, effort and thinking. He is a benefactor to the profession, and his systems should be universally introduced into the offices of our practitioners. If you have not seen his card system at work, Doctor, write for samples and explanations how to use them and study them over. You will understand the use of these business aids without any trouble and to understand them is to want to adopt them.

Let us see as a profession if we can't keep better records, both in accounts and in reporting our cases.

Dr. Hulett's "Principles of Osteopathy"

The author has applied his special physiological knowledge. Much of the Osteopathic philosophy of the past has been crude, although not by any means necessarily illogical; it lacked a physiological explanation to round it out. Dr. Hulett has attempted to fill this niche and has made an admirable start. It goes without saying that all will not agree with every deduction, but in most instances he has offered a sane, well-thought-out reason for his conclusions. The clinical conclusions, however, at times show inexperience in the practical part of Osteopathic therapeutics.

Above everything else, Dr. Hulett has given the profession a work on "Principles," based on the founder's conception of the science. He keeps close to his text at all times, and digresses very little along the lines of allied sciences. Biology, for instance, offers such an attractive field for speculating and philosophizing that for many writers on similar subjects the temptation is hard to resist. Osteopathic readjustment and reconstruction from an anatomical and physiological viewpoint occupy most of the space of the book, for which the field practitioner will be duly thankful. The text is simon-pure, straight-from-the-shoulder Osteopathy. It is the Osteopathic principles championed by A. T. Still, and upon which the reputation of Osteopathy has been built. His work is yet broad and liberal, and even Osteopathy's enemies cannot accuse him of being narrow minded.

The doctor's views leading up to Osteopathy's relation to other methods of the healing art are clear-cut and logical. He finally summarizes: "The distinct and peculiar position of the Osteopath as an advocate of a new system lies in his contention that disease is caused, or maintained, by structural disorder, the removal of which constitutes the treatment."

To the man of science or of medicine the book is to be commended; to the practitioner of genuine Osteopathy a most careful study will offer suggestions and thoughts of value; to the Osteopath not just sure of his Osteopathic attitude and to the Osteopath who has not grasped the true A. T. Still conception, I say, let him study Dr. Hulett's book and be thoroughly and permanently set right.

DR. CARL P. McCONNELL.

Chicago, Jan. 4.

Two Good Friends Gone

Within a short time Osteopathy has lost in Michigan by death two as staunch friends as the science ever possessed—Senator Moore, of Detroit, who put through the old Michigan Osteopathic statute, and Dr. Kost, of Adrian, senior member of the state medical board, who was one of the most potent factors in enacting the new law giving our science an independent examining board. Both gentlemen fought for our rights valiantly, and it is meet to enter record of their good deeds now that they are gone.

Dr. Kost, whose death occurred at Adrian January 8, was not to have been expected, ac-

ording to all laws of self-interest and precedent, to take the stand for us and against his own school and colleagues that he did. In our late fight for rights in Michigan, he left no stone unturned to see that Osteopathy got justice. At the invitation of Dr. William H. Jones, his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Kost journeyed to Lansing to preach the merits and rights of Osteopathy to the members of the legislature, to the governor and before the public health committee. He said the practice was scientific and rational; that he had examined hundreds of medical practitioners in his time and that the Osteopathic physicians whom he had met and conversed with were just as intelligent, ranked as well in general education and medical knowledge as any other school's representatives; that he had conversed with many persons under treatment at the Adrian Sanitarium and noted so many gratifying cures that at last he had undergone treatment himself and could personally attest to its benefits. This from the Senior member of the state medical board which as a body was bitterly opposing Osteopathy's independence and recognition as a healing science! Dr. Kost's influence in our behalf can readily be estimated. He demanded without equivocation that the Osteopaths be placed on equality with other schools and his recommendation was that we be given the same percentage of representation on the regular medical board as other schools received—but his influence went far to get more for us, namely, our own independent examining board.

J. Kost, Ph. D., M. D., D. D. LL. D., was ex-chancellor of Heidelberg university; a member of the Society of Science and Arts, London; author of ten standard medical works including the subjects of materia medica and therapeutics, the practice of medicine, obstetrics, medical jurisprudence, etc. He was at one time chief of the Geological Survey of Florida—in all a man thoroughly rounded out in science.

Senator Charles W. Moore, whose death occurred earlier, made himself heroic among our older practitioners in Michigan by the able way in which he handled the first Osteopathic bill about six years ago. He was an ardent devotee to our cause and always carried the thought of advancing our interests by word or deed when possible, never allowing the opportunity to pass if he could use the word "Osteopathy." His attitude toward the incorporation of the Adrian Sanitarium of Osteopathy well illustrated his entire unselfishness and disinterestedness in helping the cause onward. He cheerfully consented to associate himself with Dr. Jones and a couple of bankers and other Osteopaths in securing a charter for a college and sanitarium, the sanitarium feature of which was most successfully instituted. Senator Moore did this legal work and by his influence behind the enterprise brought it into prominence in many ways throughout the state in return for which he accepted—not one cent! He said: "I have merely been doing what I could for the advancement of the science." He wanted neither reward nor praise!

Such friends as Dr. Kost and Senator Moore—whose untimely deaths we now lament—are relatively scarce in the aggregate of life's friends and allies. At their passing we should erect a tablet in memory as a tribute to the virtues which both so well exemplified in living.

**The Dawning of Wisdom in Regular Medicine**

"Drug treatment is useless in case of pneumonia," thundered Dr. Arthur D. Beavan at his brethren of the Chicago Medical Society a fortnight ago. "The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and set to work to discover some SPECIFIC to save pneumonia patients, the better for all concerned."

It looks as if, gradually, our medical brethren were getting light. When we proclaim such truths they usually deny them. When they ac-

knowledge such facts publicly, however, we have their own records to spring upon them. Now, isn't it a sort of dog-in-the-manger spirit on the part of our "regular" friends—when they admit they can't help pneumonia and when we show them that WE CAN—for them still to oppose our system in so many ways and try to discredit it and prevent its due investigation, even while they return to their laboratories to busy themselves anew hunting for a "specific?"

"The O. P." never loses a chance to suggest "Osteopathy as the specific" which these worthy gentlemen are hunting, in all personal discussions had with them. It always seems to annoy one's M. D. friends to receive that suggestion, too! Somehow they look at one with a pitying look, as much as to say: "He's misguided and ignorant, poor fellow; but we can't make him understand how foolish his bone-cure really seems to us men of science."

So they go on admitting that the 5,000 drugs already listed in the United States Dispensatory are of no service in this and that ill, while they are a positive harm in some other one, but still multiplying trouble by inventing new drugs, led on by the ignis fatuis that some day inert mat-

**IT'S A REGULAR NEWSPAPER**



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the Osteopaths Have  
Anything Like "The Osteopathic Physician."**

That's why it deserves your subscription, Doctor. Fifty cents a year. A book of stamps is a convenient way to remit. It is helping the profession to get organized and mature its policies and standards. Full of news and opinions and valuable hints as to the best plans of using field literature.

We want the address of February graduates. Please send in your new location at once.

**The Osteopathic Publishing Co.**  
171 Washington Street, CHICAGO

ter will be found in cunning formulae which will solve the mystery of creative life and actually impart vitality to vitiated protoplasm.

Alas, vain search! Alas, futile alchemy—worse than the attempts at transmutation of lead to gold in the olden time! Worse than the search for a Fountain of Immortal Youth—because not alchemists, not romanticists, not poets, not devotees of superstition, but men of science engage in this child-like, bootless task!

Hunt on for your inert specifics for arrested nutrition, gentlemen of the science of medicine. Continue to roll up this hill of science the gigantic stones of Sisyphos, well knowing that you can never push them over the summit and that one day they will roll back upon you and crush your structure into splinters! And when that has happened, set to work again, like the unseeing tumble bugs of the dusty roadside, to roll another ball and push it somewhere—anywhere, that will afford sufficient slope to promise your load rolling right back where you started from as soon as some brave spirit like Dr. Arthur D. Beavan stands from under and says: "Brethren, it's no use!"

And, while this little opera bouffe of searching for sources of life outside the body is going on in the laboratories of drug medicine, behold, in the laboratories of Osteopathic medicine—in the living bodies of the sick who receive the ministrations of skillful Osteopathic fingers—the true sources of life are daily revealed; the innate endowment of protoplasm with vitality sufficient unto its own needs—taught as a theory in biology and physiology—is demonstrated in a new and practical way as Nature's real and only source of healing, because "healing" is not an artificial thing, but a restoration of normal "living" when repair is at least equal to tearing down of protoplasm.

We feel sorry for our benighted brethren of regular medicine. It may be a bit Pharisalical to admit it, but we can't help it. They seem to us to be fetich-worshippers, pure and simple, in this blind searching for panaceas of life's myriad ills. Knowing as much as they do of all the coordinate branches of a liberal scientific education, it seems inexplicable to us that they should make such poor use of their knowledge and talents. Truly, it is not what men know, but how they use it, that counts in medicine.

"The O. P." wishes that it might bring about an acquaintance for such straight, honest hearts in the school of "regular" medicine as Dr. Beavan with the Osteopathic profession, with the purpose of giving these searchers after specifics a new viewpoint in therapeutics. But Ephraim seems permanently wedded to its idols and doubtless such an invitation would be rejected, or else made the occasion of humor and levity.

Meanwhile, however, our magazines like "Osteopathic Health" will go on converting the people to accept Nature's methods; our practitioners will go on vindicating Nature's way as the best in the treatment room and at the bedside; and the legislatures of the land will go on framing adequate and just laws to regulate the practice and will continue creating Osteopathic boards, until one day our searchers after vital specifics in the realm of the toxicologist will see a great light and will then heed it by force of circumstances, for the people will not always consent to having their lesions ignored and their poor systems poisoned.

God speed the day!

**Professional Violations of the Golden Rule**

Osteopathy is yet so young that our practitioners are apt to make mistakes now and then, both hurtful to themselves and to the profession. Whenever "The O. P." notices such errors it is in the habit of calling attention to them—not so much with a view to persuading the individual that he is making a mistake, for that can usually be done by private letter—as to educate all our practitioners to accept and carry into practice uniform standards of correct demeanor. To form a wholesome professional sentiment is equivalent to curing a given evil. Whenever we do point out the manifest mistakes of a policy or procedure, our friends may rely upon it that it is done for the sole purpose of bringing about reformation and not for the satisfaction of rebuking—for that has no pleasure in it to persons who have the right sort of feelings. Censure, indeed, is always painful in the doing and is only worth the price when it will accomplish, sooner or later, great benefit to the profession at large.

The most recent thing we have noticed that merits a protest is the advertisement of a late graduate in a Missouri town who is using 54 square inches of newspaper space as a display ad. to make invidious comparisons between himself and any older Osteopaths who may be in his field and who, evidently, must have been practicing and curing patients before he even entered college. His ad. is calculated not to build himself up without in equal degree tearing his brother and sister practitioners down—and that sort of policy is always not only unprofessional, but contemptible. Here is the text of this ad.

**READ THIS—IT CONCERNS YOU.  
OSTEOPATHY OF TO-DAY.**

Osteopathy is a progressive science, and it offers its students more for their money now than it did a few years ago. It gives them a better course of studies, going more into details of each subject taught. It gives them better professors, because better men are needed to teach the various branches of learning as they grow more complicated and extensive. A few years ago two professors did all the work in anatomy; now it takes three able men to teach anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy. The result is that Osteopaths now give you more for your money, because they are thoroughly drilled and rigidly examined by the trustees

of the A. S. O., and if found wanting in the important subjects are not given a diploma.

Then, again, the new state law of Missouri relating to Osteopathy compels graduates to pass examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, minor surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, and the practice of Osteopathy, toxicology, hygiene. This law was created last spring, 1903. The strict rules of the school requiring students to pass rigid examinations before graduation, and the recent Osteopathic law compelling graduates to be examined, and the improved teaching facilities of the Schools of Osteopathy, make the recent graduates masters of their profession. Under the conditions mentioned above the writer has graduated, and he feels justified in asking for a share of your patronage.

Both statements as regards studies imposed upon students and the new law can be proved by postal to A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo., and Dr. ———, St. Louis, Mo.

Located permanently at ———. Calls answered day or night. Consultation and examination free. One block east of Brownlee Bank. Hours 8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 5 and 6:30 to 9 p. m. Phone 546.

Dr. ———, Osteopath, recent graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and a registered physician under the new Osteopathic law of Missouri.

This sort of advertising will only offend well-bred people in this doctor's town and will cost him that respect and confidence that he seeks to inspire for himself in his community. It is an unwritten as well as a written law that a physician cannot discredit and belittle the personal ability and attainments of his competitors—no matter how radically his ideas of therapeutics may clash with theirs—while directing such disparagements against his own professional brethren—graduates of the same school, practitioners of the same identical system—is almost unheard of. Certainly no one ever sees members of other medical schools doing such things; and only once in a long time has it crept into our own ranks. We are satisfied this is done through lack of sufficient consideration and not in willful defiance of ethics and good fellowship. But it cannot too promptly be stopped.

Such an advertisement is in violation of everything courteous and professional. It is a discredit to our parent school to have such an advertisement running. We earnestly hope the people who read it will not think that the sort of ethics taught at Kirksville or practiced by Osteopaths generally. We have no doubt our A. S. O. friends will promptly protest against this sort of thing on having it brought to their notice.

This sort of advertisement is forbidden by the constitutions of the Missouri State Osteopathic Association, presumably, and certainly by the laws of most other Osteopathic state societies, as well as of the American Osteopathic Association. The person who does this sort of thing is not entitled to hold membership in any professional organization.

While there may be nothing as yet in the by-laws of the Missouri Osteopathic Board of Examination and Registration to handle abuses of this kind—perhaps circumstances not having called for it up to this time—it is clearly within the scope of that body to act upon such matters, and we recommend that they do so in the future. It would be a good time for all Osteopathic boards to pass by-laws—if they have not already done so—providing that Osteopaths who follow grossly unprofessional practices will forfeit their licenses, just as they would lose them for immorality, malpractice, etc.

The spirit of professional ethics is the "Golden Rule"—that's all—and if all our graduates, new and old, will always measure their professional acts by this yard-stick of conduct—always putting themselves in the places of their fellow Osteopaths when outlining a course of personal conduct—they will never commit such hurtful errors.

Let us strive to make the "Golden Rule" a part of Osteopathic practice, not only as between

## When it has been said of a Book

**That**

"It would not only be a good book with which a student might begin the study of medicine, but every boy and girl between the ages of 14 and 20 should read it. It deserves to become popular and sell by thousands."—*Dr. J. D. Buck, Dean of Pullo Medical College, Cincinnati, O.*

**That**

"Dr. Pratt has clothed dry facts in garments that gladden. He entertains while he educates."—*Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

**That**

"It instructs more in two hours than one can possibly obtain from any existing library in two months."—*Walla Walla, Wash.*

**That**

"It should be adopted as a text book in every school and be found in every house."—*Janesville Daily Gazette.*

**That**

"This book should be studied by every class in physiology. It will give unwonted interest, vivacity and impressiveness to the subject. I shall put this book into the hands of my classes in physiology and will not regard their knowledge of the subject as satisfactory until they have made a careful study of Pratt's 'Composite Man.'"—*Geo. Sutherland, Grand Island College.*

**That**

"No one can read it without being a better physician, better acquainted with the subject upon which he has to practice—the human body. \* \* \*  
"Buy the work for it is a good one."  
—*Medical Century*

Then, surely, you ought to have that book. It is Dr. E. H. Pratt's "Composite Man," of which the Third Edition is now ready. It consists of fourteen anatomical impersonations illustrated by an Osteopath, and each impersonation is illustrated by a figure in color. It is unique in style, but presents its subject in a most entertaining and instructive fashion. Its opening chapter on "The Bony Man" is meat for the Osteopath.

PRICE, \$1.50 POSTPAID

THE NEW AGE  
PUBLISHING HOUSE

100 State Street, CHICAGO

Please mention "The O. P." in writing us.

ourselves and governing our relations to our own patients, but also, as far as possible, in our relations with practitioners of other schools.

## Supreme Court Decides Against Michigan's Board

[Continued from Page 1.]

pathic law was passed fixes that date on Sept. 17, 1903, instead of May 28, thereby entitling practitioners in the state at that time to re-registration. It, however, makes the fact clear that physicians who were not actually engaged in practice in the state Sept. 17, 1903, have no claim for registration under the previous practice clause."

## President S. R. Landes, of Grand Rapids Said:

"We will take the new-comers in and give them the right hand of fellowship, just as if nothing had happened to test their metal—and ours. We did the best we could to interpret the law as a majority of the board thought it should be, and as the new-comers won their point over us we congratulate them and put their view into force instead of our own. Let us forget the contest and all pull together."

## Dr. C. L. Rider, of Detroit, Member of the Board, Said:

"The Supreme Court's decision against the board was about as I had expected since we got the Attorney General's opinion. Of course you must know that the board would never have undertaken its fight if we could have secured this opinion before we commenced holding examinations, but after once taking a stand for examinations there was nothing to do but go ahead."

## Dr. David Mills, of Ann Arbor, Said:

"We feel good over it, very naturally. We knew we deserved it and had full faith all along that the Supreme Court would see it our way. The only regret is that it cost as much as the examination to prove that we did not have to take it."

## Dr. William H. Jones, of Adrian, Said:

"A lot of us old practitioners in the state felt that the new-comers were wholly right, and we would have chipped in and made up a purse, if necessary, to help them prove their point."

## WANT ADS.

WANTED.—POSITION AS ASSISTANT graduate. "S. C. O." Address "Ismenus," care "O. P."

BARGAIN IN TREATMENT, GOOD AS New.—A folding oaken table, solid and substantial, for \$10, f. o. b., Chicago. Dr. H. S. Bunting, 171 Washington street, Chicago.

TO TRADE.—PRACTICE IN NORTHERN city of about 25,000 for small practice in Chicago. No other Osteopath here. Reason, unsatisfactory health, need treatment. Address "Atlas," care of this paper.

TWO AND ONE-HALF YEAR PRACTICE for sale. Ohio town of 15,000 population. Part cash and balance on payments, to proper person, or will exchange for practice in the state of Washington. Address B. C. C., care "The O. P."

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good town of 3,000 population; near another town of 8,000 people; well-located, desirable office with hot air and shower bath equipment; full information on request; will sell reasonably; removal necessitated by wife's health.—W. E., care "O. P."

## Bartlett's Adjustable Treating Tables

and Osteopathic Advertising Literature

Send for Samples and Prices

Osteopath Printing and Supply Company

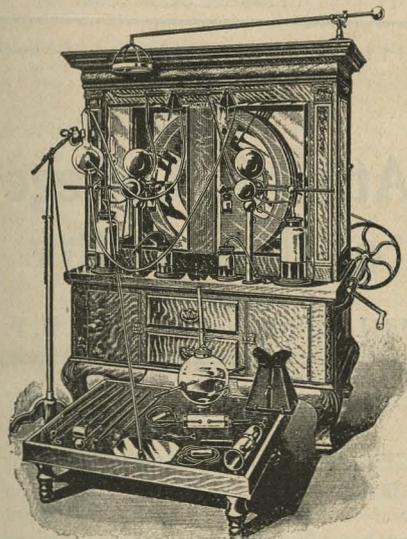
608 Grand Avenue

DES MOINES, IOWA

# About Private Laboratory Equipment

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

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



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

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

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

## WILL YOU WIN THESE RARE BOOKS?

"Osteopathic Health's" Prize Essay Contest Now Open.

Again "Osteopathic Health" announces its list of handsome prizes to be awarded at the St. Louis meeting in recognition of the best popular writers of the profession. Since only one other question—the ability to cure—affects the pocket-book of the profession in as great a degree as its development of the art of popularly presenting the principles and practices of Osteopathy to the people, certainly this effort to encourage simple, lucid thought and expression in the ranks of teachers and practitioners is a commendable one. It is a problem worthy of scarcely less thought and study upon the part of the profession at large than the creation of a scientific literature. The A. O. A. has wisely provided a suitable prize for the best scientific treatise to be written during the year. "Osteopathic Health" will continue its practice indefinitely of distributing several prizes aggregating greater value for those who excel in short popular essays. So both lines of thinking and expression should be duly stimulated.

Osteopathic Health this year will distribute three prizes as last year for the first, second and third winners.

### First Prize

The first prize, as a year ago, will be the splendid library of Physiological Therapeutics in eleven volumes by Dr. Solis-Cohen and his able staff of contributors. This prize is worth \$27.50. Should the winner desire to exchange this set of books for Deavor's Anatomies, or any other works issued from the presses of P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, we will give that privilege. The winner will be given \$27.50 credit with this standard publishing house and may select whatever book he or she chooses up to that amount.

### Second Prize

The second prize, as was the case also last year, will be the incomparable surgical anatomies of John B. Deavor, M. D., which are winning such golden opinions among Osteopathic practitioners. This work, in three royal octavo volumes, in Half Morocco and marbled edges, represents \$24. Should the winner desire any other of P. Blakiston's Son & Co.'s excellent books instead of Deavor's Anatomies, substitution may be made as already explained.

### Third Prize

The third prize will be a set of Helmer & Merton's peerless Osteopathic-anatomical charts on linen. The profession knows well enough what these are and what a nice little addition a set is to any office. They represent a value of \$5.

### Rules of the Contest

Rules are simple enough. Essays must be in thoroughly popular vein, not to exceed 750 words in length, 500 words being the ideal recommended and it being emphasized that brevity will count as one of the first points of merits. Write on one side of the paper only and plainly. If possible typewrite the essay. Sign your full name and address at the bottom of the article on the same sheet. Any practitioner, teacher or student of Osteopathy may compete. Essays are requested as soon as possible. Contest will be closed in time to make the awards at St. Louis.

Now, doctor, isn't this offering enough to make your pen nimble?

Don't prizes like Deavor's Anatomies and Cohen's Natural Therapeutics appeal to you as well worth your best effort?

Let Osteopathic Health have your best thought in your most succinct simple phrasing. These prizes are worth winning.

# The American School OF Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE MISSOURI

**DR. A. T. STILL**  
Founder of the Science . . . . President

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

Teaching facilities unexcelled. Thoroughly equipped laboratories in all departments. Clinical advantages unlimited. Faculty composed of fifteen able and experienced instructors who devote their full time to teaching. Anatomy taught in every term—three professors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general.

Course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Classes formed in September and February. Next term opens September 7, 1903.

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

**American School of Osteopathy**

KIRKSVILLE - MISSOURI

## Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

### The Doctors Bolles' Retire from Educational Work

With the closing of the Colorado College of Osteopathy in June and the retirement of the Drs. Bolles from teaching the cause of education will lose two of its strongest exponents, but professional councils and practice ought to profit proportionately by having their splendid energy concentrated in a single direction. The Denver college was always a very small institution in numbers—so much so that our profession often wondered how the Drs. Bolles could afford to sustain it, certainly it was not the financial reward that allured them; it must have been mere love of the work that led to this sacrifice of time and effort—if not also, as we believe, of money; but, motives aside, it is very certain that only the soundest scientific and most practical instruction was given at the old Bolles Institute, which latterly became the Colorado College of Osteopathy; and while the list of graduates it sent into the profession is small, it bears names that will ever be an honor to the science and that will ever be a monument to the splendid teaching ability of Drs. N. Alden and Nettie H. Bolles.

The undergraduates of the Colorado College will complete their courses at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, since the parent school has absorbed the Colorado school. The Drs. Bolles will give their undivided attention to their extensive and successful practice in Denver—no doubt with their professional life much sweetened and happier for the younger generation of Osteopaths now in practice about them as the fruition of their years of tutorial industry. This energy, be it said, has made of Denver one of the strong Osteopathic cities of the country.

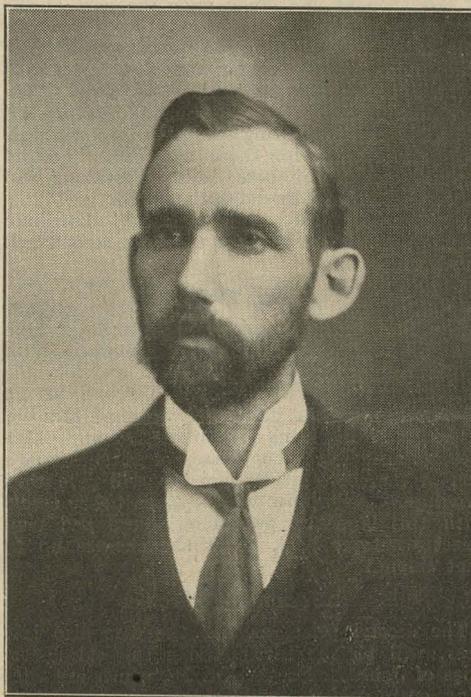
Nettie Hubbard Bolles, B. S., B. Ph., D. O., was born in Marion Township, Douglas County, Kansas. Her father, David Hubbard, was a pioneer of Lawrence, Kansas, and, during the war, when Quantrell made his raid on Lawrence, was wounded by a bullet that passed through his lungs, but recovered from the wound. Mrs. Bolles' education was begun in the public schools of Lawrence and continued at Olathe, Kansas, which was her home until her marriage. At the age of eighteen she entered the University of Kansas, graduating in 1855 with the degrees of B. S. and B. Ph. The Chautauqua movement then claimed her attention and she completed the course in 1891.

Mrs. Bolles subsequently became interested in the new science of Osteopathy, our founder, Dr. A. T. Still, happening to be an old friend of her father's family. In 1892 she entered the American School at Kirksville, Missouri, with the first class ever organized to study Osteopathy, and graduated in 1894. She was on the regular staff of operators of the Infirmary for three years; was a member of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, teaching anatomy in the second and third year of the school's history and was the first Editor of the Journal of Osteopathy. She enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman to register as a student of Osteopathy, though there were others who became members of the first graduating class.

Dr. Nettie H. Bolles went to Denver in 1895, established a practice there, and was the first to introduce the new science of healing into the State. When the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy was established in 1897 Dr. Nettie Bolles became a member of its faculty, teaching the branches of Anatomy, Gynecology and Obstetrics. At the first election of officers of the American Osteopathic Association she was chosen Vice-President, and is, at present, serving as a member of the Board of Trustees of that society. She was also instrumental in the organization of the Colorado State Association.

Dr. N. Alden Bolles was born May 20, 1859, at Lexington, Kentucky; the eldest son of William A. Bolles and Martha A. Lewton, both of English descent and American birth, mar-

ried in Louisville, Kentucky, early in 1858. Nine children were born to them, of whom six reached maturity. Alden Bolles' youth was spent in Shelbyville, Indiana, where he began his scientific studies under his father, showing a marked preference for Chemistry and kindred subjects. At seventeen years of age he entered the University of Kansas and took two years' work there. After four years' experience in teaching, and reaching this point in College education, he went to the mountains on a scientific expedition with his Professor in Chemistry and Metallurgy and spent several years in mining and metallurgical work. He was active in erecting and starting one of the earliest gold leaching-plants in Idaho. He also, later, worked out some improvements in electrical methods of gold precipitation from cyanide solutions, and devised a simpler, more effective



Dr. N. Alden Bolles, of Denver, "A Strong Voice In Professional Councils"

and less costly process for handling a Central American ore.

In 1887 he married Miss Nettie Hubbard, of Olathe, Kan., and they spent their honeymoon in the mines and orange groves about Hermosillo, Old Mexico. In 1896 he left the mines altogether, to study Osteopathy and join Mrs. Bolles in her practice. He graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1898, and assisted at that time in the organizing of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, acting as representative of the school chartered by himself and wife in Denver in the fall of 1897.

Dr. Bolles stands for equity and absolutely impartial justice in all professional matters. He has notably opposed the use of organized power in the profession for enforcing any sort of injustice upon the individual, and has advocated that our Osteopathic laws should not be such as to discredit or stultify any one's attainments—high or low. In other words, Dr. Bolles' view has always been that individual attainment, whenever and however achieved, should be given full recognition in setting the requirements for graduation, urging that compulsory time attendance of every student alike upon the self-same fixed course of lectures, irrespective of knowledge and training previously secured, was an injustice wholly arbitrary, unwise and not tending to advance the standards of Osteopathic education. He offered a resolution to this effect at the Milwaukee convention which was

not given much consideration owing to the press of more important matters.

Both the Drs. Bolles have been constantly active workers in the advancement of the Osteopathic school of healing, not only in scientific contributions to its literature, and in educational and legislative work, but also in promoting interest in state and national societies, and in Osteopathic business enterprises, looking toward securing for the profession the sanitarium and hospital opportunities needed to demonstrate its merits in large institutions as compared with old-school methods. Dr. N. Alden Bolles was a member of the legislative committee of the A. O. A. a year ago.

The Drs. Bolles have always stood for peace and unity in the profession, wherever consistent with honorable regard for the rights and opinions of others, and for the maintenance of high and just standards in all respects. They were ever active in securing the demand made by the Colorado Osteopathic Association that Osteopathy be recognized as a New School of Medicine, using the word in the broadest sense.

The name of Bolles is practically synonymous with that of Osteopathy in the Rocky Mountain region.

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# The Open Court

## A Protest Against the Exclusivism Of the New York Society

I notice in a recent issue of "The O. P." an account of the annual meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society. I was there and wish to say a few things about the report as it appears in "The O. P.," from which I quote the following: "The lines are being drawn tightly by the society and those who have not proved their professional standing are not accepted to membership." "Several in the state who are using various kinds of appliances not recognized by the profession generally as having a place in the Osteopathic office or practice are remonstrated with and will be finally dropped from membership if they are not willing to leave off objectionable features and practices." "Let other societies follow the example of the Empire state, until membership in the society shall mean honorable conduct and professional skill."

Now, the meaning of these paragraphs, to those who have been there and understand, is simply this: The early members and those who have gained control of the society are what are called "Exclusive Lesion Osteopaths." They believe that the correction of lesions by manual manipulation will cure ALL the ills that man is heir to. Statements were made and reiterated like these: "Osteopathy has no limitations." "The correction of lesions by manual manipulation is all that is necessary in any case." (We have no objection to the first statement, if it were not connected with the other.) These "manipulators only" would set this standard for membership: That if any Osteopath—no matter what his record may be, or how efficient, or what reputation he has made for Osteopathy—is independent enough to think for himself and at times, according to his own best judgment, uses some other method, adjunct or appliance to assist his manual manipulation and dared to let it be known to the society, he will be dropped from membership; and, on the other hand, if he is a "manipulator only," or has not the tenacity to let it be known that he uses other helps—no matter how inefficient he may be, or how bad a reputation he may have made for Osteopathy, he will be accepted as a member in good standing!

We plead guilty to being among the number that occasionally use other appliances and methods to aid manual manipulation; and were rash enough to make it known; and so expect to be "dropped." But as we note, by various articles we read, we are in very good company.

I believe that no man that understands his pathology will say that manual manipulation will accomplish ALL that can be accomplished. I do not claim as much experience as some of the "Exclusively Lesion" Osteopaths; but I have had some experience of my own, and I have observed for a much longer time the operations of others who are high in the profession. I would like to mention some of the cases that

have come under my observation and experience.

Two cases of acute arthritis were treated by one of the shining lights of the profession. Any movement of the arm produced excruciating pain. The joints were immobilized with plaster casts, which quieted the pain and gave rest to the inflamed parts, while systemic Osteopathic treatment was given and the inflammation subsided. Later the joints were limbered by manipulation. Had not the pain first been controlled by immobilizing the joints, the patients would have been lost to Osteopathy.

Several cases of Potts' disease were also treated by the same Osteopath. The affected part of the spine was first immobilized with a cast until ankylosis took place, after which Osteopathic treatment aided the general health. The active process in this wise was stopped. The "lesion" treatment would have spread the infection and lost the patient.

An "Exclusive Lesion" Osteopath had a case that continued to grow worse and called on an "adjunct" Osteopath (so-called) for help. The "Exclusive Lesion" Osteopath was asked if she

had taken the patient's temperature. She replied that she "had, with her hands," and that there was "no fever." (A thermometer was objected to by her.) The "Adjunct" Osteopath used a clinical thermometer and found the temperature to be 103 degrees, after which the proper treatment was given.

We have in our office a static and X-Ray machine, bought mainly for diagnostic purposes, but used occasionally as an adjunct to manipulation. By its use we have been able to retain the loyalty of several patients who, under our treatment, have become thorough believers in Osteopathy and now work to send us more patients. We have also a vibrator, which in many cases is of no value to us, yet in some cases it accomplishes more than we can with our hands. In more cases it saves us both time and effort. It often saves tired fingers.

If the "Exclusive Lesion" Osteopaths hold all the patients that come to them until they are cured, it is my belief then they have not had—as we have—some of these acute painful cases, which come, with doubts, to see what the Osteopath can do for them.

We believe that all the natural forces and some mechanical appliances can at times be used on Osteopathic principles to aid manipulation and that these things belong to the Osteopath as adjuncts just as much as to any system of therapeutics; and the man who limits Osteopathy because he is afraid its principles will be overthrown by the use of a few adjuncts, mainly to apply its principles, is the greater enemy.

We believe that the narrow view taken by the New York Osteopathic Society will work to the injury of the society and the profession. But the fact that not half of the Osteopaths in the state are members of the society indicates that there are some who are independent enough to take the stand that they will not allow themselves to be muzzled in thought or in action.

In summing up, we think we can do no better than to quote from Dr. Carl P. McConnell on page 73 of the Journal of the A. O. A., in the November number:

"The Osteopathic physician who, in every case he treats, bases his therapeutics upon manipulation alone, is a dangerous physician. In fact, he is not a physician, not even an Osteopath, but simply a manipulator. This is the Osteopathic character that brings disrepute upon the science! Naturally, a good percentage of medical cases and most of the surgical cases should be treated by manipulation and nothing else. But making such claims as that adherent iritis, hernia, all tumors, diseases of the digestive organs due to dietetic errors, etc., can be cured by manipulation alone, is absurd and redounds to the ignorance and discredit of the first party and incidentally casts more or less reflection on the entire profession. I have even more contempt for the man who professes to be an Osteopath and then practices anything and everything but Osteopathy. If an Osteopath shows that his practice is proficient or consistent, I have nothing more to say."

A. M. BREED, D. C.

Corning, New York, Feb. 2.

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## Publisher's Corner.

### The Cost of "Osteopathic Health" On the Various Plans

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

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

#### Prices on the Yearly Contract Basis

One hundred copies a month, with the professional card feature included, will cost as follows:

FIRST MONTH:	
Fixed Monthly Cost.	
100 copies magazine, blank.....	\$3.00
Printing card .....	.25
Extra charge first month only.	
Composition six-line card.....	1.00
Electrotyping six-line card.....	1.00
	<hr/> \$4.25

#### ALL SUBSEQUENT MONTHS:

The cost is \$3.25, including the professional card and good envelopes for mailing, plus expressage, which is always an added cost to the contract price of magazines. Expressage varies with distance and railroad facilities, but to most points east of the Rocky mountains it is 35 cents per hundred magazines, with envelopes.

#### On the Six Months' Contract Plan

FIRST MONTH:	
Fixed monthly cost.	
100 copies magazine, blank.....	\$3.25
Printing card .....	.25
Extra charge first month only.	
Composition six-line card.....	1.00
Electrotyping six-line card.....	1.00
	<hr/> \$4.50

#### ALL SUBSEQUENT MONTHS:

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

#### On the Single Order Plan

Fixed cost, if professional card is wanted:	
100 copies magazine, blank.....	\$3.50
Printing card .....	.25
Extra charge, at time of first order, if professional card is wanted:	
Composition six-line card.....	1.00
Electrotyping six-line card.....	1.00
	<hr/> \$4.75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Things to Remember in Ordering

Remember, that we go to press on the 20th preceding the month of issue and no changes in professional cards will be accepted after that time for our regular Time Contract Patrons. This is merely because all these orders are put into the hands of the printer on that date, in order to get them out on time, and most of these orders will be found to have been executed if changes are asked after the 20th inst. This restriction, however, does not apply to SINGLE ORDERS, which are received and filled any time while an edition lasts. Professional cards may also be obtained in these Single Orders any time in the month, and also in back copies.

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

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

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

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

#### These Rules Are to Help You

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

printed separately. In brief, each order is printed as a SPECIAL EDITION for you.

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

#### Publishers' Notes

It pays to use the professional card feature.

March, with "Most Diseases of Spinal Origin," will be a hummer!

February graduates cannot do better than to use "Osteopathic Health" liberally just as soon as they make their locations.

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

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

December and January numbers of "Osteopathic Health" may still be ordered with or without professional cards—price two cents a copy. A bargain!

February Graduates, Attention! Bargain in back numbers for December and January at two cents per copy. Order before the remaining supply is exhausted.

The reason why contractors must give notice of changes in orders or professional card by the 20th ult. is that their orders are printed first and will be found to be done wrong if later changes are requested.

By a recent concession in express rates we can guarantee most patrons a rate of 35 cents per 100 magazines to most points east of the Rocky mountains, and 200 magazines will go to near-by points without extra cost.

So popular did the February issue of "Osteopathic Health" prove that the edition was exhausted by February 10. We cannot, therefore, fill orders for a single copy of this month now or in the future. We only run one edition of each month now, so the importance of ordering early is apparent.

We are still able to supply patrons with back numbers at two cents per copy for the excellent December and January issues. These are two as good campaign editions as have ever been printed. Tables of contents for each of these numbers will be found on page 2 of this paper. These numbers are indeed bargains for the new graduate just beginning a campaign of education. As cheap as the cheapest, while also the very best. Order now.

We will not follow the plan experimented with for two months past of printing the forthcoming issue of "Osteopathic Health" in the preceding issue of "The O. P." While many liked the plan and commended it, it did not prove as satisfactory as we expected it would in taking the place of sending out sample copies of "Osteopathic Health." It seems that many of our patrons could not understand the plan, while others could not judge as well of the value of the edition as by seeing the original in hand; so we will henceforth follow the old plan of supplying sample copies where desired. We will mail out these sample copies to single-order patrons on the 20th of the month preceding date of issue hereafter.

#### To Those Who Do Not Subscribe to the "O. P."

We wish a word with all who have not subscribed to "The Osteopathic Physician." Here is a little newspaper which is chuck-full of news, opinions and good cheer every month, which cannot fail both to entertain and to make a better Osteopath out of the doctor who reads

it. From ocean to ocean it links our practitioners together in bonds of professional sympathy. Its influence has ever been, and will ever be, used to elevate professional standards and to promote unity in the ranks. It is an up-to-date professional newspaper, which does not busy itself with scientific disputes and hence it is enabled to specialize upon news, matters of personal and professional concern, opinions, shop-talk, the business end of practice and such things which are of vital concern to the members of the profession.

Is not this worth 50 cents a year to you?

If it is, will you not forward your subscription to "The O. P." without further delay? Will you wait for us to repeat the invitation to subscribe by personal letter? Each personal letter we write you costs us ten cents, Doctor. To ask you by personal letter to subscribe for "The O. P." four or five times during the year will entirely eat up the subscription price, leaving a deficit on the cost of supplying you the paper, not to speak of rewards that should be ours for furnishing a faithful and valued service! Will you allow that? We don't believe you will. "The O. P." merits better appreciation.

Look over this issue carefully, Doctor, and see if you don't think the paper is worth at least \$5 a year to you. The small sum of 50 cents will make you a paid subscriber for a year. A 50-cent book of stamps is a convenient way to remit. May we not hear from you?

### "Most Diseases of Spinal Origin" in March "O. H."

By special and numerous requests, running back through the past year, "Osteopathic Health" republishes in the forthcoming March issue the article, "Most Diseases of Spinal Origin," which originally appeared in the June, 1901, issue. This article proved to be one of the most popular—if not the most popular and the best—campaign article ever written for Osteopathy. Its merit lays in the fact that, while simply written and not appearing to be didactic, it yet takes a comprehensive survey of the whole broad field of medical science and that without fatiguing the reader—indeed, holding his wrapt interest to the last paragraph because of the many wonderful disclosures about the body and its mysteries—investing the subject throughout with the charm of fiction.

"Most Diseases of Spinal Origin" leads the reader into a new arena, where truth and fact combat tradition and mystery for mastery. He is shown the battle at close range so as to well understand the nature of the struggle. He is then led up on the summit of Anatomy to view the issue. He is shown that the testimony of the anatomical structure of the spine—which for the first time he is made to see and understand with graphic clearness—is that mechanical disturbances DO occur along the spine and that Osteopathic lesions are as unavoidable a consequence of the wear and tear of life as that any other machine should get out of order in service.

Next the inspection is shifted to the vantage ground of Physiology, where the processes of life are explained in the busy concourse of living, moving cells and molecules, especial attention being given to describing the functions of the blood and nerves. It is made very simple how these twin factors of life carry on the work of vitality and how in turn they are subject to the laws of physics and are momentarily liable by anatomical disturbance to have their good work interrupted. Thus Physiology, which everybody is able to understand, likewise gives testimony that Osteopathy is a rational system.

Lastly the summit of Pathology is climbed, so that the reader may briefly skim the whole field of disease—of perverted structure, of disabled and suspended function—Anatomy and Physiology that are "wrong," in brief, and to see that sickness is nothing more or less than the supervening of these foregoing hypothetical ills, the development of Osteopathic "lesions." It is shown clearly and convincingly how pressure disturbs nerve-work, how that disturbs blood-work, and how both nervous and circulatory

disturbances act and react to overthrow normal processes, with the result of wrecking health. Then each separate class of diseases are considered for a paragraph to show how each in turn is produced by these same factors—ills of the nerves, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, heart, lungs, muscles, skin, etc., etc.

Thus, in conclusion, Pathology proves that Osteopathy is right. Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology have each become the vantage ground of inspection with the result that each in turn and the trio collectively have afforded simple conclusive evidence that Osteopathy is right and is the common sense, rational form of healing.

The proof of the pudding is always the eating. This article "ate" mighty well, so to speak, by the field, and beyond any question, by the demand it created for itself, proved to be the most popular exposition of our science ever penned for the laity. It achieved the unprecedented and since unequalled record of running through four consecutive editions! That sounds like the claims of a popular novel of the day, but it is literally true. So that at least twice as many copies of "Osteopathic Health" containing "Most Diseases of Spinal Origin" were printed and circulated as of any other issue—and there have been many mighty good ones, as all will admit.

This excellent copyrighted brochure cannot but make friends for any practitioner circulating it. The March "O. H." therefore, will constitute an unrivalled number to apply to an old field that has been cultivated assiduously. It is equally fine to be the "opening gun" by new graduates in any new and local campaign of education. The practitioner who fails to make liberal use of it is overlooking a great chance for helpful advertising and a potent factor for education.

Other short, snappy paragraphs in the issue are just what the Osteopath needs to hold his patients in line and to keep them hopeful and contented. These explain that Osteopathy is not massage; that the Osteopath cannot cure faster than Nature will let him; that quick cures are the exception, etc., etc. A splendid, popular paragraph definition by Dr. C. G. E. Sieburg, "What is Osteopathy?" is worth, we think, taking a place in our permanent literature.

All in all, Doctors, the March issue of "Osteopathic Health" is a very superb one and money spent in its circulation will be money well invested. If you have not used our "campaign of education" to help your practice, will you not begin with this March number? One hundred a month on the annual contract plan is the way to do it—the best, because the most effective and the cheapest.

Order at once. So popular an issue will not be long in exhausting. We will not run a second edition. Our February edition of "Osteopathic Health" was sold out—every copy gone—by the 10th of the month! Belated orders simply had to go without magazines. Belated orders for the March issue will miss one of the best pieces of field literature ever gotten out! Please place your order or ask for extra copies wanted at once, so as to avoid this dilemma. Faithfully yours,

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

### Swapping Experiences in Promotion

My practice is picking up nicely, and I attribute a great deal of it to the use of "Osteopathic Health."—Dr. C. G. Hewes, New Orleans, Louisiana.



After a long, hard fight here my practice is steadily gaining ground and I shall continue pushing the good work with "Osteopathic Health."—Dr. Raymond Blair, Parkersburg, Iowa.



"Osteopathic Health" is a patient getter. Sixteen-to-one better than a card in the local news-

paper, because it attracts more attention, explains, convinces, educates—in a word, just as you say, "pulls patients."—Drs. Heyer & Bartlett, Alpena, Michigan.



"Osteopathic Health" for the past six months or more has simply been great. Can't be beaten as field literature for the practitioner. It is the best the profession ever has had furnished it—now or at any time—and you deserve success. All appreciation and support for your efforts in behalf of spreading general prosperity among our practitioners and health to the people.—Dr. Hugh R. Bynum, Memphis, Tennessee.

## A. O. A. Department

### Accommodations Should Be Secured Now

The trustees have appointed, as dates of the St. Louis meeting, the 11th to 15th of July, inclusive. This makes Monday the opening day, and allows us to get ready to appear in force upon "Osteopathic Day," Tuesday the 12th. Half-day sessions will be held upon each of the days named, allowing members plenty of time for sight-seeing. The programme committee has arranged the strongest programme yet presented, and all should follow it from first to last. That for Monday will be of as much interest and importance to members as that for any other day, and all should, if possible, be on hand for the to all Osteopaths circulars and prospectuses convention from the first. The announcement of the programme will be made, in full, soon.

Attention should be given to securing hotel accommodations AT ONCE. The management of the "Inside Inn," the hotel selected by our St. Louis committee as headquarters, has sent to all Osteopaths circulars and prospectuses containing full directions in this matter. The St. Louis local committee emphasizes in the strongest way the great importance of our people attending to this matter without delay. The "Inn" people, and the fair management, are extending every courtesy to our committee, and have provided everything possible for our pleasure and convenience.

### New Members Are Desired

Cooperation with Dr. H. L. Chiles, of Auburn, N. Y., assistant secretary of the A. O. A., and special committee upon new members, is requested. Let all state secretaries and all individuals who are in position to influence prospective members, take note of this and write him. Upon request Editor Evans will send to state secretaries and to intending members, sample copies of the Journal, and copies of Dr. Link's paper, "Claims of the A. O. A.," upon non-members. NON-MEMBERS should realize that they can greatly aid the cause of Osteopathy by joining our ranks. The Journal of the Association, the Year-Book, the certificate of membership, as well as the good-will and good-fellowship and recommendation of all the members, accrue to the new member. Non-members should realize that they can greatly aid themselves by joining our ranks. Fraternally,

CHARLES HAZZARD, President.

### Change of "Osteopathic Day" Date

We have changed the dates of our "Osteopathic Day" at the World's Fair, and of our annual meeting, which was necessitated by the fact that two other very large conventions—one of 20,000 people and the other nearly 15,000 people—were to be here at the same time as our former date. Hence, we thought it advisable, in order to uphold the dignity of the profession by clamoring for plenty of space and elbow room, to change the dates to one week later, making Osteopathy Day July 12th.

### Please Observe—July 12

The superintendent in charge of the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair is an enthusiastic admirer of Osteopathy and is doing his best to give us a good showing. We are assigned a hall that will seat at least 800 people comfortably. For the morning meeting on "Osteopathy

Day" we expect to have Festival Hall, that will fully seat 2,000 people.

HOMER EDWARD BAILEY, D. O.,  
Chairman.

**Osteopathy Day and That World's Fair A. O. A. Meeting**

The local committees have been forced by circumstances which they could not control, to change the dates of our A. O. A. meeting, putting it one week late, beginning Tuesday, July 12th. The fair management found they could and they did change the date of "Osteopathic Day" to July 12th, the opening day of our convention. Bear this in mind, and not only be there yourself, but have your friends come with you.

We are glad to announce that we now have all our local arrangements in tangible form. We have our halls assigned for the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. We have these days set apart and so published in all the World's Fair literature, with July 12th as "Osteopathy Day." We have our hotel selected—one of the greatest on earth; 2,257 sleeping rooms; with the largest dining rooms in the west. Plenty of parlors. All the committee rooms we want, with simply acres of broad, comfortable verandas, on which to rest and cool off, situated in the midst of a magnificent forest, just at the edge of one of the most beautiful parks on earth, and surrounded by buildings and displays of such magnitude and such beautiful designs that it is simply impossible even to attempt to convey an idea of its great amplitude and beauty.

No Osteopath on earth can afford to miss this convention. Everyone should come who possibly can afford to. The educational feature alone will pay you; besides we are going to have the greatest Osteopathic convention on earth! Such a gathering as will make our dear old Father Still's heart leap for joy! We should all be there.

Remember one thing—and be sure and attend to it at once. Your certainty of the right kind of entertainment depends upon yourself. We have all arrangements made to accommodate you. Your accommodations will be first-class, if you secure them now. There is absolutely no go back on it, if you will only do your part, and engage rooms at once. Before the publication of this article every Osteopath on earth will have received the booklet of the "Inside Inn" hotel. It will tell you how to reserve accommodations and what they will cost. Keep it for your guide. Cut out the application blank at once and send it in to the hotel people, with \$5 money order or a draft (not checks) thus making yourself safe an accommodation for our great gathering.

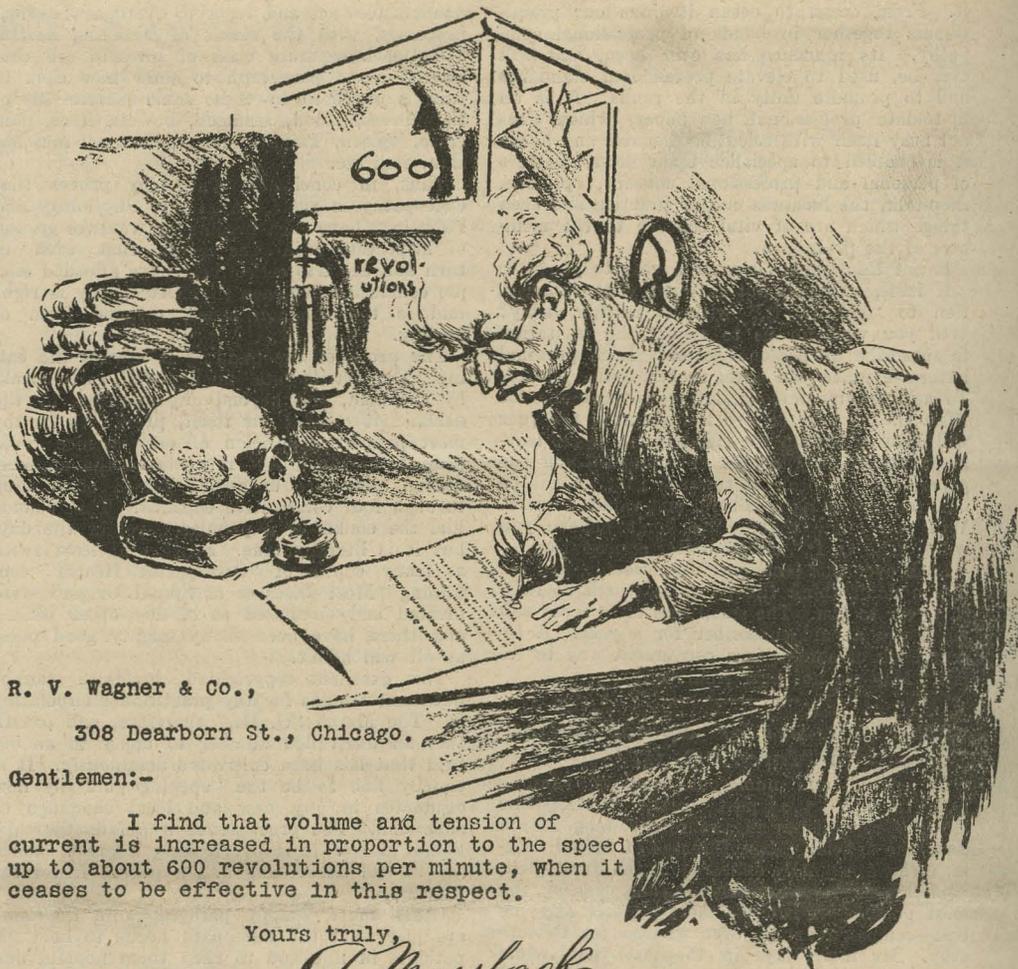
Remember, we have a contract in black and white with the "Inside Inn" people, saying that when you arrive, if you do not like your accommodations or surroundings, and if they cannot please you, your \$5 paid will be refunded. What more can you ask? So now, help us and make your comfort a certainty, by securing your rooms now, and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

THE THREE CHAIRMEN OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES.

**First Issue of Case Reports Ready**

I enclose a case report blank, which I ask to have included in the next issue of The Osteopathic Physician, in response to the letter published in the current number. With the February number of the Journal of the A. O. A. there will be sent as a supplement the first installment of case reports. These supplements will be furnished non-members of the A. O. A. at a nominal price, and it is hoped that every member of the profession will manifest an interest in this work and help by a liberal contribution of reports from his own case records. Most especially does the editor desire reports of the cure of those conditions that are pronounced by our brethren of the other schools of medicine incurable. Such case reports become at once the variety and the inspiration of the supplement, while the other reports are accumulating scientific data, from which the writer of Osteopathic text-



R. V. Wagner & Co.,

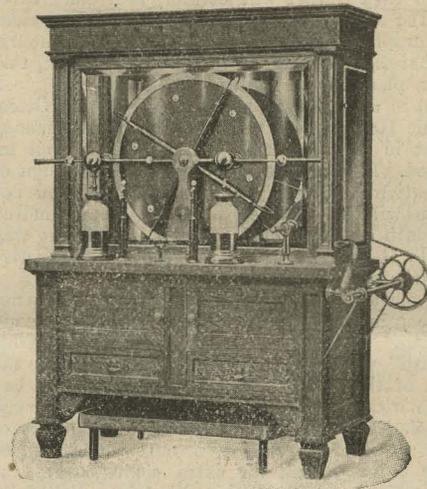
308 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:-

I find that volume and tension of current is increased in proportion to the speed up to about 600 revolutions per minute, when it ceases to be effective in this respect.

Yours truly,

*A. Mossback*  
Glass Plate Expert.



**Mica Plate Static Machines**

Operate at upwards of 2,000 R. P. M. Safely, and increases volume and tension of current all the way. Renders 2 Mica plates equal to 10 glass ones; simplifies construction; makes machine more reliable and less sensitive to dampness; produces high tension current best adapted to X-Ray and most therapeutic purposes.

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Blanks will be furnished gratis upon application made to me.

EDYTHE F. ASHMORE, D. O.,

**A Correction**

Mr. Clarence Barnes, of Chattanooga, Tenn., husband of Mrs. Barnes, D. O., calls our attention to an error in the January "O. P." giving him the title of Doctor. Mr. Barnes is not an Osteopath and does not represent himself as such. The error was the editor's, who was under a misapprehension in the matter and, following the style of the paper, the title D. O. was affixed by him to Mr. Barnes' signature, just as it is to all our correspondents within the profession whose communications are published. Mr. Barnes is secretary to Dr. Barnes' practice and takes a profound interest in everything relating to the profession.

books in the future shall draw information for the enlightenment of all practitioners.

It has occurred to me, at various times, that a supplement devoted entirely to "Our Failures" would be of great value to us, if succeeding supplements might contain similar cases treated with success by others. There is on hand a small collection of reports of cases unsuccessfully treated. Such reports should of necessity be detailed in all particulars, that another may be able to point out some specific treatment not administered. The editor requests that such case reports be headed with the word "Failure," that it be not necessary to prepare them until they have accumulated in a quantity sufficient to warrant an entire supplement.

The second supplement will appear with the May number of the Journal of the A. O. A., and we urge all practitioners to send reports early.