Demonstration of fingers at the cervico-dorsal junction, a stimulating movement by a make-and-break pressure for a brief period (about six breaks) is immediately followed by a rapid increase in heart beat, a very visible tensing of the whole muscular substance and an appreciable narrowing of the coronary vessels. Cessation of the manipulation is followed by a gradual decrease in all the above mentioned conditions until the normal rate is reached. If the stimulation is prolonged beyond a few applications of the make and break, the effect gradually reverses and slowing, relaxation of muscle and dilation of coronary vessels occurs. This I attribute to the forced activity of the vagus in an attempt to overcome the extreme augmentation. Inhibition at the same place produces exactly the reverse action. And just as readily, that is following inhibition, there is seen an immediate relaxation of muscle, slowing of heart and vaso-dilation. If inhibition is prolonged, increased activity occurs in a very slight degree, usually of an irregular variety.

Stimulation of the vagus is made now at the jugular foramen, which is an easily accessible point in a rabbit. This is followed by immediate slowing with relaxation of muscle and dilation of coronary vessels, the relaxation of muscle and vascular dilation being very pronounced and characteristic. Prolonged stimulation here is followed by a reverse, established through forced augmentation. Inhibition of the vagus produces the reverse effect of stimulation —muscular tension, quick action and vaso-constriction, the tension and vaso-constriction being...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

ing very pronounced. Under vagus manipulation, some very characteristic respiratory changes occur, but I have not space here to discuss them.

The points of particular import brought out in this experiment are the pronounced vascular changes in the cardiac muscle. Stimuli given over the augmentors producing marked constriction, inhibition over the augmentors producing dilatation to the point of almost complete disappearance of vaso-constrictor fibers in these nerves. Stimulation to the vagus produces immediate dilation, and inhibition produces constriction, proving the presence of vaso-dilator fibers in the vagus.

The above points are clearly indicated by careful pulse takings of sphygmographic tracings after the experiment has been given to a patient, but the observation of the exposed heart leaves absolute confidence in the efficiency of the method. The vaso-motor changes occurring here are of significance concerning the causes of augmentative and inhibitive actions on the cardiac muscle. The results of this experiment lead me to believe that among other things, the quantity of blood in the heart muscle serves as a determining factor for its regulation. During acceleration there is vaso-constriction, and therefore less blood in the muscle.

Under prolonged acceleration the organ is found to fail because of insufficient periods of relaxation, and the same condition being present that lead up to exhaustion of any skeleton muscle under prolonged activity. A muscle that has a lessened quantity of blood in it, will contract with more force than will a muscle congested with blood, until such time arrives that the muscle is weakened by lack of nourishment, when it will cease to act, and this is true during heart failure as the consequence of the same condition. Thus I believe the constriction of the coronary vessels is one factor active in producing increased cardiac activity.

In the experiment under discussion, the vagus produces slowing of heart, relaxation of muscle and vascular dilation of heart. Under the same principles mentioned before, skeletal muscular activity under different quantities of blood contained, I believe the dilation of coronary vessels to be one factor active in proving changes of cardiac function.

The experiment proves this fact to be true. The constriction of the coronary vessels is evidenced in the lower dorsal and upper lumbar region of the dog, by decreased pulse taking of sphygmographic tracings after the experiment has been given to a patient, but the observation of the exposed heart leaves absolute confidence in the efficiency of the method. The vaso-motor changes occurring here are of significance concerning the causes of augmentative and inhibitive actions on the cardiac muscle. The results of this experiment lead me to believe that among other things, the quantity of blood in the heart muscle serves as a determining factor for its regulation. During acceleration there is vaso-constriction, and therefore less blood in the muscle.

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Colonel Shaw Not Tied Up By a Permanent Injunction

E DITOR OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN: Judge threw out whole college case on demurrer. (Signed) Students, Los Angeles College Osteopathy, Nov. 18.

That is an apparent disposition of the suit for injunction being pressed by the Pacific College of Osteopathy against Colonel Shaw and his associates, who have started the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. No further details can be obtained by wire upon going to press. In reply to our inquiry, Dr. C. A. Whiting of the Pacific College wired November 16: "Injunction denied. Cause just received. Letter explains points." The meaning of which is not at all apparent.

We infer from these meager facts that the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy is now free of any restrictions to pursue its own way as it pleases.

It was well understood from correspondence with the Pacific school people during the month that they entertained but slight hope of securing a permanent injunction against Colonel Shaw after the Osteopathic revolutionary policy was manifestly not to be supported.

The court could not be supposed to understand the in and out of the case, and could not go behind the claims made by affidavits and, of course, it is not to be supposed that the court would not construct affidavits of sufficient quality and quantity to win any case it might interested in. Secretary Hussey, of the Pacific College, wrote October 30: "I have but little hope of securing a permanent injunction. The affidavits which they file are a curious mixture of truth and falsehood, and just what weight they will have with the court cannot be foretold."

We understand that the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy is conducting its classes and doing business as a school and infirmary at 12 West Ninth Street, Los Angeles. Dr. W. W. Forbes is president; Dr. Charles Spencer vice president; Colonel Shaw secretary and treasurer, and Dr. William R. Laughlin dean. No school equipment has been secured, is said, up to the time of the court decision, and whether Colonel Shaw will now invest in apparatus remains to be seen.

If the meager news furnished by both sides is final and conclusive, it is to be presumed that the profession may now settle down to see the spectacle of two schools in Los Angeles fighting for existence. From Colonel Shaw's past record as a school antagonist much is to be feared for the present and future peace of the profession on the coast. Lord have mercy on all peace-loving souls in that villainage! A well known Osteopath of this Mississippi valley region has hazard the opinion that Colonel Shaw would yet gobble up the Pacific College by first weakening it through competitive warfare, then disgusting its peace-loving supporters and teachers, striking strike, and at last winning its control by conquest, strategy, hypnotism or some other method not yet devised. We advise the Pacific College to look every night for a man under her bed—and to such a denouement as ever discovering the rascal there we say "the Lord forbid!"

Send me $5 & I will describe your case to me when you order. You may use the treatment on any case that you think may require an antiseptic. If at the end of 30 days' trial you are not perfectly satisfied say so, and I will refund your money without a question. I send you seven packages that you should sell to the patient for $1 each. You get your fee whether I make refund to you or not.

The only conditions are these: First—mention the "O. E." when you order. Second—application for refund must be made not sooner than 30 days from the date of the order and not later than 35 days. Third—The order must be postmarked before January 1, 1906.

My booklet with several hundred case reports will be sent on request. Address all orders to DR. R. H. WILLIAMS, 618 New Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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The College, 405-497 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. New Term Begins Sept. 1, 1904.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Decadence in Literary Hack & Press Agency Campaigning

Dr. J. Ray Shike, a blind Osteopath and recent graduate of Still College, has been denied the right to take the Iowa State press agent's examination. Items of interest concerning the more or less distinguished author must indeed be scarce, however, when one like the "Bookman's" is dished up to excite the flagging interest of the public. He should not be difficult for Emerson to get a place on the press and earn the $2.00 a week he earns among the members of the Chicago Press club, where he is well known. Among the club members there is a formidable array of talent which stands squarely for Osteopathy. Judging from the November "Bookman," Emerson is, indeed, a great friend of Chicago, and 251 of its "blind Osteopaths are ready to publish again, as his Board of Health's examination for an osteopathic license on the technical ground that, being blind, he cannot read the examination questions!

셜의 보드에 직원으로서의 자격이 있는 경우, 그는 특정한 전문 지식을 갖추고 있어야 한다. 하지만, 이 경우에 있어서는 전문 지식이 필요하지 않다. 이 경우에 있어서는 전문 지식이 필요하지 않는다. 이 경우에 있어서는 전문지식이 필요하지 않는다. 이 경우에 있어서는 전문지식이 필요하지 않는다.
proposition you will readily see would have interfered with the reading of the law in no particular, but that the law makes it a written copy of the questions shall be presented the candidate for examination.

They turned me down, notwithstanding my efforts in practice, and I am practicing without legal recognition. I am announcing myself as an Iowa practitioner and doing the same as I would like to ask you as a doctor, if they don't want trouble you know where to look for it.

If we were established in a city I should like nothing better than the advertisements I would get free of charge from such a case if they cared to take it up."

Don't Trust to Medical Boards or Force Osteopathic Schools

By Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, of Boston, Mass.

Y

OUR favor of October 10th, asking for a brief digest of my remarks before the New Jersey Society, was duly received. The address in full is hardly suitable for your purpose.

The manuscript appended hereto is a copy of the advance sheet sent to the President of the New Jersey Society, for use in the local papers. Some of the contents of the official are for them alone, and hardly suitable for general reading.

Under the head of "Character of Legislation," I laid stress upon the necessity of looking at that problem from two standpoints. One, from the standpoint of local conditions, and the other, and more important standpoint, professional expediency in preserving our school. This "school point" never seems to be considered by the profession.

For years past the profession has been demanding more and more of our schools, until they have forced many of them off their feet and compelled the others to give a semimedical course. I cannot help feeling that Osteopathy has been injured rather than benefited by the existing laws. This may seem radical, but I believe it is true. My reasons for this statement are that the majority of the existing laws require a knowledge of medical subjects impossible to impart in a three-years course, and do justice at the same time to Osteopathy.

I favor a THREE Years' OSTEOPATHIC COURSE, but we are not getting it. What we need is a three-year standing. You know that it is a comparatively easy matter to teach the theory of Osteopathy, and that it can be covered in a comparatively short time. The APPLICATION of these theories would require a lifetime, and it is the first duty of our schools to surround the student-body with such healthy, enthusiastic, Osteopathic environment as will create a desire of mind, and develop an Osteopath, rather than a physician with medical tendencies, so much in vogue at the present time.

The laws in most of the states and the attitude of many of our people now seeking legislation to in effect the Osteopathic idea as the same as medicine, except in therapeutics. This is a self-evident error to any person thoroughly instructed on the medical boards; four licensing with an examination; five without an examination, and three recognizing Osteopathy, but in an unsatisfactory manner. All this has been accomplished in eight years. The various medical societies are becoming political factors, and are working to favor us off the earth, but we are steadily and surely breaking into their medical trust. Osteopathic experience has shown that when this medical scheme fails we are politely informed that all will be well if we allow the medical boards to regulate us. This effort usually fails, and compromises are offered, and the lamblike trust of the Osteopaths in the fairness and kindness of the medical men account for many complications in existing laws, and for several failures during the past year. It is unwise, I think, to yield to the M. D.'s. They will not help us, cannot love us, and must fight us and our bills.

During the past year we have had contests in twenty-one states and territories. We secured independent Osteopathic boards in three; Osteopathic examination in two; member on medical board in one; amendments to Osteopathic laws in three; passed laws in two which were vetoed by the governors through medical influence; progress in three; defeated adverse legislation in five; and in two the pro...
ession was hopelessly divided, resulting in failure.

We have not yet reached a point where the interests of Osteopathy can be best served by medical board control, complete or partial, for, as a whole, the medical people are prejudiced to such a degree that they cannot render an unbiased decision when the Osteopathic theory is involved.

The Homeopaths of New Jersey at their recent convention were poorly advised. They seem to entirely forget their own past fight for existence and the way they are now being absorbed by the regulars. They should also remember that a good salesman never runs down another man's wares.

Legislatures are not qualified to hold medical opinions, but the public has a right to know that a person who holds himself out as an Osteopath is qualified according to the Osteopathic standards. Under existing conditions any illiterate and unqualified person may claim to be an Osteopath. Legislatures, since they are in the regulating business, can and should regulate the practice of Osteopathy in accordance with Osteopathic standards, and in this way insure Osteopathic proficiency. The proper function of the legislature in this matter is to provide medical standards for medical, and Osteopathic standards for Osteopathic physicians. Two people differing in theory cannot possibly agree.

There is no desire to lower the standards of education. We wish to encourage our colleges and uphold them in the adoption of higher standards and improved methods, but these must be Osteopathic.

Sir William Ramsey, of London, says that education consists of "a proper attitude of mind." If we become medical, we lose the Osteopathic attitude of mind, so essential to our success.

An osteopathic board and supervision over our own practice is the only acceptable and satisfactory way of dealing with the present situation.

Very few of the Osteopaths understand the tremendous battles of the past. In one year the medical societies and state boards (as planned at a national meeting in Denver) asked for the exclusive privilege of treating the sick in twenty-five states. Bills were introduced defining the practice of medicine to mean "any method for the relief of suffering, with or without drugs." Unfavorable legislation was prevented and the M. D.'s succeeded in passing but one bill—Washington—which was promptly vetoed by Gov. Rogers. The Osteopaths secured three state boards; recognition in four other states; prevented the repealing of osteopathic laws in four states, and secured favorable court decision in three states. All this was accomplished in one year in the past, and should be an inspiration to present workers. The M. D.'s have mastered us pretty hard for eight years, but in the great battle of life the person who is hammered the hardest usually comes out the best.

Pu-re-na for Dread Catarth
BY C. L. FAGAN, D. O.

Per year my weekly paper has had an ad. in that paper. Which says: But that ail symptoms is caused by "dread catarth." Well, I read it in that paper till I got most mighty sure that I had catarth from here to there, and I sent and got the cure.

Two years I've took Pu-re-na and lived in blissful hope; for that's somethin' mighty bracin' about that pleasant dope. But friend, that that Pu-re-na is a delusion and a lure; I want to say I'm off to-day to take the Keely Cure!

Proud of His Ambassador

I received my package of "O. H.'s" and am proud of them. They do credit to any Osteopath who uses them. It is a dignified and forcible ambassador from the Osteopath to the people. Dr. A. L. Galbraith, Ashmore, Illinois.
A "Chiropractor" Akes Money to "Pain"

In the trial of "Chiropractor" Whipple, at La Crosse, Wis., for practicing without a license, a Mr. Palmer, of Davenport, Iowa, one of the chief promoters of the "imitation Osteopathy method," caused a receiver in court by refusing to define the difference between "chiropractics," so-called, and Osteopathy, unless some one would pay him $500—the price of a scholarship.

The La Crosse Tribune spoke of this witness for the defense as follows: "Mr. Palmer came here and talked a good deal with his mouth prior to the trial, but when placed on the witness stand declined to differentiate between chiropractics, unless the court or the defendant or some other liberal citizen would pay him $500, the price of a scholarship. The impression was given that either no difference exists, or Palmer did not know the difference. . . . No more narrow nor selfish view can be imagined than that of Mr. Palmer, and there would be no regret in the minds of the distinguished judge and juroirs was to prove an expensive experience to him. The spectators entertained a sensation of having measured small potatoes when the "expert" left the stand.

This "expert" reminds us of the piousman veterinarian in the early days of Kansas, who was testifying in court as to whether a herd of ponies that had been sold really had the Texas itch.

"Did you say this herd was afflicted with the Texas itch?" asked the court.
"I did, your honor," said the professional gentleman.
"Had you been employed to treat them for the Texas itch?"
"I was.
"How did you treat them?"
"Your honor," said the vet., who swelled himself all up and gave a look of withering re-

1906
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1905, publishes this rebuke to the claims set up by Iowa "chiropractories:"

"Who's Who"

"Quite a number of questions have been asked the Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners by mail and personally relative to the relation of a Chiropractic school at Cedar Rapids, conducted by "Dr. Solon M. Langworthy," "Dr. Minor C. Paxson" and "Dr. Oakley G. Smith." In the announcement of the school, speaking of Smith and Paxson, it is said: Together they worked along Chiropractic lines, and at the same time studied in medical colleges and private institutions, so they had an excellent understanding of both systems of healing. They passed the State Board examination, and enjoy the distinction of being the first Chiropractors to meet the educational requirements and receive a license to legally practice Chiropractic. They further claim that it was their philanthropy (?) desire nation to have their school 'one which would gradu­te student fitted to pass the State Board examination, and comply with the law in every part­icular.' The inquiry has been made as to the status of the parties above named relative to the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners and to the laws of the state regulating the practice of medicine and Osteopathy. We have to say in reply that neither one of the parties named has ever passed the examination of the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners nor received a certificate or license from said board to practice medicine or Osteopathy. Chiropract is not author-

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Osteopaths, wherever located, have felt the need of a more convenient treatment table—one that could be adjusted in all directions. This is found alone in the "HILO," making it the most up-to-date Osteopathic treating table ever offered the profession.

The table is of standard size and design mounted upon an artistic hydraulic base. It can be raised and lowered with ease by a slight pressure of the foot upon the lever. It has a vertical movement from twenty-four inches, the lowest point, to three feet and three inches, the highest point. It can be rotated in any desired position. It can be tilted to any angle and firmly bolted to the "HILO" base.

Buying the "HILO" Osteopathic Treatment Table, or the base for attachment to old table, will be true economy of time, labor and money, although the first cost is greater than some other tables.

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Faculty selected for their high qualifications and fitness in teaching, representing four Osteopathic Colleges.
Admission and curriculum conform to the highest standard of Osteopathic Education.
Dissection and Clinical advantages unequaled by any other school.
Students are admitted only by vote of the Faculty.
The next and probably last mid-year class matriculates January 29, 1906.
For full particulars, send to the Dean for catalogue, application blanks and Journal.

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

American School of Osteopathy

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

ized as a system of practice under the laws of Iowa, and hence as a system of practice it is an outlaw. Its graduates as such could not under our present law be admitted to the examinations of the State Board of Medical Examiners, hence it is a gross and wicked deception to announce that their graduated students are fitted to pass the State Board examination—if by this is meant the State Board of Medical Examiners. Neither will their graduates as such be able to comply with the law in any particular—if by the law is meant the law relating to the practice of the healing art. We hope we have made this so plain that there will be no further need for personal correspondence.”

Osteopaths in all communities where the claims of these people are being flouted before the public should see to it that this editorial from the Iowa State Board of Health’s official Bulletin should be reproduced in the local newspapers.

California Osteopathic Board

Announces

Editor Osteopathic Board:

Will you please insert in your current issue the following notice from the California State Board of Osteopathic Examiners:

"It has been learned by the California Board that certificates to practice in California will be granted only to those who have graduated from a three-year course of study; and certificates will not be issued to those who are not located in the state.”

This action was passed some time ago, but judging from the number of inquiries which the secretary is receiving there are many who do not know our position, so we ask you to again give this notice.

Within a week I will send you a copy of the directory of California Osteopaths, containing the name, address, college, and whether person named is a member of the A. O. A. and the State Association. The directory is now in the printer’s hands, and I will send you the first copy received, hoping that it will not be too late to be of use in making the national directory more complete. Yours, J. STROTHARD WHITE, D. O., Secretary.

Pomona, Cal., Nov. 8th, 1905.

Requirements of the California Law

Our attention is also called by the Osteopathic Association of California to the fact that membership in that body is open only to graduates of “recognized schools of Osteopathy,” which are defined as follows:

"Sec. 3. A recognized school of Osteopathy, in the meaning of this constitution, shall conform to the following requirements: (1) It must be regularly organized and incorporated. (2) Its curriculum must provide for the attendance of its matriculants upon a systematic course of instruction of not less than prescribed by the Associated Colleges.”

The meaning of this clause is explained as making two-year graduates ineligible for membership in the California association, who graduate after the time set by the A. O. A. and the Associated Colleges for the operation of the three-year course.

The Osteopathic law is also very explicit. Section 4 says: "It shall be unlawful for any person to practice Osteopathy in this state without a license from said board. All persons practicing Osteopathy within this state prior to the passage of this act and holding a diploma from a legally authorized college of Osteopathy, of good repute, may practice Osteopathy in this state by submitting to said board of Osteopathic examiners such a diploma, etc., etc.

"All persons after August 1st, 1901, desiring to commence the practice of Osteopathy in this state, shall apply to said board for a license to do so, and such applicant at the time and

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No mid-year class. No student admitted except on acceptance of application.

The individual instruction to students, a YEAR of clinical demonstration and practice, Osteopathic and Surgical, the new Osteopathic Dispensary located in the north end, and the dissection privileges, make the course ideal.

To TWO YEAR GRADUATES wishing extended work, a residence in BOSTON of a year, with its numerous Hospital opportunities, and the exceptional Osteopathic Clinical Practice afforded by the College, will be of untold value. A year’s experience in our clinic is REAL PRACTICE.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Trouble Made for One New Graduate by "Osteopathic Health"

POMEROY, WASH., Nov. 8, 1905.

WELL, I started a racket here by using too many "Osteopathic Healths." I followed the campaign you prescribed for me and the results were a big harvest. My practice increased so rapidly that I soon had all I could do and the M. D.'s became jealous and had me arrested two weeks ago, but failed to put in an appearance when the case was called, so I was discharged. They say they are "coming again" and I hope they will for I have had to turn patients away and have sent for an assistant. Verily, "O. H." is a mascot! I thank you heartily for the assistance rendered.

Yours hurriedly,

J. CLINTON MCFADDEN, D. O.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

A NEW EDITION
OF DR. CHARLES HAZZARD'S
"Practice of Osteopathy"
will be ready about January 1st, 1906.
This will be the third edition of the work, which will be entirely rewritten and considerably enlarged. The value of the work will be much increased in view of the added years of experience in the practice of Osteopathy which the author enjoys, as well as of the important advancements the Science of Osteopathy has made since the publication of the Second Edition.

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DR. M. E. CLARK, Kirkville, Mo.

OSTEOPATHIC SURGERY
and "The O. P." calls that one "the book of the year." It is the book edited by Dr. F. P. Young of the A. S. O. faculty and it is sold for $5.50. Would be cheap at $10, for you ought to have it any price. Order direct.

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Convention Party in Sierra Nevada Mountains Returning from Denver Meeting

A Former Journalist Says:
I want you to know that I appreciate Osteopathic Health for all that it is and does, and so continue my order right along.—Dr. Charles L. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

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VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1905. No. 6

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

"How to live, let chips fall where they will."

Help! Help! Help!

We have failed to get the correct addresses and names of all of the osteopaths of the whole profession, as they have been furnished us for the line, and a correct list will be furnished us for the directory. We will offer to send a new copy of these two pages to everybody who tears out these two pages and enters corrections upon them to return to us. Please do this at once. Fraternally,

THE EDITOR.

Lost Osteopaths

Madge Agnew, Detroit, Mich.
R. M. Armentrout, Kentucky.
H. F. Anthony, Kentucky.
George J. Appel.
W. C. Anderson, Nashville, Tenn.
Robert E. Anthony, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth Ayers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. U. Baker.
Mrs. Clara M. Baker Miller.
Florence L. Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
Edith Barrow.
Earl S. Beers.
Mrs. Eliza Bell.
Lucy Marion B. Bell.
Henry T. Billington, Montana.
Virginia B. Bristow, Buffalo, N. Y.
James W. Hisee, Des Moines, la.
W. B. Black.
Thomas R. Bond, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. J. Black. Thomas R. Bond, Milwaukee, Wis.
John W. Bond, Los Angeles, CAL.
Robert T. Bond, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. J. Brock, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. C. A. Brock, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Lottie R. Graves, Pomona, Cal.
E. R. Price.

Florence Magers Geeslin, Fredericktown, Mo.
Elmer Ellsworth Giltner, Osceola, Ia.
Frederick Goodwin, Poorville, Ohio.
E. Agnes Goble, Denver, Col.
Adolph A. Holm, Colorado, Col.
T. M. Gorman, Minneapolis, Minn.
James W. Hisee, Des Moines, Ia.
Lottie R. Graves, Pomona, Cal.
Charles J. Harmon, Miss.
J. L. Hamery, Des Moines, Ia.
Harry S. Hance.
Miss A. W. Hannah, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Ada Harding, Seattle, Wash.
Joseph W. Harker, Harrison, Miss.
Mildred H. Hawley, Toledo, O.
George Hennigan.
Myrtle Hemstreet, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mary C. Allen, Galena, Ia.
Lena M. Heller, Binghamton, N. Y.
B. H. Henderson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. F. H. Herriman, Des Moines, Ia.
Lewis L. Ladd, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carrie S. Hibbard, Boston, Mass.
J. T. Higgins.
Alva Hlett, Bedford, Ia.
Charles W. Hendricks, Boston, Mass.
Charles O. Hodges.
Malcolm John, Chicago, Ill.
Frank A. Holcomb, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Addie Holland, Falmouth, Ky.
Katherine Holt, Dickson Springs, Tenn.
Luther Holt, Dickson Springs, Tenn.
Lester Hoppings, Ky.
Miss Alice A. Holland, Albia, la.
Miss Addie Holland, Albia, la.
W. S. Hord, Kansas City, Mo.
J. A. Hoyt, Des Moines, Ia.
J. R. Hostetler.
Mrs. Frances R. Hudson, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank L. Hughes, Memphis, Tenn.
Walter W. Hughes.
M. R. Hughes, Red Oak, Ky.
Mrs. Charlotte H. A. Hughes.
Helen B. Hunter, Los Angeles, Cal.
Maud R. Mobley, Des Moines, Ia.
Charles W. Hutchinson, Lake City, Ia.
Sidney Leskey.
Pearl Ivers.
Henry M. Hulsey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Anna James.
James H. Huley, Des Moines, la.
E. H. Jellingler, La Porte City, Ia.
Luna J. Loring, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wallace W. Jones, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
R. T. Jones, Franklin, Ky.
H. F. Kortzweil.
Howard M. Kellong, Kirkwood, Mo.; York, Pa. (7)
Miss Ada E. Keller, Rosemead, Mont.
Mrs. E. L. Kelson, Springfield, Mo.
Mrs. Ida Peterson Keyes, Chillicothe, O.
Mrs. Mary Van S. Kidwell.
June Kingsbury.
Miss C. O. Knapf, Walnut, Mo.
Charles T. Kyle, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ethel B. Keefe, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. C. L. Lack, San Francisco, Cal.
Miss Marietta Leech, Shawnee, Okla.
Mrs. Julia L. Lebed.
Edwina E. Leses, Cadiz, Ky.
R. L. Leedale.
R. H. Longwell, Courtland, N. Y.
Miss Caroline Lukins, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mae Logan.
Charles Hubert Lyke, Columbus, Ind.
Levi W. Levy.
Charles K. McCoy, Ogden, Utah.
J. W. M. McCord.
H. E. Mccombe.
Junius R. McPherson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Z. M. McConnell, Hannibal, Mo.
F. H. McMackin, South Sioux City, Neb.
J. H. McDavitt, Auburn, Ky.
Benjamin H. McIntosh, Ashley, Pa.
Charles A. McLeban, Los Angeles, Cal.
John T. McManis.
John M. McMillan, Emerson, la.
L. C. McCann, Marion, Mich.
Benjamin J. McRae, Buffalo, N. Y.
Florence McIlvain.
Mary M. Marshall.
Lulu B. Marshall, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank P. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.
John Henry Mahaffie, Okla.
Margaret H. Marlowe, Littleton, N. H.
Mary G. Matthews, Chicago, Ill.
Riley E. Mather, Rochester, N. Y.
Otis Morgan Maxey, Springfield, Ill.
Louis E. McLea, Mattoon, Ill.
Eldef R. Masters, Denver, Colo.
Dwight E. Mason.
Julia B. Mason.
Chloe F. Maxfield.
Eunice McFarlin.
Amelia Messersmith, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mary R. Miller.
Luther Wesley Miller, Kirkville, Mo.
Adahine Walden, Mo.
Maud McMichael.
Deborah O. Maxey, Flint, Mich.
Sadie Hutt Miller, Silonoco, Mexico.
H. C. Mather.
Leona Miller, Chicago, II.
Nathan H. Mason, Springfield, O.
Caroline V. Mitchell.
Charla A. Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal.
S. H. Minor, Gainsboro, Tenn.
James Monks.
John P. Montgomery, Ill.
Elizabeth Morris, Memphis, Tenn.
John J. McNabb, Gainsboro, Tenn.
R. H. Morris, Montgomery, Ala.
Clemence Morris, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Gordon P. Morris, Kansas City, Mo.
Llewellyn Moyer, Ottumwa, la.
Adella Moyer, Grand, Okla.
Anna D. Murray, Burberry, Neb.
Michael A. Murray, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Lillie Mose.
John M. Mullins, Chicago, Ill.
Eugene F. Muncy.
Odie H. P. Myers.
Richard H. P. Myers, San Francisco, Cal.
Edna Bishop Northrop, San Francisco, Cal.
Frankie Northrop, Green, Ky.
Harley D. Northrop, Baker City, Ore.
Woodrow 

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

J. F. Preston, Dorranceton, Pa.
J. B. Brackett, Bismarck, N. D.
E. H. Gilmore, Chicago, 111.
J. E. B. Miller, Lebanon, Ind.
E. F. Redden, Everett, Wash.
R. A. Kier, Belleville, Ill.
P. F. H. Russell, Trenton, N. J.
R. G. Stevenson, formerly Chicago, 111.

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HENRY S. BUNTING, D. 0., EDITOR.

Notices, A. O. A. Members.

Notice is hereby given to all A. O. A. members that upon the order of the trustees only those who have paid their dues at the time the officials turn over their copy to us for the new directory, this month, will be marked therein as members. It is not sufficient to have been a member in good standing last year to be kept upon the rolls as still a member. One must keep up his annual dues and have them paid within the period named. Dues should be sent to Dr. M. F. Hulett, Treasurer, over the building, Columbus, Ohio. On November 18th the dues will become unpaid by the by-laws, becomes non-members, but "the polls will really not be closed" this year, by a tacit agreement with the officials, until November 29, to give everybody an opportunity to appear in the official yearly-as well as in good standing with the national society. Pay up, if you have not, at once!

WASHINGTON'S NEW OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Washington State Osteopathic Association, November 4th, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. B. Redder, Everett, Vice President, Dr. Grace M. Nichols, Spokane; Treasurer, Dr. James B. Baldy, Tacoma, and Secretary, Dr. R. E. Chase, Tacoma.
As Necessary as a Treatment Table

Necessary as a Treatment Table

New Orange will hold Valertown, and the Rapids December 30, when a good programme will be rendered. San Landes invites the whole profession to come to the "Furniture City" and be his guest over New Year's.

Change in California Board

The Osteopathic State Board of Examiners recently underwent a change with the following as its present make up: Dr. William J. Haydon, Los Angeles, President; Dr. Dan L. Tasker, Vice President; Dr. C. A. Haines, Sacramento, Treasurer; Dr. Isaac Burke, San Francisco, and Dr. J. Strohhard White, 315 Slavin building, Pasadena, secretary.

New Jersey's Good Meeting

At the annual meeting, October 14, of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society, papers were read by Drs. C. E. Achorn, of Boston; Charles Hazzard, of New York, and Dr. Forrest Preston Smith, president, of Montclair, N. J. The list of officers elected were: President, Dr. Charles E. Flick, Orange, N. J.; Vice President, Dr. Violet S. Davis, Newark, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Hardy W. Carlisle, Paterson, N. J.; Executive Committee: Dr. John H. Murray, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Charles W. Bliss, Elizabeth, N. J.; Dr. Adlison O'Neil, Ridge wool, N. J. The meeting was very interesting. Fraternally, Charles E. Flick, Orange, N. J.

Dr. Beaven Fined in Indiana

Dr. Leslie M. Beaven was found guilty of practicing Osteopathy without a license at Vincennes, Indiana, and was fined $25. The jury was out only 15 minutes. Dr. Beaven is a good Osteopath, formerly in practice in Iowa and Utah, who claimed upon removing to Indiana that he should not be compelled to stand another examination, but ought to be licensed under a reciprocity arrangement. He is said to have built up a fine practice in Vincennes; and numerous witnesses in court testified cure or great benefit at his hands. Dr. Beaven has not decided about appealing the case. Meanwhile it is said he is liable to fresh arrest and fining for every case treated while he has no Indiana license.

Dr. McConnell Lectures on Nov. 23

The Chicago Osteopathic Society will hold an open meeting November 23, 1905, in Kimball hall, Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue, at eight p.m. Dr. C. P. McConnell will deliver the address given by him at Denver, entitled "The Osteopathic Lesion." This lecture has been revised and elaborated upon since given before the A. O. A., and it will be further supplemented by additional stereopticon views. This being the first lecture on scientific research given by a member of our profession demonstrating Osteopathic therapies, we feel confident all will enjoy as well as receive benefit from it. We extend a cordial invitation to the profession and their friends.

Great Meeting in New York

Dr. S. H. Hart, of Albany, was elected President of the New York Osteopathic Society at its seventh annual meeting held at the Ten Eyck hotel, October 23. The other officers elected were: Vice President, Dr. C. R. Rogers, of New York; Secretary, Dr. G. W. Rilev, of New York, and Treasurer, Dr. C. F. Baudel, of Brooklyn. Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York; Dr. E. C. White, of Watertown, and Dr. R. H. Williams, of Rochester, were elected directors for the ensuing year. Dr. R. H. Williams, of Rochester, delivered his annual address as retiring President, and the reports of the various committees and officers were received. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the society in Albany some time during October, 1906. The following papers were read: "Our Shortcomings," by Dr. Ernest C. White, of Watertown; "Proposis," by Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, of Cleveland, Ohio, and "Pathological Conditions from Osteopathic Viewpoint," by Dr. George W. Riley, of New York. There were about one hundred Osteopaths present, and twenty-five new applications were voted upon.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

New Edition of Hazzard's Practice

The field was pleased to know that Dr. Charles Hazzard is bringing out a revised edition of his "Practice of Osteopathy." See the announcement among the book advertisements in this issue.

Michigan's Annual Meeting

The Michigan Osteopathic Association holds its annual meeting at Grand Rapids December 30, when a good programme will be rendered. Sam Landes invites the whole profession to come to the "Furniture City" and be his guest over New Year's.

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**The Osteopathic Physician**

**Dr. Clarence L. Rider Took Part in Stirring Pioneer Affairs**

In June, 1897, Clarence L. Rider, familiarly known in Kirksville as "Bob," Rider, was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy. He had proven himself an artist in dissection and "caring for material" as the assistant of Dr. William Smith, better known as "Wild Bill." Dr. Rider's aptitude for embalming fluids, the sealed and uncomprehended "relations" in Gray, not to add the nice condensations of Potter's Quiz, appealed too strongly for the A. S. O., and "Bob" was made prospector and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the institution.

There were hard days for the anatomical department. Material was scarce. The older schools of the state controlled the dispensing of the pauper dead and by a sort of conspiracy prevented the parent school of Osteopathy from getting its share, or, as far as possible, any of the material bestowed by law upon the state medical institutions. Not only that, but Dr. "Bill" Smith was watched very assiduously to prevent bargaining with undertakers outside the state. It was a medical coup, of course, to throttle Osteopathy at its fountain head by preventing its students learning anatomy in the way they knew that Dr. A. T. Still insisted on teaching it—from nature.

Two such diplomas as Professors Smith and Rider were not to be balked, however, by such trifles as harsh laws and a discriminating board, and so they hatched a little campaign that would give the A. S. O. students all the material they needed for many months to come. It should be added here that old "Mike," the original cadaver whom Dr. Still had used to demonstrate certain things upon since the foundation of the college, was now entering upon his fifth or sixth year of college duty, and was reaching the stage of A. P. C. induction, so it behoved the anatomists of the school to get out and do something.

It was seen that Drs. Smith and Rider framed up and executed a bold coup which sang their names and that of Osteopathy, the new and as yet but little known science of drugless healing, from ocean to ocean. That was the subterfuge of attendants at the Cook county pauper morgue at Dunning, a suburb of Chicago, breaking into the morgue one dark night and looting the cellular house of enough "subjects" to keep the school going for many months. It took grit to do that job—more, perhaps, as it was afterwards realized, than the doctors understood that night—and the doughty Kirksville scientists almost came to grief for their adventure.

It turned out afterwards that the morgue attendant, the man who had made the point for the material, who broke in the door of the morgue, and who afterwards got a workhouse sentence for it in Chicago, had no authority to do what he did, contrary to his representations to the professors, and he had led them as a thief in the night to break in and steal. All Chicago was out that next morning and, after reading the in the afternoon papers just what they had done, Drs. Smith and Rider almost had a case of heart failure before getting out of the city. To their surprise and horror, they found that their bodies had been arrested, that they were fitted Drs. Smith and was arrested Ulrich, who wouldn't talk. All they could learn was that the chief trafficker was named Smith and was a medical professor.

Then Sherlock Holmes got busy. The writer had been to Kirksville, had known the professors of anatomy named Smith and Rider, had viewed "Mike's" astounding approach to mummydom, and had learned incidentally that "material was awful scarce." The description of the teamster fitted Drs. Smith and Rider. "Kirkwood," I reasoned, was a police officer and was meant to be "Kirksville." Too late, in my desk at the newspaper office, as I had determined to enter college there the next fall and take the course, so I Easily obtained the correct and full names of both professors.

After a few hours of study, without taking the chief of police into my confidence, for fear that my secret would reach the other newspaper men, I concluded that I had scooped the town and a loss to comprehend why bodies should be stolen to send to St. Louis, which had plenty of pauper dead of its own. They located and arrested Ulrich, who wouldn't talk. All they could learn was that the chief trafficker was named Smith and was a medical professor.

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Dr. Clarence L. Rider, of Detroit, Mich., not only the town, but the police department as well, so my managing editor said "Use the front page and take all the space you want." I did.

"Here goes an ad for Dr. Still's school that money could not buy," I reflected as I dictated the harrowing details to a typewriter. Far into the night we wrote, and I think we took four columns to tell the awful story. The Record-Herald astounded the town, and especially the chief of police and detective department, next morning. While they were groveling to find a man in St. Louis by the name of Smith and an unknown ally, both wearing slouch hats, and supposed to be teachers in a medical college somewhere, the Record-Herald printed the full and authentic story of whom the body-snatchers were, where they came from, the facts they wanted, why they wanted it, who they worked for, whom Dr. A. T. Still was, what his new science was, how the discretion board of Missouri, under domination of the other rival and jealous schools, had conspired to keep the Osteopaths from studying anatomy as a science, and there were added the brief history of the American College of Osteopathy.

By my agreement with President Melville E. Stone, of the Associated Press, that press service had access to the Record-Herald proofs, without letting the tip get around to the other Chicago papers, and next morning the whole country read of the adventure. It was telegraphed at length to every morning paper in the land and gave the infant science more fame at a bound than it ever got before or since, except in the telegraphic news later about the Kirksville cyclones, when I again had the satisfaction of using newspaper opportunity to advertise Dr. Still, his school and his new system to the people of this union.

Little I dreamed of the trouble and worry that the Record-Herald story would quickly stir up for Doctors Smith and Rider; of the efforts the Cook county grand jury would make to hold them for their own crimes and acquire the governor of Illinois would try to make on the governor of Missouri to give up the Osteopaths for trial as house-breakers and body-snatchers in violation of criminal statutes! Luckily, too, that the governor of Missouri was a friend and wouldn't surrender the professors! If the Record-Herald had not printed that scoop, however, on the second day after the event, some other paper would finally have gotten it right on the third or the thirtieth, so it would have been the same in the end!

Dr. Smith and Dr. Rider nearly grew gray in the few weeks that ensued, expecting to be kid­

Dr. Smith and Rider rose up quietly to Chicago for trial, in view of the big rewards offered for them, but at length peace was restored and the affair was forgotten. About two years later the Cook county authorities agreed to have Governor De­

Dr. Rider was one of a committee of five appointed by the class to draft a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization of Osteopathons which, upon completion, was called the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. Out of this grew the American Osteopathic Association.

When Dr. Smith quit the A. S. O. in 1899 Dr. Rider became chief anatomist in the school, which position he held until September, 1901. He had served meanwhile as a member of the operating staff of the A. T. Still infirmary ever since his graduation.

Dr. Rider commenced practicing in Detroit in 1901. His offices are at 221 Stevens building. He was appointed by Governor Bliss as a member of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Osteopathy July 14, 1905. Dr. Rider was elected president of this board September 5, 1905, which position he now holds.

Dr. Rider was one of a committee of five appointed by the class to draft a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization of Osteopathons which, upon completion, was called the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. Out of this grew the American Osteopathic Association.

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"How is your son getting on with his work?"

"Beautifully," answered the father of the graduate. "He made the grades and it never seems to trouble him."—Washington Star.

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**Compatibility**

"What is your son getting on with his work?"

"Beautifully," answered the father of the graduate. "He made the grades and it never seems to trouble him."—Washington Star.
SEVERAL issues back the editor discussed in this department the question of professional ethics, and especially the place that it occupies in our body politic. It calls for a square deal—not to say gallantry, from our men to our women. That article struck a responsive chord in the hearts of a number of practitioners, both men and women, and graduates alike of all our colleges, for I had many letters in reply to it.

Finishing the best batch of these” I select a few instances of those reported to me as means of impressing the importance of this subject upon us, one and all alike, and I select first a case where a woman D. O., was the sufferer, because I believe it is so easy for a man Osteopath to do a thing of this kind thoughtlessly—not for one moment intending to do his sister Osteopath any injustice.

Perhaps, in an unmindful moment, the writer himself may have dropped just such a remark in discussing a case with some patient, just as the lesion in this instance. It is a ready state to comment on the Osteopathic tongue. We have all seen in our work the ill effects of such a missethought that could hurt any sister (or brother) practitioner, I repeat the story just as it comes to me—as a letter, sent to me for perusal, from a woman wronged to a man who seems to have done her a great injustice.

I happened to want to be assured that the man in question was not aware of his own act, and that it was a thoughtless error rather than an intentional injury—but even this lesson of the thoughtless infraction of ethics must be remedied wherever it develops in our body professional, not less than willful violations of the code, since it is the act of one who has gone in Training to meet the D. O.'s, of the Male Profession to tell her Men patients that “she is not strong enough to treat men” while her Women patients hear that “her strong treatments are really too Severe for Women!” So, calls Square Deal, and will have it, though the Heavens fall!

The worst feature of the whole business is that he has gone to a false of the worst type, who advertises and uses every scheme to catch the crowd. He put out a four-page "ad." in our Morning Star a few days ago. He came here first in July and it is said he never spent a day in an Osteopathic or medical college, nor in fact any other, for he is very illiterate. Later on, he obtained a diploma from that diploma mill in Missouri, which calls himself the "Missouri school of osteopathy," and he fools lots of people.

I feel very indignant at the whole affair and am sure that, had you used the golden rule for guidance, you would not have wronged your patient and a fellow practitioner. May I hear from you?

Beware of Her Shoulder Blow

This is the Athlete's and Indignant Girl's complaint. She calls for a Square Deal—not to say gallantry, from our men to our women. They have been given a hearing when I write this, while their signature of the aggrieved party alone is sufficient from failure!

It is a ready state of the whole affair and am sure that, had you used the golden rule for guidance, you would not have wronged your patient and a fellow practitioner. May I hear from you? I have friends in Wisconsin, for I am a Badger, born in your county, and I thought I'd write you and wait before I write them.

"Yours truly,

"ELLA L. ROBIE, D. O."

This occurrence is enacted too frequently, Brother Osteopaths. Most of us perhaps have had occasion at some time to feel the gentle hammer from some Osteopathic quarter where we would least expect it—but it is not paid for. It is bad enough, to be sure, but still not so bad as to knock a woman. And be such occurrences intentional or accidental, we should review our professional understanding and conscience and correct the unfortunate lesion.

Two of our women Osteopaths called upon me the other day. They were leaving their town, they said, just because the men Osteopaths “knocked” them so in that field of life that was new to them to learn a thing or two, had they done? The man who had sent him to you. I am not sure that the average woman can treat as well as the average man. But had you taken pains to inquir of him you would have found that I am neither a pigmy nor a dwarf. I tip the beam at 102 pounds avoirdupois, with no superfluous adipose tissue, and can use as much physical force as the average man of five feet six and one half inches, which is my height.

When Mr. Crissay left, he expressed himself as much pleased with my treatments, and in comparing them with those taken in Chicago from two others—a man and a woman, was kind enough to say voluntarily mine were better. When one needs local treatments for local difficulties I think it usually wiser to go to a phy­ sician of his or her own sex, but there was noth­ ing in this case to require it. I am a graduate from the same school as yourself (Still College—Ed.) and have proved myself by several years’ practice in this city, as you could easily have ascertained.

"Now, Dr.—the worst feature of the whole business is that he has gone to a false of the worst type, who advertises and uses every scheme to catch the crowd. He put out a four-page ‘ad.’ in our Morning Star a few days ago. He came here first in July and it is said he never spent a day in an Osteopathic or medical college, nor in fact any other, for he is very illiterate. Later on, he obtained a diploma from that diploma mill in Missouri, which calls himself the “Missouri school of osteopathy,” and he fools lots of people. I feel very indignant at the whole affair and am sure that, had you used the golden rule for guidance, you would not have wronged your patient and a fellow practitioner. May I hear from you? I have friends in Wisconsin, for I am a Badger, born in your county, and I thought I’d write you and wait before I write them.

"Yours truly,

"ELLA L. ROBIE, D. O."
DECEMBER “O. H.” Especially Interesting to Men

DECEMBER is not only a superb number, but it is designed to be especially interesting to men—men, who, as the poets say, are diseases that are specially liable to suffer from always and have always will appeal strongly to them. For instance, in the articles on “Nerve Exhaustion and Brain Fog” is a thing that scarcely any business or professional man would fail to read if his job is the chance. All hard workers, nearly, begin to think of this malady when they are over-worked and full of trouble. Give the men of your town or community a chance to see the difference between the nervous circuit and circuit of estimulations. It will pay you to go to this expense and stand this trouble.

Then after getting that idea lodged in the masculine mind he will naturally want to read about “The Executive Department of the Human Body.” Isn’t he the executive in his own home—or thinks he is; and that’s the same thing!—and in his business, or else he works under the man who is. He understands system and executive control. He will understand the nerve-work in the body for being a business or professional body, schooled in system. After understanding the nerves, Mr. Man will appreciate what the Osteopath has to say about “Improving Poor Circulation” which is nerve work, and according by the way this is timely reading as winter develops.

Then comes the climax for interest to the Male Gender. “Diseases of the Prostate” will appeal to a vast army of them, because they are sufferers, or know those who are, or themselves fear to be. It is so simply written as to be understood by all men, and even by those who have to carry no meaning to the children of the household if they read this article.

If the man of the house then wavers a little in the new faith because he realizes that Osteopathy is so new and is not yet well authenticated, “Medical Authorities Verify Osteopathy” will help him out and strengthen his faith. He will be made to realize that those who are suffering on every hand that drug medicine is a failure and that osteopathic manipulations are rational and successful.

But of course the wife and mother is as much concerned in all that affects the husband and father as herself, so this “Men’s Issue” will be just as interesting to the women. Besides, “Why Women Advocate Osteopathy” is a paragraph full of meaning and helpful suggestion to that sex. The other short articles round out what we think is an ideal number.

November and December numbers did not last to become back numbers, so great was the demand for them, and we believe this December issue “sell out” just as promptly. What will your order be?

No More Novembers!

As in September, so in November, our big edition was exhausted entirely before the end of that month. Hence neither of these numbers lived to become “back numbers.” We have had back orders for many years for numbers, or what was generally agreed to by our patrons, fill them with some of the other excellent numbers we have on hand.

Plenty of Octobers Left

October is a peach of a number, and well able to take the place of either September or November, and as yet we still have a good supply to fill orders with.

Beauty and Finish of “O. H.’s” Type Page

If you pick up any casual copy of “Osteopathic Health” and look at any page there is a cleanliness, openness and beauty that is a testimonial of its typographic finish, its large type and easy, simple dictation that is not just like any other paper published. This beauty is due in part to the handsome and costly egg-shell finish, pure white paper used and in part to the editorial arrangement and first-class book making. It pays to use the handsome and most tasteful printing art you can get in your ambassador to the people.

Report Card Changes Early

Our patrons are requested to send in orders for changes in professional cards before the 10th of the month if possible.

August Still Obtainable

There is no better field literature than Osteopathic Health. August just suited my field—F. J. Conoung, D. O., Belleville, Kansas.

Rate Card for Osteopathic Health

25 copies per month delivered, with envelopes, $1.00
50 copies per month delivered, with envelopes, $1.90
75 copies per month delivered, with envelopes, $3.10 on single order; $3.60 on annual contract.
100 copies per month, envelopes included, on yearly contract, $6.00; on single order, $3.90
1,000 copies per month, envelopes included, on yearly contract, $29.50; on six months contract, $21.00
5,000 copies per month, envelopes included, on yearly contract, $145.00; on six months contract, $100.00
25,000 copies or more, envelopes included, on yearly contract, $650.00; on six months contract, $500.00

To print your professional card on the inside front cover of your magazines costs but 25 cents extra per month for 100 copies and 15 cents for each additional hundred. To make your professional card there is an initial cost of $1.00 for type, and one design of 24-line size is the charge. We print a half-page list of diseases successfully treated by your name and address on the back of your card without extra cost. We charge you card without extra cost if you request it. Orders must be filled by the first of the month, either with or without a professional card.

The Conductor’s Question, High Tension in Modern Life, Good Order Means Good Health, This Magazine Sent Complimentary, Paragraphs.


JULY ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: Liver, Captain of Industry, Functions, They Function When We Function. The Conductor’s Question, High Tension in Modern Life, Good Order Means Good Health, This Magazine Sent Complimentary, Paragraphs.

AUGUST ISSUE: Still in stock.

SEPTEMBER ISSUE: All sold, none left.

OCTOBER ISSUE: We have two cents a copy. Articles: Constitipation, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Osteopathy and Your Back, by Dr. J. R. McDougall. Osteopathy in the Beginnings of Disease, Obstetrics, Women’s Ills. This is one of the most beautiful and symmetrical numbers we have ever issued.

NOVEMBER ISSUE: All sold. None left.

OCTOBER

"The Short Story Number"

Every article in the number is short and charminly written.

Constitution, A Challenge—by Dr. Jessie B. Johnson. Rheumatism, by Dr. John D. Browning. Insomnia, by Dr. Charles T. Upton. Osteopathy and Your Back, by Dr. J. R. McDougall. Osteopathy in the Beginnings of Disease, Obstetrics, Women’s Ills. This is one of the most beautiful and symmetrical numbers we have ever issued.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

171 Washington Street, CHICAGO
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Renews Contract and Sounds Praises for Value Received

NORWICH, NEW YORK,
Nov. 13, 1905.

I will take pleasure in renewing my annual contract for 100 copies monthly, and I am satisfied I have obtained patients through “Osteopathic Health,” and have, besides, made BETTER and MORE SATISFACTORY patients out of all my old ones by using it right along for their education and encouragement. Our business relations have also been most pleasant, as well as profitable to me, and I admire you as a man and editor.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. RILEY, M. O.

Locations

Dr. R. B. Arnold at Galena, Ill.
Dr. C. J. Smalley at Tilton, N. H.
Dr. E. J. Mereill at Logan, Utah.
Dr. C. H. Lyman at Woonsocket, R. I.
Dr. C. H. Lyman at Cambridge, Mass.

Removals

Dr. A. Still Craig will move from Iowa City, la., to Manhattan, Kansas.
Dr. Frank I. Furry, D. O., M. D., from 9 and 99 Second House, Chicago, Ill., to 11 Capital Theater Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Dr. A. Elmer Stagg from Amarrillo to Henrietta, Tex.

Dr. L. F. Powers from 100, 9th St. to 26 South Common St., Lynn, Mass.

Dr. F. W. Hanna from 322 North Alabama St. to 121 North Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Dr. Ethel L. Hearst from Webb City, Mo., to Swisher Bldg., Joplin, Mo.

Dr. M. G. Kirk from Sterling to Hayes City, Minn.

Dr. W. A. Marshall has sold his practice to Dr. F. J. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. A. J. Marshall, formerly of Eugene, Oregon, has again resumed practice at Spokane with Mrs. Benefiel. The office is at 122 Front St.

Dr. R. M. and Florence Jester are running the Ridgedale Poultry and Fruit Farm at Pomeroy, Ohio, and both are in good health.

Dr. W. E. Dwiggins is convalescent and will promptly write us so.

Dr. J. O. Smith at Waseca, Minn.

Dr. Clara A. Westlake at "The Hawthorne," Washington, D. C.

Dr. Carrie W. Hubble, Mass., College, Jan., ’95, at 314 Eilie, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. H. B. Catron and Myrtle Catron at Payette, Idaho.

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