

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

**April 1907**

**Vol. 11, No. 4**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume XI.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1907.

Number 4

## Another Veto Has Cost Us Victory in Pennsylvania

"GOVERNOR STUART vetoed the osteopathic bill this afternoon," was the discouraging wire received from Dr. Harry M. Vastine of Harrisburg, Pa., May the first. Thus closed in disappointment and gloom one of the most splendid struggles for osteopathic rights that has ever been waged by our profession.

It is a clear case of medical pressure swaying the governor. His act came in the face of an overwhelming victory for the osteopaths in both branches of the legislature. The veto parallels the veto of Governor Pennypacker at the last session, which also cheated the osteopathic profession out of the legal recognition that is its due, after the will of the people, asserted by legislative vote, had decreed osteopathy should take its rank with the older schools of practice in the Keystone state.

One glaring inconsistency is to be noted in connection with Governor Stuart's assassination of the proposed osteopathic law. He vetoed the bill because it contained the express provisions which Governor Pennypacker vetoed it for not containing two years ago. The governor declared that there was need of legislation to regulate osteopathy but he was opposed to having it form part of the act designated to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Pennsylvania! It will be recalled that Governor Pennypacker, two years ago, vetoed the osteopathic bill containing nearly the exact provisions that Governor Stuart objected to, to wit., because the proposed osteopathic legislation was then *not* made a part of the general medical act.

Thus, the osteopathic profession in the state of Pennsylvania is at sea. One governor insisted that proper regulation of our practice must be achieved in and through the statute regulating the practice of medicine and surgery; another says "no, it must not." Bills harmonious with both ideas have been framed by the osteopaths in succession, and, despite the terrific opposition of the whole medical profession, have been fought through both branches of the general assembly with splendid majorities. Both arrangements in turn have been presented to the governor for his signature after the state law-makers had affixed the seal of their approval. And both bills as passed have failed to become law because each governor in turn rejected the arrangement.

The logical conclusion is that if Governor Stuart, this year, and Governor Pennypacker, last year, were sincere in their reasons given for their respective vetoes, osteopathy would have had a law last year; had the present bill of this year been introduced then, or would now be in possession of a brand new law had the bill of two years ago been presented but now to Governor Stuart for his approval.

No sane person, however, will believe for one minute that such a thing might ever have been the case. The insincerity of Governor Stuart's act shines through his comment explaining his veto, and history will record the fact that he is but one of the several weak-kneed governors who have allowed

an organized medical lobby to cheat the will of the people, and to give existing statutes application and enforcement as class legislation.

The osteopathic bill, known as the Wickersham Bill, passed the house by 122 votes to 42, April the 3d. It likewise passed the senate April 17th by 31 to 2. A few slight amendments made by the senate were concurred in by the house with a vote of 110 to 19. One of our osteopaths, under date of April the 18th, wrote as follows:

"This has been a remarkable fight for the reason that the M. D.'s had a bill that apparently was favorable to us, and that at one period of the fight had almost the entire legislature with it; but in effect this bill contained possibilities of working hardships upon osteopaths, so we had to kill that bill and then turn about and push ours. As there are thirty-two M. D.'s in the house, you can well guess what we had on hand; but, as you see, we accomplished it. Speaker Maclean said that we had the best organized and most effective lobby that appeared before the legislature."

Before the governor's decision was known, President O. J. Snyder, of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Association wrote:

"The splendid success of our legislative fight was due to the fact that our bill was so eminently fair, as well as the further fact that every osteopath in the state did his and her very best in influencing legislators from each one's own district. Letters, petitions and telegrams at critical times, from influential friends of the osteopaths, to their respective representative and senator, proved a mighty potent influence toward obtaining legislative support. The officers kept in close touch with the field, and the profession responded to the calls of their officers like true soldiers. Therein lay our victory insofar as it was possible for us to make achievement. What Governor Stuart will do we do not know, but it will not be our fault if he vetoes our bill, as we are piling the state on top of him."

On April the 26th Governor Stuart had an important conference for two hours between the friends and foes of our bill. He was supposed to be collecting material from which to make up his opinion. Having lost their fight in the legislature as before, the medical men then centered their attack upon osteopathy in bluffing the weak-kneed governor. They have learned that it is sometimes easier to influence a politician in the executive chair than to obtain class legislation from the big body of fair-minded men who make up legislative bodies.

## It Looks Like Victory For D. O.'s in New York

AFTER the most strenuous fight in many respects in the history of the osteopathic profession—even exceeding in a considerable degree the strenuousness of the fight in Pennsylvania this year, because it was recognized as a fight for life itself—the New York osteopaths have been successful in get-

Among those who appeared to protest against the bill were Drs. J. B. McAllister and Thomas Blair, Harrisburg; John Roberts Seneca Egbert, dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and Dr. Craig of Philadelphia, and Adolph Koenig and James Edwards, formerly of the Health Bureau of the Philippine Islands, of Pittsburg.

The osteopaths present included Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathy Association; Drs. Charles J. Muttart, J. Irvin Dufer, secretary of the Association; W. B. Keen, Jane Scott and Charles W. McCurdy, of Philadelphia; E. M. Downing and H. J. Carmeny, of York, and H. M. Vastine, E. B. Kamm and J. F. Stevenson, Harrisburg, Assistant Deputy General Cunningham was present at the request of the governor and closely followed the arguments advanced.

Among the other arguments urged against the osteopathic bill by the old school men, was the threadbare canard that osteopaths are not educated. President O. J. Snyder, in answering this, pointed out that while Dr. Egbert of the attack claimed that the old school men have a course of 4,000 school hours, osteopathic schools now have a uniform course of study, regulated by a national board of regents, which require 4,300 school hours—or 300 more hours than is required by the old school.

Dr. William B. Keen and Dr. J. H. McGee, both osteopaths, who are also graduates of the Jefferson Medical College, made strong pleas for the bill.

Governor Stuart pretended to believe that "osteopathy ought to receive proper legislation" in his state. He said in his veto message: "That the skillful practice of osteopathy has benefited the afflicted and alleviated human suffering in many instances is an established fact, but that no legislation is necessary to permit osteopaths to practice their profession. There is a broad and clearly defined distinction between practicing medicine and surgery and practicing osteopathy."

He concluded that the regulation of osteopathy is very desirable, but that it should be provided for by legislation other than amending a law intended to apply only to the regulation of practicing medicine and surgery.

Friends of our bill talked with Governor Stuart before his veto was made public, and urged him to allow the bill to be returned to the house for amendment in accordance with his views. He revealed his real attitude in the matter, however—that of a tool of the organized medical profession—when he flatly refused to act upon this suggestion. No clearer evidence could be offered to prove that he wished to block the osteopathic measure and that the reasons given for his act were but subterfuge.

The osteopathic effort therefore has failed in Pennsylvania for another two years.

ting recognition, at least up to the point of passing a bill through both branches of the legislature which gives them a firm legal footing should Governor Hughes not veto it.

It is said that the prospects of Governor Hughes signing the bill are most excellent, inasmuch as it is a joint medical bill, and all

schools seem now to favor it. We had hoped to have word before the date of issuing this paper that the signature of Governor Hughes had been affixed to this bill, but this act did not happen up until the date of May 6th.

The Medical Unity Bill, as amended by the osteopaths, to put our practice on a legal basis, passed the assembly on April 10th with but one dissenting vote. It passed the senate May 1st by a vote of 40 to 7.

As announced previously in these columns this Medical Unity Bill was at first intended to shut out the osteopaths, but finding that even with their magnificent alliance of 12,000 allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics in the state, the M. D.'s could not pass this law over the opposition of 350 recognized osteopaths of the state, the union medical forces consented to the following amendment:

"Where the application be for a license to practice Osteopathy, the applicant shall produce evidence that he has studied Osteopathy not less than three years including three satisfactory courses of not less than nine months each in three different calendar years in a college of Osteopathy maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents. After nineteen hundred and ten the applicant for a license to practice under this act shall produce evidence that he has studied not less than four years including four satisfactory courses of not less than seven months each in four different calendar years in a college maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents."

Our osteopaths feel that this amendment is satisfactory to them in view of all circumstances, and especially since the recent Supreme Court decision of the state defining all forms of non-drug practice as a part of the practice of medicine, makes it absolutely imperative that some sort of legal status be secured before the adjournment of the legislature.

This Union Medical Bill states that medicine includes all kinds of practices except in religious tenets of a church, and it does not

mention any school of medicine which may be separately recognized, except in this section which mentions osteopathy as such. As to rights of osteopaths, another section was put in providing that the holders of license to use the degree D. O., shall have the same rights as other physicians, excepting the practice of surgery and the use of drugs. This act provides for the licensing without examination of the osteopaths at present in the state of New York who have had a course of at least two years. Others desiring to practice must have a three year course and must pass an examination in anatomy, physiology, hygiene, sanitation, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, gynaecology, pathology including bacteriology, and diagnosis, the same examination being given for all candidates. After 1910, the four-year requirement comes into effect.

It is very gratifying to note how the press of New York treated our cause this year. It shows a notable growth of osteopathy in popularity over previous years, as fairly satisfactory as our treatment has always been at the hands of the newspapers. This year a number of the newspapers fought very valiantly for us. *The Sunday World* of March 24th printed a half-page cartoon in which osteopaths were pictured as a defenseless young David, armed only with a sling and pebble, going out to meet the tri-headed Goliath—allopath, homeopath and eclectic. An excellent article summarized the situation along with this cartoon, stating that the 350 osteopaths of the state were making a last desperate stand after seven years of hard fighting against 12,000 allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics to get the legal right to practice their profession. Unquestionably, such articles help our cause very much.

Congratulations to the D. O.'s of New York on the apparent outcome!

paring to extend the profession will not be a most timely one, and we see no reason why the profession should not take great pleasure in accepting it. Unquestionably, it would do the cause of osteopathy great good in the Dominion of Canada—especially should it follow the enactment of the good law in the Province of Ontario—for the A. O. A. to meet in Toronto in 1909. It would no doubt lead to the speedy enactment of similar osteopathic laws in each of the other provinces of the Dominion. That alone would justify the Association in going to Toronto.

#### NO LAW FOR NEW JERSEY THIS YEAR.

NO osteopathic legislation will be accomplished in New Jersey this year. The New Jersey legislature adjourned April 13th to reconvene for its final adjournment, June 18th, at which time no bills that had not passed previous to the first adjournment were given consideration. Our forces had introduced a bill in each house, while the medics put in bills to counteract our bills, so that there were, in all, five bills affecting osteopathy introduced at this session.

Our medical opponents, as usual, asked for hearings and conferences in order to delay our bills as well as to supercede them with their own bills, that were much at variance with the legislation we were seeking. The fight continues unabating throughout the whole session. Drs. Fleck, Carlisle and McElhaney lead the fight for us, and nearly every osteopath in the state stood loyally behind our leaders from the beginning to the end. There was never a time when there was any chance of a compromise or a giving away of our rights.

There was one notable feature in the fight this year that is pleasing to our profession. Our medical opponents refrained from their former bitter criticisms and misrepresentations of osteopathy and treated us with friendliness, while maintaining the old opposition. Therefore, the issues as defined were always fairly and squarely presented as a fight for the rights of osteopathy, and our profession refused steadfastly to concede any promise intending to place osteopathy under the supervision of the medics.

Most of the assembly was made up of new members, and many of the senators were also serving their first terms, so our forces were handicapped and had to educate many new friends up from entire ignorance respecting osteopathy into a position of understanding it and being willing to champion our cause. All in all, the New Jersey members feel that considerable progress was made during this year, although wanting in the tangible results that they were seeking. It really looks hopeful for success in another year.

#### Amusing But Human.

IT IS said to be an invariable fact that when a commoner is elevated to the British house of lords he instantly becomes more jealous of the privileges of his order than are peers who trace their nobility back to the advent of William the Conqueror, said the *Chicago Chronicle* recently.

That is a trait in human nature which is exemplified down in New York state, where the osteopathic practitioners are asking the legislature to "protect them against unscrupulous pretenders." In other words, the osteopath practitioners, having achieved liberty to practice, now want to make a sort of close corporation of their cult and prohibit from practicing any save the anointed graduates of certain specified colleges.

This is amusing, but it is strictly according to precedent, for the "regulars" or "allopaths" strove successfully for years to keep the homeopaths from securing recognition. The homeopaths complained bitterly of the injustice of the system and finally secured official

## We Almost Got a Law In Canada This Year

OSTEOPATHY made notable strides toward securing legislation in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, this year, and while the excellent bill to legalize osteopathy did not pass, there is every expectation that it will become a law at the next session.

The medical council is in favor of the osteopathic bill. We have had the pleasure of reading this bill over and have no hesitation in saying that it is most admirable. The principal feature of the bill is the appointment of five osteopaths out of a total of seventeen members of the medical council, and all examinations in subjects pertaining to osteopathic theory and practice are to be given before these five members, or members selected by them. The successors to these five osteopathic members are to be chosen by the Ontario Society.

The qualifications for practice prior to 1910 are: A three years' course in an osteopathic college recognized by the five osteopathic members of the medical council and examination in the subjects taught. In case the osteopath desires to practice surgery, he must give evidence of having taken a year's surgical work in an osteopathic college in addition to his three years' course, and he must pass the surgical examination prescribed by the medical council. Osteopaths in active practice in Ontario at the time of passage of the bill are to be licensed.

The satisfactory feature about this bill is that it was drawn with the full assistance and approval of the medical council of the province, and it is said that nothing but the early adjournment of the legislature prevented the act from becoming a law this year.

An enthusiastic member of the profession in Ontario and a state officer writes us as follows:

"You know that we want the A. O. A. convention in Toronto in 1909. So you want to help boom us for two years hence.

"We just closed our semi-annual meeting, and it was most successful.

"Seven years ago, soon after the osteopaths first settled in Ontario, the medical council tried to convict one of our number for practicing medicine without a license. Judge Kingsbury, before whom the case was tried, refused to convict. Another charge was laid before Magistrate Denison of Toronto, who convicted, but added his opinion that he did not think the higher courts would sustain the conviction. The osteopaths appealed, but the medical council did not press the charges and so the case was dismissed.

"In 1906 the medical council tried to bring a bill into parliament which was to exclude osteopaths from the province, but could not get a single member to take hold of it. They then brought a stated case before the court of appeal, with the result that the judges decreed it could not be determined whether or not osteopathy is the practice of medicine, as every case is a law unto itself. We then introduced the present bill into parliament, but as it was too late for this present session we have excellent hopes of seeing it passed next year."

All success to the friends of the profession in the Province of Ontario for legislation, next year, and all success to them in their ambition to be hosts for the A. O. A. convention in 1909! For our part, we do not see why the invitation which they are pre-

indorsement of their right to practice. Instantly upon this the homeopaths became the most vociferous shouters for regularity. Once within the charmed circle, they wanted to keep out the eclectics and in combination with the "regulars" did keep them out for a good while.

But at last the eclectics got in and then there was a lull in the war until the osteopaths sprang up. These latter are now recognized in nearly all the states in the union and one would think that was enough, but, like their predecessors, they not only desire to practice themselves, but to keep other people from practicing.

Of course, when the osteopaths have accomplished this end and have thereby got

into the combination they will join hands with the "regulars," the homeopaths and the eclectics in boycotting any new school of medicine or mental healing that may spring up. Human nature is the same in a new-fledged osteopathic physician as it is in a new-fledged peer of the realm. In both cases he appreciates his privileges and prerogatives and does not purpose to cheapen them by allowing anybody to share in them.

Some of these days, however, it may occur to the legislatures to upset the whole system of brahmanizing the medical profession and let it stand on its own merits like any other occupation. Nobody will be at a loss to choose a competent physician whether the state issues certificates of sanctity or not.

## How Our North Carolina Doctors Won a Hard Fight

By A. H. Zealy, D. O., Secretary of the State Association.

**B**ECAUSE North Carolina fell in line as an osteopathic state without much noise of battle the impression has obtained throughout the profession that we did not have a hard struggle to win this victory. That is very wrong. It was a hard fight, and a splendid victory over medical opposition, and as the story has not yet been published, here are the facts:

The growth of osteopathy in our state has been phenomenal. It will be remembered by some of the profession how the legislature received our bill in 1905. The committee it was before very unceremoniously asked us not to argue the case, as their minds were made up to report the measure unfavorably. Nobody knew anything about osteopathy and not a single champion could be found for our bill; consequently our legislative campaign for that year was as complete a failure as any on record. What a contrast, then, this year when members of the legislature, state officials from the governor down, and the most influential citizens the state over urged us to seek legislative regulation of our practice! All this bespeaks the character of work done by the profession at large in North Carolina and the manner in which it has been received by the people.

At our state meeting in Durham, October, 1906, no united and definite action was taken concerning legislation. We were so thoroughly defeated in our efforts to pass a bill two years ago that we thought it useless to make the attempt this year. So when the legislature convened we were resting easy, not expecting any trouble.

About two weeks after the session opened, Dr. H. W. Glasscock, of Raleigh, president of the state society, learned that a bill had been introduced at the instigation of a fake osteopath, one McKnight, of Southern Pines, N. C., the effect of which was to exclude every reputable osteopath from the state and leave him with the whole state at his disposal! Dr. Glasscock called the vice-president and secretary of the state society to Raleigh for a conference and it was decided to kill this bill, but make no further effort to get favorable legislation this year. The bill in question had been referred to the committee, and when the committee met Drs. H. W. Glasscock, A. R. Tucker and myself were present.

Dr. Glasscock represented the profession, showing the committee why we were opposed to the bill and explaining genuine osteopathy to them. Our president's speech was so effective that Representative Buchan, who introduced the bill, voluntarily withdrew it and asked if we had a substitute to offer in its place. Just then we were undecided as to what course to take, yet something had to be done at once. The legislature was favorable,

and our friends from the governor down urged us to introduce a bill of our own, assuring us of its passage.

So, acting on the advice of our friends, we drew up a bill which was taken by the committee mentioned above and reported favorably to the House. When the bill was called up, one of the M. D. members, who was chairman of the public health committee, requested that the bill be re-referred to his committee, suggesting that it had gone to the wrong one in the first place. Our champions fought this move vigorously, but finally agreed to his committee taking the bill. When this committee met the osteopaths had the same representations as before the former committee. The outcome of this side-track movement was a committee report without prejudice.

When the bill came up for second reading one of the medical members urged an amendment which was to prohibit the practice of minor surgery. The amendment was voted down almost unanimously and the bill passed second and third readings without a dissenting vote. This was on the 26th of February.

When we passed the house we felt that the hardest fight was over, but such was not the case. The medical profession had tried to block us in the house, but their powerful political influence was not brought to bear on us until we reached the senate. On February 27th our bill was taken in hand by Senator B. F. Aycock and placed on the calendar without even going before a committee. The bill having been discussed so thoroughly in the house, it was his intention to rush it through the senate before the M. D.'s could get in their advance work, but this move was thwarted by our old enemy, R. H. Lewis, M. D., chairman of state board of health. Just before our bill was reached on the calendar he succeeded in getting it referred to the public health committee and as a personal favor got the committee hearing postponed for several days, thus gaining time to get his crowd lined up against us. He did this so effectively that hundreds of telegrams and letters poured in to the senators for the next few days requesting them to oppose the osteopathy bill.

A score or more of lobbyists were at work also. Strange to say, all this work on the part of our enemies had very little effect. I think the secret of this lay in the fact that our men got in their work first, convincing the senators that we were asking for nothing more than we deserved. We made a complete canvass of the senate, explaining our bill and our position in the state to each senator.

On March 4th we lined up for the most trying ordeal of the fight, that of defending our bill before the senate public health com-

## Automobilists!

I HAVE A BIG BARGAIN  
FOR SOME DOCTOR IN A HANDSOME  
Winton Car!

¶ I will sell a good two-cylinder Winton Car for \$750, that cost \$2,750 and is in excellent condition. It has had careful usage, and has just been overhauled, and looks nearly like new. It is a handsome and imposing-looking car.

¶ It seats five, has a cape top, glass front, three glass lamps and a tail lamp. I have another car and therefore will sell this one at a sacrifice. It is a very unusual bargain and, besides giving all the service one expects from a medium expensive car, will enable the physician who wants to make a flash in his community on a little money to do it to perfection. This car which some one can get for the price of a runabout will impress every one as being just out of the factory and costing \$3,000.

¶ I will satisfy the purchaser by references to reliable persons who know this car as to its value and being a big bargain at the price I offer. The car can be inspected and tried out in Chicago or Waukegan, Illinois.

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171 Washington Street, CHICAGO

mittee. When Dr. Lewis had the bill taken from the calendar he suggested the same amendment that had been offered in the house, viz., to prohibit the practice of minor surgery. He said if we would strike out the words "minor surgery" the medical profession would withdraw all opposition to the bill. We refused to do this for two reasons: First, we knew that we needed minor surgery; and, second, to accept an amendment meant that before the bill could pass the senate and go back for approval by the house, the legislature would be adjourned.

Before this committee the medical profession was represented by Drs. R. H. Lewis and Hubert Royster, other Medical Doctors were present, but had nothing to say. The osteopaths of the state were represented by the same delegation as before the previous committee. Dr. Lewis urged his amendment and Dr. Glasscock answered with convincing argument every objection the medical men raised. He compared the catalogues of the University of North Carolina Medical School and the American School of Osteopathy, showing that the A. S. O. spends more time on every branch except surgery than does the University Medical School, and on surgery exactly the same number of hours is spent in both schools. This committee handed in an unprejudiced report and we felt that a very dangerous place had been safely passed.

That night our bill was "supposed" to have been placed on the calendar but was not, as we discovered later. We waited two days expecting it to come up and as it did not we put our friends to searching for it. Instead of being on the calendar it was found in a pile of old papers in the clerk's room. This looked very much like an effort had been made to "lose the bill". It was put on the calendar at once and was read a few minutes later.

One lone man, Senator Long, was opposed to our bill, and without any reason whatsoever. He evidently was the only man the

medical men had "fixed". He was in the act of offering the minor surgery amendment when, fortunately for us, he was called out of the senate chamber. While he was out our bill passed second and third readings and the "clinch" was put on.

In North Carolina the governor's approval of a bill is not required, therefore our new law was enacted Wednesday night, the 6th of March, the legislature adjourning three days later.

Thus ended a very hard-fought legislative campaign, in which the numerical strength of the osteopaths was comparatively weak. The profession of the state stood together to a man, valuable aid being rendered by every D. O. in the state. North Carolina's new law is thus not presented to the profession by any one nor by three men, but by every legal osteopath in the state, both men and women.

Goldsboro, N. C., April 25, 1907.

#### The Killers.

IT HAPPENED that once a man ran past Socrates armed with an axe. He was in pursuit of another who was running from him at full speed.

"Stop him! Stop him!" he cried.

Plato's master did not move.

"What!" cried the man with the axe; "couldst thou not have barred his way? He is an assassin!"

"An assassin? What meanest thou?"

"Play not the idiot! An assassin is a man who kills."

"A butcher, then?"

"Old fool! A man who kills another man!"

"To be sure! A soldier!"

"Dolt! A man who kills another man in times of peace."

"I see—the executioner."

"Thou ass! A man who kills another in his home."

"Exactly—a physician."

Upon which the man with the axe fled—and is running still.—*La Terre.*

that it was continued for two or three weeks. It became my duty to keep track of the experiments being made by various physicians and electricians who promptly opened x-ray laboratories to try it on the sick. The first two of these were Professor Fuchs and Dr. Harry Preston Pratt, and I visited their laboratories daily for the first two or three weeks of their existence. Thus I have been in a position to watch the career of the x-ray workers of Chicago by intimate acquaintance with the men who experimented with the new force from the day that these investigations began.

When I chanced to meet Mr. Fuchs in Washington street under my office a few weeks back, I was surprised that he was unable to shake hands with me, and by way of explaining it he raised his hands, both of which were covered with bandages.

"It got me at last," he said, whereupon he recited that his hands had begun to slough away and that he had been compelled to give up his vocation. Not suspecting, however, that the matter was as serious for him as time has proven, I went into the matter quite fully with him. Mr. Fuchs said to me, in substance:

"X-rays are a mysterious force that none of us understand, and it has practically finished me. I am not by any means the only one who has been seriously injured. One of Mr. Edison's main helpers suffered the loss of an arm from x-ray burns, and I hear that Mr. Edison's hands are also in a very bad condition. We all know some of the laboratory workers in Chicago whose faces and hands are burned copper-colored and look as withered as tanned leather. I tell you that the x-rays have some mysterious and deadly power which the scientific world as yet does not appreciate.

"Do you know," continued Mr. Fuchs, "that the x-ray treatment is more than likely to render an animal sterile? Under unknown conditions it seems to affect both male and female. Do you know also that hens' eggs exposed to the rays a short time will never hatch? This indicates a certain inimical influence over living protoplasm which is worthy of very earnest consideration. There have been a lot of other people badly burned by x-rays of whom the world has heard little or nothing."

Wishing him prompt recovery and not supposing but that Mr. Fuchs would recover after sufficient surgical attention, we separated and I made a note in my editorial book that day to transmit the warning I had received from him to our profession in an early number. Before I had carried out the idea, however, Mr. Fuchs' death had been published. The papers of Chicago proclaimed him a martyr to his science.

I recall another incident that came under observation while I was in practice, about five years ago. A poor woman came to my office, holding up sore and sloughing hands, from which she evidently experienced much pain as well as intolerable annoyance. The finger nails, as I recall it, had sloughed off, or at least part of them, and the backs of the hands were very badly burned by the rays. She told me that she had been treated by an osteopath who had inflicted these burns and now she was unable to get any relief from it! Doubtless there are very many other cases that could be recorded where human comfort and life have been impaired or sacrificed with the best of motives through the experimentation of physicians and surgeons with this mysterious agency.

In this connection I wish to point out that electro-therapy as a science has lost much of its popularity in the past few years. Many enthusiasts who have gone into that line of investigation and have spent much time and money have emerged only to sell their apparatus as junk and proclaim that, except in one or two specific maladies, there was lit-

## X-Rays Very Deadly Under Unknown Conditions

THE death of Wolfram C. Fuchs, of Chicago, x-ray expert of international reputation, and one of the original experimenters in the use of the x-ray for medical purposes, which occurred at Chicago last month, has called the attention of the world very forcibly to the important fact that the mysterious force discovered by Professor Roentgen is a deadly and dangerous agency.

Mr. Fuchs died a martyr to science. A peculiar malady developed in his hands about two years ago as the result of burns that he received during the eleven years of his experiments. The thumb of his right hand and first two fingers of the left hand sloughed away as the effect of the constant use of the rays, so amputation became necessary. This retired him from active work.

Six months ago there became apparent an inflammation of the right arm and side, which led to an operation in October by Dr. L. L. McArthur at St. Luke's hospital. The hopes of his friends for his recovery rose with the temporary disappearance of the sharp pains from which he had suffered. This was followed, however, by a swift decline which continued until a month ago, when all hopes were given up of saving his life.

It then became apparent that carcinoma had developed and had made such inroads that surgical interference was entirely useless. The entire right side, including the lung, had become affected by the growth.

Here is a clear-cut case where a well-educated man, employing all the precautions

known for his own safety; handling the x-rays, not as a bunglesome experimenter, but in a thoroughly scientific manner in conjunction with surgeons like Dr. J. B. Murphy, Dr. Nicholas Senn, and others as eminent, has paid the penalty of his life because the mysterious force which he handled could not be controlled by human wisdom. If the x-ray operator cannot protect his own health and spare his own life, pray what safety can he offer to the patient who comes under his care?

The death of Dr. Fuchs is not the only case on record by any means where scientists have paid the penalty of life or limb to the mysterious Roentgen rays. There has not been a great deal said about this phase of using x-rays, but it is time that the medical profession was rousing itself to its senses. Certainly the osteopathic profession should be quick to heed the warning and those of its members who are tampering with x-ray machines with little conception of their deadly power under unknown circumstances should surely take caution.

I am moved to utter this note of warning because of a very impressive conversation I had with Mr. Fuchs scarcely three months before his death. I knew him very well.

When Professor Roentgen's experiment was flashed around the world along in 1896 I was a reporter on the *Chicago Tribune*, and to me fell the assignment of interviewing Chicago's leading surgeons and electricians about this discovery. So important was this detail

tle or nothing that could be done in a curative way by electrical currents.

It is well known that lupus can be modified and even cured by x-rays. Finsen's light is supposed to exert a curative influence on protoplasm under certain conditions; but electrical treatment only recently was being given by the volt, ohm and hour, so to speak, to all kinds and conditions of sick people. It promises at no distant date to become one of the lost arts. It simply has failed to show results, as a lot of unbiased investigators agree, regardless of the ponderous books of electro-therapy that have been written on the subject. Thus electricity for the most part, in my opinion at least, is destined to take rank at no distant date along with the drugs which mankind has tried and found wanting of therapeutic benefit.

Meanwhile I hope that osteopaths who are using x-rays for diagnosis and treatment will have a care and not be so unfortunate, if they continue, as to share the fate of these other martyrs alluded to, neither themselves nor their patients.

#### A QUESTION FOR SCIENCE.

HERE is a mystery that thousands of persons would like to have made clear to them: How did man exist through all the ages that were before he acquired a knowledge of microbes? asks the *Chicago Evening Post*. Not a month passes nowadays but science announces some new discovery that shows us that since the stone age or earlier we have hugged to our bosoms some custom that nourished the infant bacilli in our midst and aided them to grow round and ruddy while we waxed lean and lank.

In those happy times when we wore skins and knew not the tribe of the barber, we drank with impunity of unfiltered and un-boiled water and scorned the aid of pepsin in our gormandizing. In our benighted ignorance we feared only the mastodons and ignored the smaller but more deadly microbe. Yet we lived through it.

Pasteurized milk was not, nor were pre-digested foods known in the nursery; in fact, there was no nursery, and yet infants must have grown to manhood, a pretty sturdy manhood at that. How did they do it?

Later on man's ingenuity—or perhaps it was woman's—invented the feather duster—*inter alia et enormia*—thus supplying the microbes with a system of rapid transit which enabled them to visit all the members of a family in the course of a few days. Did we die forthwith? It must be admitted that we did not; on the contrary, we multiplied and peopled the earth. Yet science assures us—and who will doubt science?—that the feather duster is more deadly than a dynamite bomb. Clearly, from the scientific viewpoint, we should all be dead. Will not the learned men who forever are pasting the poison label on our most treasured habits pause long enough in their quest of new germs to explain how and why we are alive to-day?

#### Specialism Extraordinary.

Patient—Doctor, it hurts me awfully to cough.

Dr. Snapper—Then I wouldn't do it; wouldn't do it.

Patient—How can I help it?

Dr. Snapper—Ah, that's a question in physiology! You'll have to consult Dr. Groper. I confine myself to pathological cases.—*The Doctor's Factotum*.

#### Hobson's Choice.

Chemist (to poor woman)—You must take this medicine three times a day after meals.

Patient—But, sir, I seldom get meals these 'ard times.

Chemist (passing to next customer)—Then take it before.—*Glasgow Times*.



## Firm but Flexible

Every Osteopath knows how important it is to keep the spinal column in perfect adjustment after each treatment.

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

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#### HO! FOR THE TRI-STATE MEETING.

Something doing in Missouri this year. Practice has been good, the field is better educated, and practitioners generally are feeling good.

After a hard winter's work and with our minds filled with new experiences, we are going to Kirksville for the *Friday and Saturday, May 24th and 25th, Tri-State Convention*. It's Missouri's annual affair with our accustomed invitation for Illinois and Iowa to be our guests. Hundreds from states other than our home state have been writing they are coming to renew friendship and make new friends as well as get a few dey's recreation.

You missed something if you were not present last year—you will miss even more this year if you are absent, so make arrangements to come. You undoubtedly are welcome from whatever school or state.

In Missouri the lime light of scrutiny falls upon each individual, and he must make good, but, as a profession, we are likened to a chain: we are no stronger than our weakest link. So it is *our* business and *your* business to keep posted on the advances and keep abreast of the times.

It is a matter of great importance, even more than you may think, that you keep up your membership and interest in your state organization. Unless you were deprived of the legal recognition we now enjoy, you may not understand some of the good features of organization, as do some of our pioneer brethren in places having a far different status.

As Promoter Bunting has said: "It is for us to do or die," as an independent system of healing, and as president of the M. O. A. I expect every D. O. in the state to keep on doing something in the way of advancement, and to "show us" at our next meeting how all of us can do the same. Bring out the new!

#### Organization and Why.

Remember always we are by the very procedure of our system an antagonist of drugs and drug-therapy doctors. To expect opposition as a whole to lie down with us in peaceful slumbers—though we may be right, even while by our work we are striking at the very

foundation of their structures—is unreasonable.

Too, our education of the public is antagonistic to the old systems, which surely means a lessening of bread-and-butter making for old line doctors. I need not, therefore, remind you that we are always in a field of opposition; hence—we should be on the alert for some new move from our natural opponents, and the best way to be prepared is organization. In our daily labors when everything is moving smoothly, naturally serenity and contentment abound, and breeds laziness of a kind, while we are reposing comfortably under an existing good law; but from the foregoing, do you not see the necessity for us all to stand together as a unit even in times of peace?

#### Supply of Confidence.

We are not all A. T. Stills, whom the Lord has blessed with the especial endowment of an impregnable hide over his consciousness of right, that he could stand the sneers and jeers of a scoffing multitude and still go on and on, develop and enlarge upon an idea until, within his own span of years, he saw that idea put into force for the relief of a suffering humanity throughout the civilized world; but we are his co-workers and to us he has said "Go and do likewise." Association of "like thinkers" is a wonderful thing as a fixer of confidence. Pioneer workers need and strive for companionship; so should we, in this struggle for right living and right thinking for ourselves and humanity.

We are not only doctors but teachers as well. Therefore, we must be up-to-date and progressive, which by commingling of thoughts and actions we will be enabled to select the best ideas from the clearest and most profound thinkers, after which it is for us to do.

We shall expect you there!

Fraternally yours,

Dr. Homer Edward Bailey,  
President M. O. A.

#### Great is the Tri-State Program!

The eighth annual program of the Missouri Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Mo., Friday and Saturday, May 24th and 25th,

# The American School OF Osteopathy

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MISSOURI

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

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

There Will Be But One Class  
A Year 3 3 Next Class  
Begins September 17th, 1907

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## American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE 3 MISSOURI

otherwise known as the annual Tri-State meeting, will be as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING.

- 9:00—Address of Welcome, Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.
- Response, Dr. H. E. Bailey, President M. O. A., St. Louis, Mo.
- 9:30—Paper, Representative President Illinois Osteopath Ass'n.
- 9:45—Paper, "A Tri-State Association," Dr. U. M. Hibbets, President Iowa Osteopath Association.
- 10:00—"Our Ethical Standing and How to Improve Upon It," Dr. Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.
- 10:30—"Hygiene, Dietetics and Treatment for Whooping Cough," Dr. W. D. Holmes, Troy, Mo.
- 11:00—"Blood Pathology in Rheumatoid Arthritis Where Superinduced by Menstrual Derangement," probably Dr. Franklin P. Fiske.
- 11:30—"The Business Side of the Practice, to get and to Hold Patients," Dr. P. J. Bergin, Kansas City, Mo.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 1:30—"Goitre, Simple, Fibroid and Exophthalmic, Differential Diagnosis and Separate Technique for Each," Dr. P. M. Agee, Independence, Mo.
- Discussion, Dr. Theodore Paul.
- 2:00—"Contours of the Spine as a Causative Factor of Certain Classes of Disease," with charts, Dr. H. F. Goetz, St. Louis, Mo.
- Discussion by Dr. Arthur Still Craig.
- 2:30—"Some Mechanical Considerations in Scoliosis with Technique," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.
- Discussion by Dr. Benton Gentry.
- 3:30—"To Osteopathically Distinguish What are Surgical Cases," Dr. Geo. A. Still, Kirksville, Mo.
- Discussion by Dr. Jas. B. Littlejohn, Chicago, Ill.
- 3:45—A Question Box—Conducted by Dr. Chas. Cornelius, Carthage, Mo.
- Answers and Discussion by the Profession.

NIGHT SESSION.

- 7:30—"Osteopathic Pathology and Treatment of Cerebro-spinal and Sympathetic Nerve Cells." Lecture accompanied by lantern slides, by Dr. T. J. Ruddy, Des Moines, Ia. Reception, etc.

SATURDAY MORNING.

- 8:30 to 11:30—Surgical Operations A. S. O. Hospital, Drs. F. P. Young and Geo. A. Still and others.
- 11:30—Unveiling of Memorial Tablets for Drs. Guy D. Hulett, H. E. Patterson and W. L. Riggs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 1:15—Report of Trustees and State Editor.
- 1:30—"Some Philosophy," Dr. A. T. Still.
- 2:00—Clinics especially demonstrating individual technique. Principals in charge of same to be selected by the faculties of the Osteopathic Schools in the three states, viz.:—Central College "Progressive Muscular Atrophy" differential diagnosis from multiple neuritis and progressive Bulbar Paralysis, Dr. B. J. Mavity.
- The A. S. O. Still College and the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, will each conduct a clinic at this session.
- 3:15—Notes taken on clinics with discussions and prognoses after patients have retired. K. C. School, Dr. J. W. Hofsess; A. S. O. Dr. \_\_\_\_\_; Des Moines College, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_; Chicago College, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4:00—"The D. O.—How best to preserve him," Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis.
- 4:30—Election of officers, selection of next meeting place and miscellaneous business.

NIGHT SESSION.

- 7:30—Stereopticon Lecture, "The Two Causes of Disease (Mechanical Pressure of Mental Tension)," Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, Chicago.
  - 8:30—Reception and short talks.
- Everybody in D. O.-dom is welcome.

Iowan's Will Go to Kirksville.

The ninth annual meeting of the Iowa Osteopathic Association will take place at the Hotel Chamberlain, Des Moines, May 22nd and 23rd. President U. M. Hibbitts of Grinnell has sent out an insistent appeal to Iowans to attend this meeting, and then go in a body to Kirksville to attend the Tri-State meeting Friday and Saturday following. The program of the Iowa Association is as follows:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 1:30—Incipient Tuberculosis, Its Diagnosis and Treatment, Dr. Geo. C. Farmer, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- Discussion led by Dr. S. H. Runyon, Creston, Iowa.

- 2:10—A Round Table, Dr. Chas. W. Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Informal discussion on various subjects.
- 4:00—Report of Committees.
- 5:00—Election of Officers.

EVENING SESSION.

- 7:30—Take the train for Kirksville, Mo. Informal discussion on train of topics of interest to all Osteopathic Physicians.
- One and one-third fare for the round trip.

DETROIT D. O.'S OPEN A FREE CLINIC.

The Detroit Osteopathic Association has established a free clinic which will be conducted more particularly for crippled children. It was opened at 302 Woodward avenue, April 15th, writes Dr. Cecil B. Hobson, secretary and treasurer of the new institution, where we have a second floor arranged for the purpose. Twenty-five osteopaths have agreed to give two hours a week each. A public-spirited citizens have contributed to the expense of equipping and maintaining the institution. Dr. Herbert E. Bernard was elected chairman of the institution, and Dr. Hobson, secretary-treasurer, for a term of six months. In that time the officers will arrange to turn the clinic over to a board of trustees comprising five laymen. The call issued for support states that this charity, confining its work mainly to crippled children, gives strong hope that osteopaths can cure a majority of the common infirmities of children, such as spinal curvatures, short limbs, etc., especially when caused by injuries. Subscriptions are being asked of the friends of osteopathy and public-spirited people generally.

The Detroit osteopaths have now welded firmly together, and are developing a good spirit of unity and co-operation and that they will make a splendid success of this enterprise goes without saying. More than that, this free clinic will be no unimportant factor in furthering this spirit of unity and organization. We expect to see Detroit now produce one of the best osteopathic city societies in the country.

## AMONG THE STATES

Paternal Impression.

Nurse—"Oh, dear me, there goes the dear babe down on his back again, repairing a fancied injury to his little cab; and all because the auto broke down when his dear father was going to town for the doctor!"—Puck.

Putting On Finishing Touches.

Dr. Warren Hamilton, secretary of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, is in the city for a brief visit. His business has to do with the finishing of a handsome residence which he is erecting there.—Quincy Whig.

Southeastern Iowa Election.

At the annual meeting of the Southeastern Iowa Osteopathic Association at Oskaloosa, Dr. Elizabeth Thompson of Ottumwa was chosen president, and Dr. J. F. Burns, secretary. It was a fine meeting. Ottumwa will be the next place of meeting.

Why They Hunted Out A. T. S.

"If a man can preach a better sermon, write a better book or build a better bird cage than any other man, even though his house be a cabin in the woods, the world will seek him out and some day he will find a beaten pathway at his doorstep."—Emerson.

Reception for Dr. Jennie Stephenson.

A very enjoyable affair occurred April 20th at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Werkheiser, 202 East Santa Clara street in the way of a banquet given by the members of Santa Clara County Osteopathic Association in honor of Dr. Jennie Stephenson, who leaves in a few days

for the East, where she will join friends in a tour through the European countries. Dr. Stephenson expects to be gone some four or five months.

**To "Meet Beyond the River."**

In memory of Our Father: Gone to join his appendix, his tonsils, his olfactory nerve, his kidney, his ear-drum, and a leg, prematurely removed by a hospital surgeon, who craved the experience—*The Doctor's Factotum*.

**A "Jiner" for a Purpose.**

Dr. Jessie A. Russell, L. A. C. O., Long Beach, Cal., has been appointed medical examiner for the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Royal Neighbors of America, and the Ladies of the Maccabees, at that place. The doctor says she became a "jiner" with a purpose.

**Quick Action.**

I had an excellent starter from the May issue of your paper, as the copies you mailed me reached here yesterday morning, April the 23rd, and at two o'clock the same day I had a caller who became a new patient to whom you had mailed a copy at my direction.—*Dr. Earl S. Beers, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

**Souvenir Postcard from Old Doctor.**

A souvenir post card showing the A. S. O. College and Infirmary buildings has been sent out by Dr. A. T. Still, containing a cordial invitation to all osteopaths to attend the Tri-State Meeting May 23rd, 24th and 25th. It is a nice way to boom attendance and should help to make this reunion more notable than that of last year.

**No Illinois Legislation this Year.**

After considerable promise of getting legislation this year the osteopaths of Illinois are again disappointed, and through no fault of their own. Their bill got as far as a third reading in the house, but the politicians got into a mad scramble at that time and killed most of the pending legislation for party reasons, and it is not likely that anything will result this year.

**A Correction.**

By error in assembling the A. O. A. Directory, page 35, the Omicron Phi Phi Sorority and the Phi Omicron Gamma Fraternity (Alpha chapter), of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy were included in the Southern College list. I take this means of correcting an error which might prove embarrassing to the schools and fraternities concerned.

R. E. Hamilton.

**A Present for George A.**

Dr. Geo. A. Still was the recipient of a cut glass water pitcher and set of glasses from the recent post-graduate class at Kirksville. It has gotten to be quite the thing to remember Dr. George A. with some sort of a souvenir when the classes leave Kirksville, and if this thing keeps up he will soon have to lay in a stock of impromptu speeches of acceptance so as to have them ready for any and all such occasions.

**Who Got This Beating?**

In these days of militant activity among the members of the medical profession it is not surprising to learn that Dr. Allison a senator from Iroquois county, fell upon an osteopath propagandist on the floor of the Illinois senate and beat him full sore. It is thus that medical errors and heresies are to be eradicated, and in view of the unfortunate dissensions now existing among the doctors it may be suggested that each "school" shall put up a heavy-weight representative and that the respective merits of the divers "pathies" be tried out in a twenty-four foot ring. Such a proceeding would at least be entertaining.

# Still College of Osteopathy

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

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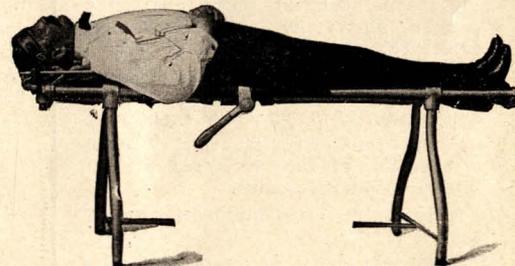
Physicians' machine, 28 inches high, engages body at head, feet, shoulder and hips.

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

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

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

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

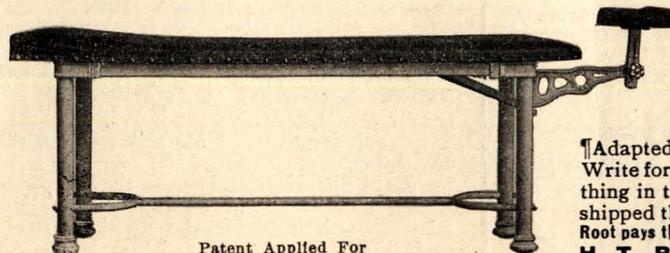
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while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. ¶You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for mere exercise. ¶Even if you like that sort of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



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

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

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Including those of greatest successful ex-  
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Who have given instruction to two-thirds  
of all the regular graduate osteopathic  
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Who make a business of it, not a side line  
or diversion;

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

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

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

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

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

Covering laboratories, lecture rooms, treat-  
ing rooms, operating rooms and every  
modern device and convenience for  
osteopathic education.

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

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

An inspector of osteopathic colleges has  
said:

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

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

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

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

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

For those who want the BEST,  
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## LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

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

321 S. Hill and 318-20 Clay Sts.

which is more than can be said of the exist-  
ing casual and irregular method of accidental  
"scraps" among the brethren. Let the contest  
be systematized.—*Chicago Chronicle, May 4th.*

### A Case of Macroglossia.

"My wife doesn't seem to be progressing,  
doctor," remarked the anxious husband.

"No," answered the physician; "when she  
gains a little strength she uses it all up try-  
ing to tell her friends what's the matter with  
her."—*The Doctor's Factotum.*

### Saved Girls But Wrecked Car.

In attempting to avoid running over two  
little girls on bicycles, Dr. A. L. Goff, of Ta-  
coma, Wash., wrecked his new automobile  
against a telephone pole and fractured two  
ribs recently.

The spokes were stripped from the front  
wheels and the axle was broken. The ma-  
chine was hauled to a garage and the doctor  
took a street car to the office of a surgeon  
friend, where his injuries were attended to.

### Osteopathic in Damage Suit.

Osteopathy figured in a case of an appeal  
to a suit, entitled Allen vs. The Traction  
Company, in Judge Winston's court at  
Raleigh, N. C., on April 14th. The plaintiff,  
a woman, received a verdict of \$11,000 damages  
for injuries received, in a lower court. She  
was treated osteopathically and produced  
an osteopathic bill of \$300, said to be the price  
for setting her innominate bone after the in-  
jury. No verdict was reported by the news-  
papers.

### Dr. Bartholomew Moved Downtown.

Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, of Chicago, has  
moved from 580 West Madison street, where  
he has practiced for seven years, to suite  
134 the new Mentor building, 161 State street,  
corner Monroe. The doctor has been very  
lucky in getting a beautiful suite of offices  
in this building, and inasmuch as there are  
comparatively few buildings in the down-town  
districts in which osteopaths are received as  
tenants on account of the M. D. hostility,  
his good fortune is the more notable.

### Osteopath Fined \$100 in Massachusetts.

Dr. Henry Daniels, of Brockton, Mass., a  
graduate of the American School, was arrest-  
ed in March for practicing medicine without  
a license, although it is understood he was  
practicing osteopathy. He was found guilty  
and fined \$100, and carried the case to a  
higher court for a ruling. It is reported that  
the judge's ruling is to the effect that accord-  
ing to the Massachusetts law our practice is  
the practice of medicine. If true this changes  
the aspect of things in Massachusetts con-  
siderably.

### Texas Bill Became Law.

The joint medical bill which has had the  
support of osteopaths in Texas as well as  
other medical forces, passed the legislature  
April 17th, and we are informed has received  
the governor's signature and become law.  
This bill appoints two osteopathic members of  
the board to be organized and does not give  
the dominant school a majority of the board.  
It is regarded as quite satisfactory by the  
Texas osteopaths. So one more state has  
been added to the safe osteopathic column.

### Independent Iowa Bill Smothered.

Iowa osteopaths finally got tired of waiting  
for the appointment of an osteopathic mem-  
ber by the composite state board, having seen  
seven appointments of M. D.'s made without  
any recognition made of the osteopathic pro-  
fession. Therefore, this year they introduced  
a bill to provide for an independent osteo-  
pathic board, including the usual features of  
such legislation. It passed the house April  
4th with apparently good chances of becom-

## California College of Osteopathy

(Incorporated 1898)

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Three Years' Course of  
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Tuition \$150 per annum,  
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ing a law, but was finally smothered in the committee, so that nothing will come of it this year.

**Utah Osteopaths Rejoice.**

The annual meeting of the Utah State Osteopathic Association was held April 29, and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. M. McDowell; vice-president, Dr. E. S. Beers; secretary, Dr. Grace Stratton; treasurer, Dr. J. C. Woodmanse.

Felicitations were in order on the action of the legislature in recognizing osteopathy as a school of medicine, which was secured through the hearty co-operation of the entire membership of the association.

Committees were appointed to revise the constitution and pass upon applications for membership.

**Ill. M. D.'s Unite for Action.**

A meeting of representatives of the various medical associations of Illinois was held April 4th with the state board of health in the Great Northern hotel. Reports of committees named at a previous meeting April 3 were received. The April meeting was the first of its kind ever held in Illinois, and if it meets with the ultimate success expected will mark a new era in medical harmony and co-operation in Illinois. Bills in the legislature providing for regulation of scientific experimentation upon human beings and animals and regulation of the practice of osteopathy will be opposed by the medical men.—Chicago Evening Post.

**Dr. O. J. Snyder at the Old Stand.**

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1907. Editor Osteopathic Physician:

Dear Sir—I have practiced osteopathy in the city of Philadelphia for the past eight years and at my present address for the past seven years, viz., 610 Witherspoon building, Philadelphia. My name and address has appeared in every Year Book and directory thus far published save the one just issued in which my name does not appear among the Philadelphia osteopaths. I desire to tell the profession that I am still in practice and am "doing business at the old stand," and will continue to appreciate the "courtesies" of the profession.

Very truly yours,  
O. J. Snyder, M. S., D. O.

**Montana Decision Hasn't Ousted Chiro.**

Notwithstanding the conviction of Dr. William Metzger, the chiropractor, of violating the Montana law in practicing his system without obtaining a state osteopathic license, Dr. Metzger continues his practice at Anaconda and has increased his advertising to a full page display in the Anaconda papers. He has ceased to designate his practice beyond "Dr. Metzger's drugless treatment." What the outcome will be the osteopaths throughout the country will watch with much interest. Dr. Metzger was fined \$50 in Justice Road's court and promptly took an appeal. Pending the outcome of this appeal he continues to practice as before.

**West Virginia Jubilee.**

The West Virginia Osteopathic Association held an important annual meeting at Huntington, May 1st. The officers elected for the following year were: President, Dr. W. J. Seman, of Huntington; vice-president, Dr. W. E. Ely, of Parkersburg; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. A. Fletcher, of Clarksburg; trustees, Drs. A. L. Ely, Parkersburg; Emma Wells, Moundville; Lee Lammsters, Fairmont; C. N. Crouch, Huntington; Roy T. Quick, Charleston. There were a number of highly interesting discussions of subjects of interest to the profession, and on the whole the meeting is reckoned among the most suc-

(Continued on page 11.)

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### EDITORIAL

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

#### HIGH PERCENTAGE OF MEDICAL INEFFICIENCY.

A front page column article printed in the *Chicago Tribune* April the 30th, at the time of the medical conference in that city to pass upon the status of medical colleges in general, issued the glaring statement that of the four thousand M. D.'s graduated into the profession annually, that three thousand are utterly incompetent to practice! Speakers from all over the United States representing the various medical boards and educational institutions, comprising the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, voiced this sentiment, and there was not one voice raised in defense of the new graduates. This is important if true, and it should furnish ammunition for the osteopaths when M. D.'s rise up in the legislatures and profess that their standards of education are so exalted and so far superior to that of osteopathic practitioners. As a matter of fact, the old M. D.'s are trying to curtail the supply of young M. D.'s put out annually just to limit competition.

#### DR. ROBINSON'S NEW "ABDOMINAL BRAIN" BOOK.

Dr. Byron Robinson's new book, "The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain with Automatic Visceral Ganglia" is before us. It is a splendid book of 670 pages from the press of Frank S. Betz & Co., of Hammond, Ind. Those who have enjoyed Dr. Robinson's other books, and particularly the forerunner of this notable volume, entitled, "The Abdominal Brain," may be prepared for a treat in this volume, which is more exhaustive, completely illustrated, and which goes more into detail in every subject.

Of especial value through the various chapters are the anatomical drawings made in black and white from Dr. Robinson's matchless dissections of the nervous system. Special chapters are devoted to Reflex Neurosis from Disturbed Pelvic Mechanism, Motor Neurosis, Hyperesthesia of the Sympathetic, Constipation, The Vasomotor System and the Pathological Physiology of the various sympathetic tracks of the body.

It goes without saying that this complete work of Dr. Robinson's will straightway become an osteopathic classic, since no other school of practitioners pay so much attention to the work of the nervous system as the osteopaths, and as perhaps no other man in medical research work is now putting the structure and function of the twin nervous systems into such practical form for the com-

plete grasping of the practitioner, it goes without saying that Dr. Robinson will continue in his popularity as an osteopathic author. We predict that he will have better success in selling his book among the osteopaths of the country as a profession than his own medical brethren.

#### AN AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN.

The editor calls attention to an advertisement in this issue offering a fine touring car at a big bargain. He knows this particular machine pretty well and has frequently made trips in it, it being owned by one of his neighbors. He knows the machine is a good one and that there is no snare about the offer to unload a worn-out machine on the buyer. It is a big bargain and the buyer can easily establish this for himself. Some D. O. who wants a good machine cheap would do well to correspond with this advertiser.

#### CHIROPALMERPRAXILLITES AS DE- FAMERS OF TRUTH.

A writer in *Health* on "The Chiropractic Idea and Osteopathy" makes this shameless statement:

"People are asking if chiropractic is not Osteopathy or an imitation of it, but as it is twice as old it can hardly be that. Are they similar methods? I say most emphatically they are not. The chiropractic idea is the *adjustment of misplaced vertebrae* and cures by the restoration of the nervous system. \* \* \* As generally practiced Osteopathy is a comparative failure as a means of correcting all spinal abnormalities, for though it examines and treats the spine, it does not find half or correct a quarter of the spinal lesions in its patients. \* \* \* I do not see that this detracts from its worth, for it is a composite method, *built up with the purpose of normalizing the circulation*, and only looks to the spine to see that its condition does not thwart that purpose. \* \* \* Since chiropractic literature began to appear I have noticed that many Osteopaths, recognizing it as an idea that would be attractive to the public, have modified their claims so as to include it, but I have not been able to find any difference in their methods of treatment."

The brazen knavery of these pirates who stand up in public and attempt to win credence while confiscating the foundation stone of osteopathic theory and practice, and repeatedly stating Osteopathy in terms different than it really is, with the view to pretending that one foxy grandpa palmer, chiroprax, has spawned a new and hitherto unknown idea in therapy, is perhaps the most astounding exhibition of gall in the history of therapeutic plagiarism and door-mat sneak-thievery!

One of these smart young palmer satellites, prating about "spinal lesions" after a two weeks' course in chiropraxpraxy, ought to let Dr. A. T. Still catch him in a treatment room giving what these slanderers call an osteopathic treatment "to normalize blood flow" and excluding the essential and only exclusive osteopathic idea of *tissue adjustment*. Those of us who have seen the "Old Doctor" fall amuck of juniors applying massage in lieu of Osteopathy know what would instantly happen. The old man would do just what Sam Landes tells me he used to do when he occasionally caught members of the class of A. D. 1904 giving "general treatments"—something our founder, by the way, would never tolerate—to wit, lay a violent hand on the offender and threaten to boot him out of the infirmary if he repeated such a performance while pretending to be administering Osteopathy.

Times change, but the Founder of Osteopathy changeth not as regards his firm adherence to this "adjustment principle," which he originally and alone gave to the science of medicine.

And yet these chiropraxpraxillites—whom the writer just quoted from *Health* states "now number about 200, ranging from physicians with scientific training" to those "who graduated within a month after leaving the plow"—will still stand up in public and tell his shameless, silly, saucy lie!

And perhaps they wonder why no one will treat them with respect or treat them as sane or honest persons, and why everybody pillories them with mocking ridicule, and why they are thrown into dungeons in various enlightened communities and are treated as common malefactors!

The world says the "scientific liar" is the most execrable of men. Wherever and whenever he shows his face let him be branded with a double cross.

#### TEACHING MOTHERS TO TREAT CHILDREN.

This surprising ad appears in a town newspaper under the auspices of an advertising osteopath:

*Ladies will be taught to treat children osteopathically at Dr. \_\_\_\_\_'s office Wednesday at 3 p. m. The lecture is free.*

As the advertiser has been told that his name will never again be mentioned in the pages of *The O. P.* until we print his obituary notice, we are unable to give him the personal publicity that he would so much desire in this connection.

The idea he advances is almost a new one, although one or two of our boldest writers some time ago urged that we as a profession ought to enable mothers to help the little belly-aches of childhood, and would not only be humane therein, but would even profit selfishly by so doing.

Is the point well taken?

The claim has been made that it is foolish to expect that our patients can all part with \$2.00 or \$3.00 every time children have a slight pain and that they are needlessly alienated from osteopathy by substituting a dose of pain-killer instead, whereas, if mothers knew how to cure the little headaches and belly-aches when inhibition will cure such things, they would steadily grow in grace osteopathically and always turn to the D. O. when members of the family really need attention.

This was the contention of Dr. Eduard W. Goetz when he published his osteopathic primer, well illustrated, about six years ago, and the profession visited its disapproval upon him in no uncertain terms at that time.

Have our opinions as a profession changed? Is this doctor above quoted a pioneer in one really good movement? Ought we to teach mothers how to soothe babies at spinal centers? Why not? Is that all we know ourselves, and would we put ourselves out of practice by showing prudent mothers two or three simpler, effective manipulations used in our practice? I think not. I believe our ideas and practice can afford to expand on this line. What say you, thinking osteopaths?

X-rays seem to be used successfully to kill off embryonic cells that are proliferating abnormally after irritation or infection. This indicates that the abnormal cell has not the vitality—the resisting power of the normal embryonic cell—yet who can say what damage may be done to the normal tissues even though not immediately apparent?

#### State Board Items.

The new state board of South Dakota comprises the following members: Dr. G. C. Redfield, Parker; Dr. Mary Noyes Farr of Pierre and Dr. W. V. Goodfellow of Groton.

\* \* \*

The Idaho Osteopath Board, newly appointed, is as follows: Drs. H. D. Morris, Boise; E. G. Houseman, Nampa; J. C. Edwards, Wallace; W. M. Hatfield, Moscow

President J. F. Spaulhurst is out in a rousing call to Hoosier osteopaths to attend and G. Y. Schmelzel, St. Anthony.

\* \* \*

The new Board of Osteopathic Examiners for South Dakota met at Mitchell, April 19th and organized by electing Dr. G. E. Redfield, of Parker, President; Dr. W. V. Goodfellow, of Groton, Secretary, and Dr. Mary N. Farr, of Pierre, Treasurer. The Board will hold its first examination at Huron, July 2d and 3d, 1907.—Fraternally, Dr. S. W. Heath, Secretary.

\* \* \*

The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathy recently created by legislative act, organized at Raleigh, April 13th, with Dr. W. B. Meacham, Asheville, president; Dr. A. R. Tucker, Durham, secretary; Dr. H. C. Ray, Charlotte, treasurer. Other members of the board as appointed by Governor Glenn are: Dr. H. W. Glasscock, Raleigh; Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro. One of the principal duties of the board will be to examine and license persons who are allowed to practice this style of medicine in this state.

\* \* \*

The Michigan State Board of Examiners in Osteopathic Medicine concluded their meeting April 6th at Lansing. The examination covered fifteen branches of study, in fact, the entire field of medicine and surgery with the one exception of materia medica. Several doctors took the examination. Dr. Wm. H. Jones, of Adrian, was present for the first time, and took the oath of office, having been recently appointed. The law allows the secretary \$600 a year and expenses when attending to state business. The applicants who are examined pay into the state \$25 each.

#### WEST VIRGINIA JUBILEE.

(Continued from page 9.)

Successful ever held since the organization of the association in West Virginia. Clarksburg was chosen as the place at which the next annual meeting will be held.

#### Mourn the Death of Dr. Monatt.

The Indiana Osteopathic Society adopted resolutions of respect and sympathy at the death of Dr. E. L. Monatt, of Newcastle, Ind., the committee being Drs. J. B. Kinsinger, Ida M. McKone and K. T. Vyverberg.

#### Want Names of Insurance Examiners.

I would like to get the names and addresses of all osteopaths who are examining physicians for the Modern Woodmen of America. I have been elected local camp physician, but the appointment has been held up on the ground that an osteopath is not eligible to that office by supreme medical director. Thanking you for advice on the matter, I am, Fraternaly yours—J. F. Bumpus, Steubenville, Ohio.

#### Queer Verdict Against Kansas City College.

The Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City brought suit recently against Dr. C. D. Milton for tuition. The amount sued for was \$300. Dr. Milton graduated from Central College in June, 1906. He set up the queer defense that he did not owe the college the \$300 asked for, but that he had been damaged to the amount of \$300 by Central College not furnishing courses of study, lectures, clinics, etc., as set forth in the Central College catalogues. Dr. Milton testified that he received but two lectures in pathology during the five months comprising his junior term. This was vigorously denied, both by Dr. A. L. McKenzie and Dr. George Noffett, but it is reported to us that neither of them gave the name of the lecturer on pathology upon cross examination. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of Milton, giving him

judgment for the amount he asked for. The case was tried in Judge Remley's court.

#### The Greater Chicago Osteopathic Society.

The consolidation of the two Chicago societies moves on apace. The committee appointed by both societies to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Greater Chicago Osteopathic Society, have now completed their task, and it will only be a matter of formally ratifying this action to bring the two societies together. The Chicago and Cook County Society will have a call meeting this month to formally endorse this action and merge itself into the new body. The Chicago Society will receive the report of the committee about the 24th of this month. The best of feeling prevails and every one is thankful that the old situation of two rival societies has been happily eliminated.

#### One Patient Gave \$2,500.

I received this week from a "G. P." (grateful patient) of our honorable president, the following letter, with enclosure as indicated, which may be of interest to the profession. The donor is from an eastern state:

"I desire to contribute to the permanent fund (endowment) of which I understand you are treasurer, a fund to aid in the advancement of osteopathic science. I enclose a check for \$2,500 as an expression in part of my gratitude."

Perhaps it will not be out of place to make some mention of this contribution in your paper.

Yours very truly,

M. F. Hulett,

Columbus, Ohio, May 1. Treasurer.

#### Sacramento Valley Osteopaths Organize.

At a recent meeting held in Sacramento, Cal., there was completed the organization of the Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society, with members in numerous cities of the Sacramento Valley. The purpose of the society will be the advancement of osteopathy and the mutual professional improvement of its members. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. F. Miles; vice president, Dr. Carrie H. Slater; secretary, Dr. L. R. Daniels; treasurer, Dr. Edna C. Daniels; trustees, Drs. C. A. Haines, W. Albert Wille and W. D. Slater. The society bids fair to enjoy a rapid growth and a successful future.—L. R. Daniels, D. O., Sec'y., Sacramento, Cal.

#### Biology on the Coast.

The last meeting of the biological section of the Southern California Academy of Sciences was held in the histological laboratory of the Pacific College of Osteopathy. The lecture of the evening was delivered by Mr. Fred C. Luck, his subject being "A Naturalist in Ceylon." As Mr. Luck spent a number of years in this interesting island, his lecture was full of interest, and he carried his audience with him on elephant hunts and in search of other big game. Mr. Luck's advent to southern California has given a decided impetus to research work. At the May meeting there will be a lecture on "The Reptiles of Southern California," by Prof. Jos. Grinnell of Throop Polytechnic Institute.

#### Ishpeming Wants an Osteopath.

Dr. L. H. Noordhoff has located at Oshkosh, Wis., and writes as follows: "I have just started up here in Oshkosh, and I wish you would mention in The O. P. that my address henceforth will be 83 Maine street, Oshkosh, Wis. My first patient was Mr. M. Jenks, of Ishpeming, Mich., who happened to be in town on business. He is anxious to have a good osteopath locate there. Says there's a good opening there for a good man, and will guarantee himself to be the first patient. Population of Ishpeming, 15,000, with Negaunee, 8,000 only two and one-half miles distant. People now are going to Marquette

## Glyco Thymoline



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NASAL, THROAT  
INTESTINAL  
STOMACH, RECTAL  
AND UTERO-VAGINAL

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY,  
210 Fulton St., New York

for treatment. Have applicants write M. Jenks, Jenks Blk., Ishpeming, Mich."

#### One D. O. On Utah Board.

I write to correct the statement made and explain that we have but one member on the Utah State Board of Medical Examiners. The governor appointed Dr. Hibbs to that position. As soon as our fight for recognition was settled the osteopaths of Salt Lake City formed a state organization. Before that it had been decided we should work quietly among our friends and not call attention to the fact that we were in the fight at all by having any formal organization. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. M. McDowell; vice president, Dr. E. S. Beers; secretary, Dr. Grace Stratton; and treasurer, Dr. J. C. Woodmansee. Very truly, Grace Stratton, D. O.

#### Got Damages Against Osteopath.

The first suit ever brought against osteopathic healers in Vermont was ended today when a jury, after four hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict for \$2,708 damages for John S. Wilkins, in his suit to recover damages of \$10,000 from Dr. W. W. Brock and his assistant, Dr. L. K. Roselle, osteopathic healers, who had attended Wilkins' wife. The case has been on trial for more than three weeks.

Wilkins alleged that as a result of the treatment the two osteopaths had given his wife she became a confirmed invalid, and that for a year and a half before her death she was unable to walk. The suit in which the verdict was rendered was that against Dr. Brock, Dr. Roselle having defaulted.—Boston Herald.

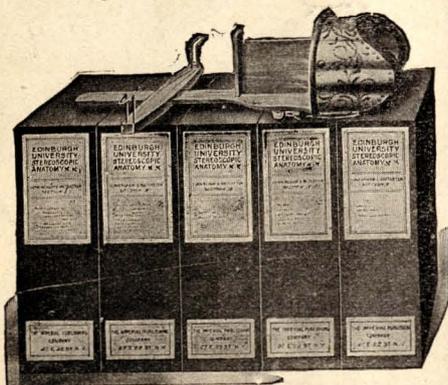
#### Los Angeles City and Country Osteopathic Medical Association.

At the meeting of the Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Medical Association, held at the Pacific College of Osteopathy on the evening of March 21, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. John S. Allison of Monrovia, president; Dr. Dorothy S. Birlaw, vice president; Dr. Carl H. Phinney, secretary; and Dr. Lottie Davidson, treasurer. The trustees are Drs. Asa P. Bliss, John O. Hunt, Helen C. Cunningham, Jessie

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

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

H. Farwell and Juliette A. Burns. Dr. Tasker read and explained the new law. There seems to be a tendency on the part of the profession to regard the new law favorable, although all acknowledge that we shall be better enabled to judge of its value after it has been tried for a few years.

### Why Insurance Discrimination?

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, which for some years has carried a policy for me—the usual one at the usual rate of \$25 a year—has this season refused to continue the policy at that rate because I am "an osteopathic physician," and in a special letter to the general agent notifies him not to accept any more of our practitioners at a rate of less than \$43 for the same service, saying that they have made some bad risks. We are certainly better risks than those whose day and night travel subject them to more risk or whose work with poisons and instruments subject them to more septic risk. Why this discrimination? If done because we are who we are, the profession ought to know it and give the other cheek to some one else.—Yours fraternally, T. L. Sharon, D. O., Davenport, Iowa, April 10.

### He Toured Country With Mansfield.

Dr. A. F. Freeman, the osteopath, returned to Cairo last evening after a five months' tour of the larger cities of the United States with Richard Mansfield, the noted actor. Dr. Freeman, it will be remembered, was engaged as osteopathic physician to Mr. Mansfield and traveled in sumptuous fashion on the actor's private train. He left Mansfield at New York on a Saturday and the next day the actor was stricken with acute gastritis and la grippe. Dr. Freeman himself was taken ill the second day after he left New York, and he went direct to Kirksville, Mo., where he entered the osteopathic hospital. He remained there until a week ago, when he started for Cairo, visiting his old home at Galesburg en route. He states that Mr. Mansfield will leave in a few days for England.—Cairo, Ill., Bulletin.

### What Vitality Will Endure!

A young M. D., who had recently graduated, went to Arizona to set the professional river afire. He wrote back to a Denver doctor shortly afterward, as follows:

"Dear Doctor: My first case here is a very sick woman, fifty-seven years old. I have been unable thus far to exactly diagnose her case. I have prescribed calomel in two instances, lobelia emetics, given aconite and swamp-root for her kidneys, and dosed her well with quinine. I am now administering peruna for her catarrh and digitalis for her heart. Please tell me what to do further as I shall make a great reputation if I can cure her. (Signed) R. P."

The Denver physician wrote him at once as follows: Dear Sir: If you have not succeeded in killing the patient, with all you have done, you will probably be compelled to use a sledge-hammer. If this should fail try dynamite. S—"

If the poor woman was proof against all that first treatment there would probably be no special reason for her to fear "dynamite."—H. D. Bowers, D. O., Newberg, Oregon.

### Toronto Wants A. O. A. in 1909.

The sixth semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Osteopathic Association held April 1st was a splendid success. It convened at the King Edward hotel, Guelph, Ontario. The morning session included the president's address, by Dr. Robt. B. Henderson, of Toronto. Applications for membership ushered in three new members, Dr. Gossman, of Stratford; Dr. Wenig, of Hamilton; Dr. Bell, of Bradford. Dr. Jaquith, of Toronto, was appointed delegate to the A. O. A. convention. Clinics were held as follows: Dr. Gossman, endocarditis; Dr. McRae, atrophy of shoulder

## The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

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Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.  
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muscles; and Dr. Heist, epilepsy. Clinical demonstration with models was given by Dr. E. P. Mallard, Toronto, at the afternoon session. Dr. J. N. McRae, Galt, Ont., discussed special treatments; Dr. L. M. Heist, Berlin, Ont., whooping cough. "Education of the Laity" was discussed by Drs. Bach, Lewis and others.

A committee was appointed to do all in its power to land the A. O. A. meeting for Toronto, 1909.

Fraternally,  
Edgar D. Heist, D. O.,  
Secretary.

**Should Advertise Our Course of Study.**

I believe that the course of study in our colleges should be set before the public more persistently. I find that a great many people do not know what studies an osteopath pursues. They come to our college and look through our laboratories with surprise. They do not know that we have such laboratories or that we have such a course of study as can be found in an osteopath college. I am very enthusiastic for osteopathy. I believe that it is one of the great discoveries of the world. I believe that Dr. A. T. Still will rank with the world's greatest philosophers and I know that you and many others who know of his discovery are crediting him with this place. But the world is large and there are many people in it, and we cannot hope to have them all see as we may see, but the time will come when he shall receive due credit from all. He is certainly "the grand old man" of the osteopathic world and no one thinks more of him than we do here. I hope he may live many years and that he will see even before his death that the world will generally accept his doctrines.—Prof. W. E. D. Rummell, Business Manager of Still College of Osteopathy.

**Death of Dr. J. Harvey McFarland.**

The death of Dr. J. Harvey McFarland occurred at the home of his parents in Colville, Wash., on March 28th, 1907, after a severe illness of three and a half months' duration. He was taken ill about the middle of December last, and on the 22nd of January was compelled to submit to an operation for the removal of a growth on his thigh, which proved to be a sarcoma. The operation proved unsuccessful in that a severe post-operative infection developed, which could not be controlled, and he grew rapidly worse, and on the 26th of March, granting his last wish, his limb was amputated. But he was at that time too weak to stand the operation, and his death occurred two days later. Dr. McFarland was a graduate of the S. C. O., class of January, 1903. He was a young gentleman of the highest ideals in life, the highest sense of morality and honor, kind, sympathetic, and generous hearted, a deep and liberal thinker, his mind ever set on the high things of life. He was a loyal, devoted friend, receiving a wealth of satisfaction from the companionship of his friends, and in return giving to them the best of his mind and heart. He was a lover of life and passed away while yet enraptured with the world, having lived not long, but deeply and intensely. Emerson has said, "It is not length, but depth of life that counts."

**Osteopathy in Canadian Courts.**

With a view of driving the osteopaths out of business the Medical council some time ago asked the court of Appeals for a decision as to the exact meaning of the phrase "practice of medicine" in the Medical act. A decision has been rendered (Dec. 6th), but this does not settle the question as to whether the practice of osteopathy comes within the meaning of the act, says the *Windsor (Canada) Record*.

Every means but prosecution has been re-

sorted to for the suppression of osteopathy but the council so far has hesitated to adopt this extreme measure. The honest osteopath is a graduate of some college whose course covers three years of minute and exacting study, and the council in the circumstances cannot very well establish a charge of ignorant quackery. So far at least as concerns osteology and neurology, the average allopath could for a time sit at the feet of his osteopathic brother.

Unfortunately osteopathy is infested and discredited here and there in the province of Ontario with ignorant pretenders, but when the system receives legal recognition, as it soon must, the Ontario association will be in a position to drive these imposters out of business.

**California's Board Organized May 7th.**

The Osteopathic Association of California has completed its nominations for members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and has forwarded the list to Governor Gillett. Balloting is in progress among the allopaths, the homeopaths and the eclectics, whose lists will be ready within a few days. Under the new medical law of the state the governor is to name the members of the State Board from the lists furnished him by the various associations.

Nominations by the osteopaths include Dr. D. L. Tasker, Los Angeles; Dr. J. S. White, Pasadena; Dr. Ernest Sisson, Oakland, and Dr. W. W. Vanderburg, San Francisco. From these four names two are to be selected by the governor to represent the osteopaths on the board, the eleven members of which will include two osteopaths, two homeopaths, two eclectics and five allopaths, or "regulars".

It is thought that one osteopath from the north and one from the south will be chosen to represent that school, in which event the choice for southern member will lie between Dr. Tasker and Dr. White.

The new law becomes effective May 1st, and it is provided that the board of examiners shall organize on or before May 7, by electing from its number a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

The principal change in the make-up of the board is in the addition of two osteopaths to the body and in the increase of the membership from nine to eleven. At present the osteopaths have an examining board of their own.—*Los Angeles Times*.

**Pseudo-Osteopath Could Not Collect.**

Justice Doust, North Yakima, Wash., handed down a decision against James F. Zediker, an alleged osteopath, who brought suit to col-

lect \$25 fees for treatment administered to Mrs. L. M. Foiles two years ago. Mrs. Foiles was suffering from a cancer, and sought treatment from the osteopath, and he assured her he could give her relief, but according to the testimony brought out at the trial he did not diagnose her case correctly, as she died while he was still treating her.

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**Dr. R. R. Norwood**

Sec., Tex.-Ost.-Assn.

Mineral Wells

Texas

He gave her 41 treatments and was to receive \$1 a treatment, and was paid \$16 on account, but Mrs. Foiles' husband refused to complete payment on the grounds that his wife was not improved and that the ailment had not been properly diagnosed.

Several physicians held that if the cancer had been properly treated in its first stages she could probably have been saved. Justice Doust held for the defendants and denied the fee on the grounds that he had performed surgical acts which he had no right to do, not being a surgeon.

The case was not decided upon the recent decision of the attorney general, who holds that it is necessary for physicians and surgeons to file their license with the county clerk. It is held that no doctor can collect fees in court unless he has filed his license according to law. It is doubtful if Zediker could have collected his fee, according to the decision of the attorney general, as he has not filed his license with the clerk, but this phase of the matter did not enter the case.—*Spokane Review*.

This party is not a regular osteopath.

#### Had Skeleton in Court.

For the purpose of demonstrating the character and effect of injuries sustained by H. H. Ayres, who is suing John Wanamaker for \$25,000, a human skeleton was to-day brought into Judge Magill's court. Ayres was hurt several years ago by falling into an open hatchway on the Juniper street side of Wanamaker's store, says the *Philadelphia North American*.

The skeleton was brought into the court by Dr. O. J. Snyder, an eminent osteopathic physician and president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association. Counsel for the defense objected to Dr. Snyder testifying on the ground that osteopaths are not legally recognized physicians under the laws of this state.

Judge Magill, however, permitted Dr. Snyder to explain the system and basis of osteopathic therapeutics, whereupon counsel for defense raised the point that Dr. Snyder's testimony would clearly be that of an expert and that under the laws of this state at this time he had a right to object to his qualifying, and the court sustained the objection. The court did, however, permit the doctor to state the anatomical lesions (abnormalities) he discovered upon his examination, but would not permit him to demonstrate the same upon the skeleton.

This is the first attempt in this city and state to introduce osteopathy in the courts as expert evidence, and in a short time the objection of the defense will not hold, as the bill legalizing the practice of osteopathy in Pennsylvania has passed both branches of the Legislature and awaits the governor's signature.

#### Indiana's D. O.'s Gather May 15th.

the big semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Society at Indianapolis Wednesday, May 15th, at 10 a. m. sharp. It is full of the music that brings out the crowd. The meeting will be at the Denison hotel. This program is promised:

- 10 a. m. Remarks by the president, Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst, Indianapolis.  
 2. Business, unfinished and new.  
 10:30. 3. Terse report on Sciatica and Constipation, by Dr. O. E. Smith, Indianapolis.  
 10:45. General discussion.  
 11:00. 4. Epilepsy and Retroversion of Uterus, demonstrating treatment of latter, by Dr. T. P. Huffman, LaFayette.  
 11:15. General discussion.  
 11:30. 5. Potts Disease and Apoplexy, by Dr. Cora G. Parmelee, Attica.  
 11:45. General discussion.  
 12:00. Mid-day lunch.  
 1:30 p. m. 6. Typhoid Fever and Inter-costal Neuralgia by Dr. C. V. Fulham.

Frankfort.

- 1:45. General discussion.  
 2:00. 7. Hay Fever and Fibroid Tumor, by Dr. Lorena M. Schrock, Bedford.  
 2:15. General discussion.  
 2:30. Technique of Treatment of Uterine Displacements, illustrated, by Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis.  
 6:00. Adjournment till 8 p. m.

Concerning the high ace card of the program, President Spaunhurst's appeal says:

"Among the scientific subjects to be discussed is 'The Technique of Treatment of Uterine Displacements,' illustrated with charts, by OUR M. E. Clark. Words used by us to introduce Dr. Clark would be empty things, indeed, for his name and his subject are sufficient credentials to bring every Indiana osteopath who believes in progress to this, the best I. O. S. meeting. Sure, it must be the best, and to make it such you must do your part—not the other fellow, but you!"

The program committee comprises Dr. Emma B. Nugent, Dr. F. H. Smith, Dr. Kate Williams and Dr. F. A. Turfler.

## Ye Book Reviewer

### Dr. Tasker's Revised Principles Is a Notable Book.

Review of the revised edition of the "Principles of Osteopathy," by Dain L. Tasker, D. O., D. Sc. O., professor of theory and practice of osteopathy and clinical osteopathy in the Pacific College of Osteopathy; fellow of the Southern California Academy of Sciences; ex-president of the California State Board of Osteopathic Examiners; president of the California State Osteopathic Association, and Member of the American Osteopathic Association.

To most members of the profession the author of this book needs no introduction. His work, both in the state and national fields, has been appreciated by the profession at large. In the present work the author, in an exhaustive study, has given us an excellent survey of the underlying principles of osteopathy. He was among the first writers to organize and tabulate the principles of our profession and recently this book has been thoroughly revised and enlarged, adding much to a previously valuable volume.

In the introduction a number of pages are devoted to definitions of osteopathy by such eminent osteopathic thinkers as: Mason W. Pressly, A. B., Ph. D., D. O.; J. Martin Littlejohn, L. L. D., M. D., D. O.; C. M. Case, M. D., D. O.; Chas. Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O.; and many other equally prominent as writers of osteopathic literature. The author gives his own definition of the subject, in which he presents, in a very concise and comprehensive manner, his idea regarding what the principles and practice of osteopathy consist of, and what is included in its therapeutics. The latter he divides into three parts: (1) "Manipulation, including surgery, for the purposes of readjusting tissue relations; (2) scientific dietetics; (3) personal and public hygiene." Thus showing a broad view of the treatment of disease.

In writing of the causes of disease Dr. Tasker treats the subject from the standpoint of the cell, as the basis of all tissue, showing that the life of the cell, and consequently the health of the body, depends upon the integrity of the cell itself, upon the normal relation with its fellow cells, and upon the circulation from which they are nourished.

The therapeutic action of the vasomotor nerves is shown very intelligibly. The result of the doctor's investigations along this line are most interesting and give an excellent idea of how the abiding effect upon the circulation is produced by inhibition at the vasomotor centers.

Regarding osteopathy as an active influence upon the circulation, while other manipulative treatments such as massage, swedish movements, etc., are passive, the author has clearly answered the question concerning the difference, so frequently met with by the practitioner.

Some personal investigations of the effect of stimulation of the vagus nerve, with pulse tracings of the same are given; also sphygmograms showing the effect of inhibition at the acceleration heart center. For instance, one case is given in which the heart beat was reduced from 120 beats per minute to 98 beats per minute in fifteen minutes by inhibition at this point.

It is hard to over-estimate the importance of the osteopath of an explicit knowledge of the vasomotor nerves, since our effects are so largely obtained through their action. Several pages are given to the discussion of the origin of the fibers, both dilator and constrictor. The tabulated list of the vasomotor centers for the members, organs and viscera of the body is one of the most helpful sections of the book. It is in such clear and concise form and so easy for reference that it is of almost incalculable value to its possessor.

The chapter devoted to the sympathetic nervous system covers twenty-one pages and gives a painstaking compilation of facts tabulated in such a tangible form that this subject—so often cloudy in the minds of the student—is very practical and definite.

The chapter on subluxations, with numerous half-tone cuts of the skull, vertebrae, ribs, sacrum, ilium, etc., showing the different articulations and subluxations possible in each form, is a valuable study which every osteopath should have at his command. This work is entirely new and original in the osteopathic field. It treats the subluxation and nerve involvement from a definite mechanical standpoint and has been worked out by the author with much painstaking care.

The chapter on osteopathic centers covers forty-five pages and contains twenty-seven half-tone cuts diagramming the exact situation of the centers and surface markings of the organs. The author's definition is: "An osteopathic center is that point on the surface of the body which has been demonstrated to be in closest central connection with a physiological center, or over the course of a governing nerve bundle." In concluding this subject he says "Every osteopathic center should be capable of demonstration, anatomically, physiologically and clinically. Only those which can pass this test are worthy of our consideration." This suggests the trend of his idea on this most important subject.

Seventy-two photographic cuts are used in the explanation of positions for examinations, manipulations and reductions of subluxations. The characteristic and individual movements described by the author have been of much value to the many practitioners who have used them. However, the author's desire is not so much to have his methods copied as to inspire the individual application of the principles set forth to the best advantage for the case at hand.

Dr. Tasker is himself a very successful physician and not only a physician but a man as well—public spirited, a loyal citizen, possessing a genial disposition, beloved by all his patients and associates.

Walter Charles Stephens, B. S., D. O.

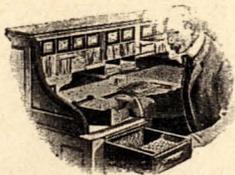
#### Did You Like the Verses?

"Ye Osteopathic Muse" is off on a little spring vacation this month. Watch for a new outbreak later. Did you like it?

#### Depends on the Dose.

"What am I to take the medicine in?" asked the old lady of the druggist's boy, who had compounded the mixture.

"Take it in your mouth," answered the wise youth. "Taint the kind what you rub in."



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## Publishers' Dept.

Osteopathy Illustrated by Disturbances of the Glandular System.

THE May issue of *Osteopathic Health* presents a wealth of new illustrations to prove the truth of osteopathy. It is a viewpoint of disease from the standpoint of the glandular system. The various glands are used as illustrations to explain osteopathic processes of disease and the natural methods of cure peculiar to osteopathy. Not only the secreting but the ductless glands are considered, and the pressure-origin of one or another of the diseases of the glandular system is used as an illustration of osteopathic principles. Thus a new viewpoint of the pressure-origin of disease is presented, entirely independent of the more frequently quoted pressures due to displacements in the skeleton system.

Starting with the proposition that *disease is caused by mechanical pressure* and summarizing again the osteopathic doctrine in brief that mechanical displacements do occur in the body with much frequency, this brochure passes on to the *testimony of the glands*, considering the various glandular disturbances, acute and chronic, active and passive, simple and complex, from mere lymphatic inflammations to Hodgkin's disease. Goitre, prostatic troubles and liver diseases due to mere mechanical pressures are reviewed.

The diseases of the brain due to pressure are also considered and it is made plain that osteopathy equalizes the circulation and is a good antidote for apoplexy.

Functional diseases that are associated with pressures are also elucidated, and the passage of acute ills into chronic is made very simple.

All in all, the May issue is a very interesting brochure, full of lucid argument and graphic illustration that the layman will understand and it will help practice wherever it is distributed.

May we receive your order?

### Say May Is Understandable.

The May issue of *Osteopathic Health* is simply fine. It is "understandable" to the lay reader and will convince the most skeptical.—*Dr. A. K. S. Calvert, Ponca City, Okla.*

### Likes the Argument.

I want 200 of the May number just as soon as you can get them to me. They are just what I want.—*Dr. A. E. Hook, Topeka, Kans., April 23d.*

Of all journals I have read—and I have read most of them—I think the May issue of *Osteopathic Health* is the best. If you have 100 left, please express them to me at once.—*Dr. Vivian H. Price, Covington, Tenn., May 4th.*

## DO YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE ?

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COMPETENT THREE YEAR MAN WANTS to take charge of an office for a time or act as an assistant. References. Address 153, care O. P.

WANTED—A LADY OPERATOR. MUST BE a graduate of some school of good reputation. I would prefer A. S. O. The lady must be not younger than 25, or older than 33. I would be willing to form a partnership to the right one at once if suited. Write Dr. J. W. Kibler, D. O., Wilmington, N. C.

UNMARRIED MAN WANTS LADY D. O. AS partner or assistant for established osteopathic practice in Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago. Practice worth \$500 per month with large possibilities. Cash consideration for partnership. State salary expected as assistant. Address W. E. F., care O. P.

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CHICAGO OSTEOPATH WANTS GOOD MAN to take care of his practice between Aug. 15th and Sept. 30th, approximately. Write and give particulars. Address 158, care O. P.

### Personals.

Dr. Addison S. Melvin and his wife and mother sailed on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, April the 18th, enroute to Paris. Dr. Melvin will be gone perhaps a year.

Dr. Lillian B. Dally has removed to suite 425-7 Granite building, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. M. G. Kirk, formerly of Huntsville, Mo., has succeeded to the practice of Dr. U. T. Miller, who has gone to Laughton, N. M., where he will take a much needed rest, prior to resuming practice.

Dr. E. Gertrude Smith, a Still 1907 graduate, is assisting Dr. H. F. Wright of Redding, Cal.

Dr. Ella X. Quinn has closed her office at St. Augustine, Fla., for the summer and has returned to her home office, 518 E. North avenue, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Quinn will return to St. Augustine next winter.

On Easter Sunday morning, while crossing the railroad track, the buggy in which Dr. C. W. Riches of Anoka, Minn., was intending to go into the country, was run into by a fast express (40 miles an hour) and smashed into kindling wood. Dr. Riches was injured, being laid up with the bruises, shock and splintered right tibia, as well as internal injuries.

Dr. J. H. Osborn has gone to Salisburg, Mo., on a visit, having closed his office in Villisca, Iowa. He does not know where he will make his permanent location.

In attempting to avoid running over two little girls on bicycles March 29th, Dr. A. L.

Goff of Tacoma, Wash., wrecked his new automobile against a telephone pole and fractured two ribs.

Dr. T. D. Lockwood has succeeded Dr. Violetta S. Davis in the practice of osteopathy at 19 West Park street, Newark, N. J. Hours at this office, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from nine to five and at the Hotel Normandie, New York City, on ultimate days at the same hours, and Sundays by appointment.

Dr. P. M. Agee was graduated at the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College April 15th.

Dr. Jose C. Howell, of Vineland, N. J., sailed for Europe May 4th for a vacation trip and will return in time to attend the A. O. A. meeting at Norfolk.

Dr. George Asbury Kerr of the January class of the Still College was a recent caller on The O. P.

**Locations.**

Dr. G. C. Paull, at 528-530 Granger Blk., San Diego, Cal.

Dr. Mabel F. Morgan, A-07, at The Russell House, Keosauqua, Iowa.

Dr. Harry M. Goehring, Ph.-07, at 6013 Stanton avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Stephen Temple, at 818 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kans.

Dr. Jas. M. Smith, at 513 Buchanan Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Dr. K. L. Seaman has located in the Temple Court Bldg., at Denver, Colo.

Drs. George A. Martin & Almeda McCall-Martin have located at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho for practice, and believe it to be a promising field for a permanent location. "We must have some helpful literature, and of course, desire only the best. Therefore, we want 200 copies of O. H. per month, on the annual contract plan, beginning with the May number," writes Dr. Martin. We predict that the Drs. Martin will like the climate in Idaho and build up a successful practice.

**Removals.**

Dr. Alva Edgar McReynolds from Stanford, Ill., to Minonk, Ill.

Dr. Florence Brown Stafford from 811 street, to 625 Clyde street, E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Jessie Russell from Lockhart, Tex., to Long Beach, Cal.

Dr. R. H. Graham from Vermilion, S. D., to Amsterdam, N. Y.

Dr. E. L. Osborn from 408 Wall street, Seattle, Wash., to 1415 E. 70th street, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. L. S. Larimore from Kansas City, Mo., to Caldwell, Kans.

Dr. Louise Lewis from Clarinda, Iowa, to 2417 Taylor street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. M. S. Wilson from 136 W. 65th street, to 53 W. 84th street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. H. M. Ireland from McCook, Nebr., to Kearney, Nebr.

Dr. James Jansen from Park Ridge, Ill., to Ft. Scott, Kans.

Dr. C. T. Mitchell from Albany, Ga., to Franklin, Ky., for the summer.

Dr. M. K. Cole from 1203 Center street, Newton Center, Mass., to Needham, Mass.

Dr. Roland J. Dunbar from 401 Liberty Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa., to New Trust Bldg., Rochester, Pa.

Dr. M. G. Kirk from Huntsville, Mo., to Moberly, Mo.

Drs. T. S. and Clara Hickenlooper from Alva, Okla., to Blockton, Ia.

Dr. W. T. Thomas from Sedalia, Mo., to 304 Arcade Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. U. T. Miller from Moberly, Mo., to Langton, N. M.

Dr. Emma Purnell from 206 E. King street, to 217, 219 Woolworth Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. L. H. McCartney from 602 Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, to 715 Harrison Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Drs. Nuckles from 18½ S. Jefferson street, to 214 Marshall Bldg., Marshall, Mo.

Dr. Frank Holmes from 803 S. Florence avenue, Kirksville, Mo., to Grangeville, Idaho.

Dr. Emilie L. Greene from 232 Woodward avenue, to 676 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. C. C. Phelps from Napa, Cal., to Maryville, Mo.

Dr. Albert H. Zealy from 112 George street to 111 Chestnut street, Goldsboro, N. C.

Dr. Geo. L. Spivey from Beckville, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex.

Dr. Emily R. Mode from 332 Commonwealth Bldg., to 1506 California street, Denver, Colo.

Dr. M. K. Cottrell from 318 Broadway to 316 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

Dr. Geo. Tull from the When Bldg., where he has been for eight years, to 727 Pythian Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Albert Fisher from Julien Hotel to 6340 Stewart avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Virgil A. Hook from Lowenstein Bldg., to 406-412 Second National Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Drs. Scott & Butcher from Spartanburg, S. C., to Greenville, S. C.

Dr. Chas. K. Garring from Durant, Ind. Ter., to Atoka, Ind. Ter.

Dr. Celia J. Newman from 442 to 465 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Carrie Parenteau from 6540 Yale avenue, to 6501 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. William Graves from 316 Madison street, to 207½ E. High street, Jefferson City, Mo.

**THE MAY ISSUE**  
OF  
**Osteopathic Health**

Gives new illustrations of the osteopathic principle that disease is largely pressure induced by considering a variety of glandular disturbances which largely are the palpable effect of mere mechanical pressure.

The brain also is shown to be peculiarly sensitive to pressures.

While this issue of *Osteopathic Health* forms in its entirety a very interesting and readable brochure, its constituent parts are really separate short stories, each lucid and complete, upon the following topics:

Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure.

Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down.

How Acute Ills Become Chronic. The Testimony of the Glands.

Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammations.

Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady.

Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms.

Prostatic Troubles from Pressure. Liver Disturbed by Pressures.

Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure.

Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect.

What Pressure on the Brain Will Do.

Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

This number of *Osteopathic Health* is from the pen of the editor and is offered in the belief that it will do excellent missionary work wherever circulated.

Have you ordered a supply of this May Issue? May we send a hundred copies to your order today?

The  
**Osteopathic Publishing Co.**  
171 Washington St., Chicago

Dr. Wm. R. Ryars from 4th and "D" streets, to 6th and "D" streets, San Diego, Cal.

Dr. J. W. Stratton from Salem, S. D., to Wenatchee, Wash.

Drs. Geo. A. and Almeda McCall-Martin from Wenatchee, Wash., to Suite 10, Wiggitt Blk., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Dr. L. R. Chapman from 1020 E. 10th street, Kansas City, Mo., to Osage City, Kans.

Dr. F. J. Ganoung from Jewell City, Kans., to Olean, N. Y.

Dr. Tillie Wismer from Lead, S. D., to Britton, S. D.

Dr. R. E. Treden from 209 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio, to 355 The Arcade, same city.

Dr. R. D. Mitchell from 122 Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill., to Sandwich, Ill.

Dr. A. L. Hunt from 2042 Mariposa street, to Land County Bldg., Fresno, Cal.

Dr. A. M. Smith from Keedy Bldg., to 46½ W. Washington street, Hagerstown, Md.

Dr. E. J. Bartholomew from 407 Stone Bldg., to Mentor Bldg., 161 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Willi L. Buster from 110 Park avenue to 11 Park avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Drs. W. E. and Amy Lyons from Syracuse, Nebr., to Wilber, Nebr.

Dr. E. W. Tiffany from 320 Montgomery street, to Rosenbloom Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. J. R. Shike from Earlham, Iowa, to Perry, Iowa.

Drs. Wilfrid A. and Jessie F. Streeter, from 765 Main street, Worcester, Mass., to 2 Harewood pl., Hanover sq., London, W., England.

Dr. Georgiana G. Watson from 76 Arlington street, Haverhill, Mass., to 2 Harewood place, Hanover square, London, W., England.

Dr. A. D. Glascock from Owosso, Mich., to Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. H. Nielsen from 7 Getty square, to 273 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Dr. Forrest G. Crowley from Stockton, Kans., to New Castle, Ind.

Dr. Dana B. Rockwell from Union Trust Bldg., to 618-23 Buckmiller Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. R. O. S. Shook from Jetmore, Kans., to Sterling, Kans.

Dr. W. G. Chappell from Centerville, Iowa, to California, Mo.

Dr. Laura F. Bartlett from Logan, Ohio, to Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Dr. E. A. Woodward from Wilmington, Ill., to Joliet, Ill.

Dr. A. N. McNicol from Wilmington, Ill., to Joliet, Ill.

Dr. Alfred N. Smith has moved into his offices into the Macomas Bldg., 121 W. Washington street, Hagerstown, Md.

Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., has moved to 6340 Stewart avenue, Englewood, Chicago, where he now has accommodious office in his home. For many years he has had his offices at the Hotel Julien.

**Partnership Formed.**

Drs. H. L. Chiles of Auburn, N. Y. J. T. Drake of Oneida, N. Y., at The Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y. Dr. Drake will continue his practice in Oneida, spending a portion of his time there.

Drs. Willard A. and Jessie G. Streeter and Georgiana G. Watson, at 2 Harewood place, Hanover square, London, W., England.

Drs. A. N. McNicol and B. A. Woodward, at Joliet, Ill.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The partnership of Drs. Weddell & Ingledue at Sioux City, Ia., has dissolved, Dr. Weddell moving to Des Moines.

Drs. Dunbar & Atherton of Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Atherton remaining in Pittsburg and Dr. Dunbar locating in the New Trust Bldg., Rochester, Pa.

**Married.**

Miss Mae E. Green to Dr. Charles W. Lineker, April 2d, Rock Island, Ill.

**Born.**

To Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Houseman, Nampa, Idaho, April 25th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Francis A. Cave, Boston, Mass., April 14th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Richardson, Excelsior Springs, Mo., Sunday, April 28th, a son.

Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia, were gladdened on Monday, April 1st, by the birth of a son.

**Died.**

Dr. F. A. Pardee, of Rochester, Pa., February 13th, of typhoid fever.

Earl L. Manatt, of New Castle, Pa., April 29th, 1907.

Dr. Harry L. Bristol of Syracuse, N. Y., died April 12 of heart disease at his residence, 206 Corning avenue. He was 41 years of age and is survived by his wife and one son. He was a graduate of the A. S. O. class of 1903.

Mr. John H. Murray, father of Dr. John H. Murray of Trenton, N. J., died April 18th at the age of sixty-one years, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Murray in 1860, at fourteen, was one of the few survivors of the lake tragedy, when the steamer "Lady Elgin" foundered.