"The O. P." Will Not Longer Accept Vibrator Advertisements—And Why

With this issue The Osteopathic Physician announces that it will hereafter exclude vibrator advertisements from its columns.

Although it became necessary for the publisher to break certain long-term contracts for space to do this and incidentally, to relinquish certain much-needed revenues which, from a business standpoint, are entirely legitimate, yet we do this more than cheerfully because we have come to believe that the best interests of the profession as a whole will be conserved by such a policy.

With us it is not a question primarily as to whether vibratory stimulation, when properly understood and applied, may not be both a good therapeutic agency and even a good adjunctive treatment to any system. It is not a question of whether vibration is or is not harmonious with Osteopathic therapies. Those considerations must be determined by the practitioners and not by the publisher and promoter of our profession.

Inasmuch as our practitioners have for some time been discussing the use, abuse or non-use of vibrators by Osteopaths, this matter of policy has been a fertile, and doubtless a profitable, topic of discussion by the profession in these pages. Knowledge is power, experience is a safe teacher, so we have endeavored to put before our doctors the knowledge and experiences belonging to those of our number who have given “machine treatment” earnest thought and patient, painstaking investigation. Both the advocates and the denouncers of vibrators have been given equal space and attention.

Great Majority Are Against It

It is now evident to us that the great rank and file of the profession and the overwhelming majority of the profession’s leaders are now convinced that THE VIBRATOR IS A MISTAKE FOR THE OSTEOPATH and that its general adoption would be fraught with GRAVE DANGERS TO OUR PROFESSION. Why this seems to be true we will recount presently and incidentally, to relinquish certain much-needed revenues which, from a business standpoint, are entirely legitimate, yet we do this more than cheerfully because we have come to believe that the best interests of the profession as a whole will be conserved by such a policy.

While members of the profession as individuals were investigating vibrators and not a few—if our information is correct—were trying them, while some of our profession were claiming that they offered certain advantages, it seemed to “The O. P.” that vibrator advertisements were deliberately legible in any way. Ads give information and help investigation just as much as free discussions. We certainly had no initial prejudice against vibrators and, if we were to prove a source of help to our doctors, we wanted to know it and to tell them of it. By that same token, if the discussion and further investigation of the subject made it appear that the introduction of vibrators into our offices offered any disadvantage or possible danger to our practitioners, we were even more anxious to discover that.

And as we have said from the outset, publicly and privately, as publishers we very much welcome the opportunity thus given us to voice our objections for increasing “O. P.” revenue. So, to that extent, it may be truthfully said, we were even “prejudiced” somewhat favorably to vibratory stimulation and would rather have discovered that the vibrator was wholly satisfactory to our people than otherwise. If our profession decided that “machine treatment” was a useful and desirable thing ultimately, it would mean that “The O. P.” would continue to enjoy a permanent source of patronage that must be relinquished instantly that a contrary view prevailed. And don’t forget, gentle reader, that “The O. P.” honestly NEEDS this sort of patronage—so our friends may all feel sure that we would not be either hasty or bigoted in throwing the weight of our influence with the profession—whatever that may be—against the introduction of vibrators into Osteopathic practice. As Osteopaths don’t use drugs and numerous other things which give nine-tenths of the advertising support enjoyed by medical papers, it would have been fortunate for “The O. P.” if it could have come to a different opinion and if it might now conscientiously advise the adoption of vibrators by Osteopaths—which it cannot.

Laying aside the mere question of selfish dollar interest, therefore, the editor takes this occasion to put the situation before the profession as adequate investigation makes it appear to him; and he is sure that both sides to the vibrator controversy will admit the soundness of the argument against our open-armed adoption of the “riveting machine.”

The editor wishes to say before detailing his conclusions on this question that he has recently had the advantage of quite extended discussions of the vibrator proposition by letter and in person with representative men and women from ocean to ocean. Here in Chicago he has discussed the thing in all its phases with Dr. C. P. McConnell, Dr. A. S. Melvin, Dr. J. H. Sullivan and others; at St. Louis with Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Dr. J. T. Bass, Dr. George M. Laughlin, Dr. H. F. Goetz and Dr. Dain L. Tasker; while on a later visit east the whole issue was thrashed over again with Dr. George J. Helmer, Dr. C. C. Teall, Dr. Charles F. Bandel, Dr. C. C. Whitcomb, Dr. Charles Hazzard and Dr. Walter J. Novinger. The practically unanimous verdict is that the vibrator is a menace and a full danger to the Osteopathic practitioner.

Summary of Criticisms

Here are some of the chief reasons for this conclusion upon which our practitioners seem well nigh wholly to agree:

The use of the vibrator by Osteopaths as well as by members of all other schools, including those who are not qualified physicians at all, would very quickly wipe out the line of demarcation between the Osteopath and medical men of other faiths, so the public—which we are laboring so hard to educate up to this essential difference—would in a very short time see absolutely no difference between a skilled Osteopath and any doctor of any other school, or even any old uneducated healer who was using the vibrator. While an Osteopath might employ his own wisdom and use a “riveting machine” merely to loosen up contracted tissues, the public would not see the difference or appreciate his professional value. This innovation, once becoming general, would therefore, it is argued with all apparent reason, debase Osteopathy to the level of massage more effectually and quickly than anything else.

How promptly and insidiously this error takes hold of the public is attested by numerous Osteopaths who have tried vibrators or seen them tried by others. Patients quickly come to dignify the dignity of Osteopathy and to joke about “The O. P.” as it is said, when administered in connection with machine treatments.

“How’s your machine coming, doctor?” a patient says, with a malicious little twinkle in his eye. “Vibrators are the best thing that has happened to Osteopathy,” says a patient, after an interview with the doctor. “Do you still use it?” or “Is your riveting machine still a success?” asks another.

“I have bought a vibrator for home use,” says a third patient who was one who liked the treatment, and the Osteopath will learn, if he inquires, that this patient now enjoys to treat every member of his family every day or often, and just as long as at a time as the effect feels good under the hammer. Much damage may be wrought from over-stimulation, resulting in constriction of the spinal cord, from this sort of thoughtlessness, and not only does the Osteopath find that results from his attentions are negatived in this way, but he gets the credit for all the ill results, and when such an innovation comes in; and perhaps the poor Osteopath does not know how or why, but he loses the patronage of that patient and his family.

“I am taking Osteopathy from my old family physician now,” says another patient to his late Osteopath; “he has a vibrator just like yours and treats exactly as you do; and it is so much
The New York Idea

Now, in this section—New York city and New Jersey—notably—our brethren and sisters have given this vibrator problem more earnest thought, apparently, than in any other section of the country. I understand their belief and practice as to the right sort and the duration of treatments, and understanding, too, that they have been wholly successful in educating the public up to the acceptance of their doctrine:

1. That Osteopathy is a matter of skill, NOE minutes;
2. That a treatment may require two minutes, or ten, and is not likely to last half an hour;
3. That such a treatment is worth the patient's while if he is not under medication or confused with massage or movement cures—I say, when the rest of the profession outside of Gotham and its tributary cities understands that in this territory the people have been educated to accept Osteopathy at this sort of valuation, the attitude of our New York and eastern cities is becoming known elsewhere especially valuable and important to us. They say that the vibrator ought to be condemned, for if for no other reason, then because it educates our Osteopaths to consider their treatment off by the yard, as it were; to value the Osteopath in proportion as he bestows time and work upon patients; to regard his treatment as good or bad in proportion as he gives them a treatment that stimulates to generous reactions and full momentary tonicity; or fails to—no matter what the ultimate purposes of treatment is in any case.

These New Yorkers say that a vibrator, therefore, both tends to make the Osteopath the slave of his patient’s climate and character—so that instead of being in absolute charge of them as a physician should be, while it also sary to "eat" to patients somewhat, to give them whatever they demand, or whatever will make them happier. Herein lies the most interesting and fascinating "Shop Talk" which we shall have to thresh out at our leisure in future issues of "The O. P." But they also reason that now you can train your patients; that they will not make such demands upon you if you do not first educate them to, and here is just where vibration fails, its buck's head in a way that tickles and teaches them to make demands upon their doctor which he can not refuse. More of this matter in the future.

We Are Used to Bait M. D. Patrons

Lastly, it appears to one way, from the way that the heaviest advertiser among vibrators seems to me, that some Osteopaths mainly as a catspaw to rake medical chestnuts out of the fire and has not the good of our profession at heart at all. It seems so to the editor and he can but resent it. For instance, "The O. P.," several months ago called the attention of the profession to this vibrator proposition, saying in "The O. P.", "D. O."

Another instance is offered—especially in the east—that the use of vibrators tends very strongly to exalt "general" over "special" treatments; to lengthen out the time of treatment; to make the patient do the work and doing it promptly and briefly; and instead of curtailing the general work which we all put so much store by and perform so efficiently, we put the patients in smaller centers of population, namely, that he is being a masseur! Dr. A. T. Still always said so. No, for myself, I plead guilty to the indictment of having treated practically all of my patients for thirty minutes each and often longer in the two years that I engaged actively in practice; and I felt that, to be conscientious, I must do so—to be thorough, as I argued to myself—as well as to please and hold my patients; but I always felt that I overdid it; I know I used up more vitality than I ought to and I completely broke down under the work; while it limited my treating capacity too much in each working day; and I was free to admit that the shorter treatment was more to be desired from every standpoint, if I could just learn to adopt and it providing it the desired results. I was mentioned in your recent article on other offices I know of was much better than my own—for the Osteopath, at least—and, I was open to persuasion, for the patient, too; and I was aware that every single doctor who is a practitioner of my profession I was never able to work out the idea.

In the east I find that treatments run from two minutes for the small and five to ten minutes seem to be about the average, and yet prices are double what they are west.

The NOVEMBER ISSUE of Osteopathic Health

Contains one of the best brochures on Osteopathy that will ever be written. It is a small number written within itself and anybody who reads it will know a good deal about Osteopathy even if he never sees the name in print again. It is so good that our profession ought to circulate as many copies as possible. Dr. Edwin Martin Davison wrote the article. It is a direct and plain discussion of the matter, unhampered by the more successful, measured by results, as well as in saving vitality and time for the practitioner—which is to say making him money. This seems to be the well-nigh universal testimony of the older generation of practitioners and the burden of their argument is that the nearer an Osteopath approaches to thirty minutes to thirty-five minutes in thirty-five minutes to forty-five minutes, the nearer he is being a masseur! Dr. A. T. Still always said so.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

ing—of which evidently Dr. Owen stood in fear
—he straightway publishes in his advertising
bulletin that he had discussed the issue of
vibrators with the trustees of the A. O. A. and
had received from them substantial assurance
that the profession would not go on record
against their use—or words to that effect. This
straightway called forth a storm of indignant
protest from the association trustees who say
that Dr. Owen perverted personal and informal
conversation into formal, official utterance for
advertising purposes. Of course none of us like
that.

These two incidents are trivial, possibly, but
they show the profession that that vibrator
which was invented by an Osteopath and is of­
ered them for sale was not designed primarily
or mainly to advance Osteopathy but seeks its
real market among M. D.'s and is willing to em­
harrass the Osteopathic profession, if need be,
to further its medical sales. At least, so it
looks to the editor and to such Osteopaths as
he has discussed the matter with.

Again Dr. Owen has not been content in these
latter days to offer his vibrator to do vibration,
but he is claiming it will "set rife" and do other
things peculiarly within the province of Os­
teopathic fingers.

Now, this is a long, discursive and perhaps
not a very logical statement of what the vibra­
tor issue seems to be, as our profession now
faces it. But the considerations presented have
been sufficient to persuade the editor that the
preservation of the Osteopathic name and the
professional and monetary interests of our doc­
tors alike argue for relegating vibrators to the
background—for "letting the M. D.'s monopoleize
them," if you please; and I believe that the rank
and file of our profession will concur in the
opinion, if, indeed, they have not reached that opin­
ion long in advance of the editor.

A. O. A. Should Not and Need Not立法

In conclusion, I will say that if I do not believe
it would be wise for the American Osteopathic
Association to take any official action against
vibrators; I do not think such action by our
national society is either desirable or necessary;
but I conceive it to be the duty of The Os­
teopathic Physician to put its findings—made
after deliberate inquiry or many Osteopaths
whose opinions we all value—before the pro­
fession fully. If these opinions are right they
will be endorsed by the profession; and then no
official or formal boycott and no harsh pro­
scribing of individual conduct will be in order.

In the Greater New York society, however, it is
absolute law that vibrators are not Osteopathic
and I am informed that decree is more than a pt
to be added to the by-laws of the state societies
of New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey at
the next state meetings. If the profession
reaches practically one mind in this issue, how­
ever, before our Denver meeting, there would
be a vote of the profession to be sent to Dr. Owen
and the A. O. A. for his opinion—either for official
or non-official boycott, or community con­
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In conclusion, I will say that I do not believe
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My antiseptic treatment for Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and other skin diseases sells for $5 a month for each ailment. If you order before the first of December I will allow you two orders for $5—you to take either two you wish, or two for one ailment, if you prefer. The patient should be required to pay the regular rate of $5 and in this way it

Good Until December 1, 1904, If You Mention "The O. P."

$10 FOR $5

My new booklet is being mailed to the entire profession. It has 32 pages, is printed on the very best stock and

MY ONLY REFUND

I have guaranteed my antiseptic in several hundred cases. Below will be found copy of only refund that I have ever

DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, 617 New Ridge Building, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

My new booklet is being mailed to the entire profession. It has 32 pages, is printed on the very best stock and

MY NEW BOOKLET

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DR. ROBERT H. WILLIAMS
Osteopath
616-617, New Ridge Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.
10/3/1904.

PAY TO DR. ELLA P. PAY.
FIVE AND NO CENTS

To Fidelity Trust Company, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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NO. 335

Fidelity Trust Company, KANSAS CITY, MO.

P. H. Williams.
Shop Talk by Practitioners

Opening an Office - The Confessions of a Busy Osteopath
(BY RIGHT INNOMINATE, D. O.)

Before entering Dr. Potter's Compend or commencing to delve into the mysteries of chemistry, we began to speculate about the office we would open when we began to practice as an Osteopathic physician. The very first thing that occurred to us was to say that we would not have the kind of an office that Dr. So-and-So has, and that we would fit our office much different than Dr. So-and-So has.

When, at last, we matriculated at the college of Osteopathy and went about with Potter's Compend in our pocket and with Gray and Kirke under our arm and with the world at our feet in Schaffer, we still had day-dreams of that future office.

That freshman term just convinced us that we would be successful as a practitioner of the great science of Osteopathy. Had we not got a "hundred" in a preliminary examination in anatomy and a 98 in physiology, and were we not confidently assured, by the doctors that taught us, that we were about the brightest class they ever had taught, and that no classes ever had such examinations as they put to us; and that about the time we finished we had entered this particular college? Then those office prospects brightened.

We had read of the fabulous sums that the osteopath received in those "freshmen days," to get out and just try it a little to see how it would go. It all seemed so easy. Twenty-five patients at $25 a month. Oh, my! It was so easy to drop Gray and pick up pencil and paper and put down those figures and imagine ourselves becoming millionaires in a very short time. The sure road to prosperity before us. We were very, very sure that we would get it all back in the first two or three months of our practice in that office we would open soon. So we said to our creditors: "Do not worry, just wait until we open the office and we will pay all our debts."

How long that senior term was! It seemed as if it never would end. But at last the fateful day came. Examinations were "off," but they were all safely passed by all of our class. Some had paid their tuition in full, and it would be of no profit to the college to keep them there longer. Then those "doubtful" ones, it was a question if they ever opened an office anyway. So "turn them loose," was the verdict. Some of them too young; some manifestly unfit for such a location under such circumstances.

But there was no doubt about the rest of them. We gave them their "sheepskin," for it is to the credit of the college to have large classes graduate. Some were in debt, "students' notes" are hard things to make promises about. A student must send them out to the sick and dying—perhaps, in some way, they may make enough to pay that note! The college is financially embarrassed, and must pay their debts. There must also be room made for that large class that is coming (?) in next term. (There is always a large class coming.)

The college crowded itself upon our attention those last days. Before, it had been a day-dream, now, it was fast becoming a necessity. We were graduated. No money to take with us, but we are set for life! We have a fitting time to do such a thing. We were out in the wide, wide world. Our alma mater had just wrapped a "sheepskin" about us and thrown us into the world. Those doctors and "faculty" had answered all our questions; now we were to answer them for ourselves, and some mighty hard ones were standing just before us, with not a word of solution.


Well, we had a long time had our eye on a certain beautiful location in a town just large enough to give an Osteopath a good place. We were about to set out to look over the ground, information came to us that there was an Osteopath there, and had been for six months. There were cities mentioned to us as "good places," but most of them were in states where there were "laws," and not feeling competent to pass that "board," we had to stop. We asked the price. We had read of the fabulous sums that the osteopaths could get in those "freshmen days," to get out and just try it a little to see how it would go. It all seemed so easy. Twenty-five patients at $25 a month. Oh, my! It was so easy to drop Gray and pick up pencil and paper and put down those figures and imagine ourselves becoming millionaires in a very short time. The sure road to prosperity before us. We were very sure that we would get it all back in the first two or three months of our practice in that office we would open soon. So we said to our creditors: "Do not worry, just wait until we open the office and we will pay all our debts."

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"Unprecedentedly good," will be the verdict of the doctors. "Why, how very interesting and instructive," will be the verdict of the public. "We had no idea that this science was so important, or that its history made such a fascinating story."

We take pleasure in presenting in November a monograph by one writer which comprises almost the whole number. It is such another argument for Osteopathy as "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," yet entirely different. We pronounce it without hesitation the best article of the sort yet written. It is such an article as would do credit to McClure's or the Century Magazine. Every Osteopathic physician in practice needs at least one hundred copies of this peerless November number. Those who get "Osteopathic Health" in regular quantity will do very well to double their orders. What the November issue contains:

"The Meaning of Osteopathy Day at the St. Louis World's Fair"

is the title of this beautiful and graceful article. It is from the pen of Dr. Edwin Martin Downing, author of "Mrs. Brown's Time for Having Neuralgia," which won "Osteopathic Health's" first essay prize in the last contest. Dr. Downing is a keen thinker, and he writes with a clearness and charm that carry conviction as well as being very entertaining. This is Dr. Downing's best contribution to our popular literature and he will probably never equal it again, try as hard as he may.

No, this article is not out of season, now that the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition is closing. If it were so we would not print it. It is written for the close of the big fair which so signally honored Osteopathy. And it shows that Osteopathy is one of the really big events that have transpired on Louisiana Purchase soil which this fair was held to commemorate. The article is complete, but not "long" or heavy or dull in any line or paragraph. Here are the divisions—all really separate articles as it were:

The Osteopathic View Point.
The American Osteopathic Association.
What "Osteopathy Day" Meant at the Fair Just Closed.
Osteopathic Legislation.
What Is This Osteopathy?
Perfect Adjustment a Cardinal Principle.
The Founder.
The Importance of the Cell.
The First Osteopathic Proposition.
How Disease Originates.
When Recognition Came.
The Radical Features of Osteopathy.
The Colleges.
Back to Nature.
Osteopathy Merits Recognition.

Isn't that an inviting lay out? It will be worth many dollars to you to have many people read this number in your community. In addition there is a brief and pithy summary of Osteopathic thoughts entitled "Health Hints," by Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting. Dr. Downing's brochure and this other brief article make up the number.

Once again, Osteopaths, we give you our assurance that this is a perfect number and contains the best treatise of the sort ever written about Osteopathy. Is that not enough to secure or double your order? Sample copies are out early. Write if you do not get one. What will your order be? Yours to preach pure Osteopathy to the people,
About Private Laboratory Equipment

I wonder if any practicing Osteopath has failed to get my interesting batch of literature on therapeutic measures and appliances other than drug, every page of which will prove of interest to the Osteopathic profession? I wonder if my instructive and attractive price list and descriptive catalogue have failed as yet to reach every practitioner's office within the Osteopathic profession? If so, it is a pity. These matters could not fail to interest and help any practitioner of Osteopathy, or any other system, who received it. I know that this literature and my price current have gone to many, perhaps most, Osteopaths of the country since I began announcing them through the columns of "The Osteopathic Physician," but I want them to reach all the profession. If you have not gotten in communication with me earlier, Doctor, will you not now write me for this line of descriptive literature, which I will gladly send you for the asking? You have doubtless learned from former announcements that my firm makes and sells everything Osteopaths use, from specula to X-Ray machines. Also that my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any manufacturer. Also that my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any manufacturer. That my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any manufacturer.

When it comes down to laboratory outfits, the most important things Osteopaths use, from specula to X-Ray machines. Also that my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any manufacturer. Your head did swell. Our soliloquy brought about five other large headlines, looked anxiously for that little local which we had "fed" the reporter to insert. There it was—it was sure to bring a host of people to us. Our name was in the newspaper. "Dr. , Osteopath," etc. We said to ourselves, "The doctor is here.

We smiled on the elevator boy, and gave him some cards to give to other Osteopaths. We began to dream, daily the more useful in the treatment of the sick and in the prevention of disease. Ion.; $24 net. The rosy hue of our day-dream 1896. Verily, we were anxious for this to be coming, we thought we would write a letter to some of our college chums on our prospects for our patient. He is out yet. Why? We had a dream that night of great success in a case of congenital hip dislocation which put us before the public as a second Lorenz. So we awoke with courage still up to high-water mark.

The second day ended about as the first; the second week about as the first; the second month began about the same and then we began to look around for something else. This was the great mistake we made. We had no sign out. Straightway we went to the sign-maker and had a nice sign made for outside and several card signs for the office. The hall to direct patients to the office. The next day after the signs were put up in different parts of the city, we went to the sign-painter and had a nice sign made for outside and several card signs for about the hall to direct patients to the office. We reviewed the weather. Hurried back to the office and picked up McConnell, and said to ourselves, "The doctor is here."

We sat down to our new desk, full of com­placency and hope, with prosperity just about to walk in at the door. As no patients seemed to be present, we would write a letter to some of our college chums on our prospects and give them some advice as to "How to open an office." We said, "Note until noon, and then promptly at the dinner hour we went home; wife wanted to know if we had been busy; and we said we had, and hastily began to discuss the weather. Hurried back to the office and picked up McConnell, and said to ourselves that we would just review on some of the season's diseases, so that when patients came in we would be fresh on the subject. We reviewed until supper time. We retired early that night. We were tired. The rosy hue of our day-dream was just slightly tinged with yellow.

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It's a beauty, surely, and just the same as others sell for $400. No wonder, you will say, that Betz gets the business, and you are right—there IS no wonder about it. His goods and prices are his unrivaled, unchallenged advertisement. When it comes down to laboratory outfits, the most important things Osteopaths use, from specula to X-Ray machines. Also that my goods are the best and my prices are right—the very lowest of any manufacturer. Your head did swell. Our soliloquy brought about five other large headlines, looked anxiously for that little local which we had "fed" the reporter to insert. There it was—it was sure to bring a host of people to us. Our name was in the newspaper. "Dr. , Osteopath," etc. We said to ourselves, "The doctor is here.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

$75.00 IN CASH PRIZES.
Also a List of Very Useful Osteopathic Books.

DO YOU WANT CASH OR BOOKS?

Announcement Is Made of "Osteopathic Health's" New Justly Interesting and Popular Prize Essay Contest for 1905—Will You Be a Contestant?

The publishers take pleasure in announcing the third annual prize essay contest conducted under the auspices of "Osteopathic Health." A longer list of prizes will be awarded than usual and the innovation has been added of substituting money for books in the first two prizes. The list of prizes will include the following trophies: $250 in gold, $250 in bonds, $100. DR. YOUNG'S OSTEOPATHIC SURGERY. DR. TASKER'S PRINCIPLES. DR. CHILES' ZYMOLOGY. DR. HULETT'S PRINCIPLES. DR. HAZZARD'S PRACTICE. DR. MCONNELLE'S PRACTICE. DR. HIGGINS' REVIEW OF MUSCLES AND ARTERIES. HELMER & MERTON'S OSTEOPATHIC CHARTS.

It will thus be seen that ten prizes will be awarded in the contest for 1905. Money and books both are worth reaching for, and will pay any practitioner, professor or student to try his ability in this contest. The judges of award are Dr. Edwin Martin Downing, of York, Pa.; Dr. Dain L. Tasker, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting.

The rules of the contest are simple and few. Short articles are given preference, from 500 to 750 words being regarded as of ideal length. Yet a brochure long enough to fill an entire issue of "Osteopathic Health" is not desired, and if just the right stuff would be given credit for the amount of work evident in its preparation. Articles considering single diseases continue to be desired, but will be subordinated by the editor of "Osteopathic Health," and because these seem to be the hardest to write, judging by the fewness of this sort submitted, a premium is offered for this sort of essay. Therefore, it is safe to say, all other things being equal, a short essay on a single disease will be considered better work than dissertations of general considerations. Yet writers have their choices of themes. We ask of the field to write especially upon those every-day themes and cases that are receiving most attention at the bedside and in the treatment room. Typewrite your essay whenever possible, but be sure it is written on but one side of the paper. Sign the communication with your own name on the same sheet of paper.

Are not these rules few and simple enough? Will you take this to heart and try to win $750? Prizes will be bestowed at Denver at the next A. O. A. meeting.

About fifty Osteopaths entered this contest the year before, compared with twenty the first year. We think there should be two hundred contestants in the 1904-1905 race since the institution has now become so well known to the profession and the benefits to practitioners, profession and our popular literature are now so universally recognized. Who will be one of the contestants? Why not?

Remember, writers, you are to write popularly—for the people—not in technical vein.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IS ILLINOIS PEAT FUEL

Put a part of your savings, doctor, where it is reasonably safe and will yet offer you the promise of big returns upon the investment. Few physicians get rich from practices alone. They do from the wise investments of their earnings. An article of excellent merit, which can be produced cheaply, for which there is a steady and recurrent demand and a ready price greatly in excess of belief prove the best chance for money, and already are worth forty-four of its counties. Our peat fuel is equally good for manufacturing, heating or cooking and is smokeless. A contract has been entered into to perfect the future of the Illinois Peat Fuel Company.

The Illinois Peat Fuel Company owns the patent rights of the United States Peat Fuel Company for the state of Illinois. We are perfecting manufacturing plants at the order of the State of Illinois on bog or county rights. It has spent eighteen months building and perfecting a demonstrating plant in Chicago which has proven that this method of making a scared weatherproof briquette without any matrix or binding substance is entirely successful and makes not only the densest and best quality briquette we have ever seen anywhere in the world but the best fuel also. This peat fuel is as good as anthracite coal and will sell in the future at prices equal to anthracite coal. The business is a sure thing. You can investigate now on what is still almost a ground-floor proposition, although the first risk of proving the invention to be good is now safely over. Others took that risk and won the battle. They paid 25 cents for their stock. That was "ground floor." You can now get in on the proven proposition at 30 cents per share which is the par value of $1.00.

The Illinois Peat Fuel Company now offers 100,000 shares of treasury stock at 30 cents per share to provide funds for building its first manufacturing plant. A contract has been entered into to begin this plant within six months and to complete it within a year and the directors are desirous of beginning it as much earlier as possible. Sixty-five per cent. of the capital stock of $1,000,000 remains in the treasury.

The directors are well-known and successful Chicago business men, well qualified to make a success of any business enterprise. These directors were elected by the Illinois Peat Fuel Company, October 4th.

A. PERCY BALLOU, Treasurer of the International Gold and Copper Mining Company (Mexico).

ADDITIONAL DIRECTORS

A. E. WELLS, Pres. of Wells Brothers Co., contractors and builders.
ALEX. G. BEAUNISNE, Business Manager of the Chicago Daily News.
J. D. KERR, Superintendent of the Stock Yards.
HENRY S. BUNTING, President of the Osteopathic Publishing Company.

The control of the corporation by such men is an added safeguard to the interests of investors both small and large.

There is no wind or watered stock in this corporation and its stock now being sold is backed with assets that have cost thousands of dollars and already are worth much money. Illinois is one of the best of the peat states and peat is found in abundant commercial quantities in the state. Peat may be produced and sold throughout the United States and Europe and will therefore in our belief prove the abatement of the smoke nuisance in our cities. Peat briquetting by inferior methods and producing a much inferior product is already largely in use in Europe and pays big dividends on the investment. Therefore there is not the risk an inexperienced and uninitiated peat industry has always taken in the past. We are taking the field, while our product shows up by comparison as far and away the best ever made. So the future of the Illinois Peat Fuel Company as a safe industrial enterprise now seems fully assured.

A large sum of money is raised for the first manufacturing plant in Illinois the price of stock will be advanced to par. Here is a fair business opportunity that is open to every prospective investor.

How much stock do you wish to invest in while you can get it at 30 cents? Make your remittance payable to the Illinois Peat Fuel Company direct.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
Dr. Mason W. Pressly a Dynamo of Energy

A perfect dynamo of thought and energy for our science and profession is the best characterization that can be made of Dr. Mason W. Pressly. He is a new member in the osteopathic fraternity and has had such a prodigious output that he can work as hard and as intently as Dr. Pressly, while none can show more results in total "out put" as the result of native energy. His record in osteopathy is as long as the years of his age.

Dr. Pressly was born in North Carolina, in the county of Coddle Creek, having scant social advantages, but he had first-class academic training. In 1877, he entered Erskine college, and graduated with the bachelor's degree at 20 years of age. He took honors in the literary society for composition and oratory; entered the theological seminary and graduated in 1880, at West, S. C., and graduated therefrom in two years; then went to Princeton, N. J., for post-collegiate work, graduating from Princeton theological seminary and taking post-graduate course in Princeton university.

Dr. Pressly held pastorates in South Carolina, Philadelphia, New York, Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and New York. In all these pastorates he commanded large audiences and secured splendid church growth, both in members and in subscriptions. He was moderator of the presbytery of Philadelphia; of the first presbytery of Ohio, and the youngest moderator of the synod of Ohio. Dr. Pressly held services in the Memorial hall of the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO.

Dr. Pressly moved to Kirkville for her recovery. Before moving there, he visited Dr. A. T. Still and made a thorough investigation of osteopathy, and spoke before several classes, and at a reception given to Dr. Still. Being well known to the newspapers—who always liberally reported Dr. Pressly's sermons—the reporters got wind of this visit to Kirkville, resulting in an elaborate write-up for the new science by the Associated Press, the New York Journal and Chicago Times-Herald giving several columns to the subject. This resulted in a deluge of letters from the sick to Dr. Pressly from all over the country, many of the leading osteopaths in the field today trace their first notice of osteopathy to this newspaper publicity.

Rev. Mr. Pressly entered the January (1897) class at Kirkville, and during the year worked and carried on the work of an associate editor of the Journal of Osteopathy, and writing abundantly for each issue. Part of the time he was professor of physiology in the A. S. O., as well as pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His sermons at the latter so taxed the capacity of their building that they erected a new church for him, which he continued to fill as long as he was in Kirkville. During the building of the new church, Dr. Pressly held services in the Memorial hall of the A. S. O., through the courtesy of Dr. Still. While at Kirkville, Dr. Pressly dwelt close to the "Old Doctor," who frequently took him for walks and talks in the country, and for talks and walks in the woods. This was where and when, Dr. Pressly says, he got his first and deepest insight into osteopathy. That fellowship with the "Old Doctor" gave him to account to his teachers for his frequent absence from classes.

When the Century Dictionary wrote to the A. S. O. for a picture of Dr. Pressly, the president of the college and also the "Old Doctor" was asked for a picture of Dr. Pressly and sent him to the century. Dr. Pressly received a picture of himself, his own autographed autograph, and his own unique and original definition of osteopathy. Dr. Pressly was asked by the century to write a book of scientific works on osteopathy, and he was appointed to the University of Pennsylvania, the American Academy and the Franklin Institute.

During the first month "The Philadelphia College and Institute of Osteopathy" was incorporated and chartered, with seven pupils. One of these pupil's, Dr. Pressly, was the first to conduct his practice, as well. In May Dr. Snyder came to his aid, having just graduated, became president of the corporation and began a successful practice. Dr. Pressly and Dr. Snyder, and the two served in these positions continuously, without a change. This partnership is one of the longest, perhaps, in the entire osteopathic fraternity.

The cash receipts the third month were $500; the fifth month, $1,300. Financially, socially and professionally, this joint practice has been a success. They have developed a large practice and are known as Dr. Pressly and Dr. Snyder, and those two served in these positions continuously, without a change. This partnership is one of the longest, perhaps, in the entire osteopathic fraternity.

When Dr. Pressly moved to Philadelphia, he attracted the attention of the medical writers and thinkers of the country. Dr. Pressly deserves the thanks of suffering humanity throughout the world for the efforts he is putting forth in behalf of better methods for the treatment of disease.

Dr. S. S. Still at that time said: "We have but one man who could write that article."

During this year, Dr. Pressly was "general advocate" for osteopathy. Most of the inquiring visitors to the A. S. O., whether doctors, surgeons or reporters, were turned over to Dr. Pressly to answer their questions and settle their doubts, and he always succeeded to the credit of osteopathy. Among his converts, for instance, was the editor of The Philadelphia Journal of the division of energy. He was sent to Kirkville for an advertising contract and reached town wholly ignorant of the science, and much prejudiced against it. Had it not been for Dr. Pressly, the dynamo of thought and energy, the healing light which was the result of his efforts, would have been dimmed and weakened.

He is in frequent demand as a lecturer. He often journeys afar to boost his osteopathic brethren. He is one of the adopted lecturers of the Tabadine Lecture and Amusement Bureau, of Philadelphia. This is what the bureau says of him: "Dr. Mason Wylie Pressly is, beyond question, one of the most forceful lecturers before the public. He holds the attention of his audience. He has a straightforward, logical and thorough manner. He is eloquent, logical and thorough witticism and kindly manner have made him hosts of friends."

He is in such demand by the Y. M. C. A. for his talks on "A Superior Physical Mankind," "The Need for a Virile Christianity," and kindred topics. He was asked by the scientific American to write a chapter for their forthcoming Encyclopaedia Americana, for which he was liberally paid. Dr. Pressly lives in the beautiful and fashionable suburb of Haver ford, and teaches chemistry and takes the course, and during the year he lectured to a large audience in the opera house at St. Paul, and gave the science an umpire in that city. Part of the time at Minneapolis he gave to his initiative practice, devoting three afternoons a week. He opened offices at Hastings, where he lectured to a large audience in the court house, and began with a practice of over $200 for 21 hours a week.

In the work of the Northern institute, Dr. Pressly has been the principal speaker. He lectured in Haver ford, and taught chemistry and taking the course, and they agreed to form a partnership. Dr. Pressly came to Philadelphia January 1, 1899, and engaged six rooms in the best office building in the city, with a view to a large practice and the founding of a school. His first patient was his first student. Patients came and many remarkable cases were made. Students came. During the first month "The Philadelphia
Still College

OF

Osteopathy

DES MOINES, IOWA

Six Years Old

Nearly 400 students from thirty-two states, Mexico and Canada.

FACULTY OF

Fifteen Professors

Of long and successful experience.

Owns its own four story brick building of 30,000 feet of floor space; Modern laboratories and complete equipment; full bacteriological laboratory just imported from Germany.

Complete Hospital

In connection where students get experience in acute diseases and surgical cases.

Location

In a city of 80,000 people affords every clinical facility.

Students for February class may matriculate until March 1. This may be the last 20 month's class.

For illustrated catalog write, NOW

A. B. SHAW, Sec.

DR. S. S. STILL, President

Directors

DR. ELLA D. STILL
DR. C. E. STILL
DR. WARREN HAMILTON
DR. H. W. FORBES
DR. C. E. THOMPSON

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. Pressly has four children, two boys and two girls. His eldest, Mason, Jr., graduated in June from the Philadelphia College, and is now at Kirkville, where he will graduate with the next February class. Young Pressly is a member of the football team and the Atlas club.

Recently Dr. Pressly has gone through the greatest sorrow that can come to any man—the death of his beloved wife, Mrs. Pressly, September 19. Although much of her life had been in invalidism, and she knew what it was to suffer, the husband and children were none the better prepared for her loss. Mrs. Pressly was Miss Annie Clarkson Worth, of a distinguished old North Carolina family, and a woman full of all the womanly nobleness and attributes of a beautiful Christian character. The husband is crushed by his bereavement, and Dr. Pressly's host of friends will extend him their sincere sympathy.

AMONG THE STATES

At the Waldorf-Astoria Gathering

Dr. Mason W. Pressly goes over to New York October 21 to speak at the Waldorf Astoria banquet of the Greater New York Society.

In Eastern Iowa

The Eastern Iowa Association will meet at Fairfield November 17. A good programme has been prepared and full attendance is expected.

At the Chicago Society

Dr. A. W. Young discussed "Diseases of the Stomach" at the last meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Society, held at Dr. A. S. Melvin's office, 57 Washington street.

Dr. Higgins' Hand Book

We call attention to Dr. S. E. Higgins' ad, in this issue for his "Outline of the muscles, arteries and nerves of the human body." It is evidently a little work that will have its place of usefulness with Osteopaths.

To Organize in Idaho

Dr. J. Cary Edwards, of Wallace; Dr. F. M. Longwell, of Hailey, and Dr. B. F. Reisman, of Moscow, have issued a call to the dozen Osteopaths to meet at Boise, November 15, to organize a State Osteopathic association. Legislation will also be sought. It is expected to form a lively organization.

Pittsburgh Wakes Up

The Allegheny County Osteopathic Association met in Pittsburgh September 30 and reorganized. Dr. Vernon W. Peck, president; Dr. Florence Brown Stafford, secretary. The association expects to be a live factor in the coming legislative fight, affiliating with the Pennsylvania state association.

Court Decrees for Osteopath

[From the Des Moines Leader.]

Oskaloosa, Ia., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Judge L. C. Blanchard and Dr. S. Mac Farlow were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, in Kirkville. Mo. Mrs. Blanchard has been practicing Osteopathy in this city, and is a popular young lady.

Pacific Stands for Three Years

The trustees of the California College of Osteopathy, of San Francisco, Cal., announce the adoption of the three-year course of study, beginning with present year, 1904-5. The college has been moved to more commodious quarters at 1306 Geary street.—Mary V. Stewart, D. O., Corresponding Secretary.

At the Mother College

Dean Laughlin writes that: "Our fall term opened up here again in first rate shape. We [Continued to Page 10, Col. 2, Bottom.]

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF

Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery

(incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois)

Member Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

This College is chartered to teach scientific Osteopathy applied to the healing art in all its branches. Its charter requires us to preserve the creation of the human organism and to apply them in therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics as an independent physiological system.

Courses:—General osteopathic; for physicians; post-graduate in surgery, obstetrics and specialties.

Special Facilities:—Each student must dis­sect one lateral half of a cadaver—material free. Clinical practice for all students at the Infirmary for ten months, with attendance at Cook County Hospital for one term free to students.

Infirmary Treatment and Surgical Work a Specialty.

Send for copy of the Catalogue and other Osteo­pathic literature free.

The College, 495-497 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

New Term Begins Sept. 1, 1904.

KAREZZA

ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M. D.

Karezza is written for married men and women who have lofty aims in life, and who seek best conditions for their husbands. Its teachings lead individuals to purer lives, to right understanding and action, to intelligent control of propagation, and finally, through right adjustment in the most sacred relations, to the ideal marriage.

HEALTH CULTURE: Karezza is a book that all who are married and those contemplating marriage will read with interest and profit.

DR. JAS. A. SMALLLE: "I have received more actual benefit from the practical application of Karezza than from all books or from all religious teachings. My gratitude knows no bounds. Every day I am stronger, happier and purer."

Extra Levant Cloth, Prepaid, $1.00.

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70 Dearborn St., Suite 524, CHICAGO

AREND'S KUMYSS

(The Original)

The Most Rational and Scientific Food

in the world. Easily assimilated. A builder of marvelous powers. Arend's is the original and the best.

Double Kumyss, Pints, $3.00 Doz.

Champagne Kumyss, Quarts, $4.75 Doz.

A. AREND DRUG COMPANY

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W. SCHEIDEL & CO.

Manufacturers of

X-RAY COILS

electro-Therapeutic Apparatus

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Our products are adopted by the U. S. Government for leading Hospitals, Universities, eminent Surgeons and Therapists.

Send for Catalogue.

171-73 E. RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., President; R. CARROLL CASH, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Entered at the Chicago Post Office as matter of the second class.

VOL. VI, CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1904. No. V.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

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

Still Barring Osteopaths on the Title of Doctor

The Illinois state board of health, after a year or two of child's play, and then laping into the listless quiet demanded by good common sense, has resumed its game of tomfoolery, apparently, by notifying Osteopathic physicians in some quarters that they must refrain from calling themselves "doctors," or the state board will "consider the advisability of revoking" their certificates.

We thought that the Illinois state board of health had outgrown this manie medical bullying, and the disclosure is a disappointment to us.

Here are copies of two letters recently sent to Dr. Charles Henry Murray, at Elgin;

Springfield, Sept. 20, 1904.

Sir: The attention of this board has been called to the fact that you are using the prefix "Dr," in your advertisements and on your signs. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the instructions that were mailed you at the time your certificate was issued, to the effect that you are prohibited by law from calling or advertising yourself doctor or physician. I will, therefore, notify you that it will be necessary for you to at once remove this prefix, otherwise you will become the duty of this board to consider the advisability of revoking your certificate.

Very respectfully,

AMOS SAWYER, Chief Clerk.

On receipt of No. I, the doctor inquired if it would be permissible to use the term "Osteopathic Physician." Here is the answer:

Springfield, Sept. 23, '04.

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication of the 22d inst., regarding the term "Osteopathic Physician," I will say that at one time it was held that, so far as this board was concerned, no objections could be had to the term "Osteopathic Physician," but it was afterward held by the attorney general that the statute meant what it said, and that only those who were authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches were authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches.

Very respectfully,

AMOS SAWYER, Chief Clerk.

What do you think of that, fellow Osteopaths? You know what "The O. P." thinks about it. It is all scurvy rot, whether it emanates from some pusillanimous party with an M. D. tacked on to his name or Mr. Sawyer himself, or the attorney general. It is such palpable rot that if the editor were involved he would reply to Mr. Sawyer: "I shall continue to claim the title of "Doctor" and "Osteopathic Physician" just as long as I remain one, and if you feel it necessary to consider revoking my license, as you threaten, pray get busy. Try it."

The state board of health of Illinois does not dare to try to exercise such a pusillanimous piece of professional bigotry, in the judgment of the editor, and if it does he will endeavor to make the whole state of Illinois, with the aid of the Associated Press and the fair-minded newspapers, which are always quick to flay an outbreak of medical persecution.

There would be no excuse for the state board of health attempting to enforce such a silly mandate after so many years of apathy on this subject. If they are looking for trouble, why did they not revoke the license of the editor during the 24 months between June, 1900, and June, 1902, when he, as a state board licentiate, had his name, with both the title of "Doctor" and "Osteopathic Physician," prominently upon his door and in the elevator register in a prominent down-town building, and during which time he sent out many thousands of pieces of literature with the same titles prominently printed therein?

We take it for granted that somebody in this profession will rail and threaten, and "The O. P." will contribute $10 to start a subscription to measure lances with the state board if it wishes to make this foolish contest. Dr. Murray will contest the point in the courts if we of the profession in Illinois stand by him—which it goes without saying we will.

What will the Osteopathic physicians of Illinois now do? will they be afraid to make a stand? Many men and women who know their rights, and, knowing, dare defend them; or, are they like children, that they will let medical minions eternally poke ridicule at them? Speak up, doctors.

Symptomology

"Because you see a saddle under the bed don't imagine your patients are ate a horse."

Outward and Upward

Always to improve is a good motto. We follow it. This subject of making "osteopathic health" better and better each month is one that has a great deal of study and application. We are pleased to have our friends take up the problem with us and give us the benefit of as many viewpoints as possible.

Correction for Dr. Williams

By a printer's error the antiseptic od. of Dr. R. H. Williams, of Kansas City, was made to read as if it emanated from a chemical company at Helena: Drs. Asa M. Willard, Missoula, president; Dr. E. V. Strong, Helena, vice president; Dr. E. M. Hunter, Livingston, secretary; Drs. K. Virginia Hogsett, Butte, treasurer; Drs. Willard, Mahaffay, and Strong, trustees. A committee will ask the next legislature for amendments to the present law. A good live programme has been rendered, followed by a rolley ride and banquet.

Slow-growing Osteopathic movement.

The Osteopaths of the Third district of Pennsylvania met at the hotel Benbaw, Scranton, September 17, and at the office of Dr. Virgil A. Hook, Wilkesbarre, August 20. Both meetings were to farther organization, develop fraternity, and in move to seek legislative recognition in Pennsylvania in January. Dr. E. C. Brelsford, Simon Long building, Wilkesbarre, was elected secretary.

Third Pennsylvania District Meeting

Osteopaths of the Third district of Pennsylvania met at Dr. John T. Dowling's office, Scranton, September 17, and at the office of Dr. Virgil A. Hook, Wilkesbarre, August 20. Both meetings were to farther organization, develop fraternity, and in move to seek legislative recognition in Pennsylvania in January. Dr. E. C. Brelsford, Simon Long building, Wilkesbarre, was elected secretary.

OrGANIZE IN T A R H E A L S T A T E

North Carolina Osteopaths had a good meeting to organize October 8, at the Hotel Benbaw, Greensboro. We anticipate trouble when the legislature convenes in January. At present we are practicing under a declaration, and we urge our friends to cooperate. Yours, AMOS SAWYER.

Fifth Illinois District

A meeting of the Osteopaths in the Fifth district of Illinois was held in the offices of Drs. Lewis & Curl, at Paris, October 1. There were 20 present, and much interest was shown. Election of officers: President, Dr. J. J. Schmidt, Danville; vice president, Dr. Jesse Francis, Charleston; secretary, Dr. W. E. Davis, Paris; treasurer, Dr. Ella B. May, Danville; trustees, Drs. C. E.拇指, Mr. William A. C., P. Curl, Paris; Albert Overton, Tuscola; Harriet Rice, Paris; L. S. Taylor, Hopeston. Very interesting papers on "Urine Disinfectants" by Dr. Ella B. May; "Consanguinity" by Dr. Jesse Francis and J. C. Walker were read and discussed.

Quarterly Meeting at Frisco

The regular quarterly meeting of the Osteopathic Society of San Francisco was held at the Hotel Benbaw, San Francisco, evening, September 29, President William H. Ives D., O., in the chair; attendance was good; the programme interesting. Two papers were read, "The Kansas City Osteopathic Convention, at St. Louis," by Dr. Effie E. York; and "Clinical," by Dr. Frank E. York. No W. J. Martin on "The Three Years' Course of Study." These were ably supplemented by Dr.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

William H. Ivie, who gave also a resume of the report of the educational committee and the discussion following it, and of the action of the A. O. A. on ethics, organization of state boards, etc. A good program having been prepared for the rest of the year, ending April, 1905—Mary V. Stewart, D. O., Secretary.

"Volo, the Volitant" Is an Osteopath

Those who saw "Volo, the Volitant," and held their breath while he made his hair-raising ride down the steep runway and then followed with the tremendous jump, at the conclusion of the program may be surprised to learn that the intrepid and daring performer is a well-known young physician hailing from Kansas City by the name of Clark, says the Quincy (Ill.) Whig. He is about 25 years of age, and has been a close student from early manhood, and besides being a graduate in medicine, he has made a special study of mathematics, geometry and kindred branches. All his life he has been a bicycle fiend, and two years ago, when "Diao-volo" introduced the "loop the loop," he began to figure on this perilous act. Dr. Clark, besides being a graduate in medicine, has a diploma from the Kirksville Osteopathic institute, and is frequently called on by his fellow performers to alloy their ills, which he does by either the one science or the other.

Will Hold New England Convention

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, on October 4, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Francis A. Cave; vice president, Dr. Frederic H. W. Shick; secretary, Dr. Anna W. Byrkit. It was voted to hold a New England convention in January. This will mark an important step forward in osteopathic organization in the eastern states, as it will be the first meeting of this sort ever held. The Massachusetts society is doing a good work. Almost every member of the society, who is eligible, is a member, and there is hardly one who is not also a member of the A. O. A. Legislation will be attempted this winter, and the treasury contains the means of retaining the ablest legal talent. We have a meeting every month, with a regular scientific programme on a subject previously announced, carefully prepared papers being also discussed. A number of other associate members have been admitted from the New England states. The next meeting will be held November 1. Fraternally, R. K. Smith, D. O., Secretary.

Investigating Tuberculosis in Iowa

The Iowa state board of health is sending to every osteopathic student in the state, including Osteopathy, a large blank with the following request at the top of it, relative to the investigation respecting consumption in Iowa: "Under the provisions of chapter 162, laws of the thirtieth general assembly of Iowa, this board is charged with the duty of investigating the extent of tuberculosis in Iowa."}


dicating the cardinal matter by furnishing the name, age, color, nativity, social state, occupation and residence of every person suffering from tuberculosis, or any other disease, and the exact part of the body or of any of its organs, who may have come under your care or may have come to your knowledge as suffering from the disease during the period ending June 30, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904. We shall appreciate any information you may be able to give and it will be treated as confidential. At nearly every return case you have not treated any such person during that period and have no knowledge of any, please so state on the face of this blank."

Sioux Valley Meet

The fourth annual meeting of the Sioux Valley Osteopathic Association was held in the office of Dr. Charles A. Ray, LaVerne, October 15. Opening address, Dr. J. E. Hook, Cherokee; paper, "Osteopathy and Obstetrics," Dr. Ella Gilmour, Sheldon; discussion, led by Dr. Putnam; clinics, Dr. Charles Ray; address, "Osteopathic Surgery," Dr. Parish, Storm Lake; paper, "Epilepsy," Dr. M. A. Hoard, Cherokee; discussion, led by Dr. M. Brown, of Sioux City; paper, "Eye Troubles Treated Osteopathically," Dr. Farwell, Omaha; discussion, led by Dr. Couch, Sioux City; paper, "Fevers Treated Osteopathically," Dr. Therese Cluett, Sioux City; address, "A Question from the Osteopath," Dr. G. H. Gilmour. There was a good attendance and one of the most interesting and profitable meetings in the history of the society. New members enrolled were: Drs. Parish, Therese Cluett and Marcus Brown. The former officers were reelected, Dr. H. E. Hook, president; Dr. Lena Enebo, vice president; Dr. Ila Peterson, secretary. It was voted to hold a two days' session at the next annual meeting, which is to be held in Storm Lake.

Appeal of Indiana Osteopathic Association

to the Members of the Indiana Osteopathic Association:

This will notify you that the Indiana Osteopathic Association will hold an annual meeting at Indianapolis on the 11th of November, 1904. There are several matters of importance which are of interest to all members and which must be disposed of at this meeting. namely:

1st. The adoption of a new constitution and by-laws, which the chairman of the committee appointed to formulate same insures us will be ready for presentation.

2d. The discussion of, and agreement to, a bill for an amendment to the medical law drafted by the Association's legislative committee. This bill will be presented to the next legislature, which convenes this year.

3d. The election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

In view of the fact that the meeting will be engrossed with so much business the programme committee have been instructed to have a very short programme, so that the educational feature will be short. Is it necessary to urge that it is your duty to be present and assist in making this meeting an historical event? The opportunity presents, take advantage of it.

GEORGE TULL, D. O., President.

FRANK H. SMITH, D. O., Secretary.

Enthusiastic Nebraska Meeting

The fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association was held in Fremont, September 17, and was attended by a large number of enthusiastic Osteopathic Officers. Officers were elected: President, Dr. W. C. Johnson, Schuyler; vice president, Dr. C. A. Johnson, Schuyler; secretary, Dr. W. C. Farwell, Omaha; treasurer, Dr. William H. Cobble, Fremont. The following resolutions were adopted: "Dr. H. W. Forbes, Des Moines; "Uterine Displacement," Dr. Jennie Laird, Omaha; "How Best to Educate the Public Regarding Our Science," Dr. C. W. Farwell, Omaha; "The New Osteopathy in Obstetrics," Dr. Nellie Runyon, Seward; "The Relation of 'Cause and Effect' in Disease from the stand point of the Osteopath," Dr. W. H. Fairbury; "Osteopathy in Nerve Trouble," Dr. C. W. Farwell, Omaha. Much interest was manifested in the discussion which followed each paper, showing the Nebraska Osteopaths are alive and up-to-date. Those present received some very valuable information from Dr. Forbes. In particular, his treatment of flat chests, straight spines, anterior upper spines, anterior upper dorsal, as well as his correction of curvilinear lesions. The meeting was a grand success from an educational standpoint. The next annual meeting will be held in Omaha.

C. W. Farwell, D. O., Secretary.

Fine Meeting in Kansas

The Kansas Osteopathic Association met in Salina September 9. Dr. J. H. Bower presided as president, Dr. J. E. Hulet, secretary. Dr. T. J. Kirk­sville, being present, was voted an honorary member, after which he gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Osteopathic Gynecology," followed by a discussion by all present. Dr. E. K. A. Bowr read a paper on "Adjuncts to Osteop­athy," taking a very emphatic stand against the arbitrary proposition. Dr. H. K. Bennett read a paper on "Osteopathy in Eye Troubles," followed by an open discussion. At the afternoon business meeting it was voted to ask the governor to appoint an Osteopathy on the state board, as provided for by the law regulating the practice of Osteopathy, and a committee was appointed to present the matter to the governor. The association recommended the appointment of Dr. J. H. Bower, of Salina, with Dr. C. E. Hulett, of Topeka, as alternates. Officers elected: President, Dr. J. L. McLellan, Paola; vice president, Dr. R. A. Bower, Topeka; secretary, Dr. Annie K. Conner, Ottawa; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina. Trustees: Dr. Mitchell Miller, Wichita; Dr. M. Jeanette Nebraska; Manhattan; Dr. H. K. Bennetson, Clay Center. The association adopted resolutions thanking Dr. J. H. Bower and Dr. H. K. Bennetson for their efforts in arriving at the nomination of the outgoing officers; also Dr. C. E. Still for his presence and his inspiring and helpful talk. The next meeting will be held in Ottawa.—Annie K. Conner, D. O., Secretary.

Dr. J. M. Littlejohn's Minnesota Address

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, of Chicago, read an exhaustive paper on the subject of "The Theory of Lesions and Their Treatment," at the meeting of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association at St. Paul, September 2. All treatment, he said, must end in structural lesions, and the great effort of the body is to cure the lesion by removing the center of round cells, the sensorium and motor areas. The waves of vibration were generated in the brain and were distributed by the nerves to the entire body, and the great center was the receptor organ of the cerebro-spinal fluid which coursed down the nerve tracts. All diseases were either due to central or spinal lesions, or points of high sensibility. Osteopathy was not a system of manipulation or manipulative treatment, merely. That was a narrow phase of Osteopathy, which consisted of a scientific method of treatment based upon the mechanics of the human body. Dr. Littlejohn discussed with elaboration the function of the cell in the human anatomy, and the rhythmic change of structure.

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due to disease. In many of the new diseases treated by the physician could be found a lessening of the "vital endurance." Such diseases were incurable by the use of medicines or poisons, which altered the structural condition of the vital nerve centers.

X-Rays Kill Thomas A. Edison's Chief Helper

Clarence E. Dally, a young electrical engineer, died at East Orange, N. J., October 2, a martyr to science. His death resulted from experimental work in connection with the Roentgen rays. For seven years he endured terrible suffering, and underwent seven operations, which finally culminated in the amputation of both his arms. Dally was burned by the X-rays because he passed his hands before the rays continuously in his preliminary work. His disease attracted the attention of medical men throughout the country. His brain was active until a few hours before his death. In his experimental work with the X-rays, Dally was Thomas A. Edison's chief assistant, and worked at the laboratory in West Orange night and day. It was necessary to use many chemicals in experimenting with the fluoroscope before the proper formula was hit upon. Edison himself was burned with these chemicals, but Dally, who had almost all the experimenting to do, sustained more serious injuries. He suffered no pain from these burns, but his hands looked as though they had been scalded. This was seven years ago, and finally Dally's brother Charles took up some of the work. Six months after the first indications of scalding appeared, Dally's hands began to swell and fester. He suffered in this way for two years and then went to Chicago, where he was employed by an incandescent lamp company. Cancer finally developed on his left wrist, and he came east for treatment, intending to return to Chicago. Dally was found necessary to operate. The disease steadily spread and finally both his arms had to be amputated.

Dr. Watson Ready Osteopathy in His Cell for Dissection

Dr. Jones Watson, who is a prisoner in the county jail at New London, Mo., will be arraigned before Judge D. H. Eby, of Hannibal, in the Ralls county circuit court, which will convene in New London on Monday, October 24, says the Quincy (Ill.) Journal. At the arraignment the court will set a time for the trial. A week, some time in November, will probably be selected. Judge Eby has no special time in order to consult the wishes of the attorneys in the case and arrange other details, before the date for the trial is set. The approach of the time for the arraignment of Watson is awakening interest in the case. Attorneys for both the prosecution and defense are busy with matters connected with the trial. Dr. Watson is apparently awaiting the murder trial with patience in his cell. The doctor is visited by friends and relatives at the jail every day. He is holding up well. Aside from his bleached face, occasioned by his confinement, he appears but little worse for his jail life. Dr. Watson receives but little mail. He spends most of his leisure hours reading books on Osteopathy. He has had his library moved into his cell. He avoidsp publicity and insists that no one but his relatives and immediate friends be admitted to his apartments. Last week two ladies whom Sheriff Whitamore supposed were relatives of the doctor gained admission into the jail, and the doctor grew very indignant; and, in fact, used a few inappropriate words to the ladies in manifesting his anger. The appetite of the doctor is easily satisfied. He has almost all the experimenting to do, and insists that no one but his relatives and immediate friends be admitted to his apartment.

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Ye Book Reviewer

Dr. Clarke's Second Edition a Good Book

Another good Osteopathic text book has been added to our library. The second edition of Dr. Marion E. Clarke's "Diseases of Women." We are pleased to receive an early copy, and have spent some pleasant hours perusing it. The book, is, we believe, in illustration that the first edition. What is not common, either, in Osteopathic texts, is the fact that most of the excellent illustrations are original, being made from drawings by the authors. Of course this is a charm in any text book.

Dr. Clarke announces in this book two chief qualities, both of which are apparent on inspection: (1) Chief attention is paid to causes and treatment of female diseases with reference to bony lesion origin; and (2) surgical gynecology is purposely omitted from consideration.

Dr. Clarke's "Diseases of Women" is a handsome volume of over 500 pages. It is printed in clear monotype, which was done at the plant of the Journal Printing company, at Kirksville, so it is home-made goods, strictly, and it does credit to the shop that put it out.

It is especially fitting, by the way, that Dr. Clarke should produce the right sort of a book on the "Diseases of Women," viewed Osteopathically. Who has had so good a chance as he to study gynecological and obstetrical cases right up at the "Old Doctor's" mouthpiece, and what he enunciated while a professor at A. S. O. was supposed to have been learned under his guidance, upon it, if not also "blown in the bottle." In these latter years, however, it has been Dr. Clarke who has been in close and daily association with the "Old Doctor," and Dr. Charley Still, both, and it is certain that he has attended more gynecological and obstetrical cases and consulted with the Drs. Still on more of these ills than any other member of our profession. How Dr. Clarke's observations, experience and opinions, as summarized in this book, will carry much weight with our practitioners.

The best way to give an idea of the contents and flavor of a text book is to select passages here and there on interesting topics. As Dr. Clarke has pruned his subject so close to his measure, which is lesion Osteopathy, it is a little hard to select passages that will present novelties such as ordinarily would be quoted by a reviewer. In this respect the book does not contain many surprises that are sensational. Perhaps Dr. Clarke inclines closely to optimist, but then—what successful practitioner does not? To believe one can do is, no doubt, the first step toward doing. Speaking of fibroids, Dr. Clarke says:

"The question is often asked whether a fibroid tumor can be cured by Osteopathic treatment. I will answer by giving results of some cases treated at the A. T. Still infirmary. Cases of short duration and tumors that were soft and not very large, have either been cured, or the patients have been relieved even in cases that I have seen in which the patient allowed us at least six months' treatment. In cases in which there was a great deal of fibrous tissue, of long standing, they were very hard, and as large as the two fists, personally, I have not seen one in which the tumor was absorbed, but in every case the symptoms were wholly or partially relieved."

"Dr. C. E. Still, who has treated more cases of fibroid tumors than any other Osteopathic physician, reports cures in many of the above described cases. He usually insists upon the patient remaining under his care for one year be-

that are found are corrected. This is the fundamental and primary step. By the correction of these lesions that disturb the circulation, the nutrition to the uterus is reestablished and the cure of the tumor is shut off and soon absorption begins. It can be compared to the treatment of a goitre or an enlarged tonsil. The absorption follows the correction of the lesion unless there is too much fibrous tissue already formed, which is very slow of absorption."

This is very interesting as reflecting the view of both Dr. Charles E. Still and Dr. Clarke upon this much-mooted question of tumors. Frankness compels the editor to say that he does not follow this line of thought, either in the process by which fibrous tissue is supposed to be absorbed, or in the mechanics by which its food supply can be shut off while that of normal muscular tissue, in which it is imbedded, and along with which it draws its blood and lumps from the same channels, is to be increased. Fibrous tissue, as scar tissue, ever contracts, and the process usually takes a very extended time, however, after it ceased once to form; but it has never been elucidated so that I can follow it how this tissue—once developed in a tumor—can be obliterated, any more than that it could be absorbed in any wound it has healed; and every

slowly increasing portions that show much benefit by going on."

Dr. Clarke has pruned his subject so closely to this that the editorial reader is forced to say that he does not match opinions with a clinician; but it is evident we have, one and all, done much more talk on this subject of "absorbing" fibrous tissue that ought to be narrowed down upon the basis of both explanation and absolute demonstration, or else it should depart from our discussions.

Dr. Clarke goes into the philosophy of pain extensively when his subject gives him occasion. "Pain is a sensation which is distressing or agonizing. It is the result of irritation of a sensory nerve or nerves, and the conveyance of the impulse to the sensorium, which refers it back to the periphery of the sensory nerve involved. In this way it is possible for the pain to be referred to a part not diseased, if connected with the nerve stimulated, in which it is a case of mistaken identity on the part of the sensorium. Pain is in reality in the sensorium. All pains are referred to their supposed sources, that is, to the point at which the stimulus is supposed to be. In cases of visceral irritation, or disease, the impulses generated are carried to the spinal cord, thence up the posterior column to the sensorium, and on account of the low degree of sensibility of the viscera, the pain is referred to the cerebro-spinal nerves in central connection."

Here is a sentence worth thinking over: "In chronic cases, these lesions are usually bony, but in acute cases, usually muscular."

There is an especially fine chapter in Dr. Clarke's revised edition on "Reflexes" in which the author considers all the reflex disorders to which women almost every day are subject. The various aches—different types of reflected head aches, the stomach aches, leg aches, etc.—the disturbed functions, hicchog, palpitation, glandular disturbances, insomnia, melancholia and insanity, etc., are all connected with reflexion and the spinal cord, and have, one and all, done much loose talk on the various diseases; but the editor is pleased to receive an early copy, and have spent some pleasant hours perusing it. Then—how about absorption of fibrous tissue, as scar tissue, ever contracts, and the process usually takes a very extended time, however, after it ceased once to form; but it has never been elucidated so that I can follow it how this tissue—once developed in a tumor—can be obliterated, any more than that it could be absorbed in any wound it has healed; and every.
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**Publisher’s Corner.**

The Cost of "Osteopathic Health" On the Various Plans

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

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

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The October issue is all gone—which points the moral that you would better get in on the peerless November number before the issue is exhausted.

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The only back number of "O. H." now available is September, which is a good number, full of short articles, and it sells at two cents.

Those Osteopathic Health prizes are certainly such as should call forth the best article that you can write, Doctor.

November is the best yet!

If you can get the people—all, to read the November number of "Osteopathic Health," it will be worth dollars and reputation to you.

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**What the Field Says**

"My first order for one hundred copies of Osteopathic Health' received, and I am more than pleased with them. It is the best patient-winner before the day is over—each day. I mailed fifty copies, and, as a result, got five patients within five days."—Dr. Harry T. Lee, Carlisle, Kentucky.

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**Proud of the November "O. H."**

We are proud of our November issue and we have a right to be. You must see it to appreciate its value, yet you should not delay your order, for it ought to be at work for you in your field by November 1. It contains one of those complete and charmingly readable copyrighted brochures about Osteopathy which practitioners so often picture in their mind's eye and so seldom see attempted in print. Haven't you often wished for it? Something that tells the whole story and seems for the time being to leave nothing unsaid? Well, that is Dr. E. M. Downing's very article in this issue.

The article gives a very entertaining and just review of Osteopathy's history from the days when Dr. A. T. Still began to wrestle with the problems of nature that were healing in Kansas up to the culmination of its growth and fame this year when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition set aside a day to do it honor as one of the notable institutions brought out on Louisiana Purchase soil. This history is presented in quite a new way and is not paraphrased merely from what the people usually read on this subject. It is the original viewpoint of an original writer and it is full of charm and story.

Next it is philosophical and critical, but every line redounds to the credit of Dr. A. T. Still and the system which he founded. This part of the story is so admirable that any layman or laywoman absolutely cannot read it without carrying off a very adequate idea of Osteopathic therapy.

Both the personal interest attaching to Dr. A. T. Still and the surprising growth and new interest in Osteopathy have all been well developed. Lay readers will be astounded in the main to learn what Osteopathy has done in its schools, in courts and legislatures and in building up the system of organization which is set forth with tact and taste. Dr. Downing has written the word "glory" in the eleventh year of Osteopathy which happens to be the year 1904, A. D. and the year of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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"Osteopathic Health’ is doing a great work."—Dr. Frederick H. Williams, Lansing, Michigan.

+++ "I have used 'Osteopathic Health' for a long time; think it answers the requirements of practice fully and in a style for Osteopathic literature that patients and people can understand; and I congratulate you on the editorial standard maintained."—Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, Chicago, Illinois.

+++ "It is very evident to me that my use of 'Osteopathic Health' as table literature and for field purposes is attended with very satisfactory results, and I would not be without it."—Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago, Illinois.

+++ "You may continue 'Osteopathic Health' to my address—100 monthly—until otherwise notified. I must have some literature, and 'O. H.' is certainly the best adapted for the needs of the lay reader—the articles being short and interesting to those looking for information in regard to our science."—Helen M. Baldwin, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

+++ "Enclosed please find yearly contract for one hundred copies of 'Osteopathic Health' per month. Your magazine has brought so much business we are proud of our number, full of short articles, and it sells at two cents.

Dr. R. H. & K. R. Buyers, West Union, Iowa.

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Next it is philosophical and critical, but every line redounds to the credit of Dr. A. T. Still and the system which he founded. This part of the story is so admirable that any layman or laywoman absolutely cannot read it without carrying off a very adequate idea of Osteopathic therapeutics.

Both the personal interest attaching to Dr. A. T. Still and the surprising growth and new interest in Osteopathy have all been well developed. Lay readers will be astounded in the main to learn what Osteopathy has done in its schools, in courts and legislatures and in building up the system of organization which is set forth with tact and taste. Dr. Downing has written the word "glory" in the eleventh year of Osteopathy which happens to be the year 1904, A. D. and the year of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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Dr. H. S. Bunting has added to this brochure a short department entitled "Health Hints" which are well calculated to clinch the argument...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

of Dr. Downing's brochure and to make its lessons go home by the hundreds of readers and abide there as fixed conviction.

"O. H." supporters are reminded that every four months we are making it a point to give them an issue containing one well-rounded and complete article which is more or less exhaustive and which tells the whole story as if the reader knew nothing about the subject previously. This is that number, yet so important is it that those who know all about the subject—you yourself included—will read it with as much delight as a brand new seeker after light and healing.

This makes it plain that new graduates just ready to begin their efforts of practice building, as well as old graduates who are about to begin a campaign of education, will not find another piece of literature available as well adapted to their needs as this November issue of "Osteopathic Physician." And that nearly all contractors and single order patrons will wish to increase their supply goes without saying.

Early orders will obviate the chance of finding the edition sold out! We predict an unprecedented demand for November. What will your order be, doctor? Fraternally yours,

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

You Are in Peril if Delinquent

Look out! Help! Help!! He's after you—and you can't get away! Who? Why, Dr. M. F. Hulett, of course, treasurer of the American Osteopathic Association, and a man whose rigid collection of income for the association has done so very much to put it on its basis of success today. Dr. Hulett is a born collector. That is simply because he collects. He knows how. He does it, and it is lucky for the profession that he does; otherwise we would not have the means to print our excellent journal, to issue case reports and hold the successful meetings we all enjoy—for all cost money.

Now, you know, is just incidental to reminding you that all unpaid dues for the new year are due, and overdue, and that those who know all about the subject—you yourself included—will read it with as much delight as a brand new seeker after light and healing.

This makes it plain that new graduates just ready to begin their efforts of practice building, as well as old graduates who are about to begin a campaign of education, will not find another piece of literature available as well adapted to their needs as this November issue of "Osteopathic Physician." And that nearly all contractors and single order patrons will wish to increase their supply goes without saying.

Early orders will obviate the chance of finding the edition sold out! We predict an unprecedented demand for November. What will your order be, doctor? Fraternally yours,

Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, O.
Treasurer of the A. O. A.

Member of the A. O. A., and has attended every session of the organization.

Don't such a record as an association man entitle him to your cooperation when he says to you, "Please pay up?"

Of course.

A. S. O. Post Graduate School Roster

This is the enrollment of the A. S. O. postgraduate school at St. Louis this summer, which we did not receive in time for insertion in our last issue:

Dr. Charles Francis Fletcher, New York city, A. S. O.
Dr. Ada May Nichols, Chillicothe, O., C. O. C.
Dr. James E. DeSpain, Elizabethtown, Ky., S. S. O.
Dr. Jose Corwin Howell, Vineland, N. J., Ph. C. O.
Dr. Joseph M. Moss, Ashland, Neb., A. S. O.
Dr. Margaret Brown Dunnington, Philadelphia, Pa., Ph. C. O.
Dr. Oscar Evans Bradley, Pawnee, Okla., A. S. O.
Dr. John T. Bass, Denver, Col., B. I. O.
Dr. E. Burton Watertown, Kansas, A. S. O.
Dr. Lewis Newell Turner, Savannah, Ga., Ph. C. O.
Dr. Dain Loren Tasker, Los Angeles, Cal., Pa. C. O.
Dr. William Wells Brock, Montpelier, Vt., A. S. O.
Dr. Roger Enos Chase, Tacoma, Wash., N. I. O.
Dr. Charles H. Gano, Hartford City, Ind., A. S. O.
Dr. Caryl T. Smith, Portland, Ore., A. S. O.
Dr. Minerva K. Chappell, Fresno, Cal., A. S. O.
Dr. Thomas H. Woodson, Carmen, O. T., A. S. O.
Dr. Elizabeth Bundy Frame, Philadelphia, Pa., Ph. C. O.
Dr. Jeanette M. French, Bloomington, Ill., A. S. O.
Dr. Minerva Baird, Montgomery, Ala., S. S. O.
Dr. Irene Bissonette, Buffalo, N. Y., North-western.
Dr. Gertrude Lord Gates, Portland, Ore., N. I. O.
Dr. Cynthia J. Ramsay, Albany, Ore., Pa. C. O.
Dr. Samuel Arthur Hall, Circleville, O., A. S. O.
Dr. Edward A. Carlson, Sedalia, Mo., A. S. O.
Dr. Clarence W. Young, St. Paul, N. I. O.
Dr. W. H. H. Gowan, Perry, Mo., A. S. O.
Dr. Lewis A. Martin, Barre, Vt., A. S. O.
Dr. Elizabeth Briggs McElwain, Jacksonvile, Fla., S. O. O.
Dr. Lillie E. Wagoner, Creston, Ia., A. S. O.
Dr. William C. Hall, Jr., Brazil, Ind., A. S. O.
Dr. Lamar K. Tuttle, Yonkers, N. Y., A. S. O.
Dr. Frank A. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal., Pa. C. O.
Dr. Ida A. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal., Pa. C. O.
Dr. Martha Jane Wilson, Providence, R. I., A. S. O.
Dr. Bertha A. Buldieke, St. Louis, Mo., A. S. O.
Dr. C. R. Palmer, Chicago, Ill., A. S. O.
Dr. John William Phelps, Jacksonville, Fla., S. S. O.
Dr. Evelyn K. Underwood, New York city, A. S. O.
Dr. Harry Montis Vantine, Harrisburg, Pa., A. S. O.
Dr. Gussie McElwain Phillips, Danville, Ky., A. S. O.
Dr. Minnie Megrew Pugh, Everett, Wash., A. S. O.
Dr. John M. Pugh, Everett, Wash., A. S. O.
Dr. Oscar Calvin Mutschler, Lancaster, Pa., Ph. C. O.
Dr. John J. Fleck, Hillsboro, Ill., A. S. O.
Dr. Francis A. Turler, Rensselaer, Ind., A. S. O.
Dr. Nettie Olds Haight, Kirkville, Mo., A. S. O.
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Sands, of New York city; Dr. Underwood remains at 24 Central Park, South, and Dr. Sands locates at 21 Madison avenue.

Died
Dr. Mark E. Hudelson at Brexler, Mo., September 22. Dr. Hudelson was an A. S. O. graduate, class of 1888, and practiced continually at Brexler after his graduation.

Next State Meetings Are:
Michigan, October 25.
Greater New York, October 25.
Indiana, November 11.
[Note.—We will add this information here as a standing department if secretaries send in the dates and places by postal card.—Ed.]

Addresses of Association Secretaries
[Note.—Please inform us of errors in these addresses, and we will keep this department in type regularly if there is sufficient demand for it.—Ed.]

Ark.—Dr. Lillian Higinbotham, 510 Chestnut street, Pine Bluff.
Cal.—Dr. Ida Keyes, 190 South Flower street, Los Angeles.
Col.—Dr. Nettie Hubbard Boles, 1469 Ogden street, Denver.
Conn.—Dr. Jesse K. Dozier, 288 Main street, Middletown.
Ga.—Dr. L. Newell Turner, 7 Jones street, West, Savannah.
Ill.—Dr. Lucille T. Lewis, Paris.
Ind.—Dr. Frank H. Smith, Kokomo.
Iowa.—Dr. Helen Ray Gilhousen, 511th street and Fifth avenue, Sheldon.
Kan.—Dr. Anna C. Conover, Ottawa.
Ky.—Dr. H. E. Nelson, 123rd Second street, Louisville.
Maine.—Dr. Florence A. Coves, 628 Congress street, Portland.
Mass.—Dr. R. K. Smith, 755 Boylston street, Boston.
Mich.—Dr. F. H. Williams, 118 Allegan street, West, Lansing.
Miss.—Dr. J. A. Herron, 61 Century building, Minneapolis.
Mo.—Dr. O. I. Green, Fifth and Walnut streets, Washington.
Mont.—Dr. Eva M. Hunter, Livingston.
Neb.—Dr. C. W. Farwell, 212 Omaha.
N. J.—Dr. George D. Herring, 22 West Front street, Plainfield.
N. Y.—Dr. H. H. Chiles, 118 Metcalf building, Auburn.
Ohio.—Dr. W. B. Mescham, Inf. of Osteo, Asheville.
Okla.—Dr. M. F. Hulet, 514 West Broad street, Columbus.
Okl.—Dr. J. A. Ross, 401 Lin store building, Oklahoma City.
Or.—Dr. Hazzie C. Purdom Moore, 6 Somner block, Lena Grauer.
Pa.—Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, 135 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Phil.—Dr. L. S. Keen, Wall, Newport.
Ohio.—Mrs. Jesse H. Duffield, 422 Wilcox building, Nashville.
Texas.—Dr. C. S. Klein, McKinney.
Utah.—Dr. Nina F. Hoefling, 22 Commercial Club building, Salt Lake.
Vt.—Dr. Mary B. Worthington, 10 Quinn building, Rutland.
Va.—Dr. Marie Bule Walkup, 207 West Grace street, Richmond.
Wash.—Dr. J. F. Fodder, 114 Second avenue, Seattle.
W. Va.—Dr. W. A. Pletcher, 219 Mechanic street, Clarksburg.
Wis.—Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, 314 Goldsmith building, Milwaukee.

WANT ADS.

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