The Osteopathic Physician

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(formerly Still National Osteopathic Museum)
DURING discussion in osteopathic periodicals, it is always attributable to a bony or like lesion to whether disease in the human system, or that multiplication of a condition of tissue, I have had in mind the question: "Where would you look for a mechanical cause in diseases due to nerve depletion or nervous prostration, which invariably precedes and is the cause of a general physical breakdown?"
The writer is of the opinion that a large percentage of the profession when called upon to diagnose, and that nervous cases do not lay stress enough upon the mental condition of the patient, and fail to realize fully that the mind, dwelled at the source of the nervous system, governs the amount of nerve force generated and radiated from the brain.

I believe, further, that the profession generally fails to consider sufficiently the effect of abnormal thought upon the physical; that perhaps the experience of many D. O.'s with purely nervous diseases has been somewhat limited, and that they have not profited by their experiences with such diseases, or have failed entirely to diagnose and treat them as such. Let us review some of our frequent sayings.

The nervous system is to the physical what the foundation is to the building. If in any manner the foundation is weakened, the structure begins to topple. When the foundation is strengthened, the structure is correspondingly strengthened and built up. The nervous system, to review its main features, consists of the brain (the dynamo) and the spinal cord, from which issue 41 pairs of nerves and their innumerable branches—some of them so small as to be almost invisible, even under a high-power microscope.

The nervous system can well be compared with a hose-pipe system, since even the minutest nerves are hallow. Imagine the fine consistency of the brain fluid (nerve force) that permeates all the tissues of the body through these nerves. Have you sufficiently considered the duties imposed on our dynamo engine, your power-house? Have you not again and again noted the effect upon the physical condition of the patient who has handicapped his brain in its generation and distribution of nerve force by excessive mental work, grief, hurry, worry, hatred, envy, anger, jealousy, mental depression, excesses or imbalances of any sort?

There is enough nerve force generated in the brain, under normal conditions, to supply the entire system with energy or strength. Do you think it possible for a normal physical condition to be maintained when 51 percent or more of this nerve force or energy is dissipated in abnormal thought or otherwise? I think not.

A normal circulation is dependent upon a normal nerve supply. When nerve force is impeded, perversion of circulation is the effect. A healthy condition depends upon a normal circulation, and as the circulatory system is governed by the nervous system, a profession will all agree that when the brain (the dynamo) is handicapped in its generation and distribution of energy, that a general perversion of circulation is the effect; hence a general diseased condition; the alimentary tract, heart, lungs, liver, kidneys—in fact, the entire system is robbed of blood as well as of nerve force upon which they are dependent for function.

It is the continual mental resistance of things real and imaginary that eventually places one in a condition requiring treatment.

Man is an intricate electric lighting plant. Press on his ulnar nerve and the parts supplied by it will become disturbed, distressed—a local disease, caused by a mechanical pressure—a flickering of the lights; but if pressed upon hard and long enough (thus destroying its conductivity) paralysis or death of the tissues which it supplies will be the effect—the lights will be extinguished.

What is the effect when the brain (the dynamo or power-house) is disturbed by mental causes, thus handicapping it in its generation and distribution of nerve force for an unusual length of time, these mental causes being indulgence in excessive mental work, mental depression, harrowing thoughts, imbalances, excesses, etc.? Apply the situation to yourself, what would result? All your "lights" would be dimmed and liable to go out. Why? Because you have directly robbed them of force necessary to their existence—you, yourself, have handicapped their operation.

How many of us have been relieved of our appétite by sorrow, worry, anger, hatred, depression, etc.? Every thought is recorded at the core (sun) of nerves, which radiates, apparently, all nerve force to the human system, but which is, in reality, generated in and radiated from the brain.

The solar plexus is the servant of the brain—it responds to every thought, be it good or bad. Every despondent or harrowing thought apparently closes or contracts this plexus, thus hindering its radiation or nerve force, while every happy or wholesome thought opens or relaxes the same and stimulates or promotes its radiation or energy, thus producing harmony, which is health—harmony being disease.

Nerve patients—I call them "nervous" patients out of policy, rather than nervous patients; it is much better effect upon them—frequently become depleted to the extent that they are susceptible to almost any disease—the cause, in the majority of the cases I have treated being clearly a leakage of nerve force from an open valve, or excesses, while the balance are attributable to mechanical pressures.

Our brains and minds are not unlike our physical selves; after laboring during the day we could not expect to rest and recuperate by working all night. Thus it is with many mental patients; a lethargy sets in during the day they deplete their nervous systems by taking their business home with them to finish at night when their minds should be relaxed and give the balance to recuperation.

The symptoms in nerve depletion are a generally weakened, tired feeling, fatigue on slightest exertion, indigestion, constipation, functional trouble, tired feeling at base of brain, impaired vision, shallow breathing, frequent micturition (which causes the patient to suspect kidney disease), tendency to avoid conversation, forgetfulness, insomnia, horrible dreams, contracted
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the patient with energy. The waste of energy must be stopped and manipulation, alone, will not do it. You might treat the patient mechanically for six months and unless you gave him the best of advice and training as to eliminating depleting thoughts that have taken possession of him, they are liable at any time during an hour's mental depression to set aside the benefits derived from your six months' treatment.

Understand me, I am not decrying manipulation in these conditions. It is absolutely necessary to help restore a normal nerve and blood supply to the tissues that have been robbed. I do not claim that there has been an absence of apparent malposition of vertebrae in some of these cases—there has been, but I have cured my patients and at the same time been unable to reduce the apparent deviations. I have never been able to reduce some apparent deviations. I have never been able to "line up" the spine anyhow in such phenomenal time as has been stated in some of our case reports.

The secret of success in psycho-therapeutics is to advise your patient so that by cooperation their will power will be strengthened, thus enabling them to eliminate the depleting thought that there is absence of nerve force and energy, that they are depleted physically, and that in order to regain their strength they must proceed in a manner similar to the acquisition of wealth; they must acquire nerve force and conserve the same by keeping the "valves closed," that is, avoiding excitement, anger, hatred, depressions, excessive mental and physical exertion, etc.—to bear down and continue at all times. Advise the patients so that the condition of fear is set aside, so that there shall be no mental resistance to that which seems to them disagreeable, so that they should treat a depressing thought the same as they would their worst enemy—namely, decline to entertain it. If you decline positively to entertain a thought it will "take wings" almost immediately, but if you entertain and nurse it, it will remain with and take possession of you, and then more and more difficult it will be to rid your mind of it.

Tell your patients to reason with their thoughts the same as they would with a member of their family; that thoughts are things. Explain to them that there is absolutely nothing which they should fear; prevail upon them to forget the past; to live in the present; and not to cross bridges before coming to them. Explain to them that the physical is suffering from want of nerve force due to an "open valve" in the dynamo, and that in order to restore their health to them the leakage must be stopped; that a leakage of nerve force is like a leakage of water from a bucket; that a constant dripping will soon deplete the bucket; that the leakage must be stopped by eliminating the depleting thought, and that in order to do this cooperation is necessary. Encourage your patient and explain to him that the human system will be in a depleted condition just as long as he wastes 50 per cent. or more of the nerve force that is intended to maintain the same in a healthy condition.

If the patient persists in entertaining the abnormal thought, after explaining the nervous system to him, and how it is affected by such thought, the only recourse is to frighten him by telling him that a continuance in this line of thought will result in either apoplexy, paralysis or insanity; then he will be more apt to heed your advice and exert (or rather not exert) himself to eliminate the thought. The patient's mind should be treated in a similar manner as the farmer tills the soil, with the view of uprooting the weeds so that fruit and vegetation may not be dwarfed.

I now imagine I hear a large percentage of the profession saying (as I was recently told by one whose experience has been limited to the recitation-room): "When you attribute a majority of the nervous diseases to psychic influence, we feel that you are trying to kick the props from under Osteopathy.

In using the plural form "props" I think the doctor errs grievously.

Instead of trying to kick from under Osteopathy its one leg (structural defect) I am endeavoring to do all in my power to help adopt another prop (mental defect) which, used together, will enable our infant science to stand alone at all times and with strength to ward off the onslaughts of those who wish to put us out of existence.

I am simply giving my experience and the views drawn from it in the treatment of diseases since June, 1906. I firmly con­tain a benefit to my associates of my beloved profession. In what way, pray, is the science of Osteopathy to be strengthened unless it is with the help of field members who have had practical experience in the treatment of disease and given certain classes of diseases special attention and study? One may remain in the clinic or recitation-room for years preparing to combat disease in the human system, but the student soon learns when he enters the field that his qualifications are very meager indeed; that the theories acquired in the recitation-room fail frequently to fill the bill; that practical knowledge is necessary, and that suggestions from experienced field members are most helpful. For what purpose are case reports from field members requested unless it is by collecting experience to advance the science and strengthen its foundation principles? I would like information, too, as to how the science is to be advanced if the profession, or a large percentage of it, insists that the members must all entertain absolutely the same ideas as to "lesions." Advancement depends upon diversity of opinion, and if opinions founded upon years of experience are expressed at variance with the one heretofore most strongly expressed, and tend to broaden the foundation of our science,

TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

Standing--Dr. A. L. Evans, Chattanooga; Dr. W. M. Williams, Nashville; Dr. H. R. Bynum, Memphis. Sitting--Dr. J. Earlie Collins, Nashville; Dr. J. R. Shackelford, Nashville.
believe it just and proper that they receive consideration.

I have treated 430 patients since June, 1900; 300 of these have been nervous patients; and in a majority of these cases the principal cause was other than mechanical. I treated them accordingly, failing perhaps in ten per cent. of the extreme cases to effect cures, but rarely ever failing to benefit to some extent the condition of these extreme cases. Every case of paralysis I have treated has been preceded by a nervous prostration which has been the result of mental depletion or excesses. Only a minority of the 300 nerve cases were clearly due to structural defect, the predominant lesion being a deviation of one of the innominate; other cases included tic-douloureux, facial neuralgia, gout, rheumatic conditions, etc., where loss of nerve force was due to intense pain, incident to pressure.

I do not wish to force my opinion upon anyone, but would it not be well to broaden out a little and consider the experience and suggestions of field members as to the causes and treatment of some diseases, as well as to the causes to which the whole thing is attributed? The public are quick to condemn and slow to investigate a new therapy; such has been the case with Osteopathy; but should not these conditions be resisted by the profession as to suggestions which are intended for the betterment of our science? You don’t claim Osteopathy as yet to be the ‘whole thing;’ then why not include in the profession the science causes and treatment of the same as will help to make Os­teopathy the ‘whole thing?’

You say that Osteopathy is based upon the principles of causal effect; that we look to the nervous system principally for causes and manipulate to remove the cause; that the nervous system is the foundation of the human system, etc. If the stability of a structure or science depends principally upon its foundation, and you are limiting the foundation of Osteopathy to structural defect, you are certainly trying to make the science walk on one leg.

Do you not think it opportune that the profession should duly include other causes than mechanical in the foundations of our science, rather than delay, thereby not giving the enemies of our science a chance to use such too-often-ignored causes of disease as a battering ram against us? To disregard “the mental condition” in the causation of disease is about as reasonable as to decry the hot foot-bath and hot drinks when one’s circulation is unequalized by a severe cold, “grip,” etc., claiming that manipulation is all that is helpful or necessary. Would you necessarily look for a mechanical cause in la grippe or in dis­eased conditions due to severe cold?

I have read articles written by members of the profession in which they portrayed the Os­teopathy as the electrical or mechanical engineer of the human system, at the same time attributing all diseased conditions to structural defect.

If you consider yourself proficient as an engineer, and were running a steam engine, would you look for a structural defect if the engine were laboring with difficulty to haul a train of cars on 50 per cent. of the steam necessary to do it?

Would you look amongst wheel and machinery for cause, or structural defects, if the engine failed to run a plant when 50 per cent. of a full head of steam was escaping from an ‘open valve?’

Should we, as Osteopaths, feel justified in employing an engineer (7) who disregards the condition of the dynamo or engine that generates the force necessary to run the machinery?

When called upon as an engineer to adjust the human machine, are you, when diagnosing your cases, going to continue to limit your diagnosis to the one-realm of structural defect?

Would it not be wisdom to consider whether or not the cause is attributable to a defective dynamo or engine which I have used in this discussion as the figure of speech for the mind, not the animal organism?

Do you not think it high time the profession “comes up” to realize the fact that there are potent causes for disease in the human sys­tem other than mechanical, and that modern life cannot be run adequately on 50 per cent. of the energy of the science, or mechanics necessary to do it? In asking this I mean to emphasize the necessity of doing more than to admit this truth as a matter of reason—the necessity of making a place for it constantly in our diagnosis and treatment. We all know this contention to be true. None ever has dis­puted it, for it is equally evident that many of our practitioners actually make use of the fact, dividing his practice into the classes of “struc­tural lesion” and “mental” or “functional lesion.”

This article is not written for the purpose of deifying my chosen profession, nor the efforts of any of its members–far from it!—but to awaken the profession to a proper reality that when diagnosing cases there is a whole lot more to be considered than structural defect. The mind is a force, necessary to do the work of the “whole thing,” rather than ‘mechanical lesion,’ are in the majority.

E. J. BARTHOLOMEW,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24th, 1905.

What About Prices?
Dr. A. Still Craig, Marysville, Mo., is collecting an interesting bunch of opinions upon the following questions, and it will be interesting to know what result will be:

“What are you: rates and terms for treat­ment?
“How do you get your, or do you vary considerably, throwing in a good many treatments?
“What do you average per treatment?
“Do you think these the most equitable charges for a uniform scale?”

“How do your neighboring D. O.’s charge?
“Please answer the above questions, and an­swers will be held confidential. Your name will not be used. Help us to get down to the proper basis.”

Deacon Bunker
By C. L. Fagan, D. O.
Old Bunker took the rheumatism, and mighty bad he had it. And, though he was a pious man. He got to saying: “Darn it!”

One day he got some liniment (Don’t ask me why he got it), And when he’d rubbed a little on, He promptly yelled: “Dog rot it!”

His friends suggested this and that With which he might “lim-flam” it, And by the time he’d tried ‘em all He’d got to saying: “Darn it!”

Old Bunker was a deacon, so They fired him out o’ meetin’; But Bunker said he didn’t care. He’d “tired of their dam bleatin’”

And, so you see, the deacon, of course, could not stand it. All smashed his Christian fortitude To piously endure it.

Then Bunker heard of something new—A doctor at Maloney Who said the things that cause disease Are “mal-positioned bones.”

So he hied him to the Osteopath, And all I’ve got to say, sir, Is that he rheumatism, And I think it’s gone to stay, sir.

And Bunker, he’s got good again, So pious and so meek, sir. And the church will take him back again

This coming Sunday week, sir.
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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Good Reports Come In From Legislative Battlefields

The house committee on public health of the New Jersey legislature, gave a hearing on the Osteopathic bill March 12, Dr. Charles E. Pleck, of Orange, president of the State Osteopathic Association, and the committee was assisted by Dr. C. W. Proctor, of Paterson; Dr. M. T. Hulet, of Cleveland; Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York; C. C. Teall, of New York; Dr. J. W. Banning, of Paterson; Proctor, of Paterson; and former Senator Maurice A. Rogers, of Camden. Dr. Lewis and Mr. Rogers were introduced as non-interested laymen, appearing merely in the interest of their parties. It was declared it was unjust to require them to take medicine tests when they did not use medicine. Among the Osteopaths present were: Dr. Charles E. Pleck, of Orange, president of the State Osteopathic Association; Dr. Violetta S. Davis, also of Orange, vice president, and Dr. H. W. Carlsruhe, of Patterson, secretary and treasurer; Dr. H. H. Smith, of the New Jersey Medical College; Dr. E. W. Tate, Dr. S. H. McElhaney and Dr. A. E. Fischer, all of Newark; Dr. W. Cranberry, Dr. H. P. Hume, Dr. L. A. Prior, all of Orange; Dr. H. F. Strong, Dr. F. P. Hoy, of Plainfield; Dr. Von Wedelstadt, of Montclair; Dr. Anna Gallbreath, Dr. J. W. Banning and Dr. Cottrell, of Paterson, and Dr. C. W. Bliss and Dr. N. E. White, of Elizabeth.

Our people presented our case with conspicuous ability. Here are specimens of the misrepresentation, ridicule and folly offered by the M. D.'s—-which it is good for our workers to read over in all fields where fights are imminent, so as to know what to expect in such public hearings elsewhere:

Dr. Britton D. Evans, of the state hospital for the insane at Morris Plains, said that the beliefs of the Osteopaths were old in the crudest ages of the medical history, and were known before Galen. He said that there was no reason why the Osteopaths, who held to one pet theory, should be allowed the same advantage as men who had studied hard. He referred to the Osteopaths as bringing their own gallery of women, and he warned the committee that the doctors could have filled the assembly chamber. Dr. Evans compared the petition of the Osteopaths to a plea by justices of the peace to practice law after a certain amount of experience. Another law might be passed for Christian Scientists. He ridiculed the claims of the Osteopaths.

Dr. Halsey, of New York, opposed the appointment of a separate able medical board for the Osteopaths on the general grounds that the Osteopaths were only practitioners in a branch of medicine.

Dr. Frank D. Gray, of Jersey City, said that the medical doctors had no personal opposition to the Osteopaths. Osteopathy had been practiced by doctors of medicine as it was in the days of the Greeks and the Romans. He said the Osteopaths can practice Osteopathy in the state at present, and the M. D.'s had no objection to Osteopathy on the ground of rivalry or competition. He objected to the education required in the bill, and also the shortness of the period of study required, four terms of five months each. It is not self-interest that the M. D.'s want the machine, but the protection of the public. If the bill were passed, he continued, there would be given a precedent, other schools, such as eye specialists, ear specialists, etc., brokering in the medical profession, and electrotherapists would be justified in making similar demands on the legislature. It would be class legislation.

The states that recognized Osteopathy, he said, were mainly western. The Osteopaths were put on the State Board of Examiners it would be likely that the New York State Board of Examiners would regard New Jersey as taking a retrograde step and would probably withdraw the indentures now given to New Jersey certificatees.

The State Board of Medical Examiners have petitioned Gov. Stokes against the passage of our law, saying it would lower the academic requirements of New Jersey.

Lights Bright in New York

Osteopathy and its friends put a good foot forward at a joint hearing before the Senate Judiciary and Assembly Public Health committee on legislation which, if passed, would result in putting Osteopathy on a par with medicine.

The Osteopaths declare they mean to keep up constantly, and intend to do battle for their faith. The opposition, however, has also a chance to gain a foothold. A feature of this contest is that the State Homeopathic Society in annual meeting at Albany, February 14, decided to withdraw its opposition to osteopathic legislation, since they have raised the state medical school standard to 27 months. It was Assemblyman Mead who introduced the Hinman senate bill in the house for us on February 11. Good luck to our cause this year in old New York!

Progress in Massachusetts

Boston, Feb. 19.—The hearing before the committee on public health on the bill to regulate the practice of Osteopathy to create a board of examination and registration for the regulation of the same, was attended by about 150 persons, most of them favoring the proposed legislation. Dr. F. M. Captain, who presented the petition on which the bill is based, opening on its behalf, said that he represented the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, and that the measure would benefit both the professors and the public. Dr. Clinton E. Archorn, of Boston, declared that Osteopathy had no quarrel with the medical profession, but that they claimed to have a field of their own. Osteopathy is the introduction of mechanics into the art of healing. It holds that the body is a machine, and contains within itself all remedies it needs. The system of treatment received official recognition from the State of Massachusetts when the Boston School of Osteopathy was given the right to dissociate bodies in 1901. He said there were about 110 practitioners of Osteopathy in the state, and of these 30 were registered physicians. F. L. Train, president of the Lynn chamber of commerce, testifying to the success of the Osteopathic treatment in his family. Mr. Train drew a round of applause when, in response to a question put by Senator R. B. Cullen, he related that at such infectious diseases as typhoid or scarlet fever he would rather rely on an Osteopath than upon a regular physician.—The Boston Herald.

Tenn. Wants to Help Miss.

The Tennessee Osteopathic Association, at its annual session held March 10th, at the Gayoso hotel, Memphis, went on record as opposed to a proposed Mississippi law which requires that
practicing osteopaths in that state stand an examination before the state board of medical examiners before being allowed to practice in that state. Either the defeat of the proposed law or its amendment in effect allowing an osteopath to be placed on the examining board is the demand of the Tennessee organization. A special board is recommended, which would have absolute authority over the osteopath practitioners. The Tennessee organization by resolution also placed itself on record as heartily indorsing the unrelenting fight that Collier’s Weekly is waging on the patent medicine interests.

At the afternoon session the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: President, Dr. L. A. Downer, of Chattanooga; vice president, Dr. P. K. Norman, of Memphis; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bessie A. Dullield, of Nashville; board of directors, Dr. Sarah E. Wheeler, Winchester; Dr. H. C. Ray, Nashville; E. E. Thomas, Memphis. Dr. T. L. Drennan, of Jackson, will be unanimously indorsed by the association to Gov. Cox as the proper person to fill the vacancy on the state board, occurring in April, through the expiration on that board of the term of Dr. H. R. Bynum. This recommendation will be submitted to the governor at once. Twenty-two of the visiting osteopaths were guests of Dr. Bynum Saturday night at a banquet at his residence, 443 McCallum avenue.

91 Per Cent! “Here!”

About 50 attended the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association meeting at the Phister, February 22 and 23, which was 91 per cent. of the total membership—a proud showing, surely. Dr. George M. Laughlin and M. E. Clark, of Kirkville, were guests of honor, and figured actively in the program. Clinics were held by Drs. Laughlin, Clark, W. B. Davis, Franklin Fiske, and others. Dr. A. U. Jorris was toastmaster at the banquet at the athletic club. Responses were made as follows: “Our Guests,” W. B. Davis, Milwaukee; “Father of His Country,” M. E. Clark, Kirkville; Mo.; “Father of Osteopathy,” J. E. Matson, Eau Claire; “Lawmaking,” Louise P. Crow, Milwaukee; “The Lasses,” E. M. Olds, Green Bay; “The A. O. A.,” George M. Laughlin, Kirkville, Mo.; “Our Aspirations,” Rose B. Williams.

Women members of the association, visiting and resident, were entertained at a one o’clock luncheon by Mrs. Leslie P. Cherry. Dr. Louise P. Crow, Milwaukee, was elected delegate to the national convention. The following officers were elected: Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Milwaukee, vice president; Dr. J. R. Young, Eau Claire; secretary, Dr. F. Fisk, Portage; treasurer, Dr. E. M. Culbertson, Appleton; members of executive board, Dr. F. A. Wright, Fond du Lac; Dr. O. W. Williams, Milwaukee; Dr. W. L. Thompson, Sparta; jubilee committee, Dr. L. E. Cherry, Milwaukee; Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; Dr. A. U. Jorris, La Crosse; member state medical board, Dr. A. U. Jorris, La Crosse. The convention adjourned to meet at Beloit in February, 1907.

Big Frisco Rally

Nearly 200 Osteopaths participated in the San Francisco Osteopathic Association meeting of the Northern District of California at the Odd Fellows’ building, San Francisco, February 10. During the afternoon session the speakers were: Dr. James C. Rule, Dr. W. C. Bean, Dr. Mary V. Stuart, Dr. S. F. Meacham, Dr. S. W. Wilcox, Dr. Ernest Simon and Dr. Charles F. Ford. At the evening session the lectures were by Dr. A. C. McDaniell, Dr. Henry F. Dessau, Dr. Ellie E. York, Dr. Susan Orpha Harris, Dr. J. W. Henderson, Dr. Myrtle E. Herrmann, Dr. Isaac Burke and Dr. S. D. Cooper. Much profit was felt by the practitioners. Dr. William Horace Ivie has been working for over a year to get the local association to hold a meeting to which could be invited all the practitioners in the north end of the state with this jubilee resulting. It was so successful the plan will doubtless be continued in future.

Strong New Los Angeles Society Formed

On January 29, 1906, a number of the leading osteopathic physicians of Los Angeles county, California, met at the office of Dr. Dain L. Tasker and discussed the advisability of forming an incorporated society for the advancement of the ethical and educational interests of Osteopathy, to be open to all “reputable physicians holding a license to practice Osteopathy in Los Angeles county.”

Only one opinion existed, and that found expression in a resolution instructing the attorney of the society to take the necessary steps to secure articles of incorporation under the state law. Drs. William J. Hayden, Ass P. Bliss, Robert D. Emery and George F. Burton, of Los Angeles, and Dr. John S. Allison, of Monrovia, were selected as directors for the first year.

At an adjourned meeting held on February 8 it was reported that the certificate of incorporation of the Los Angeles City and County Medical Association had been secured. A draft for by-laws was presented and adopted and a list of names offered for membership.

The first regular monthly meeting of the association was held at the Pacific College of Osteopathy in the city of Los Angeles on the evening of February 15. A large attendance was had, and great interest manifested in the new association.

An enrolled list of the membership list shows an enrollment of 80 at this time, with other names proposed for admission at the March meeting.

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

American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE - MISSOURI

SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF
OSTEOPATHY
Franklin, Kentucky
Founded 1898

LOCATION
Being neither in the extreme South, not yet in the far North, Franklin enjoys a middle-ground temperature suitable to students from all sections, and has long been noted as a health resort where hundreds are attracted annually by its fine mineral waters.

EQUIPMENT
Handsome four-story stone and brick building, steam heated, electric lights, electric bells, and large well ventilated lecture rooms. Sanitary plumbing throughout building. Laboratories thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus, and teaching appliance all new.

THE FACULTY
is composed of eight thorough instructors (exclusive of assistants), graduates from reputable Osteopathic Schools, and all have had a number of years' experience in teaching or practicing, and each a specialist in his or her department.

THE COURSE OF STUDY
is three years of nine months each, and the curriculum covers all branches usually taught in reputable Osteopathic Colleges.

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES UNEXCELLED
Since eliminating the infirmary department the clinic is thrown open, and this department is kept full to overflowing with interesting cases of every variety.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO
W. J. GOOCH
Business Manager
FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

As officers for the ensuing year, Dr. J. Jothard White, of Pasadena, was made president; Dr. Robert D. Emery, of Los Angeles, vice president; Dr. Carl G. Phinney, of Los Angeles, secretary, and Dr. Maria S. Wing, of Los Angeles, treasurer.

The by-laws of the association provide that the president, secretary and treasurer shall constitute an executive committee for preparing programmes for the instruction and entertainment of the members. They also provide for a current events committee, a library committee, a legislative committee and a publicity committee, whose several duties are indicated by the committee titles.

The association begins its life with prospects of a very bright and useful future, encouraged by the patronage and good wishes of the entire osteopathic family of southern California. We believe it will be a constantly strengthening power for general good and for the glory and honor of true Osteopathy on the Pacific coast.

Incorporates Collier's Weekly

At the February Meeting of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association the following letter was unanimously voted as the association's sentiment, and the secretary was requested to communicate the same to the publishers of Collier's Weekly:

"The Minnesota Osteopathic Association hereby expresses its recognition and appreciation of the valuable service rendered by the publishers of Collier's Weekly Magazine in their exposures of the evils of the patent medicine traffic.

"This association further hopes that the series of articles under the title 'The Great American Fraud,' may be published in booklet form for popular distribution, recognizing that this would help to perpetuate the good work so well begun, and in great measure offset the extensive circulating of almanacs and other advertising matter designed to gull the public into the buying of nostrums to their detriment and injury.

"We would express our encouragement of the publication of the aforesaid matter in pamphlet form, and our belief that such a publication would be quite extensively purchased and circulated by the members of this association, as well as by the osteopathic physicians of the United States generally and by others who are devoted to the propagation and development of non-drug methods of healing."

Prof. Bruce Tudor gave a very interesting and instructive talk on clinical demonstration on "Errors of Eye Refraction and Their Correction."—Herman H. Moellering, D. O., St. Paul, Minn.

That Alabama Decision

The supreme court of Alabama says that the case of Ligon vs. State was tried on an agreed state of facts similar in all essential respects to the case of Bragg vs. State, 138 Ala., 165, in which it was held June 28, 1902, that the practice of Osteopathy was the practice of medicine within the meaning of the code provisions of that state. It says that the object of the appeal in this (Ligon) case was to have the Bragg case overruled. Counsel said in brief: "It is respectfully submitted that on review of the point involved this court should not affirm the correctness of this decision, but should depart from it." The court's answer is that the decision in that (Bragg) case was unanimous. It covered all of the questions here involved, after careful and mature consideration. The court has examined it, and on reenown and the authorities cited it has been unable to conclude that it is wrong. It should not, therefore, be overruled. The court can add nothing new in this decision to what was there said. To attempt it would be to go over the same grounds with inability to shed new light on them.—Journal of the American Medical Association, March 3.
SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.' S
white "bending up" the lumber spine. You need not lift the legs of the table and patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for more exercise. * Even if you like that sort of strain and have no fear of rupture, or pulling down of your own organs. The Common Sense Treatment Table, and Adjust-
able Swing is still better than a regular table for many reasons. Its length makes it possible to put the feet of the patient in the true anatomical position for the lifting of the buttocks, and other movements, and it is movable, comfortable and beautiful, and is not an expensive table. * No man afraid of rupture, or valing his own strength for the sake of any other table. * No woman, mindless of the special handlings of her sex, will use any other. *Adapted to every one's needs alike. Write for circular and prices. Everything in the book line also. * Under no circumstances will we sell these tables to persons that are not osteopaths. 

H. T. Root, Kirksville, Missouri.

FEBRUARY "0 H" SELL AT 5.00 PER HUNDRED
"MOST DISEASES ARE OF SPINAL ORIGIN"

By DR. HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING

Reprinted from the March, 1904, edition of "Osteopathic Health" upon the urgent request of many patrons the past two years. A piece of campaign literature that has stood the test of usage and has never failed to convert the past. Good like for new friends and old. Peerless for legislation purposes.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH has been added to the above brochure. This number has never had an equal for NEW GRADUATES' usage in opening up new practices.

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Including envelopes, express free. Don't you want a hundred of these brochures before they are all gone?

EOR OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

171 WASHINGTON STREET CHICAGO

Governor Hogg Dead

Osteopathy lost a good friend in the death of former Gov. Hogg, of Texas, March 3.

Dr. Hazzard Enthusiastic

I inclose herewith copy for a two-inch ad. to be run for awhile in your unique, incomparable and invaluable "Osteopathic Physician." Yours truly, Charles Hazzard, D. O., New York City.

Can't Give Anæsthetics

Attorney General Albert J. Galen, of Montana, has ruled that an Osteopath has no right to administer an anæsthetic or perform a surgical operation, except of very minor character. The question was by letter by a Lewistown citizen.

Dr. Cunningham Had Smallpox

Dr. J. D. Cunningham, of Bloomington, Ill., was stricken with a mild case of smallpox last month, according to the Panagraph, which he contracted while treating a smallpox patient. He was quarantined at his home for two weeks.

Chiropracy Trial Goes Over

The case of E. J. Whipple, a chiropractor at La Crosse, Wis., for practicing Osteopathy without a license, will not be tried at this term of court, the defense having got a continuance to secure "expert" witnesses.

Bank Merger at Kirksville

Controlling interest in the Third National bank, at Kirksville, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Warren Hamilton, J. E. Waddell, George England and W. G. Font, of the Citizens' bank. Mr. W. T. Bajen, who has been a success-
ful banker at Kirksville for nearly 50 years, will retire as soon as the two banks are thoroughly consolidated.

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At a largely attended meeting of the Central New York Osteopathic Society, held in Syracuse, the annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Van Dyne, Utica; second vice presi-
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You can't afford to waste your brain energy with annoying routine—lost correspondence—confused records and accounts. That's mere carpenter work. Make your system take care of it. Use your own gray matter for the real creative—the business building—the architect work. Put the letter-hunting—the record-keeping—the business routine—the business detail-handle the correspondence-keep the records—and relieve you of the petty matters that interfere with brain work.

But our book describes these systems better than we can—tells of 47 simple, economical time and labor-saving methods of handling detail, systems, for every department of your business—advertising—selling—credits—and factory work. And if you do not find in these 47 systems one that meets your own needs exactly—we get up a special one for you. But first let us send you the book describing this complete line of "grow as you grow" Multi-Cabinet Business Systems.
Auto Tells Gratitude
Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, has a new Old’s automobile presented him by a grateful patient whom he snatched from the jaws of death. This is a good habit for G. P.’s to form. May the habit become a fixed one with them.

 Couldn’t Collect Tuition
The Buffalo municipal court has decided that the now defunct Atlantic School of Osteopathy cannot recover on suit for tuition due from former students while the school operated in New York state. Dr. Albert D. Heist, an instructor, sued E. Victor Tomlinson, a former student, for $850 alleged to be due on tuition. The court held thus as the school was incorporated in New Jersey only, and not in New York, it could not do business legally in New York state.

Western Penn’s Bally Meeting
The first regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association was held February 15 at the Hotel Henry. This, our first meeting, had an attendance of 48 osteopaths, which speaks well for the professional enthusiasm of the osteopaths of western Pennsylvania. The banquet opened the programme, when Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, as guests of honor. Dr. Hildreth gave an interesting and instructive talk on “Educational Legislation,” and concluded a deal with Dr. Hugh H. of Pittsburgh, read a paper on “Professional Ethics.” The programme closed with a short business session.—F. J. Marshall, Secretary.

Granger Case Comes to Trial
The old Goldie Granger damage suit against Dr. Charles E. Still for alleged malpractice came to trial in the circuit court at Kirksville last week, resulting in a hung jury, which was a victory for Osteopathy and Dr. Still, as the prosecution was making a bitter attack on Osteopathy. Much interest was taken in the suit, which has hung fire several years. The case was a tubercular hip, I believe, in which good results after treatment were wanting.

1/2¢ Insurance Fakes
Two representatives of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, of New York, giving names of J. J. Hurlbut and E. Gurlinger, are soliciting insurance of osteopaths in Oregon and Washington, promising as inducement the examining work of the company, and claiming to have appointed Drs. Graffis, More, Chase and others, of Oregon. Such is false. They are uncompromising liars. Under no circumstances will the company recognize an osteopath as examiner. Besides, their catchy policy is a trick, claiming to pay out a 20-year policy in ten years. Close investigation shows the falsity of it. Turn them down hard and give it to your home papers to show them up.—Prater Colls, G. S. Hoisington, D. O., President of the Oregon Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Laughlin and Clark in Chicago
Drs. George M. Laughlin and M. E. Clark attended the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Society February 23 in the office of the president, J. R. McDougall. Forty-five were present, and the meeting proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive held by the society. A case of traumatic foot was presented by Dr. Ford W. Gage, and a free discussion followed. Two very interesting cases of infantile paralysis were provided, one by Dr. Alfred Young through Dr. R. A. Glezen, of Kalamaoo, Mich; the other by Dr. J. R. McDougall. Dr. George M. Laughlin, after examining these cases, gave a very interesting and profitable lecture upon infantile paralysis and kindred diseases. Following this Dr. Clark gave one of his characteristic talks on obstetrics and gynecology.

At the next monthly meeting, March 29, at the office of Dr. McDougall, Dr. Frank Farmer will discuss diabetes.

Still College
OF
Osteopathy
Named in honor of the founder of Osteopathy.
Offers a graded three year course of study.
Equipped with all the modern methods of teaching progressive Osteopathy.
Faculty selected because of their special fitness in teaching.

One hundred students in the advanced classes at its opening session.

No recent graduates employed as teachers.

If you are looking for the best, you will take up the study of Osteopathy and complete the course in the STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Next Freshman Class Begins September 18, 1906

Address for Magazine, “To-day in Osteopathy,” or for catalogue which gives detail particulars.

C. E. THOMPSON, A.M., D.O.
PRESIDENT
WM. E. D. RUMMEL, A. M., L. L. B.,
Secretary and General Manager
DES MOINES, IOWA.

W. AUGUSTUS PRATT, B. S., M. D.
Pre-eminent Plasto-Cosmetic Operator. Inventor and Sole Owner of the marvelous IMMEDIATE PROCESS complete in “one visit.”

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Expert face and feature specialists, remodel old faces in one visit, remove all kinds of blemishes without trace, correct imperfect or odd looking features; all accomplished at once and forever. Why waste endless TIME and MONEY or other methods? DON'T GO THROUGH LIFE AT A DISADVANTAGE. Check off what you would like done. Call or write for cost estimate.

You Can Have Corrected Permanently Without Delay or Inconvenience:

Outstanding Ears
Hollow Eyes
Bulging Eyes
Hanging Cheeks or Chops
Erupted Expression Lines
Excessive Laughing Lines
Drooping or Youth Corners
Bulky or Double Chin
Fallen or Overhanging Brows
Humped, Hooked, Crooked
Prominent Shrewd Noses
Rut-End, Pug, Flat, Big
Tumed Up, “Dished,” or
Hollow Nose, Wrinkles, Hollows.

You Can Have Removed at Once and Forever:

Cross Eyes, Hair Lip

For information on conditions not mentioned in list, send 3¢ stamp and receive illustrated pamphlet and question blank. All letters answered in plain sealed envelope.

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112 Broadway

WE MAKE BLOOD AND SPUTUM ANALYSES

We will continue to make analyses of sputum and urine for the consultation, but only upon the post receipt of letter (including stamped envelope) asking for more specific directions for the collection of samples. This is imperative to get results for you. Our laboratory is equipped with drawing tables, camera lucida, microscope, oil immersion objectives, launch & lamp room, every chemical needed completely up to date, but we have no time and do not make examinations of other tissues. May we serve you, D. 0.5? Our prices are right.

DRS. NELSON & COKE, Louisville, Kentucky.

HARRY NELSON, D. O., R. H. COKE, B. D.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.
Published on the 15th of every month by The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.
Entered at the Chicago Post Office as matter of the second class.

OL. IX. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1906. No. 3

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

"How to the Less, let elguna Fall where they will."

The Sheepskin Not the Only Thing
If our osteopathic societies mean anything at all—both professional and college societies, they mean that to hold membership therein a practitioner must be "of the better sort;" free from the ear-marks of charlatanry, and respectable according to the moral code. Already our national, and most of the state and college societies give evidence of the desire to do this, and while the alumni associations have not as yet taken a very definite stand on this subject, they unquestionably must and will at a very early date.

At the Denver meeting there was an effort made to get the A. S. O. Alumni Association to declare that not only the diploma from the college, but evidence of "becoming professional conduct, it stands as a monument to the science and all organizations conducted in the name of Osteopathy must make eternal warfare against this peanut politics form of sickly self-scraption, and if in some places our alumni have no natural sense of professional respectability, they must be taught it by being ostracized by their alma mater and the organized profession.

Ostracism is terrible, and is a relief to the soul of the ostracized; and we have now been informed by Dr. Charles E. Still in the newspapers after his lecture in Florida to San Francisco it is his opinion. In his stationery Collins carries this statement:

"Dr. A. T. Still Osteopathic Infirmary as "the founder of Osteopathy and president of the American School of Osteopathy," the clear and fraudulent impression designed for the public."

Aside from the historical and silly inaccuracy of alluding to the "Dr. A. T. Still Osteopathic Infirmary" as "the founder of Osteopathy and president of the American School of Osteopathy," the clear and fraudulent impression designed for the public by Collins was that I. W. Collins and A. T. Still were in partnership, and that Collins was the "P. O. of Osteopathy.

Our practitioners in the south have made repeated protests against this fraud and injustice to a name that is our common shibboleth, and to what is said and done by Dr. Ira W. Collins, president of the "DR. A. T. STILL'S OSTEOPATHIC INFIRMARY OF EL PASO, TEXAS." always in big type, carrying the name of Dr. Charles E. Still in the newspapers after his lecture in Florida to San Francisco it is his opinion. In his stationery Collins carries this statement: that I. W. Collins and A. T. Still were in partnership, and that Collins was the "P. O. of Osteopathy.

Dr. Chas. E. Still. President. Dr. Ira W. Collins. Physician in Chief.

The Founder of Osteopathy and President of the American School of Osteopathy. The editor attributes the success of the California Osteopathic Association very largely to the fact that from the outset all regular graduates of the institution got together and cooperated for the advancement of Osteopathic medicine and surgery; and we hope that our friends who denounce vivisection and those that are now doing so will be as firmly and strongly as the Parisian Pantheons-actions or vice versa. Two things are necessary to make a complete educational program meets the requirements of the state law, the limelight of the presents as a mourning. Of the professional it was heard that when life is the initial educational demand is met by an Osteopath in California, as shown by credentials from a recognized college, and meeting the requirements of the profession, the institute of inquiry next falls upon the individual—is he or she a creditable exponent of our science? Does that one earn the respect of the public and the confidence of fellow practitioners in discharging professional duties and in private life? Does one accept and follow the impulses and convictions of the profession or the Osteopathic Association?" Those are the considerations that determine the standing and who is an Osteopath in practice.

We give space in this issue to Dr. Burleigh to express his horror against the practice of vivisection in furthering physiological knowledge. Having already shown our keen appreciation for the research work of Mrs. McConnell, Farmer and Pearce in this field, we take pleasure now in giving space to an opposition to vivisection so vigorously and clean ethics, and by drawing the line hard followed by court proceedings to cure the outrage.

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This delightful, sane and healthy professional situation is in strong contrast with the unfortunate state of the osteopathic profession in many parts of the United States. The untimely and ill-advised efforts of misguided individuals to make college alumni spirit take precedence over the stalwart and united professional spirit that should characterize state association life, and left the osteopathic clan hopelessly divided.

Take the case of Michigan, for instance. After starting flourishing Detroit and state societies, the “division spirit” suddenly crept in. Net result: Five or six members out of a total of 28 practitioners in the Detroit Osteopathic Society can now get together in meetings; and these are—as should be the case—representatives of several different colleges.

In the state where the organization is in a similar moribund condition, its last two annual meetings having been slim in attendance, weak in spirit and suffering from divisions. No better explanation can be given of the state of affairs in the Michigan state society than to tell that the editor of the year book was unable to get any list of the membership from the secretary of the house. NONE EXISTED, and nobody knew who “belonged” and who didn’t. The only list forthcoming was obtained from the state board of examinees. All members who had been licensed since the board was created, whether now or at any time residents of Michigan or not. An eleven-hour duplicate of this list, dug up from the want of any list of practitioners who had not been residents of the state for a year or 18 months.

The editor set to work or complain, but because he knows what the lesson is, and he knows it ought to be corrected—in the Michigan organization, and elsewhere wherever it may be—was present at the Michigan Osteopathic Association convention as a visitor two annual meetings ago, when the obtrusion of college alumni affairs into a meeting of the state Osteopathic writers—representative as that body is of all legitimate schools—practically killed the organization, until that time, at least, as it shall have time to again experience a new baptism with the united professional spirit. He saw the mistake in the hour it was being made, and declared it at some length in the next issue of our paper. The Michigan committee has established the diagnosis as absolutely correct, and the case of Michigan during the past year should be a rock of warning against which the ship of state will not split again in the future.

Things are by no means hopeless for the future in Michigan organization, as the newly-elected officers seem to have taken hold with a vengeance, and we hope will be successful in retrieving lost ground and putting the organization in the working column where it belongs.

It is not true, as some argue, that a moribund state association follows wherever a good Osteopathic law is established, because, once protected, the doctors settle down to their own selfish avocations and forget their fellows and all interests professional. There is no reason for this at all, but the real predisposing cause lies deeper than immunity from persecution. California’s state Osteopathic society is a model of it. A few of its members, and the newly-elected independent board of Osteopathic Examiners, and having about the best law of any state in the union, it stands in the front rank of our state and some college circles. College bickerings have no place among its members, and never will have. Our California D. O.’s have put away childish things forever, and women and men in all that the term implies. In Michigan, as already explained, the editor knows of his own knowledge it was quite another thing that wrought the undoing of the professional spirit. Wouldn’t you have the “professional spirit” quite taken out of you if you crossed your state for a professional and fraternal meeting, and then sat downstairs at the hotel, cooling your heels all through the session? We are in the same boat as the alumni of some other college than yours were in meeting behind closed doors upstairs, trying to launch some mysterious sick which at length was given out as a college alumni organization? Well, that’s just what happened at the Michigan Osteopathic meeting the time before the last, and that, with the year’s work on the same lines preceding it, is what put Michigan’s professional society to the bad.

Now, fellow Osteopaths—of all states of the union and graduates of all recognized colleges alike—"The O. P." appeals to you. After reading these two lye letters of the right and the wrong way to conduct professional societies, cut out needless divisions and antagonisms of every sort; stand together for the good and glory of the whole cause; emulate the good work of the osteopathic societies in the state of North Carolina, and California, and build up a mighty professional loyalty and spirit that nothing cansumplant or destroy. This can be done by building upon the code of ethics of the American Osteopathic Association and throwing a proper amount of gravity, manhood and mental ability in the conduct of the profession’s affairs in every state of this union.

**Foolish Literature Hurts**

The great damage to our cause from circulating irresponsible pamphlet literature making untrue claims for Osteopathy was illustrated in the recent hearing before the New Jersey house committee on public health, as shown by this quotation from the Newark Advertiser:

"Dr. Evans, reading from a pamphlet of the Osteopaths a claim that they had 60 per cent of cures in epileptic fits, exclaimed: ‘If that is true, I can take a partner and make $8,000,000 in a year.’"

We should all blush that such nonsensical claims have ever been made for Osteopathy, and it is unquestionably a damage to the cause that statements like this have ever been put in print. The public overlooks the fact that the writers of such rot don’t represent the profession. These occurrences point out anew with great solemnity the fact that field literature cannot be edited with too great care, and that only such magazines be put into circulation by our practitioners as have an established character, personnel and standard that will give warrant of immunity from such errors.

**State Board Items**

The California state board held a special meeting February 17 at Los Angeles.

* The Montana Osteopathic Board examined two applicants at its semi-annual meeting at Helena, March 5. The board officers, as elected, are: president, Dr. S. A. Kennedy, of Butte; secretary, Dr. O. B. Prickett, of Billings; treasurer, C. W. Masahoff, of Helena.

"This Place Has Changed Hands"

Dr. R. L. Stephens has sold the Still College book store to E. A. Seeley and has gone to Texas to find a location.

**Cleveland Society on Goitre**

The editor says this, not to scold or commend, but to say the facts as they are and as they should exist. This delightful, sane and healthy professional spirit have all but killed city and state Osteopathic organizations never splits again in the future.

In your next issue of "The O. P." just give the public a brief account of the fact that Osteopathic Health does the business.—Drs. Hermann & Neal, Cleveland, Ohio.

**No Longer a Doubt**

You may use us 20 copies of the October number. There is no longer a doubt that Osteopathic Health does the business.—Drs. Herman & Neal, Cleveland, Ohio.

**It Was Just As Well**

You must be careful, dear, and not say anything about that cook, for she may get up and leave.

**Husband**—Well, my stomach needs a rest. **Judge**

**Faithful to the End**

You can count on me as a faithful contractor for some hundred copies of "Osteopathic Health" per month as long as they are published. They certainly bring in patients.—Dr. Nannie B. Riley, Rome, Georgia.

**Suburbs Have Designs on Pittsburgh?**

In your next issue of "The O. P." just give the Pittsburg Osteopaths a little rounding up. We want an organization of Greater Pittsburg Osteopaths, but they seem slow in taking up the idea. —Dr. L. S. Irwin, Washington, Pa.

**Dr. Whiting's Family in Peril**

Dr. Clement A. Whiting’s family was recently overcome while at dinner from the fumes of a gas water heater, but one was able to crawl out of doors and summon help. All were luckily rescued and none were made seriously ill by the experience.

**Dr. Bynum’s Son Had Diphtheria**

Dr. H. R. Bynum’s little boy has recovered from an attack of diphtheria at his home, Memphis, Tenn. The child was treated osteopathically entirely. A little sister who was exposed did not contract the disease, which the doctor believes was due to osteopathic treatments given her during the boy’s illness as prophylaxis.

**No Break in Five Years**

I have used "Osteopathic Health," 100 per month, ever since I located in Detroit, five years ago.
History of Osteopathy
and Twentieth Century Medical Practice
By E. R. BOOTH, Ph. D., D. O.
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460 pages, including 20 pages of engravings containing 40 cuts.
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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
years ago. With what my husband and I use together for the practice at Jackson, we use several hundred a month, and I want you to know I would not be without it for much more than its cost.—Dr. Emilio L. Green, Detroit, Michigan.

Threatens Damage Suit
I am so tormented busy now that I don’t have time to eat and I am going to negotiate with you for “O. H.” to send to all my former patients I warn you that if the magazine does what you say it will my widow will undoubtedly hold you for funeral expenses. Externally, E. D. Barber, Kansas City, Missouri.

Can D. O.’s Use Hospitals?
Dr. Lampkin and I are trying to get admitted to practice on private pay patients in the hospital here, and may have an item for you about the matter later. Are Osteopaths allowed to practice in any Hospitals that you know of? That is, to treat private patients who pay their way. An answer to this, if in the affirmative, would give us a precedent to present to these directors here. The committee on medical matters have turned us down, and we have appealed to the directors or trustees. It is a city hospital, so called. H. A. Greene, D. O., Knoxville, Tenn.

Who can answer this question?—Ed.

Obstetrical Cases O. K. in Nebraska
I often receive inquiries as to whether Osteopaths are allowed to practice obstetrics under the provisions of the present Osteopathic law of Nebraska, and I have just heard of an instance where a lady practitioner was intimidated by the physicians of her town from taking a case of obstetrics, the claim being made that the law did not allow Osteopaths to handle such cases. Under the first Osteopathic law—the one amended last winter—Osteopaths had the fullest rights to practice obstetrics in Nebraska, and under the existing law this right is also granted. I wish to say to all registered Osteopaths in Nebraska: If you wish to take obstetric cases, take them, for the law is in your favor. —Charles W. Little, D. O., Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. Hulett Makes a Correction
I wish to correct an impression that may obtain from a reference in the December “Osteopathic Physician.” Dr. Forbes did not perform a congenital operation before the Ohio Osteopathic Society a year ago. He talked on the subject at that time, and presented a case of a little girl on whom he had operated some months before that time, and the girl had been away a short time, and the girl could walk quite satisfactorily then, although there was some stiffness. The case was one which was under the care of Drs. Pierce, of Lima. They report now that the operation, after over a year, seems to be near perfect as possible. I witnessed another similar operation by Dr. Forbes at Newark, O., last month, the preparatory treatment for which was under the direction of Dr. F. E. Corkwell, of that city. Yours truly,

M. F. HULETT, D. O., Columbus, Ohio.

FIN DE SIECLE MOTHER GOOSE
Polly, put the kettle on—
(Has it been sterilized, I hope?)
(Polly, put the kettle on—
(And washed with antiseptic soap?)
(Polly, put the kettle on—
(The water’s filtered, scrubbed, sun-dried, dusted, polished, chafed, brushed, sifted, pasteurized, and ironed, I see!)
(Polly, put the kettle on; we’ll all take tea.—Ex.

Blow Aimed at “Healers”
[Special to Baltimore Sun, Jan. 1868]
Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6.—A crack at Christian Science, Osteopathy, massage, and other methods of healing disease not regarded by physicians as legitimate is taken in a bill introduced in the house this morning by Mr. Peterson, of the Baltimore delegation, by request. The bill is entitled “An Act to repeal and reenact certain sections of the criminal law, title, Health, subtitle, Practitioners of Medicine.” The new and vital provision in it is as follows: “A person is deemed to be engaged in the practice of medicine who shall operate on or prescribe for any disease or ailment of another,
IT'S A BACK SAVER

Everyone Osteopath has one to a dozen patients that he must, for various reasons, treat in their homes. Owing to this fact I have invented a handy little folding table which obviates all awkwardness, embarrassment and weariness connected with treating on low beds. It enables you to give your patient not a half, but a thorough treatment. It will get you extra calls and patients, save your time,

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

including the practice of surgery and of any school or method of healing.

This clause, it is claimed, will make it necessary for all Christian Scientists, Osteopaths, etc., to pass an examination before the Board of State Medical Examiners, or go out of business, as they are not provided for in the law as it now stands is a provision which it was hoped would exclude this class of persons, but it is not effective.—Baltimore Sun.

Bar Osteopathy and Edgard

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Certificates from Christian Scientists and Osteopaths presented by teachers to the Mount Vernon Board of Education at Monday night's session as excuses for being absent were refused. The board decided not only to refuse the certificates, but to teachers presenting them will lose their pay while out of school.

Mr. Tychener, of the teachers' committee, brought up the matter in presenting the January pay roll for confirmation. He said the teachers had violated the by-laws by not presenting certificates from licensed physicians, and moved that their salaries while out of school be deducted.

Mr. Rockwell, a trustee, who is first reader in the Church of Christ, in Mount Vernon, asked to have the by-laws set aside, but his request was denied.

Christian Science and Osteopathy are increasing among Mount Vernon school-teachers. It was stated to-day that one-fifth of the teachers are followers of these cults.—From the New York Herald.

Osteopath Held for Operation

Vineland, Jan. 19.—Dr. J. C. Howell, who has been practicing Osteopathy here for several years, was summoned before Justice of the Peace W. S. Browne yesterday to answer the charge of practicing surgery in connection with Osteopathy.

The charge was made by James Halliwell, whose wife recently died from tumor. After an operation had been performed by a Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. Howell took the case, and claims to have treated the wound under the direction of the operating surgeon.

Dr. Howell claims the arrest is for the purpose of influencing legislation detrimental to Osteopathy, owing to the fact that a bill was to be presented to the legislature this winter recognizing Osteopathy in the state.

He was arrested several years ago on the charge of practicing Osteopathy without a license, but the case never went further than the grand jury. The justice withheld his decision.

Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

NOTICE

Do you expect to take postgraduate work at the A. S. O.? Do you wish to do some research work for Osteopathy? Are you willing to spend some extra time, or money, or both, and incidentally learn some laboratory technique that would be impossible otherwise? If so, address DR. GEORGE STILL, of the CHICAGO HOFFMAN-STILL LABORATORIES.

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We manufacture the tables that look well and wear well. Price list and samples of covers sent on request. Folding tables, strong and durable, $5.50.

Dr. George T. Hayman,317 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia

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THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY

NEXT CLASS ENTERS SEPTEMBER 4, 1906

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CHAIRMAN OF THE FACULTY

This college has long stood for thorough and practical professional training. It asks the favorable consideration of such men and women as wish to base their practice of Osteopathy upon a thoroughly scientific foundation.

Twenty Instructors and Lecturers.

Well Equipped Chemical, Physiological, Histological, Bacteriological and Anatomical Laboratories.

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GYNECOLOGY

Of course you do a lot of gynecological work as that is one of the "strongholds" of Osteopathy. You are entitled to have all the best thought and assistance on this subject that the profession has formulated. It is contained in Dr. Clark's Gynecology. It is in its 2d edition, has 539 pages and 111 illustrations.

Have you got your copy yet? $5.00 the copy. Order of "Cooper," at Kirksville, or direct of

DR. M. E. CLARK, Kirksville, Mo.

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Address, Dr. C. M. T. HULETT, 1208 New England Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE LOCK ADJUSTABLE TABLE

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Daily St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

A Pioneer Who Believes in Educating

Dr. R. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW is the most pronounced advocate I know in our ranks for the practical education of patients in regard to what Osteopathy is, what health is, and in having them comprehend how they are to expect health. You might call it the doctor's hobby, if you looked no deeper at it than the surface, but after you read his article in this issue upon the importance of mind lesions in disease I am sure you will see good reason for it. It is a part of treatment so to educate our patients, says Dr. Bartholomew. He follows the practice religiously because he feels sure it results.

Dr. Bartholomew affirms that no office is really furnished without its skeleton, good osteopathic-anatomical charts and a supply of the best periodic literature explaining Osteopathy that you can buy. He lecturers the patient sufficiently to make him understand what Nature gives and takes in the course of life, and then his patient straightforwardly takes the attitude that Osteopathy is going to cure him—can't help but do it. How much it is worth to get one's patients feeling that way? Yes, all the cost and trouble it puts one to.

A contrary view is to tell your patient nothing. Talk about the weather, frenzied finance, or not talk at all. Let the patient keep him ignorant of himself and Osteopathy. If he gets well let him ascribe it to your genius, or magical powers, or whatever.

I have been much interested, too, by Dr. Bartholomew in viewing his slides and hearing his skeleton-talk for a stereoscopic levering health and Osteopathy. It is fine. In fact, he has two lectures—one for popular assemblies, another for our professional gatherings. He has worked up some very fine tables, with an expense, the past year, to prepare these lectures. He proposes to give his talk explaining Osteopathy and health before Chicago and suburban clubs, schools, etc., in the nearest possible expense, whenever he finds time and opportunity in the midst of practice, as a means of spreading the faith as far as he can, helping people, not only for himself but, perhaps, for all our people in Chicago.

His talk before the profession's gatherings are not yet definitely planned. In fact, if we had maps I ought not to refer to them until Dr. Bartholomew has been invited by some particular societies, has responded and has gotten engaged. Yet, I will tell you the tip that Dr. B. is loaded and waiting, with all sorts of slides and comparisons of the nerve and blood systems to the skeletal lines, city waterworks, etc. His slides are good and, I believe, his talks will be good, also.

Dr. Bartholomew is a type of the pioneer who has got busy as soon as he came out of school, has kept gooing ever since, never has moved from the first office he opened, and is all energized with the great work. He is patient, plodding, conscientious, sure. No flash in the pan. Good reserve force. Belief in osteopathy gives the how and wherefore of his work.

He was born at Whitehall, New York, in the sixties (he won't say just when!), attended the district and graded schools and then engaged in teaching and bill collecting until he entered Syracuse University in '82, where he took the Civil Engineering course. After graduating he took Bryant & Stratton's commercial course and engaged in railroad work. In 1886 he went to Kirksville where he first heard of Osteopathy—and through a distorted and discolored lens, to boot, a faker who came from Kirksville but had never attended school, was worse for examination and a treatment in the spring of 1896. This would-be Osteopath claimed that he and Dr. A. T. Still had traveled together for practice; and said "they were frequently called fakes." This old chap gave Dr. B. a few shakes up and down the spine, complimented his musculature development and dismissed him till next time, saying: "There—let her rip for this time!"

Notwithstanding that introduction, Dr. Bar-tolomew kept on investigating, and at length became a stalwart. He went to Kirksville to enter the A. S. O. College, got a degree from Harvard in 1899, and graduated in June, 1900. In less than two weeks he was settled in his new location, from which he has never moved, which is at suite 407 Stone building, 580 West Madison street, Chicago.

Dr. Bartholomew has made a special study of nervous diseases and their treatment and reports excellent success in these cases. He is a gradu¬ ate of the Dental College of the University of Illinois, 1891, which course he took so as to be able to give close and technical care to eye-work.

As a "joiner" Dr. B. can show a record, being a member of Phi Kappa Psi, the Atlas Club the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, the Chicago, Illinois and American Osteopathic Association, Graduate of the Chicago Osteopathic College, 1891, which course he took as to be able to give close and technical care to eye-work.

By DR. E. D. BURLEIGH, of PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An Outcry Against Vivisection

I AM very sorry to notice a tendency among Osteopaths to follow in the steps of the medical profession in a matter which constitutes a contrary view is to tell your patient nothing. Talk about the weather, frenzied finance, or not talk at all. Let the patient keep him ignorant of himself and Osteopathy. If he gets well let him ascribe it to your genius, or magical powers, or whatever.

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I AM very sorry to notice a tendency among Osteopaths to follow in the steps of the medical profession in a matter which constitutes a
Fourth Annual Prize Essay Contest Is Now Open

We herewith announce the Fourth Annual Contest of "Osteopathic Health" for short popular prizes. You are invited to join in and try your skill as a writer, experimenter of disease from the osteopathic standpoint, and winner of prizes. There are only two rules:

1. Write good stuff.
2. Be brief.

Essays for the ideal length for this contest are from 400 to 600 words that are designed to cover only one or two printed pages of "Osteopathic Health." The same article written for one page is much better than strung through four pages. By all means write about just one disease or one idea. Be specific. Don't ramble over all the realms of sickness. We have twenty general talks about how Osteopathy cures almost everything submitted to us for every one article telling intelligently how we expect to diagnose and cure some simple malady. Why this is? It isn't easier to consider one subject in brief compass than twenty. Write about 500 words on one disease and put in plain and true if you want to win a prize. Of course write on one side of the paper, and typewrite if possible.

Prizes, as usual, will be announced at the A. O. A. meeting this summer at Put-in-Bay. The bequests may be done differently this year. There'll be about a dozen prizes, and the winners of the first prize takes his choice of them all. No. 2 gets next pick, and so on through the list.

The prizes will include "The Perfect Special," that excellent endoscope manufactured by the Electric Specialty Manufacturing Company, of Allentown, Pa.; a 12 months' service of 100 new card, professional card, delivered; a six months' service of the same; a three-months' service of the same; a yearly joint subscription to "The O. P.," "O. L.," and "The Directory." copies of Dr. Booth's "History," Dr. Clark's "Gynecology," Dr. Tashner's "Principles," Dr. Hazzard's "Practise," Dr. Laughlin's "Nutshell," "a number of other valuable books.

Time is already short, doctors, to get into this race. Just about four months. Will you join in?

Good Massage Talk in April

If you write a good full article for April explaining the difference between Osteopathy and massage, Swedish movement, magnetic healing, etc., I will increase my order to 200 copies, instead of 100, for your local number. Laporte, Indiana. At least half a dozen requests from other practitioners called for the same sort of an article. Consequently we wrote it.

It has been said that a single article can print a full discussion of this sort, so it's surely timely, and your field will profit by a generous sowing with this particular number.

When we stop to realize that the majority of all the people in every hamlet, town and city in the United States really believe to-day that Osteopathy is a species of high-grade mesmerism —they actually believe in mesmerism over and over, don't they?—the imperative need to spread the light is apparent. The best way you can educate your whole field into correcting this view is to circulate generously such articles as our March one entitled "Why Osteopathy Is Not Massage."

There is a lucid and graphic article on "Pneumonia" in this April issue. It is entitled "Pneumonia Can Be Cured." It points out the important fact to those who may one day have pneumonia or see their loved ones stricken with that disease science has not done its utmost to save life, as is usually reported to be the case, when a mud jacket is put on and a heart stimulant is given. The grave danger of stimulating the heart is pointed out and the need of treating the spine at the congested center emphasized. This article is by the editor.

Dr. Ernest Smith, another one of his delightful talks on disease as Osteopathy views it, under the title "Mechanical vs. Drug Stimulation."

He recounts the nerve diseases that may arise from this improper arrangement and shows the saprophytes, etc., etc., and argues the superiority of removing the pressure to use a pain-killer. It is entertaining.

"Causes of Dropoys" is a shorter article and indicates the advantage offered by osteopathic treatment in dropsical cases.

"What a Slight Strain May Do" points out the insidious spread of these disorders and the need of keeping the body right osteopathically. It names the female diseases as resulting from pelvic displacements.

"Opium and Pain" is good, short and convincing. It’s by Dr. P. K. Norman.

The Way to Cure Dyspepsia—is just a good, well-turned paragraph to put dyspepsia right.

"The Correct Garb for Treatment" is rewritten and reported by request. It seems that hundreds of thousands who are strangers to Osteopathy get queer notions about treatment and need this assurance over and over that they are not treated naked.

April is a fine number and gives the public several subjects they most like to talk about. Order early and get service ahead of time.

Many People Need Light

The amount of ignorance, stupidity and rank injustice which public officials show all over the country when dealing with Osteopathy is enough to drive the scions of science to hard drink. The attorney general of Ohio has asked City Solicitor Davis in regard to the opinion handed down by Attorney General Ellis about Osteopaths signing death certificates, and Mr. Hunt in informed them that his opinion rendering is not in conflict with his opinion, rendered July 19, 1904.

That opinion, which was rendered by Assistant City Solicitor with the approval of Solicitor Hunt, concludes as follows: "In all cases where the certificate is signed by an osteopathic practitioner, I would say that your department cannot permit until a full and complete investigation into all of the circumstances surrounding the death is had.

Neither the courts of this state nor the legislature have even given to those who were in the profession in what is known as Christian Science or Osteopathy, to the profession of a physician or surgeon. Under the laws of this state neither Christian Scientists nor those practicing Osteopathy are permitted to administer drugs or medicines or to perform major or operative surgery, nor do any of the schools claim to be educated along the lines of these schools claim to be educated along the lines of the laws of Ohio, you would not therefore, say that, in my judgment, under the law of Ohio you are warranted in officially accepting the signature of anyone except a duly authorized physician or surgeon on death warrants."

The way of escape to educate.

The Osteopathic Physician

April

Why Osteopathy Is Not Massage. Pneumonia Can Be Cured.

Obscure Causes of Whooping Cough.

Opium and Pain.

Correct Garb for Treatment.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

"Propagandist to the Osteopathic Profession."

171 Washington Street, CHICAGO

MARCH

Introduces "The Paragrapher" as a feature. "The Quick Cures of Osteopathy" is a typical case of the quick cure. "Slow Cures Are the Rule" will prevent everybody demanding quick cures.

A "Runaway Hickory's Stops" is a popular article. "A Study in Backs" is Osteopathic to the very backbone. "What Osteopathic" is a very broad. This is a number to attract attention. You are supposed to do the rest when they call. Order early.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

"Propagandist to the Osteopathic Profession."
The Osteopathic Physician

Do you want to be a success in our Association? No—you are already sixty days late beginning; but, never mind, don't lose another day and you will still be in season.

Do patients worry you with too much talking and questioning? Is your time limited? Why not teach them to think for themselves? The best way of doing this is by reading the best popular periodic osteopathic literature that you can buy.

Are there people in your community who know of you only as the "rub doc"? Why not send them a high-class field magazine for the next year's subscription? This will change their ideas and put your professional stock up several points in these homes.

Here is the virtue of the best form of popular magazine literature printed for our profession: It helps those who are NOT busy to get busy, and it helps those who ARE busy as they care to be to keep their patients steadfast in line--patient, reasonable, enthusiastic and faithful in taking treatments, and that delightful situation is emerging making it plain how osteopathy offers the most rational hope of cure. Treat men and women is said this literature is as necessary to a satisfactory osteopathic practice nowadays as one's treatment tables!

Keep your mailing list revised and corrected to date. What's the use of wasting high-class printing and postage for want of a little care?

Don't forget what Thomas Carlyle wrote: "When there is a harvest ahead--even one--it is poor thrift to be stingy of corn."

Removals

Dr. Roy W. Marsh from Connellsville, Pa., to 310-312 Roberts Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Elizabeth Wood from Des Moines, Ia., to 195 S. Grand, Des Moines.

Dr. T. L. Herroder from Glens Falls, N. Y., to 414 Forest Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. W. F. Harlan from 16 Clifford Annex, Grand Forks, N. Dak., to 13 Union National Bank Bldg., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Dr. Daugherty and Manlie from Chicago, Ill., to 617-29 Groshelm Bldg., Bloomington, III.

Dr. O. T. Fort from business in Fort Worth, Texas, to 411 E. Albany St., Herkimer, N. Y.

Dr. Meta Lucas from Howell Green, Ky., to Box 256, Frederickton, N. B., Canada.

Dr. E. M. Carey from Great Falls, Mont., to Heppner, Oreg.

Dr. Ellis G. Harrison from 7 Watkins Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., to 513-314 Jackson Bldg., Nashville.

Dr. H. F. Morse from 236 Main St., Woonsocket, R. I., to Central Exchange Bldg., 211 Main St., Woonsocket.

Dr. Grace E. Hain from 62 Alliance Bldg., Streetsboro, Ohio, to 205 E. Main St., Streetsboro.

Dr. Harrison Frederick from Butler, Mo., to 316-217 Shukett Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. L. H. McCarthy from Denver, Colo., to 602 Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. Milton H. & Edna R. Sharp from Baker City, Ore., to Hood River, Ore.

Dr. Owen & Owen from 9 Main St., Kingston, N. Y., to 1900-1902 Fleetwood Bldg., New York City.

Dr. A. S. Loving from 328 8th St., Main St., Richmond, Va., to 3112-3124 Morrison Bldg., Jacksonville, Ill.

Dr. F. W. Clancy from White Hall, III., to Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Frank W. Clancy

WANT ADS.

Note--Wants of all sorts printed in this department for five cents the word. We "key" your ad, for you, using an assumed name, reference, care "O," and forward to you, if you wish to keep your identity concealed to all except correspondence with ad.

Announcements of Help Wanted and Fields Open for Practitioners.

For Sale--Location and Office Furniture.

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