The Osteopathic Physician

February 1908

Vol. 13, No. 2

Reproduced with a gift from the Advocates for the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA Special Projects Fund) and Michigan Auxiliary to the Macomb County Osteopathic Association

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Volume XIII.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1908.

Number 2

Time for Us to Act Wisely on This Insurance Matter

S EVERAL months ago we called on the profession to report how insurance companies treated osteopaths as regards appointing them medical examiners and recognizing their signatures in reports on deaths and personal injury cases. Responses to this have not been nearly as numerous as we had expected them to be. We print herewith a little symposium of the reports received showing how insurance matters stand at the present time.

ent time. It will be seen that some old-line companies, both life and accident, recognize the osteopathic examiner fully. Others do not. Certain benevolent and fraternal organizations, including some of the most ancient and best, also give osteopaths full recognition, while some of the more modern brotherhoods, boycott osteopaths entirely.

tion, while some of the more modern brotherhoods, boycott osteopaths entirely. We would like to have other osteopaths continue giving their testimony to this symposium until we have on record in these pages enough information from which to draw definite conclusions and form opinions. All who read this item who have had insurance experience are requested to report facts, as they know them, to us at once, for use in subsequent issues.

What experience the profession has had with this question of examiners clearly demonstrates that wherever M. D.'s are in entire control of the medical policies of the organizations, as they, of course, almost always are —we need scarcely expect anything but discredit and insult. Where osteopaths, however, as influential members of such organizations have made issue of their rights as examiners, or where they have been lucky enough not to arouse the attention of medical men, their right to act as physicians has not been questioned.

While in some respects—namely, from the monetary reward involved—this question of osteopaths being recognized as insurance examiners is not an important question and would not be worth the fight involved to win the desired recognition, yet in other ways it is all important that the osteopathic profession should get squarely on record and prove its right to enjoy such recognition. It is our standing as physicians that is questioned. The same issue is involved that we meet all along the line wherever our rights as physicians come up. That the osteopath is a physician on equality with the doctors of all other schools, that his attainment is just as high, and that his professional services are just as valuable, or even more valuable, than the work of any other medical school, cannot for one moment be questioned by those who know the facts. Yet, unfortunately, the great mass of mankind do not as yet know the facts. In consequence, physicians of other schools, jealous of osteopathic success, make the best of every opportunity to discredit osteopaths and slur their intellectual and professional ability, and in every way possible strive to create the impression that osteopaths are only masseurs and a crowd of ignorant "rubbers."

Now, as I take it, there is no important thing before us to-day—unless it be the firm establishment and development of our postgraduate college for the purpose of doing advance work along scientific lines—than this issue of compelling the medical world, not only to recognize osteopaths on equality with itself, but to exhibit toward us that uniform courtesy and professional respect that we have a right to demand for our status in the educational world and in professional life. The medical men are never going to give us this recognition until they have to and we can expect to be belittled and back-bitten, slandered, snubbed and insulted at nearly every stage of the game until we have con-



Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York City, One of Our Pioneers.

quored all along the line and achieved the full measure of recognition that we know we are entitled to.

are entitled to. Now from this standpoint the insurance situation is only one feature of the broad problem which must be fought and won all along the line. It is consequently very much more important that we compel this recognition at the hands of the insurance companies and fraternal orders than it would be if we only considered the small and desultory fees involved.

Consequently The O. P. recommends very strongly to the profession that the advice given in letters which we print herewith be acted upon and that the osteopathic profession, 5,000 strong, act as one man to boycott every insurance organization which refuses to recognize the D. O. as a competent examiner.

Let no osteopath ever lose an opportunity to pump this attitude of the profession into the local insurance solicitors who call upon him. Take it up with every solicitor who calls upon you and if his company does not recognize osteopaths as examiners, tell him to write his home office that he will never write a policy for an osteopath or any of his patients whom the osteopath can influence, until this unjust and foolish discrimination is stopped.

There are other things that osteopaths must also fight for as fast as the opportunity arises. One is to be admitted to hospitals with their cases.

Both forms of recognition will come about more swiftly from the firm establishment of the post-graduate college and with the work it proposes to carry out than by any amount of political campaigning to achieve the cause direct. Probably most of our profession do not realize this, but it is true. When once we have a post-graduate college representing the profession as a whole, which is carrying on the scientific development of osteopathy along advanced lines, and when once we have our hospitals in which osteopathic therapeutics are practiced in conjunction with conservative surgery then we shall have something more definite to point to, which the medical profession, as well as the state boards and insurance companies and fraternal organizations cannot refuse to recognize if they would. Such institutions will speak for themselves and will not need any interpreter or apologist.

Insurance companies and fraternal organizations cannot refuse to recognize if they would. Such institutions will speak for themselves and will not need any interpreter or apologist. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and this matter of having our practitioners rejected as medical examiners in various parts of the country from time to time only goes to show that there is something wrong with our own profession. We have not taken the stand for ourselves and our science and practice that we are entitled to. As a result the people in large numbers do not know just who and what we are, and it is up to us to show them. We can do this individually, as already hinted, all along the line, by making an issue of the matter every time the insurance company sends a representative to one of us for business.

But in addition to that, we believe that the American Osteopathic Association should frame appropriate resolutions at the Kirksville meeting this year and formally present

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the same to both the executive officers and the medical staff of every life and accident insurance company in America as well as the benevolent and fraternal organizations of the land. Such a resolution ought to set forth the exact status of osteopathy in medical science and the recognition that our school has won throughout the states of the union. With that done properly and sufficient explanation as to the length, depth and breadth of the courses at our educational institutions, and further explanation as to the amount of specialization which osteopaths give physical examination, etc.. I feel sure that many insurance companies, without any further trouble would promptly admit osteopaths to service on their medical staffs.

But the post-graduate work is all important, also, and must be carried on to a successful conclusion. The life of the profession is more nearly centered about the success of this movement than most of our people realize.

We would be pleased to print further reports regarding insurance matters as fast as they are furnished by osteopathic practitioners.

ers. Here are the replies we have received on this issue recently.

Odd Fellows Recognize Osteopaths.

I have filled out insurance papers which have been accepted by the following companies: (1) Brotherhood Accident Association (Odd Fellows), Westfield, Mass.; (2) Odd Fellows Sickness and Accident Association. Boston, Mass. I have had an opportunity to be examiner for our local New England Order of Protection, but declined to serve in that capacity.—Truly yours, C. G. Wheeler, D. O., Brattleboro, Vermont.

Old Line Life and Accident Recognition.

At your suggestion I want to inform you that I have received my commission as medical examiner of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company (home office, St. Louis). This is a large old-line company. I have frequently in the last three years filled out accident claims against Travelers' and Standard and always had them accepted.—Very respectfully, Maurice B. Harris, D. O., Fort Worth, Texas.

An Accident Company Recognizes D. O.'s

Seeing your request for information in regard to osteopaths who have filled out accident certificates that were accepted, I would say that in 1903 and again in 1906 I filled out certificates for the "General Accident Company," of Philadelphia, which were accepted and the claims paid without protest.—Yours truly, L. A. Lyon, 71 Main st., Wellsboro, Pa.

Masons, Yes; Woodmen, No.

Insurance companies that I have examined for and am examining for at this time are the "Masonic Life Association" (I am their examiner here—one of them) and "The Michigan Benevolent Association," which is an accident company. I have reported cases for the latter and the patients received their pay for the injuries received without any question. I was also appointed examiner for the Foresters here, but they let me out as I was not an M. D. I am of the opinion, however, that there was an M. D. here who made the kick, but this I can not prove. The Modern Maccabees and the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World. I understand, do not have any one examine for them unless he is an M. D. —Fraternally, Dr. R. E. Jameson, Manistee, Mich.

Accident, yes; Woodmen, Again No.

In regard to insurance, I have a policy with the Great Western Accident Association. Des Moines. In November, 1907, I had an accident and was laid up for ten days. J. G. Smith, D. O., North Bend, corrected the trou-

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bles and filled out my certificate. The company made prompt settlement. 1 have filled out two certificates for the railroad boys, and they were both accepted. 1 do not remember the companies. Two years ago 1 was turned down by the Modern Woodmen. If the osteopaths throughout the country would stand firm and demand recognition from the oldline companies or boycott them they will be compelled to recognize the D. O.'s.—Fraternally, W. H. Cobble, D. O., Fremont, Neb.

Trainmen O. K., Also the Standard of Detroit.

Dr. Nellie Mossman, osteopathic physician, has been elected examining physician for Chadron Lodge, No. 303, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. I have during the past three years filled out accident certificates (five or six) in different companies, but can at present name but one which is The Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, Mich. These have all been accepted.—Very truly yours, H. A. Mossman, D. O., Chadron, Neb.

Woodmen of the World, Not Modern Woodmen, O. K.

I was appointed camp physician of the Woodmen of the World instead of M. W. A., as you have it. Dr. Cloyd, M. D., head physician at Omaha, is supposed to be favorable. —Fraternally, C. B. Hunt, D. O., Cresco, Ia.

Royal Highlanders Turn Us Down.

Anent the discussion of fraternal insurance companies and their recognition of osteopathic practitioners as examiners I desire to call attention to The Royal Highlanders. Some months ago I was asked by the organizer then at this place to allow my name to be submitted for approval as one of the examiners at this place. Mr. Sharp, of Aurora, Nebr., the chief secretary, informed me that osteopaths were not recognized by the order as being competent medical examiners. I promptly withdrew from said order. Should any osteopath know of one of our fraternity who is examiner for this order I would appreciate having his name and address. You have my permission to call attention of the fraternity to the above stand taken by The Royal Highlanders with head offices at Aurora, Nebraska.—Fraternally yours. Earl D. Jones, Pocatello, Idaho.

How to Handle Insurance Companies.

I am greatly pleased to see *The O. P.* taking up the matter of insurance companies and examining physicians. It is a matter that can be righted only by some good stiff work on our part. I received the appointment of examining physician for the degree of honor (auxiliary of the A. O. U. W.) over an M. D. here, as both names were up. Their head physician turned me down, just as I expected he would. The only thing I could do then was to explain to the lodge that their head physician had the whole say as to that and he naturally was prejudicied to the new method of therapeutics and consequently turned me down. I could cite a number of such cases similar to mine. How long are we going to put up with this sort of thing?

My ideas is this to start with, every insurance agent who comes to talk insurance with me will be asked: "Do you accept osteopathic physicians as examiners for your company?" If this company does not, then I shall show him my diploma and tell him how long and what our course is and then tell him that I shall have nothing to do with a company that will not recognize licensed physicians.

Now, if every D. O. would do just this way the insurance agents would soon be educated up to it and it would set the companies to thinking and if nothing more came of it, it would at least show them that they were losing out among 5,000 strong and the great influence we have among the laity.-Yours fraternally, Dr. Arthur Taylor, Northfield, Minn.

Turn Down the Companies that Turn Down Us.

I noticed in the last O. P. something about life insurance companies and about D. O.'s as examiners. It seems that there are very few companies that employ D. O.'s as examiners. A man representing the Etna Life Insurance Co. called on me to-day. I asked him if his company employed osteopathic physicians as examiners. He said he did not know, but finally admitted that they did not. Then I kindly but positively told him that I would not take a policy in any company that did not recognize osteopaths as examiners. I told him that taxation without representation is not a fair deal. If any company wants to do business with me they will first have to recognize the osteopath as a physician and employ him as an examiner. Until they do, none gets to write me a policy. I understand that there are a few companies that employ D. O.'s and I told this gentleman so. He thought not. I told him I could give him proof if he cared to allow me to do so. He said, "You are not in the market for insurance." I said, "No, not in your company, so long as you ignore the osteopaths." All D. O.'s should ask that question. All companies that ignore us should be turned down, good and hard.—Fraternally, A. K. S. Calvert, Ponca City, Okla.

American Medical Association Runsthe Modern Woodmen.

I NOTICE a deplorable spirit of discrimination against osteopaths on the part of the M. D.'s in the Modern Woodman. In the February number, page 14, under the heading, "Executive Council," Director Bort introduced the question of the validity of certain benefit certificates which had been issued by the camp at Long Beach, Cal. The persons holding these certificates had been examined by an osteopath. Mr. Bort's report recommended that these certificates be declared valid as far as effected by the medical examination. The report was accepted and adopted by the council.

In regard to the doings of camp 8269 at Long Beach, Cal., "the supreme medical board requested a ruling as to the advisability and legality of recognizing practitioners, graduates from osteopathic schools, as camp examiners. It was ruled that according to Sec. 302 of the society's by-laws (revision 1905), that osteofaths can not legally be recognized as camp physicians. The supreme medical board is directed to notify each head physician of this ruling with caution not to favorably consider applications where the examiner is not a graduate of a reputable college of medicine."

uate of a reputable college of medicine." Section 302 referred to as follows: "In order to be eligible to the office of camp physician, the candidate shall be a graduate of some reputable college of medicine, and be of good standing in the profession and be entitled under the laws of the state or territory in which he resides to practice medicine therein."

It can be readily seen that the validity of examination by an osteopath in this section hangs on the word "medicine." What is medicine? What is its intention? Do not osteopaths assist in curing disease? Do not osteopathic colleges teach how to cure disease? I have been a Woodman for 15 years and am very sorry the American Medical Association has so much power in the M. W. A.

Such a spirit of tyranny should not be countenanced by the great brotherhood of the Modern Woodman of America. Every osteopath should heed the warning we have heard from yourself. Be on your guard.—F. M. Barker, D. O., What Cheer, Jowa.

Our Cue for Safety is to Develop Centripetal Forces.

By Carl P. McConnell, M. D., D. O., Chicago.

UR friends, a fair percentage of the public, have been very good to us. They have been and still are giving osteopathy wide publicity through both indi-vidual and organized support. They have come to us as patients and incidentally referred their friends because they thought our system either cured or benefited them. The press has been liberal toward us. Legislatures have recognized us.

All of this has resulted-not simply from our system's positive merits alone; that would be more than phenomenal. Negative forces have been potent factors as well—the uncer-tainty of medical practice has worked to our advantage. Hence, osteopathic progress has been due to osteopathy's inherent qualities, plus the shortcomings of the other schools.

Now, the above is an outline of the past decade, but the osteopathic history of to-morstory. Whether that story will be a different story. Whether that story will be worth the telling rests with you and me—the rank and file. Outside of Dr. A. T. Still all of us are in the common pot. The situation before you and me is simply the old tale, but neverthe-less a constantly new one, the "survival of the fittest" fittest.

The happy-go-lucky period of infancy is past. We have arrived at a period of our develop-ment where we must scientifically "make good," or as a school of the healing art pass into oblivion. The Lord, I am free to say, has been good to us. He has given us a mag-nificent opportunity. And I am sure the forces that have guided us so far will sustain in the future if we but do our part.

Times, scientifically and medically, are changing with almost kaleidoscopic swiftness. The medical man is trimming his therapeutic sails most wonderfully. And it requires no prophet to say that we will soon be, as a school, simply a point in the past if we are not up and doing. This does not mean that Dr. Still will not

be considered one of the greatest thinkers and benefactors of the age, or that osteopathy has not done or is not doing much good; but it does mean that osteopathy as a school will be

Do not think for one moment that the dominant school will recognize us. No, never! Just one possible exception, and that is for us to do some really meritorious scientific work. If not, they will absorb our science, piece by piece, just as certainly as the sun will rise to-morrow. They are *doing it now*, and will continue to do so. Our salvation rests within ourselves.

The public will help us, and gladly, if we will show the proper spirit by first helping our-selves. Our colleges are exceedingly busy doing their work. The practitioner is busy with his. But our foundations will be undermined and bodily carried away if we do not protect and bodily carried away it we do not protect ourselves. And protection means scientific ex-ploitation—nothing more or less. And the Post-Graduate College will do this if you so will it. The college represents the entire pro-fession, not a part. It does not or will not interfere with the other schools, it is simply a complement. Our cue is to conserve and develop our centripetal forces and quit the centrifugal balderdash.

\$25 people, and so on. It should not be necessary to explain the movement in all its details, the profession should be so anxious to help that simply the opportunity to sub-scribe should be sufficient.

I feel that it will be some time before we can or should offer any post-graduate work to the profession in the form of regular courses of study. In the meantime there is much to do that is both necessary and ad-The very few hundred dollars we visable. shall have to use at present will not go far, but if we make the effort we can secure any reasonable amount to investigate and scientif-ically establish the principles and practice of osteopathic philosophy.

Valuable suggestions for future work can be offered by every practitioner who has been actively engaged in practice or school work, and there is much that can be done at once. For examples:

I. Dr. McConnell and our other investigators should be encouraged to continue with 2. The entire profession should be system-

atically canvassed for new ideas or valuable data and information.

3. Some practitioners can be found compe-tent and willing to do all the special work necessary to undertake; and others can be found who are willing to raise the money to pay the bills.

4. Let every one suggest what they would like to have taken up, and then let those interested push their ideas, through the postgraduate organization.

Investigations that it would be perfectly feasible to take up immediately would be: *a* Effect of osteopathic treatment on phagocytic and other protective actions of

the human blood. b Effect of osteopathic treatment on secre-

tions of the stomach and other organs. c Examinations of spines by spinographs

Announcement!!

The Post-Graduate Movement is Worth Your Attention.

By Clinton E. Achorn, D. O., of Boston, Mass.

HE post-graduate movement is not a movement to duplicate work now be-ing done by the present osteopathic ges. It is something more than a col-and we are not compelled to wait for colleges. lege. buildings before demonstrating to the profession the splendid work that can be ac-complished. For example, it is well organ-ized and prepared to take up at the present time research work in its various forms.

This movement needs, and should have, the support of the entire profession. The income at present is very small, as only the interest on invested funds can be used. The amount turned over to the treasurer is \$7.971.42, and more coming in every day. This has been given by only 120 out of 4,100 members. Of this 120, 16 agree to pay \$100 yearly for five years, 20 agree to pay \$50 yearly for five years, 20 agree to pay \$50 yearly for five years, 1 agrees to pay \$30 yearly for five years, 49 agree to pay \$25 yearly for five years, 3 agree to pay \$25 yearly ly for five years, 3 agree to pay \$15 yearly for five years, 19 agree to pay \$15 yearly for five years, 9 agree to pay \$5 yearly for five years, 9 agree to pay \$5 yearly for five years. Certainly more than 120 members of the profession should become interested and we should be able to secure: 50 willing to pay \$100 yearly for five years.

50 willing to pay \$100 yearly for five years. 100 willing to pay 50 yearly for five years. 200 willing to pay 25 yearly for five years. 350 willing to pay 15 yearly for five years.10 yearly for five years.5 yearly for five years. 500 willing to pay 1.000 willing to pay

2,200

A total of 2,200 subscribers would be not over one-half of the profession at the pres-

ent date, and the balance should give some-thing. This plan would give an annual subscription of at least \$30,000 per year for five years—from half of the profession who are able and willing to do their share. This will give \$150,000 endowment from the prowhile from our friends. Our friends are willing and anxious to help. They have fought our battles in thirty-four states, and are always ready to help us and fight for us, if we ask them to do so, or if the opportunity is presented to them in the proper way. People like to go where the crowd goes; they like the progressive, prosperous air to a thing; they like a popular thing. We want people to do research work; we

want money to pay for these investigations; we shall want money to eventually build a post-graduate college; we shall want money to equip the buildings; we shall want money to equip hospitals and laboratories, and train-ing school for osteopathic nurses; we want money to establish Osteopathy where it properlv belongs-the most complete and per-fect system of healing the world has ever known.

Let us ask for what we want, and need, and *must* have. When the profession is work-ing hard for the post-graduate college, it will be the popular thing and success will be assured.

It is time for the profession to wake up. Almost every state has one person able and willing to subscribe \$100 yearly for five years, three for \$50, six to ten for \$25, and a very large number for \$15, \$10 and \$5. Let us find the \$100 and the \$50 people, then the

MostDiseases Are of **SpinalOrigin**

Copyrighted brochure by Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D., revised and polished, reaches its fifth issue within nine years in the March issue of Osteopathic Health.

YOU NEED IT ENOUGH SAID

NOTICE-This number does not sell at the "stock number" price, if any remain on sale after first of next month. Order at once. It may not last out the month.

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Osteopaths Endorse

The Sheldon Spinal Appliance

OCTORS of Osteopathy, being among the leaders in modern thought along the lines of healing, are naturally enthusiastic in their endorse-ment of the Sheldon Spinal Appliance. Osteopaths know the spine and spinal cord often are the real cause of many nervous diseases especially common among women and children. In the treatment of all diseases due to intervertebral nerve pressure, as well as the more serious spinal troubles, no other appliance or form of apparatus can be so effective as

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or other exact apparatus to establish reliable data on hereditary tendencies.

d Examination of a great number of spines to establish, if possible, a uniformity of le-

e Outdoor treatment of tuberculosis, with and without osteopathic treatment. The only really expensive undertaking would be this last; and in this it would be more difficult to secure a competent osteopath to take charge of such a camp than it would be to raise the money. Another thing we should do, is to encour-

age every member of the profession to send books, magazines, papers, personal experiences, etc., to some competent person selected by the trustees, such material to be edited and published at the expense of the postgraduate college.

This plan of procedure would certainly produce much suggestive and valuable informa-tion for the profession, and would make *all* willing to help along the movement. We must not expect to interest the friends of Osteopathy if we are not interested ourselves. Let us all get to work right now. Make yourself an active committee of one to see what you can contribute to this movement. Then correspond with the state representa-tive or Dr. Guy E. Loudon, Burlington, Vt.

Osteopathy has done much for you-how much will you do for Osteopathy? If you are unable to do much now, how much do you think you will be able to do next year? Do the best you can, and you will never regret it

Dr. Forbes Took The New York Society by Storm.

THE first midyear meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society convened at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, January 18th at 10 a. m. The attendance was large and represented the flower of the profession, not alone from New York, but Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other neighboring states. The personnel of the meridian is best avances in the words HE first midyear meeting of the New the meeting is best expressed in the words of one of the beacon lights of the profession, author of a text book, and one who is always

found at the helm in questions of osteopathic advancement. Addressing the writer, he said: "The tout ensemble of this meeting is the best

I have ever seen and is an eloquent charac-terization of the progress we are making." Dr. Forbes, the headliner, who, with his cerebrum bulging with osteopathic nuggets and sleeves brimful of surprises, came, spoke conquered. His clean-cut, scientific exposition of osteopathic mechanics and technique, delivered in plain but pure English, framed in a uniform terminology and coupled with an earnest desire to have each and every one see and thoroughly comprehend each mi-nute detail presented, foretold a new era in osteopathic science. His illustrations were pregnant with logic and very suggestive of diligent study and profound thinking.

Dr. Forbes spoke the night before at a meeting in Philadelphia, and many of those who heard him came to New York, enthusias-tic and feeling that they could ill afford to lose the opportunity to hear him again. The eagerness with which he was buttonholed after the meeting and in the evening characterized the interest and attention he had created.

Dr. Chiles in his subject of "Nephritis" thoroughly reviewed, pathologically and physiologically, the functions of the kidneys and then took up the treatment from the standpoint of diet and physiological chemistry. The discussions which followed tended to show that the profession is alive to our resources in the successful handling of this disease and stimulated many to relate their personal experiences, the summation of which was that medicinal treatment is practically negative, and often admitted so by M. D.'s, while os-teopathic treatment does invariably benefit those cases.

Dr. W. A. Merkley read a paper on "Ecze-ma," contending that there were two forms of this disease-acquired and congenital. He did not agree with most authors on the ques-tion of heredity and cited several cases which had come under his care to support his views that it was hereditary. He thought that most, if not all, acquired cases could be traced to an osteopathic lesion.

Dr. C. D. Berry read a paper on "Appen-dicitis," based on actual experience with a number of cases.

Dr. Forbes entered into the mechanics of occipital lesions, giving six classes, as fol-lows: Bilateral anterior occipital, bilateral lows: Bilateral anterior occipital, bilateral posterior occipital, unilateral anterior occipi-tal, right and left; unilateral posterior occip-ital, right and left; rotated occipital, right and left; lateral occipital, right and left. Dr. Forbes classically elaborated on these variance logicary illustrating in his initiable

various lesions, illustrating in his inimitable style, with the aid of lead pencil, handker-chief, tape or anything that was handy, the normal and abnormal position and relations of the several articulations, and created a profound impression by the mathematical precision with which he reduced to their simplest terms, axis, rotation, flexion and extension.

The subject of case reports was again wrestled with and finally turned over to a committee with instructions to compile a uniform system for gratuitous distribution to members of the society. A committee was also appointed to commend Mr. Edward W. Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, for the courtesies extended to the profession in opening the columns of his magazine to

in opening the contains of the subject of osteopathy. Dr. D. S. Brown Pennock of Philadelphia gave a very comprehensive and practical talk on examination and treatment of "Valvular Heart Lesions," discussing, like a veteran, the various sounds and murmurs.

In the evening the Greater New York Os-teopathic Society gave a banquet and ball to celebrate the occasion of our victory at Albany last winter, and to honor the officers of the society who so faithfully labored to that end, and it was a fitting climax to the day's programme.-Fraternally yours, J. P. Burlingham, Sec'y.

Ohio Osteopath Won a Damage Suit for His Patient

STEOPATHY figured in a damage suit at Wheeling, W. Va., January 22d to 24th, in which a verdict of \$2,600 damages was awarded the plaintiff upon the expert testimony of Dr. Bumpus of East Liverpool, Ohio. The case was that of Chas. E. Smith vs. the City and Elm Grove Rail-way Company in the Circuit Court at Wheel-ing Ludge Heaves preciding Conserving the ing, Judge Hervey presiding. Concerning the case the Wheeling Register of Jan. 22d said:

case the Wheeling Register of Jan. 22d said: A feature of the testimony for the plaintiff was that of Dr. Glyde W. Bumpus, an os-teopath of East Liverpool, Ohio. The doc-tor, in the course of his examination and ex-planations to the jury, used a chart showing the human vertebral column, and also an actual human vertebral column, by reference to and with the use of which he made in-telligible to his hearers the theories he adtelligible to his bearers the theories he ad-vanced. The testimony adduced in direct examination being to the effect that his ex-amination of the plaintiff had disclosed a pos-terior condition of the atla and axis at terior condition of the atlas and axis terior condition of the atlas and axis at the head of the vertebral column resulting in direct interference with the nerve centers, affecting certain functions of the neck and head. It was also shown that there was pos-terior condition of the seventh and eighth dorsal vertebræ, causing interference with the action of the kidneys and other functions, while the lower left floating rib was dislocated and a posterior condition of the vertebral column at this point was noticeable, causing at column at this point was noticeable, causing more or less interference with the intercostal nerve centers and resulting in certain com-plications outlined by the doctor, who also testified to a dislocation or derangement of the left hip where it joins the spinal column. The testimony of the doctor was instructive and entertaining and at the conclusion of his direct examination he was questioned to some extent by Mr. Russell, for the defendant company, as to the character or method of the treatment followed by osteopaths.



4

Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Disease

Being Chapter Three of a Very Interesting Series of Osteopathic Reflections by Ernest E. Tucker, D. O., of Jersey City, New Jersey, Now Running in This Paper. [Copyrighted, 1907, by The Osteopathic Publishing Company.]

The Physiological Function of Response to Irritation and Injury.

T HE uniform etiological principle, postu-lated by the osteopathic diagnosis, sup-ported by evidence gleaned from symptomatologies of medical practice, and argued from biology, is a part of normal physiology, and its laws and purposes, its re-lation to the other processes in the body, its proper governance and the possibility of as-sisting and furthering it, can be studied in the same way as any other physiological process.

It is not to be considered that physiological process, stops short with the performance of normal activities. Every organ and part of the body must at times be injured, and for nature to have made no provision for such emergencies would be for her to have left out the very most important function of them all. Nor is the response to such emergencies a local or a hap-hazard affair, but is a most carefully regulated hazard affair, but is a most carefully regulated function—as much a part of physiology as is secretion or assimilation. Physiology is thus broadened to include, or even to exclude pathology, which has been viewed as opposed to physiology. Nature does not work against herself; the house is not divided against itself —but all works in sympathy together. She does not create functions for disease does not create functions for disease.

That portion of physiology which has to do with irritation and injury is the tissue protec-tion and repair process. The tissue protection tion and repair process. and repair process. The tissue protection and repair process, (the response to irritation and injury) is a definite function, a co-ordi-nate process, having definite and successive stages. It has the same reference to the nervous system and to general co-ordination of the body as any other function.

There are, so far as we know, two processes of co-ordination in the body. The first is the one which guides the shaping and forming of the parts of the body, evolves the organs and The second is a product of the first—as much a product as any other part of the body—it is the nervous system, constructed by the first power for the purpose of governing all activities, as the first determined all forms. first endows the body with all its powers; but the second, part product of the first, exhibits them all. These two powers play the same part in the tissue repair process as they do in other physiological action.

It would be very interesting indeed to go more deeply into the apparently inexhaustible subject of the power that forms the body, but the place for that is not here.

All our attention is concentrated on the lat-All our attention is concentrated on the lat-ter of these two co-ordinating forces. The nervous system is the intelligent principle of the body, and the active principle as well— that is, it is the agent of all co-ordinate activ-ities. It does not itself *do* the work, but it stimulates to action. This is true of health, and it is no less true of disease, which is an emergency action of the same forces that act emergency action of the same forces that act in health.

The conception of the relation of the nervous system to the mechanism of the body should therefore be clear. The nervous system does not move the muscles, but it brings the stimulus to the muscle, which then acts according to its nature. The nerves of the liver do not make bile, but they bring to the liver the nervous messages which start the ac-tivities of the organ. The organ then acts according to its nature and brings forth fruit after its kind. The character of a nerve stimtem does not move the muscles, but it brings

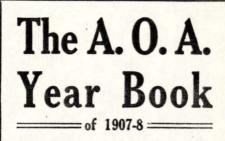
ulus does not differ, whether it be to stimulate the liver or to produce muscular action, or thought, of what-not. The difference is in the organ only.

There are early forms of life without nervous systems. In these forms of life, a stimulus affecting them will radiate slowly through the organism, causing action accord-ing to the forms found in the species of organism, and so resulting in orientation towards or away from the stimulus. In higher forms, the away from the stimulus. In higher forms, the nerves being cut, the same slow orientation is also observable (Loeb). The business of the nerves is simply to carry stimuli more rapidly and more specifically than could otherwise be done. As organisms develop, the nervous system, developing *pari passu*, undertakes more and more of the business of transmission and more of the business of transmission. while other cells, otherwise specialized, prob-ably lose it in proportion, though not alto-gether.

What this uniform character of nerve action is is not known. It is probably an electro-chemic action, based upon the allotropic properties of the elements in nerve tissue. It is probable also that every effect of nerve stimulation may be defined in terms of motion. The nerve message moves along the fibre, implying physical motion of some sort. The associa-tion fibres at the center must also move in some manner to put themselves into touch with each other-probably in obedience to chemical (electrical) attraction. In the case of muscles, the motion is of course obvious. In glands, the formation of the secretion is a chemical action, not a matter of motion; but the coming of the blood is determined by the contraction of the walls of the arterioles and venules, a matter of motion purely; and the pouring out of the secretion is a matter of motion, both under nerve control. The chemical action of the cells, probably more or less continuous, but its product is stored up in the cells to be given out only on demand. This giving out must be governed by the vis a tergo of the blood, or by the contraction of the cell, to press out its secretion, or both, both being motion, and both under control of the nervous

system. The action of the glands is chemical. The force of chemical action is inexhaustible, so long as the materials are at hand. The glands, therefore, and all other portions of the body in their purely chemical aspects, continue to act in their stated way without reference to nerve control. How is this part of the action regulated? Their regulation is in a manner automatic. The continuous action of the clean cells with we then the clean it the gland cells piles up its product, but piles it up in the substance of the cells themselves. When an excess of this product is present, the action of the cell is retarded or stopped, either from mechanical causes or from equalization of oscotic pressure, or from satisfaction of the chemic tension. Not until a demand comes for its product does the cell liberate its piled up resources, when it may liberate the whole contents immediately, if the stimulus emer-gency is strong enough. It may then resume its manufacturing.

All such qualities of the body's action and formation have reference to biology and biochemistry, and are all in this same manner or in some such manner as this, self-regulating. We even see some glands which are so inde-pendent of nerve connection that they may be transplanted from one body to another and thrive. These are glands whose product is not subject to sudden calls and checks. The question then arises, to what an extent



5

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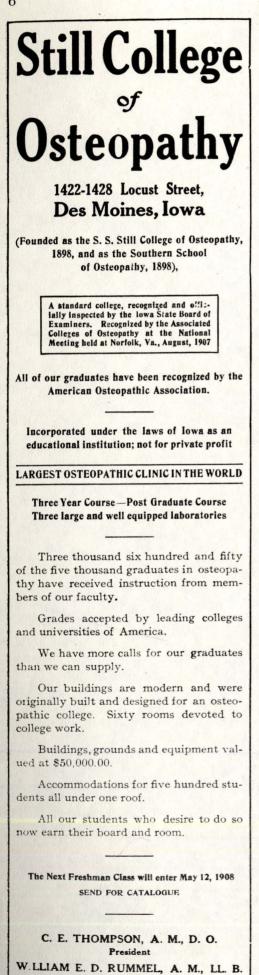
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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

is the response to irritation and injury a chemical process, independent of nerve action, or to what an extent it is causable or universally caused by nerve action?

to what an extent it is causable of annual sally caused by nerve action? Undoubtedly the response may be caused without nerve action. This response is one of the most fundamental biological properties, far antedating the advent of the nervous system. More specialized function than this are operable without nerves, so may this. Cells may lose by specialization other qualities, but may never lose this power of self-repair. It is seen in plants and lower animals without nerves, and therefore may arise without nervous stimulation.

Undoubtedly, also, the response may be caused by the nervous system. The earlier stages, sensation and spasmodic action are obviously of nervous origin. The later stages, congestion, oedema, serum, phlegm and membrane are known to be causable by nervous action unaided. Professor Hilton* cured abscesses by cutting the nerve leading to them.

The question is, to what extent are the changes actually due to nerve action, similar to the same action in most or all other functions? The answer to this is quite simple. It is impossible that nerve action should be absent where there exists a nervous system. The nerves are everywhere in the body, and not a cell could fall to the ground but this nervous system must know it. Its reaction comes as a necessary consequence; and it is so much more rapid that it must necessarily precede any other action.

any other action. Second, the reaction without nerves would be the slow cell-to-cell action, which would be quite inadequate to meet the needs in warm blooded animals, whose wounds must be closed with rapidity. The perfect restoration of tissue, seen in lower animals, must in higher animals be sacrificed to this need.

Third, the reparative process concerns not alone the part affected, but quite a range of efforts, beyond the sphere of cell-to-cell influence, and so must be to that extent a function of the nervous system.

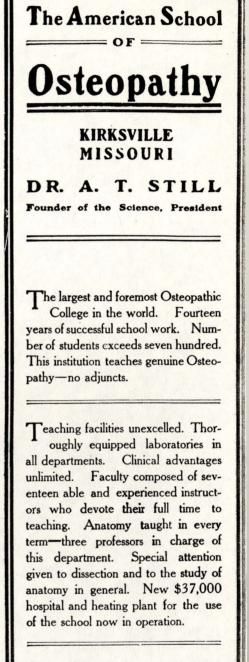
Finally, the reaction as a matter of actual fact is in few cases the type that would result from strictly local action of the cells, being more rapid and uniform, the changes following each other not haphazard, but all at once, and otherwise exhibiting co-ordinate control. The conclusion pointed to is that unless the

The conclusion pointed to is that unless the nerves are *hors de combat*, they must conduct the reactions to irritation and injury. Long before the slow action of the cells could have instituted reparative processes, the instantaneous reflexes from the nervous system would be present to cause them.

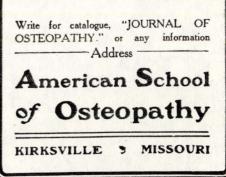
It was stated that there was only one kind of nerve message. That seems to be the general conclusion of pathologists. Differences at the periphery depend on the end organs which concentrate one influence and protect against all others. Differences at the center depend entirely upon location and connection. All fibers are equally subject to such stimulus as can reach them. In case of irritation or injury, however, concentration is quite undesirable, and protection from all other influences out of the question. All fibers are fibers of this physiological function, and all centers are centers for it.

But although there is no difference in kind, differences in degree are known to exist. It is these differences that concern us. In *physiological action, the minimum* stimulus is used. The law of parsimony (Hilton) or of economy (Spencer) and the law of survival (Darwin) dictate that. Experimentally, it is learned that the minimum stimulus produces the maximum physiological result.

In so-called *pathology, the excess* of stimulation and the maximum of nerve action are concerned. Physiology and pathology thus stand at opposite poles of nerve action; for $\overline{*$ Hilton's Rest and Pain.



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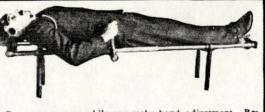
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this reason the two words are preserved as giving a useful distinction.

The nerve fibers cannot themselves distinguish one kind of stimulus from another. It is all one uniform grayness to them. They can, however, distinguish different degrees. But one excessive stimulus is indistinguishable from another. When excessive stimulus comes to any nerve it replies automatically with the response to irritation or injury, according to the degree of the stimulus, and without reference to source.

The parallelism between normal physiological action and this physiological or so-called pathological function of all cells and nerves is most perfect—the one based on minimum stimulus, the other on maximum stimulus. The character of physiological action is dependent on the character of the part stimu-lated; so it is here. The degree of action is dependent on the degree of nerve stimulus, in both. Both are quite automatic. In both cases the products of the action are constantly elaborated, and are only called out by the physio-logical demand. It remains to be shown (p. 28) that the action of the nerves in causing this process is also in terms of motion, sim-ilar to that in gland secretion.

In gland secretion, stimulus of the cerebro spinal nerves causes an abundant and free arterial flow, the product of the gland being thrown out in large quantity, but mixed with a much larger quantity of fluid from the blood. The veins are open, the arteries pulsate, and



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the blood is driven rapidly through, the secretion is abundant.

Stimulation of the sympathetic nerve of the gland closes the veins, the capillaries and arterials become congested and stagnant; the secretion of the gland is elaborated abund-antly, but is secreted very much less and in a highly concentrated form.

This is paralleled in the cycle of response to imitation and injury. The first two stages. sensation and spasmodic action, are obviously due to cerebro-spinal action. The stage next following, hyperemia and congestion, is also obviously of cerebro-spinal origin. The secretion in this case is abundant through catarrh. As the irritation begins to overflow into the sympathetic nerves, the venules begin to con-tract, and the next stage follows—stases of blood, inflammatory secretion more and more concentrated, and less abundant, until it be-comes almost pure liquor sanguinis and hard-ore into pure fiberous membrane ens into pure fiberous membrane.

The reason for the greater frequency of hemorrhage in the earlier stages is also evident, in the greater hydraulic pressure. Dur-ing the later stages, the arterioles being dis-tended, the muscles can hardly contract, and so are less liable to cause rupture.

Finally, both are processes with a definite purpose, especially adapted to the needs of the organism. This process, perhaps the most im-portant of all the processes in the body, was developed and perfected by the same laws of evolution that developed and perfected all

other functions of the organism. In fact, is no doubt the most rigidly disciplined of and by a school master which punishes w death any laxness on the part of this fun tion. It must therefore be regarded as at o with physiology. The illogicality of any interference with th

The illogicality of any interference with the process not based on the most perfect know edge is apparent. No one dreams of assisting a physiological function of the body, but eves fool rushes in to "assist nature" with druu and experiments when this particular physiological function is called into action. Sue interference is presumptuous. In osteopath practice, no such interference is countenance or attempted: only the removing of cause or attempted; only the removing of cause the correction of irregularities and imped ments and the stimulation of natural process have place.

The Uniform Etiological Principle is ide tical with this physiology of response to irr tation and injury.

God Bless His Eighty Years. By C. L. Fagan.

By C. L. Fagan. (An Osteopathic Slogan for the Big Augus Meeting.) (Tune: "Auld Lang Syne.") God bless the man whose eighty years Reflect a master mind. A mind that sought out Nature's Truths And gave them to mankind; Though Time has left upon his brow The tracery of years, His deeds have won a fadeless crown, Destructive Time ne'er seres.

His name will go adown the years, Revered by tongue and pen, And Time will ne'er erase it from The grateful hearts of men: Then let the praise be his alone, And none his honors share; He fought the fight, his be the fame— God bless his silvered hair!

Then here's a song of praise to him Who turned from drug and pill, And blazed a trail ne'er trod before, Our grand old Doctor Still! The World once strewed his path with thorn And flung at him her jeers, But lips that scoffed now join the prayer: "God bless his eighty years!"

State Board Items.

Governor Patterson of Tennessee on Fel ruary 11th appointed Dr. Edwin C. Ray to b a member of the State Board of Osteopath a member of the State Board of Osteopath to fill the vacancy caused by the recent re-ignation of President J. R. Shackleford, wh left Nashville to practice his profession : St. Louis. Dr. Ray's appointment is for period of two years from April 15th nex He is a graduate of the American School c Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., and has bee a resident of Nashville for about three year where he has met with success in his pro-fession. The other members of the boar are Drs. J. Erle Collier and W. Miles Wi liams of Nashville, T. L. Drennan of Jack son and W. F. Link of Knoxville.—Nashvill (Tenn.) Banner. (Tenn.) Banner.

* * * The Wisconsin Board of Medical Exam incres will meet again on May 26th to 28t for the purpose of granting licenses to thos who may be entitled to them. This is special meeting, another being held in Mi waukee at the Plankinton Hotel. Our regu lar board meeting will be held in July a Madison on the second Tuesday of the mont To those who may apply by reciprocity wish to state that the board has again adopte the rule requiring six months' practice is the state from which applicant applies.—Fra ternally yours, A. U. Jorris, La Crosse, Wi

The South Dakota State Board of Osteo pathic Examiners, consisting of Dr. Mary N Farr of this city, Dr. Goodfellow of Groto and Dr. Redfield of Parker, held a sessio Pierre February 8th, with five applicants ap pearing before them for certificates.—Aber deen (S. D.) American.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago

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Entered as second-class matter April 7, 1903, at the Post-office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XIII. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1908. No. 2.

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EDITORIAL

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

Dr. Wm. G. Classen of South Haven, Mich., calls our attention to the fact that the Chi-cago Medical Times in its January issue contained an article written by Max Thorex, M. D., on "Traumatic Pneumonia," from a medico-legal standpoint, which is a very fine article to substantiate the claims of osteopathy.

Elbert Hubbard in The Philistine for December, 1906, had a very excellent discourse on vaccination, smallpox and kindred subjects. As might be expected, Mr. Hubbard is against vaccination. It is so strong that every osteopath interested in that subject ought to write and get that back number.

SAYS BRAIN IS NOT THE THINKER.

Dr. Joseph Simms, a New York brain specialist, now announces that the brain of man is not what he thinks with, but is merely the organ of life which secretes heat and keeps up the energy of the whole body through the nerve system. Dr. Simms says we thing with our whole spiritual being.

Kind of funny, isn't it, that when the brain gets a jolt in one location that the "whole spiritual being" finds itself injured just where the brain goes out of business?

MORE LIGHT ON DRUGS.

"Facts Worth Knowing" is the title of a valuable pamphlet of sixty pages, prepared by the Proprietary Association, which should be in the hands of every osteopathic physician who is interested in knowing the ins and outs of the drug situation. This pam-phlet was prepared by the patent medicine crowd who were recently scored so merci-lessly in *Collier's Weekly*, and is both a defense of patent medicine and more or less of an exposure of the errors of physicians and surgeons—a strike back at the practitioner. It is packed full of meat from cover to cover. It is packed tull of meat from cover to cover. From this pamphlet we printed the table of deaths and disability due to taking drugs in a recent copy of *The O. P.* Copies of this little pamphlet can be had by mail, free, by writing the Press Committee of the Proprie-tary Association, 818, 184 La Salle St., Chi-cago. Get it. The contents are indeed worth knowing. We have full sympathy with the attacks made upon patent medicines by worth knowing. We have full sympathy with the attacks made upon patent medicines by *Collier's Weeklv* and do not mean the en-dorsement of this publication to imply that we don't. But this gives just as important exposures in regard to the other side of the drug system—namely, the regular, dignified

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

practice-and we think that osteopaths ought to be informed concerning the errors of both of them.

INCREASE OF HEART FAILURE.

The Chicago papers were very much concerned recently over figures showing the great increase of death from heart disease in Chicago in recent years. Statistics show that heart disease has increased in Chicago more than 10 per cent over that of the previous year. The physicians and the papers preach the warning that modern life is far too strennous-which is true. Over-work, over-eating, over-drinking and excess even in pleasure were blamed by physicians for the situation.

Heart disease in Chicago caused the death of 2,497 persons last year, an increase of 10.6 per cent over the record of the year be-fore. But if these conditions are bad in Chi-York. cago, they seem to be worse in New cago, they seem to be worse in New York. While in Chicago but 106 people died of heart disease the first two weeks in December, 1907, there were 342 deaths of the same cause in New York.

All the doctors say that this alarming situation is undeniably true. The only misfortune is that they do not go far enough-do not tell the whole truth. The enormous consumption of drugs of the heart depressant type, as well as nerve poisons, are, in the view of the os-teopathic profession, primarily responsible for this alarming condition, and it stops more hearts than even the hustle and worry of modern life. It is my belief that the iniquitous prescription of these drugs by doctors of all conditions, and the even more prevalent consumption of these drugs without regard to medical advice, is doing more to destroy heart vitality and kill countless multitudes than ex-cess of work, worry and dissipation. Osteopaths should sound the note of warn-

ing wherever they have the opportunity in order that the people may realize the truth. The M. D.'s will never tell it to them on this score because they do not realize it themselves. The alarming increase of heart failure is largely drug induced.

ALL CHILDREN OF ONE FAMILY, ANYHOW.

Dr. J. Earl Collier of Nashville, Tenn., took exception to a reference we made concerning Southern School graduates in our last issue, speaking of the consolidation of the Frank-lin School with the A. S. O., and wrote to ask if we did not think that osteopaths had enough criticisms from without, without jeers or criticisms within our own ranks? We took pleasure in telling Brother Collier-what we now repeat for the other Southern graduates in the profession who might have misinterpreted the same allusion—that neither jeers nor criticisms were intended. In referring to the transaction, we mentioned that the very unusual developments of the last decade in school matters had made it extreme-ly difficult to tell to which college organization, as now existent, the alumni of several schools actually belong-in particular, those of the Southern College. This is a dispassionate observation, without malice or even good-natured humor about it. It is a curious fact, and the graduates of several other schools that have been merged are in the same situation, only confusing in some lesser degree. Several schools have been merged into several other schools, and even the second schools, in turn, have then been merged. The natural query is, to what school do the various alumni now belong? The logical reply is, to the last school which did the reply 1s, to the last school which did the absorbing, which, in the case of the Southern College, is still to be divided into two dis-tinct groups, both being nestled in the bosom of the A. S. O., first, by virtue of the South-ern College having been absorbed by the S. S. Still College, and that in turn having been absorbed by the A. S. O., and latterly,

by a more direct route, when the A. S. absorbs the second Southern School which had sprung up in the room vacated by the former Southern College. So, Southern grad-uates seem to belong to the A. S. O. now, by whatever route followed. However, we by whatever route followed. However, we did not mean to go into any lengthy disquisi-tion on these relationships for, as we re-marked before, it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to trace out the kinship after these several amalgamations among our colleges have been effected. However, brothers and sisters of the Southern College, present or past do not get the idea that we were poking past, do not get the idea that we were poking any fun at you, or saying anything unkind, as Brother Collier at first thought was the case, for it is not so. Your status ought to be just as secure in the future under the wing of the parent school as it could have been had your alma mater continued its independent existence. We have no doubt that the A. S. O. regards all of her grand-children and great-grandchildren by adoption just as warmly as she does her own. And, after all, what does it matter? It is that we are osteopaths, and not what branch of the family tree we happen to hang on, that should be a matter of consideration, since Father Andrew is equally the father of all of us.

What's Doing?

Professor in Divorce Court.

Dr. Frank J. Lynch, a member of the faculty of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, is being sued for divorce by his wife, who accuses him of desertion and non-support.

D. O. Girls Form a Lunch Club.

Los Angeles women osteopathic practitioners have formed a Woman's Luncheon Club with these members: Dr. Lillian King, Dr. Cora Snyder, Dr. Florence E. Crosseau, Dr. M. L. Dowlin, Dr. Kate B. Holmes, Dr. M. Letitia Richards, Dr. Coral Crain, Dr. Festał Crain, Dr. Dorothy Birlew and Dr. Lillian Whiting.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner.

Dr. Hamilton on a Furlough.

Dr. R. Emmett Hamilton of the American School of Osteopathy faculty, who is on a leave of absence, pursuing post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, called at The O. P. sanctum the other day and we had a "love feast" for a half hour together. Dr. Hamilton is doing work in chemistry at the university and will obtain his B. S. degree.

Atlanta Organizes.

The osteopaths of Atlanta, Ga., met February 4th and organized themselves into the Atlanta Osteopathic Society for the promo-Atianta Osteopathic Society for the promo-tion of amity, good fellowship and to advance the interests of osteopathy. Dr. H. W. S. Hayes was elected president, Dr. J. W. Phelps vice-president and Dr. Elmer T. Hall secre-tary and treasurer.—Dr. Elmer T. Hall, Secy.

Thanks to Dr. Beitel. Dr. Walter L. Beitel of Keith's Theater building, Philadelphia, is the sort of a friend for an editor to possess. Within two months he has sent us at least a dozen newspaper clippings of interest to osteopathy from the east, with interesting comment of his own. Wish we had had space to print this matter just as it came to us in full.

Detroit Society Election. The annual election of officers of the De-troit Osteopathic Society was held on Feb-ruary 12th, with the following result: Presi-dent. Dr. A. B. Hobson; vice-president, Dr. E. O. Millay; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Carrie B. Taylor-Stewart; board of direc-tors, Drs. Chas. L. Severy, J. M. Church and Helen D. Valeuse.—Dr. Carrie B. Taylor-Stewart, Secy.

Parents Were Not Liable.

Dr. J. C. Hatton, a St. Louis osteopath, lost Dr. J. C. Hatton, a St. Louis oscopain, lost a suit for judgment for \$115 late in January against Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, for service rendered a deceased daughter. Dr. Hatton treated her for a broken knee cap and alleged the mother guaranteed his bill. The patient, who died of consumption afterwards, left no estate. The jury said the parents were not liable for the bill.

Denver D. O.'s to Go to Court.

The Denver Osteopathic Association met at the Brown Palace Hotel Saturday evening, The subjects of the evening Fever" and "Diphtheria." February 1st. were "Scarlet were "Scarlet Fever" and "Diphtheria." There were a number of interesting discourses on each. The desire was expressed that as many as could attend the trial of the case brought against Dr. R. M. Jones by the state, to be held Saturday, February 15th.

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd in the West Indies. Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose B. Floyd of Buf-falo, N. Y., are spending the month of March cruising the West Indies. After spending a few days at Clifton Springs, they sailed from Philadelphia on the 5th and will spend most of the time at Lamaias. The trip use taken of the time at Jamaica. The trip was taken to give the doctor a rest, which he much needed. Dr. A. C. Paul will care for Dr. Floyd's practice while the latter is away.

Death of Dr. Wilmer D. Greene.

Dr. Wilmer D. Greene of Jackson, Mich., died after an illness of a few hours Saturday, Feb. 15th. He had practised six years in Jackson. He was the husband of Dr. Emily L. Greene, of Detroit, and graduated in 1900 at the A. S. O. He was a member of the A. O. A. and also the Michigan State Asso-ciation. He was very highly regarded as citi-zen and practitioner and had a host of friends.

Los Angeles College Growing.

Students are already matriculating for our February class, which will be a large one, and we will pass the 250 mark, if not the 30 mark, in attendance this year. Our col-lege work has never before gone along so prosperously and harmoniously. Every one is busily happy and every student is enthusi-astic for the work he is receiving—A. B. Shaw, Secy. and Treas., Los Angeles Col-lege of Osteopathy.

Floridians Gather.

The State Osteopathic Association of Florofficers: President, Dr. C. E. McKinnon of Jacksonville; vice-president, Dr. C. E. Ben-nett of Pensacola; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. S. Blair of St. Petersburg. Dr. C. E. McKin-non spoke on "Dengue Fever," especially emphasizing the lack of complications under os-teopathic treatment.

Northeast Pennsy. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held at the office of Dr. J. T. Downing was held at the office of Dr. J. T. Downing February 8th. Papers on the following sub-jects were read and discussed: "Hysteria," Dr. Gertrude Evans, Scranton; "Some Fail-ures," Dr. Mathew C. O'Brien, Pittston; "Hy-drothereur on Adi at "Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. drotherapy as an Adjunct," Dr. Effie M. Pace, Luzerne: Refreshments were served at the Luzerne. Refreshments were served close of the programme.—Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

Can't Collect in Washington.

The decision handed down by the supreme court of Walla Walla, Wash., January 24th, court of Walla Walla, Wash., January 24tn, holds in effect that the osteopath has no legal standing as a physician in Washington, and cannot collect a bill. Judge Brents gave a decision dismissing the suit of H. B. Thomp-son against Dr. J. B. Meyers, in which the plaintiff sued the defendant for \$50.00 due him

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

for professional service. The case was first brought up in a justice court where it was dismissed on the same ground.

Mrs. E. Burton Waters Confined.

Mrs. E. Burton Waters Confined. I wish also to report the birth of a daugh-ter to Dr. and Mrs. E. Burton Waters of Vir-ginia, Ill., on Sunday, January 10th. The little one came prematurely and died ten hours after. Dr. Waters brought his wife here, to the Passavant Hospital to be under my care. She was formerly Dr. Grace Prindle of Whitehall, and a graduate of the A.S.O. She is doing solendidly and sings A. S. O. She is doing splendidly and sings the praises of Osteopathy louder than ever. -Yours truly, A. S. Loving, Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. Keller Sues A. S. O.

Through her attorneys, Weatherby and Frank, Mrs. Emma Josephine Keller has sued the American School of Osteopathy, Dr. Earl Laughlin and Kirk W. Shipman for \$10,000 damages for loss of society and sup-port of her husband, Warren Keller, who died a few days ago. Plaintiff's petition al-



Dr. Harry Still, Who Quits New York to Dwell Where He Can Get "Mother's Fried Chicken" Now and Then.

leges that on account of unskillful and careless treatment by defendants, her husband's hip was permanently, dislocated and that his death resulted from the injury.—Kirksville Journal.

Dr. Geo. J. Helmer on a Big Hunt.

I have just returned from a hunt in North Carolina. Expected to get a bear, but the President evidently has scared them all out of the South. I got something just as good -a rest and, incidentally, some deer and wild turkey. During my absence the New York osteopaths made merry in the celebration of our victory last year. The banquet was given our victory last year. The banquet in honor of the fighting squad. Being a member of that squad, I was very disappointed in not being able to attend other than in spirit.-Fraternally, Geo. J. Helmer, D. O., New York City.

Patient Shot Alleged D. O.

Dr. L. F. Meyers, reported by the Asso-ciated Press dispatches as a "prominent os-teopath" of Columbus, Ga., although not re-ported in the osteopathic Year Book, was



shot and probably fatally wounded February shot and probably fatally wounded February 6th by Ed Powers, a patient who said he was compelled to do the act as Dr. Meyers had taunted and worried him with telepathic powers for two years past. Powers is sup-posed to be crazy and was formerly treated by Dr. Meyers for the whisky habit. The physician has a chance to recover. Do our osteopaths know him?

Are You Reading These Tucker Articles? Don't fail to read Dr. E. E. Tucker's excellent article in this issue on the "uniform etiological principle" and the "physiological function of response to irritation and injury. Don't fail to read each number of the series we are running from month to .nonth. It is one of the most scholarly—if not the most scholarly—osteopathic feasts ever spread for the sons and daughters of science. This series of papers ought to give Dr. Tucker a lasting Tucker writes as lucidly and cogently as Byron Robinson. The O. P. is proud to have discovered him.

Women D. O.'s of Boston Study Spine. The Women's Osteopathic Club of Boston is studying the spine by easy stages. At the January meeting the members considered the upper dorsal area. Dr. Anna Waldron Byrkit read the paper and Dr. Edna McCollum was the parliament leader. On February 21st the middle and lower dorsal areas will be considmiddle and lower dorsal areas will be consid-ered by Dr. Kathryn G. Tallant, when Dr. Bertha E. Carter will lead the parliament. The society began a course in applied anatomy of the spinal column considered by areas, in November, and by its June meeting will have considered the spine in segments and as a whole. Good plan.

Osteopath Elected President of Board.

The osteopathic physicians of Indiana are greatly elated over the fact that Dr. J. E. P. Holland, an osteopathic physician of Bloom-ington, Ind., has been elected president of the Indiana State Board of Medical Examiners, which is a high compliment to the construct which is a high compliment to the osteopathic profession and proven beyond a doubt that osteopathy is being recognized to-day as one of the most successful and scientific methods for treating the many ills of the human body.

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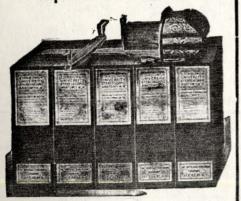
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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The appointment of Dr. Holland is certainly very gratifying to them after the many un-successful attempts on the part of the medical profession not to recognize the osteopathic school.

Dr. Forbes in Chicago.

Dr. Forbes in Chicago. Dr. Harry W. Forbes visited Chicago twice this month, journeying to and from Phila-delphia, where he was the guest of Philadel-phia osteopaths and held clinics on several interesting cases. His eastern trip was ar-ranged by Dr. Walter L. Beital. In Chicago, on January 25th, Dr. Forbes met a large gathering of his former students and old friends at the office of Drs. Carpenter in the Trude building. Part of this family reunion was taking dinner together. Dr. Forbes has a host of friends through every part of the union and his journeyings are always marked by an enthusiastic convocation of his friends and former students.

N. Y. Osteopathic Society Appeals to the Court.

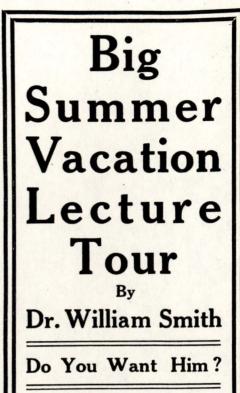
The New York State Osteopathic Society is The New York State Osteopathic Society is about to start a test action against the de-partment of health of New York city for a mandamus to compel Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, assistant register of records of the department and chief of the Brooklyn division, to accept a death certificate made out by the president of the society, Dr. Charles F. Bandell, of Brooklyn. One of Bandell's patients, John Visscher, died February I. Dr. Bandell made out a death certificate, in which he said the cause of the man's death was nephritis. The certificate was refused by Dr. Byrne. Dr. Hartung, coroner's physician, examined

Dr. Hartung, coroner's physician, examined the body of the patient and reported that Ban-dell had been correct in his report. The society has placed the case in the hands of its attorney, Martin W. Littleton.

Begin Extermination War in West. Our old friend "Silly" D. Van Meter, M. D., president of the Colorado Medical Board, and arch-conspirator with "Foxy" McCormick, M. D., of Kentucky, to down osteopathy, has begun the promised war in Denver. The State Medical Board has filed charges against Dr. Ralph M. Jones, alleging that he prac-tised illegally. Dr. Van says it will be a test case. The complaining witness is a detective of the medical board for whom Dr. Jones says he did not prescribe drugs but placed some gauze over a sore on the man's body to pre-vent his clothing irritating it. Much feeling exists among Denver osteopaths who will at-tend the trial in a body, and should they not receive satisfaction, the case will be carried to the state supreme court or higher. Denver osteopaths believe it is the beginning of a movement to try and oust osteopathic practice from Colorado.

Another Damage Suit Falls Flat.

Another osteopathic suit at Kirksville, alleging malpractice, has been dismissed in favor of the defendant osteopath. This was the case of Mrs. Ernest Cowgill, who sued Dr. Wm. Meeks, a graduate of the A. S. O., Dr. Wm. Meeks, a graduate of the A. S. O., for \$10,000, alleging malpractice in the treat-ment of a fractured femur. Dr. Meeks at-tended Mrs. Cowgill in 1903. Drs. William Smith and George Still gave expert testi-mony which decided the case for osteopathy. "The way George Still trimmed the oppos-ing attorney was grand," writes Dr. H. Thomas Ashlock. "The attorney used every method peorgible to hall up George but final-Thomas Ashlock. "The attorney used every method possible to ball up George, but final-ly gave up in disgust." The Kirksville Exby gave up in disgust. The Arksonie Ex-press, commenting on the same matter said: "Dr. George Still's testimony was the most scientific and clear ever heard in the court room, and Attorney Barker ran up against a snag when he cross-examined him, failing to puncture his evidence in the least. After Judge Shelton took the case out of the hands of the jury the plaintiff's attorneys took a non-suit and will appeal the case."



R. SMITH is receiving so much appreciative support for his educative lecture on osteopathy that he has decided to make up an itinerary for the summer vacation period which will reduce the expense to local osteopaths considerably. By properly routing this work he can make the traveling expenses between points very small.

¶ If you are interested in starting an osteopathic revival in your city, write Dr. Smith for particulars. Terms will be low.

¶ Of course specific dates cannot be arranged for a time for this summer period -- not until the routing is completed, and that is why it is advisable to take up the project at once with Dr. Smith.

Everywhere Dr. "Bill" has given this illustrated lecture his audience has been most appreciative and much good has been done the cause. Can't you arrange to give the people of your community the same sort of a Write Dr. Smith at treat? Kirksville and see what can be done for terms. The small fee he charges goes to support the charity ward of the A. S. O. hospital.

Splendid Field for a Woman D. O.

There is an exceptionally fine chance offered in this issue for a competent woman osteopath who wishes to acquire a modern and profitable city practice. It was advertised in our last issue, but we understand the right person did not make application for it, so the opportunity is still open. We know the os-teopath making this offer, and feel entirely sure that it is an exceptional opportunity for somebody. It is in a rich and cultured city and has paid the doctor well for a number of years. The price is very reasonable. It could be acquired on time payments. There is just a possibility that the right person may be able to take care of this practice for a year on a commission basis. At any rate, it would be well for an up-to-date woman osteopath who wants to acquire a good practice in a nice city at terms that are right to investigate. Reply to this should be addressed to "Eastern City," care of "The O. P."

Oregon's Fine Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association met at the Imperial Hotel at Portland, January 11th. President Hoisington called the meeting to order and Dr. Otis F. Akin. The report shows the orautorsis F. Akin. The report shows the or-ganization to be in splendid condition. The following addresses were made: "Atlas and Axis," Dr. K. Rueter; "Lumbar Region," Dr. H. F. Leonard; "Asthma," Dr. C. T. Sam-uels; "Locomotor Ataxia," Dr. H. D. Bowers; "Cystitis," Dr. B. H. White; paper, "Specific Infectious Diseases." Dr. B. P. Shepard; "Gynecology and Obstetrics," Dr. Cylthie J. Ramsey, Dr. Clara Macfarlane, Dr. Mabel Akin and Dr. M. T. Schoettle. About forty were present. A banquet was served and Dr. R. B. Northrup acted as toastmaster. Toasts were made by Drs. F. E. Moore, C. T. Sam-uels and Otis F. Akin. Officers were elected for coming year: President, Dr. Otis F. Akin, Portland; first vice-president, Dr. C. T. Sam-uels, Baker City; second vice-president, Dr. uels, Baker City; second vice-president, Dr. Gertrude Gates, Portland; secretary, Dr. Ma-bel Akin, Portland; treasurer, H. F. Leonard, Portland. A board of trustees composed of the following members was also elected: Dr. B. P. Shepard, Dr. Clara MacFarlane, Dr. R. B. Northrup, Portland; Dr. H. C. P. Moore, La Grande; Dr. H. L. Studley, Eugene.

Splendid Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic So-The Philadelbhia County Osteopathic So-ciety met on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, at the Grand Fraternity Hall, 1414 Arch street. There was an exceptionally large number of osteopaths present and we held a very enthu-siastic meeting. Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the Penna. State Organization, presented a proposition from a daily newspaper in which the paper asked for the aid of the society in publishing editorials favorably to osteopathy. The matter was referred to a committee con-sisting of Drs. Snyder, Keene and Turner. Dr. C. T. Bryan, president of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Free Osteo-Directors of the Philadelphia Free Osteo-pathic Dispensary—an institution supported entirely by the profession and separate from the College Infirmary—told of the good work done and appealed for funds to carry on the work. A committee of two, Drs. Muttart and France, were appointed to draft a resolution of thanks to be given Editor Bok of the Ladies' Home Journal for publishing Dr. Still's article. Dr. Pennock gave a clinical demonstration and lecture on physical diag-nosis which was enthusiastically received. Dr. W. B. Keene read an excellent paper on "The Necessity for Association." Dr. G. W. Riley, president of the New York State Asso-ciation, was next introduced, and gave a highly edifying and instructive talk, receiving an ovation for his efforts. So full of interest had this meeting been that midnight chimed ere we dispersed, eagerly looking forward to

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

another feast of good things one month hence.—Fraternally, Walter Lewis Beitel, D. O., 1116 Chestnut Street.

All Aboard for Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association will hold its tenth annual meeting at Milwaukee on February 21 and 22 at the St. Charles Hotel. The formal opening and transaction of business will occupy the time from 9 to 10:30 a. m. Friday; after which the com-mittee on professional ethics and professional demeanor will take charge of the program, presenting papers on these subjects and conducting the general discussion. At 2 p. m., Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Physiological Relation Between the Mind and the Body Audits Prac-tical Application." General discussion will be tical Application." General discussion will be followed by clinics. The banquet is scheduled for 6 p. m. Friday. Business (including elec-tion of officers) will occupy our time from 9 to 10:30 Saturday, after which Dr. Louise P. Crow will address us on "Obstetrics and Gyne-cology." Clinics will follow the general dis-cussion of these topics. At a p. Schurday. cology." Clinics will follow the general di-cussion of these topics. At 2 p. m. Saturday, Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn will deliver an ad-dress on "Tumors" and he will also conduct clinics after the general discussion. This is clinics after the general discussion. This is our tenth annual meeting. We have secured good speakers and an interesting program is assured. The Milwaukee Osteopathic Society has proven itself eminently capable of acting in the capacity of host to the W. S. O. A. Milwaukee is easily reached from *any* point in the state. You can't afford to miss it. All aboard for Milwaukee.—L. H. Noordhoff, D. O., Secretary, Oshkosh.

Third Illinois District's Fine Meeting. In response to a call of Counseller M. P. Browning of the third district, the Illinois Osteopathic Association, about twenty-five osteopaths, gathered at the offices of Dr. R. S.

Hallady at Galesburg, January 29, for the purpose of organization. Counseller Browning was made temporary chairman. After voting to form a permanent association Dr. Hallady was elected president and Dr. Browning sec-retary-treasurer. Owing to the sickness of Dr. Hallady, Dr. Browning acted as president Dr. Hallady, Dr. Browning acted as president and Dr. Tala T. Hays as secretary. Dr. Etta Chambers was elected vice-president. The association sent Dr. A. T. Still a telegram of greeting, saying that they expected to go in a body to Kirksville, August 6. They will poot their railroad fare. The program included papers on "Goiter" by Dr. Fred B. DeGroot of Rock Island, and one by Dr. R. S. Hallady on the "Shoulder Joint"; one on "Typhoid by Dr. W. J. Giltner, and a paper on "Dis-eases Peculiar to Women," by Dr. Lurena Rezner. There was appropriate discussion Rezner. There was appropriate discussions of each, followed by a paper on legislation from the pen of Dr. J. D. Cunningham of Bloomington, and an address by State Presi dent Dr. E. M. Browne of Dixon. We also had with us Dr. J. S. Baughman, of Burlington, Ia., who gave us a good talk. All fel greatly benefited by the program and the meet ing was a marked social success which was rounded out by a fine dinner at the hand o President Hallady.—M. P. Browning, Sec's Macomb.

Fourth Illinois to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the Fourth District of the Illinois Osteopathic Association in Bloomington at the Illinois Hotel on Feb ruary 29th. A good programme has beer arranged for and dinner will be served a about 6:30 o'clock. Every one intereste please turn out and share in the work and fun.—John F. Bone, Secy., Pontiac, Ill.

Fifth District Meeting.

The Fifth District Society of Illinois hele a meeting at the Decatur Hotel, Decatur

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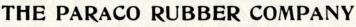
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January 25th. Clinics were held both afternoon and evening in the assembly room. There was a good delegation present from the district, Dr. E. M. Browne of Dixon, state president, being present. A family dinner was held that night at the hotel.—Fraternally, Louis F. Curl, secretary.

Sixth Illinois District.

On Thursday evening, December 26th, a meeting of the Sixth District of Illinois was held at 12-14 Morrison block. Jacksonville, Ill. Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis was spending the holidays in the city and gladly accepted an invitation to be present. The recounting of his experiences in the field, his answers to many questions, and the examination and discussion of clinic cases added value to the meeting. Osteopaths were present from Barry, Petersburg, Havana, Virginia and Springfield. The meeting was entirely informal and those present took part in the discussions and demonstrations.—Dr. A. S. Loving, Councillor.

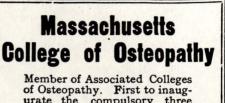
Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers.

Dr. Charles Hazzard Buys Out Dr. Harry Still's Interest in the Partnership Practice.

T HE profession at large will be interested this month in the news that Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York City has bought out the interest of Dr. Harry Still in their partnership practice and that the latter will return to Kirksville to live. The firm of Drs. Still & Hazzard has built up a splendid practice at the Astor Court building, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, and in succeeding to the joint practice, which he has had charge of for many months, Dr. Hazzard's establishment is as secure as could be desired.

Although still a young man Dr. Hazzard is an "old osteopath." People sometimes ask to see his father, or remark upon his youth, but he always tells them that he is "a young man and an old osteopath." He first went to Kirksville to study osteopathy January 5. 1896. Consequently, he is now in his thirteenth year as an osteopath, and has been pioneering all these years. Osteopathy is still a new science, but it was exceedingly new then; there were no more than about thirty ostepaths, all told, at that time. The public at large knew practically nothing of it; there was but one school; no legal recognition had been accorded it, nor indeed, was it until October, 1896, when Vermont passed the first osteopathic law.

"It would be difficult for me to frame words to express to you the charm and novelty of osteopathy as it first appealed to me," Dr. Hazzard writes to me, "nor has this feeling ever left me. From my earliest days as an osteopath, up to this very day, I have been in the midst of a movement which has been in every detail truly wonderful. My own class comprised about fifty persons, and it was the first calss to graduate from the twenty months' course. I have seen a small company of original osteopaths multiply and spread and cover the country, and stray into the far corners of the world. I have seen practically every State in the Union give legal recognition to osteopathy, either by statute or by court decision. I have seen schools grow up and some of them fall. I have seen osteopaths in their fight with disease, struggling against the fierce opposition of medical bigots, in one grand fight for truth and humanity. I have seen the profession grow from a meager handful to a powerful body, with a strong central organization, and its many secondary organizzations. I, myself, have had the pleasure to participate in many a legislative battle, and have gone home from many a hard fought



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DAIN L. TASKER, D. O. 526-9 Auditorium Bidg., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

field, sometimes in defeat temporarily, but in the end victory always perched upon our banners. Osteopathy, vindicated and triumphant, is still young; no one can estimate the future or foretell the greatness that coming years will bestow upon her."

Dr. Hazzard was one of the very first college-bred men to take up the study of osteopathy, having been attracted to it through the work of Dr. Harry Still in Evanston and Chicago at the time when he was a senior in Northwestern University. Dr. Harry Still did so many good things that people began to talk, and young Hazzard's sweetheart, now Mrs. Hazzard, interested him in the new proposition. A year later when he was pursuing post-graduate studies in the university, he determined to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and after some nine months made up his mind to go to Kirksville to study osteopathy. He received little encouragement from either his father said to him as he was starting away to Missouri, were, "Charles, you are making a mistake, and it may cost you ten years of your life to repair it." But as the boy was of age, and as he had made the momentous decision for himself, there was no thought of him turning back. Since then, however, he has had the satisfaction of hearing the old gentleman say, many a time, "Charles, I would have studied it myself after I found out what there was in it, had I not thought I was too old."

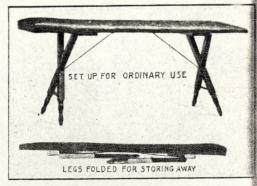
Dr. Hazzard's first experience in the practice was gained under Dr. Harry Still in Chicago in the years 1896-7, where Dr. Harry had established the first osteopathy practice in the state of Illinois. Since that time Dr. Hazzard has been more or less closely associated with Dr. Harry for ten years, and feels that he has profited greatly by this friendship. "There is nothing that I would take in place of my close association with the Stills, father and sons," he once said to me. For five years he was a member of the Kirksville Infirmary staff, and the faculty of the A. S. O. and the knowledge of osteopathy gained there under Dr. A. T. Still and Drs. Charles and Harry Still has been of inestimable value to him.

The early education of Dr. Hazard was gotten in the public and high schools in Peoria, Illinois, from the latter of which he graduated with a standing of third in his class; and in the Northwestern University from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree Ph. B., having won scholarship honors, the key of Phi Beta, Kappa. Thereafter he studied in the Fish Commission Laboratory at Woods Hole. Massachusetts, under Dr. Ira Von Gieson of New York, an expert in the study of nervous tissues, getting his technic in preparation for post-graduate study at Northwestern University. This he took up the following year, and was thus engaged when he finally decided to go to Kirksville.

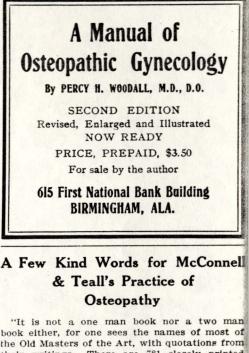
Dr. Hazzard is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. In college he had major work in chemistry and zoology, and had the advantage of a very thorough course in comparative anatomy, in which he dissected everything from the amoeba to the vertebrates. This was an invaluable preparation for his later study of osteopathy, and indeed his whole college course which had been planned to prepare him for the study of medicine contributed much to the same end. He did a great deal of microscopic work, and it included also many important studies of histology, organic chemistry, water analysis, milk analysis and so forth.

At Kirksville he studied assiduously and made a record in anatomy in which he gained a clean record of 100 per cent. After studying the course as then presented at the A. S. O. in the little new red brick building, he went to Chicago to Dr. Harry Still and worked with him for a year, getting a great deal of valuable practical experience. Harry Still practiced both in Chicago and Evanston, living in the latter place in a street in which also dwelt two young women who had both become IT'S A BACK SAVER and obviates all awkwardness embarrasement and wearinest connected with treating on low beds: folds flat to set in closet oak turned legs, pantasote cover, perfectly strong and solid

13



won't slip or turn over weight 35 lbs. Just the thing for treating in homes or branch office. Patients often buy them. Tell them about it. Price \$7.50. No money till you get the table. For full description and recommendations address A. D. GLASCOCK, D. O - Charlotte, N. C.



book either, for one sees the names of most of the Old Masters of the Art, with quotations from their writings. There are 781 closely printed pages and the charge of 'padding' can never be laid at the door of its authors. Surely such a book is a great addition to scientific osteopathy and every wideawake osteopath will want a copy instanter."—The Osteopathic Physician:

Illustrated with 16 cuts, 781 pages, complete index. Half morocco, \$6.00; cloth, \$5.00.



much interested in osteopathy. To make a long story short, a few years later Dr. Mc-Connell married one of these girls and Dr. Hazzard the other.

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Even before his graduation from the A. S. O. Dr. Hazzard became a member of the faculty, upon which he served a total of five years before finally leaving Kirksville. The first subject that he taught was anatomy, to a summer class, during the absence of Dr. S. S. Still. There seems to be no question that he made this class sweat, and put them "through," for it was a very hot summer and the fellows tell yet about the first examination that the young "prof" gave them.

tor it was a very not summer and the felows tell yet about the first examination that the young "prof" gave them. Next his teaching was in the branches of histology and pathology. He has the distinction of having equipped and started the first histological and pathological laboratory in the history of osteopathy. They gave him the old southwest room of the second floor, empty. They told him "there was his laboratory, go ahead." He had tables built, the room furmished and equipped with forty Bausch & Lomb microscopes, miscrotome, strains, instruments, and so-forth. He got up a full set of microscopic slides in normal histology, using the tissues of cat, dog, beef, hog and human. To this he added in a few months a large assortment of slides in pathological histology, made up from material furnished by a medical friend who was an interne in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. The classes were large, and a very large number of slides were necessary in order to teach these subjects, so it represented a great deal of labor to prepare to all this material, which he did unaided.

A little later Dr. Hazzard became professor of "Principles of Osteopathy," and published the first work upon this subject in 1898. It was one of the pioneering text-books of the science, the first to be accepted by the profession. His "Principles" has grown to three editions, and is still widely used by the profession.

At this time, after a service of two years upon the faculty and staff of the Infirmary, he went to Detroit, Michigan, to engage in private practice. After a year of successful practice there he was again called back to Kirksville, where he took the chair of practice of oestopathy, and within a year published the first edition of his "Practice of Osteopathy." This work likewise has gone to three editions, and has been used very generally in the schools and by the profession.

Dr. Hazzard may safely be credited with being the first to apply the research method to proving the osteopathy theory. I do not mean by this laboratory research, but text-book research in applying the facts of anatomy and physiology. This is exemplified first in his "Principles," being earlier than any published work on the subject of osteopathy. In this work he thereby introduced a *method* of study, which has since been in general use among osteopaths.

During this latter sojourn at Kirksville Dr. Hazzard also lectured upon the principles of osteopathy and had general supervision of the extensive clinic. He was also the lecturer upon physical diagnosis. This time he remained at Kirksville for three more years, leaving there in 1903 to go east. He has now been in practice in New York for nearly five years, until now in partnership with Dr. Harry Still. He has had a very successful practice, and feels now well established in the metropolis of the country.

He was a charter member of the American Osteopathic Association, called in those days the A. A. A. O., and also of the Atlas Club.

In the year 1003 at the Cleveland meeting of the A. O. A. Dr. Hazzard was elected president of that organization. In this year we capped the climax of membership in the association up to that time, reaching almost to a thousand members; but, of course, there have been a greater number since. He presided at the annual meeting held at St. Louis

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

during the World's Fair year, where we had a record breaking attendance of over twelve hundred. This was the eighth annual meeting of the organization. The subject of his address was "Osteopathic Manipulation of the Blood-Mass." At that meeting, all will remember, we had some very lively scrimmages on the floor. Final adoption of the three-year course was debated with much vigor and spirit. It bothered the board of trustees a great deal to get this matter settled, but finally a compromise was effected whereby the schools were allowed another year in which to comply. At this meeting also was adopted a code of ethics, with some lively debates.

Since going to New York Dr. Hazzard has been very active in legislative matters, having made annual pilgrimages to Albany, until the matter was finally settled by the passage of our present law. He has been actively identified with official management of the society for the last five years, and is at present vice president and chairman of the advisory committee.

Dr. Hazzard also assisted in the legislative battle in Alabama in 1903, and in New Jersey

A Great Opportunity For a Superior Woman D.O.

A young lady member of the profession in an eastern city of 500,000, who has a practice that netted \$10,000 in three years, is compelled to take a year's vacation for her health. She will sell her practice for \$1,200 if taken before April 15th. This is a great bargain. We know the seller. She is O.K. every way. Buyer must be a good Osteopath. We will be glad to introduce the right person to this good chance.

Write "*The O. P.*" for particulars and refer to this case as "Eastern City."

OHIO PRACTICE FOR SALE.

MY cash receipts for 1907 are a little over \$2,100. Collectible accounts over \$900. Osteopathy ranks very high in this community and is growing stronger every year. There are four to five M. D.'s who will consult with the D. O.'s. The others, I don't think will. It has been my misfortune to disagree with them in a number of consultations but I've always won out. This season of year is hard on my wife's health and we would like to move as early as possible. I've set no price because if the right party comes and means business, I will give him or her a bargain. Address,

The O. P., designating "Rush."

in 1906-7, and also appeared before the committee in the House of Representatives concerning the District of Columbia bill in 1907. Mr. Babcock, chairman, refused to let this bill out of this committee. It had previously passed the United States Senate. Dr. H. has had numbers of calls to go to other legislative battles—for example, in North Carolina, Maine and elsewhere, but has been unable so to do.

He is a member of the board of trustees of the A. T. Still Post-Graduate College; also a member of the council, a committee of the board of trustees having more immediate charge of the educational features of Post-Graduate College. Dr. and Mrs. Hazzard have a very pleasant

Dr. and Mrs. Hazzard have a very pleasant home at Mount Vernon, a few miles out of New York, where it is good for the children, and where the doctor says he enjoys the sleeping. (That's all he has time to do in Mount Vernon.) The doctor gives all credit for his position in osteopathy to his wife, who, before their marriage, was well acquainted with Dr. Harry Still and his work in Evanston, and first persuaded him to take up the matter seriously. As stated, had it not been for her influence he never would have studied osteopathy. To say that he is glad that he yielded to her influence goes without saying. For while it changed the whole course of his life, it led him into the most entertaining and delightful field of professional activity. In it he feels intense interest, and enjoys his work very much. Dr. Hazzard has a right to feel that he has been successful, and to look forward to achieving even greater success as the years go by. Personally, Charles Hazzard is a very genial, companionable fellow, loyal to his principles and friends, and his friends in the profession number all who know him.

WANT ADS.

IMMEDIATELY \$150 CASH, PRICE OF OFfice furniture, buys a nice practice in Illinois town of \$3,000. Income January, \$190. Reason for sacrificing practice, am needed in New Mexico immediately to care for sick relative. Buyer wanted to take charge of patients right away. Guaranteed to be as represented. Only answer if in earnest. Address 218, care "O. P."

THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MODerately nice practice in a suburb near Chicago for an osteopath who desires to do post graduate work. The doctor has had $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of practice there, but expects to remove to Spokane. His practice has been running from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year, and he will sell it with his office furniture for \$300. Address 221, care "O. P."

Have you any one on your list that is looking for a practice in a small lowa town? I wish to make a change, and for good reasons. I have a nicely located office on ground floor, practice that pays from \$200 to \$400 per month, and I will make a good proposition for a quick deal. E. S. Manatt, Brooklyn, Iowa.

Fine opening in Union City, Tenn. Will sell at a very reasonable figure. Will include the furniture in the sale or remove them, just as the buyer desires. Osteopathy has a good standing. Address Dr. W. Ammerman, Franklin, Tenn.

WANTED-PARTNER IN A CITY OF 35,000. Must be married man of experience and education. The right man can acquire an interest without paying cash. Practice established ten years. Address 216, care O. P.

FOR SALE-1 SET-3 VOLUMES, WERNER Spalteholz Atlas of Human Anatomy. As good as new. \$8.00 1 set-3 Volumes, Jacobi's Dermochromes in Leather. \$20.00, new. Address 217, care "O. P."

KIRKSVILLE GRADUATE (MAN) WANTS position as assistant; will work on percentage, or will buy practice on monthly payments. Address 219, care "O. P."

FOR SALE-GOOD PRACTICE IN MISSOURI city of 15,000 people. Practice established 5 years. Only osteopath. Best of reasons for selling. Address 215, care "O. P."

FOR SALE-A NEW SECOND HAND CHATtanooga Vibrator. Address 220, care "O. P."

Our Great March Campaigner

W HEN it comes to the matter of a high-grade, dignified, lucid, simple explana-

v grade, dignined, lucid, simple explana-tion of osteopathy—what it is and does—the March issue of Osteopathic Health has never been equaled. That number com-prises the top-notcher of osteopathic patient and field literature in the copyrighted brochure "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin." This article by the editor has been carefully revised and polished until, he submits, there is not a flaw in it.

This story of the all-importance of the spine in health and diseases was never told so well for the understanding of the patient before or since, in the verdict of the profes-sion, and hundreds of thousands of copies of this article have been used by the profession with success to advance the profession's camwith success to advance the profession's cam-paign of education. The story of the spine can scarcely be told too often or too clearly. Every well-conducted practice needs this brochure, "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Ori-gin," distributed liberally among present and former patients as well as the general public once every year. It is a prime fertilizer of creating when so used practice when so used.

Even if laymen and women have read it a year ago, they always welcome the chance to than before. Many of them, when they half forget the lucid explanations it presents, and which appealed so forcibly to them at the time of reading it, request additional copies of this number all through the year. Many patients repeatedly ask for this num-ber all through the year in order to give them

to inquiring friends whom they want to con-vert to osteopathy. A lot of osteopathic pa-tients will tell you that the most convincing thing they remember ever having read was "that little book on the spinal origin of dis-case, published in Chicago." And if they have read it once they always want the chance, after the lapse of a year, to read it again, and in addition to get a few extra copies of it! Enough said.

This celebrated campaigner is one of only two issues that we repeat every year, the other number being our equally popular Os*teopathic Catechism*, likewise copyrighted. These two numbers appear six months apart in March and September-and the intervening ten numbers are always new, live, original and devoid of repetitions.

This arrangement constitutes the most scientific and successful educational series and promotion service that has been devised for the aid of the osteopathic practitioner. You should have the benefit of this benign influence working in your field for you twelve months in the year.

Contents of this brochure, "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," cover the following Contents of this brochure, "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," cover the following phases of osteopathy: MostMost Diseases Are of Spinal Origin— Proofs that the Osteopathic System is built upon the bed rock of the physical sciences. Anatomy Upholds Osteopathy— Complex machines easiest disordered. How Spinal Centers Are Easily Irritated— No failure to perceive but to apply. How Physiology Proves Osteopathy— Marvelous work of the cord. Meaning of Rib and Vertebral "Lesions"— Spinal Centers Control Bodily Functions— Osteopathy has defined new centers. The Argument from Pathology— Altered Mood flow means disease. Nerve pressure as a disease factor. Overaction or paralysis. Osteopathy Applies These Principles— The A-B-C's of mar's myriad ills. Cramps and paralysis. Mumbness or pain. Why the organs "Play Out." Heart disease. Billousness. Piles; gallstones. Bright's disease. Ills of the joints. How dyspepsia has its origin. Women's sorrows. Throat and voice affections.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Nerves make blood; blood feeds nerves. Wherein Osteopathy is Original— History of Osteopathy.

One thousand copies of this number will work a marvellous betterment of osteopathic conditions in many a field.

One hundred copies are absolutely indis-pensable to every field. You need them in yours. Your patients are hungry for such reading and instruction.

100 copies, with envelopes, on single orders cost \$3.50, expressage or postage extra, but on annual contract service they come at \$3.00 per month. You see, it is a good plan to use our regular service—and for other reasons much more momentous than saving 50 cents a month, although that is worth doing also.

This brochure has been exhausted several times in past years before the end of the month of issue. Therefore get in early and secure what you need.

Fraternally yours,

The Osteopathic Publishing Co., 171 Washington Street. Chicago.

They Praise and Use That Woman's Edition.

That February issue of "O. H." is just what I have been looking for for a long time. En-closed please find my check for twenty-two dol-lars and seventy-five cents, for which send 1,-000 of them by express as soon as possible.— Dr. J. P. Merritt, Tekamah, Nebr.

I like the straight-forwardness of your articles in "Osteopathic Health." Like the "Prod-igal Son," I will go back to you. Send four hundred "O. H.'s" on the yearly contract plan to my address at 1198 Pacific St. The Feb-ruary issue is splendid.—Dr. J. A. Detienne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We have read your sample copy of the Feb-ruary issue of "O. H." and enclose check for 100 copies to distribute. It's one of your finest issues! Keep up the good work.—Drs. Wright & Wright, Charles City, Iowa.

Your woman's edition (February, 1908) is a peach. About the best ever issued.—Dr. Samuel R. Landes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

That February issue of yours giving the new message to women is very strong and oppor-tune. I want 100 more.—Dr. Joseph H. Sulli-uen Chicago. tune. I want van, Chicago. * *

I like your New Message to Women in the February number so much that I must write and tell you so.—Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago.

The February number is a good one. I think it is the best yet.—Dr. William Graves, Jeffer-son City, Mo. * * *

I have always gotten results from "Oste-opathic Health" and think you are giving us better field literature each month. Your wom-en's number is superb.—Dr. J. W. Elliott. Cordele, Ga.

You were very prompt in filling the order. Thank you. I am much pleased with your journals; every number is fine and the reading of one by any person ought to convince them where relief may be found. I have put out over a thousand copies of "O. H." in the past two months.—Dr. W. A. Gaylord, Kenton, Ohio.

A Great Talk to Women

is found in the February issue of Osteopathic Health. It is bound to raise the quotation on osteopathic stock wherever it circulates. Find a lay woman who will not read it when she has the chance and you'll have a freak —a real phenomenon. They'll all read it if you let them. Do you realize that proably three-fourths of our patients are women, and probably nine-tenths of our patients are sent to us by women? That will suggest how profitable it will be to you to suggest this February issue widely. THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY 171 Washington Street : : CHICAGO 171 Washington Street : :

What About the Women?

What About the Women? Has every woman in your community had a chance to read that splendid talk to women in our February issue? If not, why not, please? Do you think you are doing them, yourself or us a service by keeping them in darkness, hiding your own light under a bushel and letting your own and our business interests suffer much for want of this promotion? You would better or-der several hundred copies instanter and take up osteopathy as a serious consideration with the women of your field. It will pay you well to be generous with this number. You need 1,000 of them.

Stock Numbers at Bargains

RACTITIONERS who wish to take part in plan this year are lucky in that we oklesale plan this year are lucky in that we still have on hand a supply of "stock numbers" for several months past. These present osteopathic explanations of most of the diseases commonly met and treated. They cover the best array of argument and illustrations for our science ever printed. It is a chance to get the best of osteopathic propaganda at prices lower than the lowest. Why not take 1,000 copies of these assorted stock numbers and let them loose in your community at once for the good of the cause and your own pocketbook? It will help on a genuine osteopathic revival.

PRICE WHILE THEY LAST

\$2.00 per hundred, including envelopes. \$1.85 per hundred, without envelopes. \$18.00 per thousand, including envelopes. \$16.75 per thousand, without envelopes. Expressage or freight extra. Freight charges on one thousand are surpris-ingly cheap to most points. Investigate.

June, 1905. Neuritis and Nerve Exhaustion; Economy of Osteopathy; Chronic Dysentery in the Army; Bed-wetting in Childhood; Catarrh Not Incur-able; Functional Heart Diseases; Liver, Cap-tain of Industry, Being a Study of the Com-monest Liver Disturbances.

December, 1906.

The Cure of Acute Bright's Disease; That "Cold" in the Head; Functional Heart Dis-eases; Indigestion Has a Cause; Sprains and Displacements; Rheumatism, Prostatic Trou-bles and Other Ills.

January, 1907.

An Insurance Policy Against Pneumonia; What Osteopathy Has Done for the Afflicted; Treatment Neither Indelicate or Severe; Nerve Freedom vs. Artificial Rest; Lameness from Small Dislocations; Sick Headache; the Rheu-matic's Reasonable Hope; Getting Immunity from Winter's Ills; Contipation Not Hard to Cure; Osteopathy-What is it?

March, 1907.

Do You Value Your Life? It's Easy to Un-derstand Osteopathy; Why Ostopathy Is Not Massage; A Truce to Asthmatics; Constipation Curable; Women Who Suffer; Throat Troubles are Spring's Sorrow.

May, 1907.

May, 1907. Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure: Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down; How Acute Ills Become Chronic; The Testimony of the Glands; Pressure in Lympathic Inflamma-tions; Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady; Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms; Prostatic Troubles from Pres-sure; Liver Disturbed by Pressures; Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure; Aponlexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect; What Pressure on the Brain Will Do; Func-tional Diseases Associated with Pressures. June, 1907.

June, 1907.

June, 1907. As Viewed by an Old-School Physician Who Investigated; Treat Hay Fever Now; Osteopa-thic Principles; Surgery; Diphtheria and Germ Diseases; Eye Troubles that are Reflex; Why You May Feel Worse After Treatment; Mask a Headache or Cure It? The Manner of Giving an Osteopathic Treatment; Rheumatism—or What?

October, 1907.

October, 1907. Elimination, a First Law of Health; The Four Great Sewerage Systems Must be Open; How the Body Poisons Itself; Constipation; Jaundice; Gall-Stones; Rheumatic IIIs; Drugs Cause Bright's Disease; Uremic PoisonIng; Osteopathy Saves the Kidneys; Consumption and Pneumonia; Skin Disease; Osteopathy Aborts Fevers; The Osteopath as an Anat-omist; Dis-Ease Means Merely Dis-Order; Osteopath Trains His Sense of Touch; Osteo-paths are World's Best Anatomists; How Osteopathy Took Over Acute Practice; The Shortest Road Back to Health; Other Practi-tioners Flocking to Osteopathy. November, 1907.

November, 1907.

How the Science of Osteopathy was discov-ered; the Story of Dr. A. T. Still; Cured Dis-

ease by Adjustment; Laboratory proof that Os-teopathy is correct; Stick Faithfully to Oste-opathy for Results; Quick Cures are the Ex-ception; A Case of Total Blindness Cured; What Everybody Should Know; Slaughter of the Innocents.

"Osteopathic Catechism."

This celebrated campaigner is a stock num-ber and we have several thousand of them. It sells at \$3.00 per hundred, \$20 per thousand with envelopes. To any one sending in a \$5.00 order for 250 assorted stock numbers we will let 50 "Catechisms" go in as part of the order.

The Special Woman's Number a Great Hit.

The Special Woman's Number a Great Hit. The February issue containing the new mes-sage to women by the editor of "O. H." has had a phenomenal run. It has sold more cop-ies up to this date than any number we ever printed. We have plenty in stock yet to fill all orders. They may not last out the month, however, so you would better not delay your order. We will not run a second edition if exhausted. to fill exhausted.

Personals.

Dr. Gussie McE. Phillips, formerly of Dan-ville. Ky., is now associated with Dr. W. W. Blackman, at 172 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga., and is assistant superintendent of the Robert-son Sanitorium which Dr. Blackman is con-

Blackman, at 172 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga., and is assistant superintendent of the Robert-son Sanitorium which Dr. Blackman is conducting.
Dr. C. B. Hunt, formerly of Cresco, Iowa, has taken an interest in the practice of Dr. J. T. Minear, at 230 Merriam Bldg., Council Bluffs, Iowa, who is at present at Bassatt, Nebr., on a ranch.
Dr. M. E. Corbin, of Malvern, Iowa, has sold one-half interest in his practice to Dr. E. C. Estes, a 1906 graduate of the A. S. O. Dr. Ella B. Veazie, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., is now in Kirksville, assisting the Old Doctor in some of his work.
Dr. C. L. Thompson has such a flourishing practice in California that he was compelled to give up his Oakland office and confine himself to one office at Alameda, Cal.
Dr. L. J. Goodrich, of St. Louis, Mo., was laid up with the la grippe during the month of January, but has fully recovered by this time.

Personals.

Personals. Dr. Wm. L. Grubb from 323-25 to 505 Pitts-burg Life Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Will F. Chappell from 510 Missouri Trust Bldg., to 348-9 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Nannie B. Riley from 309 2nd Ave., to the West Bldg., Rome, Ga. Dr. Jesse L. Hull from Avoca, Nebr., to Caha-way, Nebr. Dr. Gussie McE. Phillips from Danville, Ky., to 172 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Dr. R. Love from Erie, Pa., to 50 New York Ave., De Land, Fla. Dr. J. E. Downs from Joplin, Mo., to 405 West Ninth St., Erie, Pa. Dr. G. S. Skeen from Springfield, Ill., to Jack-sonville, Ill. Dr. Ella G. Harrison from 414 Jackson Bldg.,

Dr. G. S. Skeen from Springheid, III., to Sack-sonville, III. Dr. Ella G. Harrison from 414 Jackson Bldg., to 612 Willcox Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. Dr. A. D. Finch from McCook, Nebr., to

Dr. Ella G. Harrison from 414 Jackson Bldg., to 612 Willcox Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. A. D. Finch from McCook, Nebr., to Stratton, Nebr.
Dr. J. R. Gilmour from Mt. Ayr, Iowa, to Hobart, Okla.
Dr. Chas. A. Lane from Montrose, Colo., to Albany, Mo.
Dr. C. B. Hunt from Cresco, Iowa, to 230 Mer-riam Bldg., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Dr. Katherine A. Broderick from 291 North Main St., Waterbury, Conn., to 62 South Main St., Torrington, Conn.
Dr. Warren Taylor from 524 14th St., Denver, Colo., to 18 Hopkins Blk., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Dr. Flournoy Payne from 4180 Xavier St., to 5 South Sherman Ave., Denver, Colo.
Drs. E. L. and Daisy Deniston from De Kalb, Ill., to Rock Island, Ill.
Dr. A. E. Day from 5 Hannah Blk., Sharon, Pa., to Akron, Ind.
Dr. Hassell & Hassell from the Riverside Bldg., to the Moore Bldg., San Antonio, Texas., Dr. S. H. Bright from Bristol, Tenn., to John-son City, Tenn.
Dr. Nellie A. Allen from Tacoma, Wash., to Chico, Cal.
Dr. Kalph H. Burdick from Napa, Cal., to 365

Dr. Nellie A. Allen from Taconia, transformed Chico, Cal. Dr. Ralph H. Burdick from Napa, Cal., to 365 Crockett Bidg., Seattle, Wash. Dr. Catherine L. Oliver from Santa Rosa, Cal., to the American House, Mexico City, Mex. Dr. C. W. Krohn from 55 Louther St., to 209 N. Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa. Dr. J. A. Barnett from Martinsville to Attica, Ind.

Ind.
Dr. Bertha B. Southworth from Kirksville, Mo., to 521 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Colo.
Dr. Ella R. Veazie from Kansas City, Mo., to Kirksville, Mo.
Dr. Nellie B. Scott from Binghamton, N. Y., to 406½ N. Elm St., Champaign, Ill.
Dr. C. L. Thomson from 1065 Washington St.,

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Los Angeles College of Osteopathy

318-20 Clay Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry W. Forbes, D. O., President Charles H. Spencer, D. O., Vice-President, A. B. Shaw, B. S., D. O., Secretary and Treasurer R. W. Bowling, M. D., D. O., Dean. Mrs. Jennie C. Spencer, Dean of Women's Dept.

Faculty of nineteen earnest professors. Including those of great and successful experience in Osteopathic college work.

Who have given instruction to a large proportion of all the regular graduate osteopathic physicians in the world; who make a business of it, not a side line or diversion.

Who love their work, and get the enjoyment of it as they go along.

Who, therefore, selected the ideal homeland, ideal for the study and treatment of disease conditions, and 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.

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Dr. Lauren Jones from Gordon, Nebr., to 121
S. 14th St., Lincoln, Nebr.
Dr. Emma B. Dill from London, Ohio, to 1454
Highland St., Columbus, Ohio.
Dr. P. R. Spencer from Dan & Sol Blk., to
Baker Blk., Racine, Wis.
Dr. O. M. Bodwell from College Springs, Iowa,
to Holly, Colo.
Dr. Marie Kettner Rau from 210 Central
Bldg., to The Colonial, 8 Park Ave., Rochester,
N. Y.

Partnership Formed. Drs. M. E. Corbin and E. C. Estes, at Malvern, Iowa.

Partnership Dissolved. Drs. Wm. L. Grubb and Mary Compton, 323-25 Pittsburg Life Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa., the former having moved his office to 505 Pitts-burg Life Bldg., He has also opened an office at 308 Carl Bldg., Wiedinsburg Station, Pitts-burg, Pa. Drs. Harry M. Still and Charles Hazzard of New York City, by mutual consent. Dr. Haz-zard retains the practice at 18 West 34th St.

Married. Dr. George W. Krohn and Miss Wilhelmine Elizabeth Karch, at Erie, Pa., January 29th. Will be at home after March 4th at 209 North Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa. Dr. Chas. E. Abegglen and Miss Sarah Vio-letta Smith, at Albion, Wash., February 12th. At home after March 1st, Ritzville, Wash. Dr. Percy Randolph Henry and Miss Arlene McDonnell, at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 29th. Dr. Henry Jones Sanford and Miss Zulu Eliz-abeth Rogers, at Meriden, Conn., December 26th.

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Born

Born. To Dr. and Mrs. Calvin M. Case, of St. Louis, February 5th, a daughter. To Dr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Martin, of Barre, Vt., January 16th, a son. To Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Bullard, of Marshall-town, Iowa, January 21st, a son. To Dr. and Mrs. E. Burton Waters, of Vir-ginia, Ill., January 19th, a daughter. The little stranger came prematurely and died ten hours after birth. To Dr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Beeman, of New York City, February 11th, a son. To Dr. and Mrs. Loofbourrow, of Sewickley, Pa., a daughter. To Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Laughlin, December 25th, a son. To Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Hatfield, of Moscow, Idano, December 14th, a daughter. To Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Kibler, of Staunton, Va., a daughter.

Died.

Died. Mrs. George W. Wood, at the family home in Owego, N. Y. January 18th. mother of Dr. Cora B. Weed, of Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. John Parcells, of Temple, Texas., Feb-ruary 13th. He is an A. S. O. graduate and leaves many friends in his field of practice. Dr. Hubert D. Mason, his partner, will continue in the practice as formerly. At her home in Olathe, Kans., Mrs. M. Jen-nette Hubbard, mother of Dr. Nettie Hubbard Boles, of Denver, Colo. Dr. W. C. Stephenson of Johnson City, Tenn., at Alma, Ill., October 19th. Death was due to hemorrhage of the intestine following typhoid fever.

at Alma, m., of the intestine following typhola hemorrhage of the intestine following typhola fever. Hugh William, Jr., at Battle Creek, Mich., January 11th, little son of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Conklin. Dr. M. C. Smythe, at his home in Oklahoma City, Okla., January 21st. He had been ailing for the past four months and death was due to a complication of diseases. Infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. Burton Waters, of Virginia, Ill., January 19th. Miss Sue Pugh, sister of Dr. Sarah F. Pugh. of Fresno, Cal., at her home, January 16, 1908. Deceased had been in frail health for some months and was convalescent. On December 28th she became almost asphyslated by gas, the effects of which finally proved fatal. The San Joaquin Valley Osteopathic Society passed resolutions of sympathy for Dr. Sarah F. Pugh, who is president of the society.

