Another Independent View

Which Are Real First Causes?

By C. W. FARWELL, D. O., Omaha, Nebraksa.

If any individual or class needs to be broad and comprehensive in reasoning, it is the osteopathic physician. We should learn to reason from first principles. It is, of course, necessary in order to be correct in conclusions that our premises or basic principles must be correct. By following this method of seeking first principles, we can use our observing faculties as an auxiliary to much better advantage than we have done.

To illustrate what I mean by first principles, let us take the simple act of flexing the forearm. In that act an impulse starts from the cortical area of the brain, travels down the motor tracts of brain and cord and down nerve trunks to the end-plates in the muscles, when a chemical explosion takes place and we have contraction of muscle and the desired movement.

All this, you will note, is reasoning from observation. To inquire and strive to learn what started that impulse would be to reason from first principles. It follows then that our experimental physiologists are striving to arrive at conclusions from a study of effects only. From the nature of things, any deduction to be accurate must be considered both from cause and effect.

We have all experienced the sensation produced by a drop of water entering the trachea, causing us to choke. The drop of water causes the sensory nerves to send impulses to the center stating that something is wrong, and from the same cortical area an impulse is sent down which causes the muscles of the epiglottis spasmodically to contract. In case no further danger exists, adjustment is soon made.

But, supposing a man falls overboard in mid-ocean. This same force may cause the muscles of the epiglottis to contract and hold them contracted until he is drowned, yet without one drop of water entering the lung. That is to say: we have lost to our power that runs the human machine which we call life, soul, ego, will maintain the contractions of muscles until the subject dies from asphyxiation. When dead—that is, when the life, soul, spirit has left the body—the force no longer acts to hold the epiglottis down, the muscles relax and the lungs fill with water, after which the body no longer comes to the surface. The reason that a drowning man comes to the top a few times is largely due to the fact of air in the lungs.

Another case. We will take a laboring man at hard work. Fall of the year. Works hard during the day, gets overheated, all the superficial capillaries dilated to the very limit. At 6 o'clock he takes a car, rides three miles home in the cold. Cold air striking the body, impulses go up to the inner man that it is freezing cold outside—"below zero." This force, which is our life, sends back word by the way of the vasomotor nerves to contract for self-protection.

So the outer man keeps getting colder and colder, the sensory nerves carrying impulses in the motor nerves carrying orders out to contract and more. By the time our man reaches home he has a chill, goes to bed, sends for the doctor. You call, examine your patient, find all superficial blood vessels contracted, also muscles tight and sore and lame. Now all the blood is crowded into the internal visera, causing congestion of the lungs. You pull off your coat and go to work to bring about a reaction. Your work is to change the impulses that have been sent in the wrong direction. So the circulation in the lungs may be relieved and the circulation equalized, which, if we succeed in our object, we have averted a case of pneumonia in the early stages.

My object is not so much to outline the modus operandi as it is to point to the necessity of studying life as the first principle or are ignorant as to our knowledge better change pathological conditions. In other words, to study causes more so we may be better able to overcome their effects.

Again, we will take a case in gynecology. A patient comes to us; we examine her spine; find many lesions; also find enlarged uterus. In fact, we go over the body and find out all her troubles and outline our treatment. As lesion osteopaths are treating results. We are reasoning from observation. In ninety-five cases out of one hundred the lesions are secondary and not primary. Unless we get a history of some accident or injury which has produced a primary lesion, this is the exception and not the rule.

The average case that comes to us—we will say, a woman of go pale, ammenorrheic, nervous, fainting spells, and from the outside by sending in impulses to the cortical area of the brain, by the muscles of the neck the epiglottis is held down and the muscles of the throat are made to relax, the lungs are kept from filling with air. When the impulse is given the right way by the outside, the body, the interior man, then is able to work against the forces of life.

The osteopaths are working against the forces of life, and naturally it follows, as this condition develops, for impulses finally to get on motor nerve tracts which cause some muscles to contract more than others, and, of course, we should find lesions. When we tell this patient that all her troubles are caused by a luxated innominate we are at fault in calling these lesions cases when they are only effects of natural results when this force within is intentionally or ignorantly interfered with.

Let us do more thinking ourselves and not be under the influence of other minds, looking for the truth rather than for something to support our ideas of truth. Disease always follows the violation of natural laws. The only way for the human family to avoid disease is to learn these laws and stop violating them. "For what a man sows, that must he also reap."

The osteopathic physician must know whether the lesion is a cause or only an effect. The principle of osteopathy, which is as broad as the universe, is that when the obstruction is removed health will follow—that is, the cause which are primary, not effects which are secondary. This is somewhat critical, but it is criticism that is constructive and not destructive.

To be sure, while we are trying to overcome effects, helping the patient to overcome the results of violated laws, we are doing the very best that can be done. When we correct lesions that are only effects or results and fail to point out to our patients the primary cause, our treatment is only palliative. How can a physician expect to cure primary causes when he is devoting all his time to the study of effects and not causes?

Dr. Carl P. McConnel's wonderful investigation is a study of effects only. Is it possible to arrive at accurate conclusions with causes left out?

The osteopath gets warm when his system of therapeutics is criticised. Now, if we are honest, why should we be annoyed when told that we are dishonest? I believe
we are honest, but deceived, in calling effects causes. As a profession we need not be afraid of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We must think, think, reason, reason.

Take the old saying that "Knowledge is power." At first we would accept that as a fact, but it is not so. Notice, it is an application of knowledge that is power. All the forces of life evolve from within and not without. This is true of the physical body and is the power that establishes and maintains health. It is also true in bringing success. You may get valuable suggestions and helps from others, yet it is your mind, your brains, your efforts, the application of your knowledge that brings you true success.

The fundamental principle of osteopathy is that all real healing is a result of the auto-chthonous action of the forces which reside within the organism, rather than of something external that may be infused or taken into it. Nature does the healing. To remove what is interfering with this force is osteopathy. Health is but the normal action in man of the fixed laws which comprise his being. The willful or ignorant infringement of these laws is a crime and usually constitutes the primary lesion in all disease processes. Ignorance concerning natural laws is hardly excusable after one learns the rewards which are a self-acting consequence of obedience. The needs of all are provided for through the perfect law of things.

As osteopaths, we must study first principles more, making it our business to know all the laws of life, then, by our advice and instructions, together with the intelligent co-operation of our patients, we will remove primary lesions. The first, the highest form of specific treatment; in fact, it is the only specific treatment. All others are palliative.

All we have to do to avoid pain of body or anguish of mind is to avoid the causes that have produced them. But the dance of death goes merrily on and we physicians bunch our hands together, try to let the people live as easily as possible by our work on their bodies, helping them to overcome the effects of violated laws. This is a great and glorious work. But in our thinking and in our reasoning let us strive to know more of nature's laws by our continued efforts to arrive at first principles, which will enable us to diagnose correctly from observation.

Nothing has ever been said, in my judgment, that osteopathy is not a science. The better are our first principles in the scientific world than the statement that "ninety-five per cent of all diseases are due to lesions." It might be safe to make such statements off-hand to the layman, but don't publish them where reasoning, scientific minds must take every statement for what one says and not for what one means. My point is that lesions are always present in diseased processes, but more as natural effects than causes; to treat effects is palliative; to remove causes is specific.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The greatest feature of osteopathy is the educative, and to a large extent is to be worked out in the future.

Another Slant View at the same Subject

MUCH as one may desire to adhere as faithfully as possible to the "true blue" principles of osteopathy he will nevertheless find cases where there is no apparent bony lesion visible, that is a lesion on the organism. He must explain these existing malady, or in other words something tangible to correct. As has been stated the failure to find such a lesion at times may upon the lack of skill and experience in diagnosis of the physician. He is, however, not always at fault. We frankly admit that some—yay, many diseases are not of spinal or skeletal origin, and this being the case, why should a lesion always be possible?

Granting both hypothesis to be true, Dr. McNary's article in The O. P. some months back has a double value both as to the value of correct diagnosis and as to modes of treatment. His words of caution, which may appear unnecessary to some, are of estimable value and will sound a warning note to many of the rank and file in the practice today. It is our first and ever dominant thought to adjust the spine and all skeletal joints; but, if a lesion cannot be diagnosed, a separation of the vertebrae in the area at fault will many times correct one hidden. Over-stimulation from such a treatment being possible, a word of caution is in order.

Many patients are cured as a result of this loosening up of the spine and freeing the circulation about the vertebral foramina. When such treatment is not indicated or thought too severe and we are led to believe that the "sore spot" in the spine is effect and not cause, local vibration or inhibition over the "spot" will generally result in much benefit. Such treatment also prepares the field for vertebral loosening later. We know improvement can be secured, whether the case be one of cause or effect, by this method.

No osteopath need make excuses for treating the abdomen directly when it is expedient. We frankly admit that some—yay, many cases have evidently been due to intervertebral nerve compression. It will generally result in much benefit. Such treatment also prepares the field for vertebral loosening later. We know improvement can be secured, whether the case be one of cause or effect, by this method.

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Spine.

As when on the water-wagon—

Did you ever—

Dream through all the morning hours?

When the sun-burst waked the flowers;

Wish for any sweeter song?

Think that things were going to the bow—

They say that he worked but a jiff,

And that he got Two Dollars!

Queer Queries.

By Robt. L. Davis, '08, A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Did you ever—in the evening, when the sun-burst waked the flowers, and the sky was grand?

Watch the shadows come and go?

Did you ever—

When you didn't feel so well and when on the water-wagon—

Did you ever—

As when on the water-wagon—

Think that things were going to the bow—

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All Appliances made by us are constructed strictly to the physician's measurements, and once obtained and a perfect fitting and beneficial support is assured.

There is no better apparatus made for use in that condition recognized by Osteopathic physicians as Irritable Spine.

The spine and spinal cord are often the real, though unsuspected, cause of most of the common complaints of women. Certain it is that many of the worst of these cases have evidently been due to intervertebral nerve compression, for a short time after the patient is perfectly supported and the pressure removed these most annoying symptoms disappear.

Aside from its use in this special class, there is no apparatus at the present day that is so efficacious in the more serious forms of spinal trouble as our No. 1 Appliance.

It has every advantage over the plaster, leather and steel jackets. It is light in weight, can be readily removed so as to permit frequent examination or treatment. It will not chafe or irritate, easily adapts itself to movement of the body and will not show through clothing. Adjustment can be easily made from day to day, so as to keep pace with the progress made by the patient.

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141 7th Street. JAMESTOWN, N.Y.
I've Snydrozone, Fakeozone stocked on my shelf.
With Horner's Safe Waters of Life;
I'm taking three-fourths of the tipple myself
And giving the rest to my wife—
And if there is anything left after that
I give it to Admiral Hogo, the cat.
So this Testimonial I would indorse
To give all Poor Sufferers hope.
Much pain, I've experienced, but I'm "Positive Cured"—
So long as I'm taking the dose.
The baby has rapsms, my wife's throwing fits,
And I'm feeling fuzzy and bad—
For I feel we've amassed all the symptoms at last
Which you read in the medicine ad.
This Ready-made Cure and the Angels who make it
Thus comfort and bless the poor Devils who take it!
——Collier's Weekly.

A Tragedy,
By U. S. Parish, D. O., Storm Lake, Iowa.
A wrecked microbe sat alone one day,
In a desolate barren land;
They had cast him out from the inner man,
The last of a criminal band.
For a thousand years he had spent his life
In wreking the frame of man;
He had gorged himself upon human flesh,
As only a microbe can.
He was thinking now of the days gone by,
When he ruled with a despotic hand;
Of the many years he had reigned supreme,
"You despoil" throughout the land.
And his to-day he is estracuated,
He grinned in ghoulish glee;
As he thought of the trail of disease and death
He had left from sea to sea.
He had been in the mansion and cottage,
The homes of the high and low;
Nor spared him the infants small,
As he dealt out death and woe.
The fevered brow and the parched lip,
To him was worth a sacrifice;
As with chivalrous delight he scourged mankind
And made for him hell on earth.
For a thousand years degenerate man
Had driven themselves insane;
As with serum and pill and powder,
They had sought for his death in vain.
They had raved and pled and swore,
They had poisoned the calf and the colt.
In their effort to gain remission
That would loosen his deadly hold.
But for all these years they had labored,
When they did so it only hurt and bled,
They never had killed the microbe,
But had killed themselves instead.
And all through this period of ages,
He was healthy and strong and gay;
And laughed at the imminent fury
Which was hurled at his head by day.
But to-day as he sat by the wayside,
He was somber and weary and sad;
For his reign of terror was ended,
And mankind was happy and glad.

A man had arisen among them,
Who for reason and nature stood,
And proclaimed the Creator of man
To be intelligent, wise and good.
Bacteria could not hurt, he said,
In flesh that was strong and sure;
And laughed at the imminent fury
Which was hurled at his head by day.

There is not a drug or serum, said he,
In heaven or earth or hell,
That will kill bacteria inside you
Without killing yourself as well.
And if you would fight this evil,
With the Intelligenee God doth give;
You must kill him from the inside—
That the human race may live.
When a man is sick with a fever,
He must live apart from his kin,
That they be not infected
With the microbes he has within.
And everything from the sick room,
Must bake or burn or fry or sift
So that none of the little devils
May escape to fester well.
But above all this, my brothers,
If you would escape the pest
You must keep yourself strong and healthy,
And be always at your best.
Get Cuba.

A corps of able instructors
our task will not be easy, and it
to grow he must locate in tissue,
The new and simplified meth­
Osteopathic Physician
that they
it; and perhaps, if this is done, they
extended from pole to pole;
or the Cubans.
Osteopaths can
The doctor died
were
correspondence.
turned
The
now as our microbe sat weeping,
very limited
of
mem­
they
cal increase;

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
For to grow he must locate in tissue,
That is allowed to degenerate;
Because the life giving blood stream
Has slackened its normal gait.
So men had heard the warning,
That emon coud hurt them.
If their health was kept at par.
A revolution had swept the land
That extended from pole to pole;
And poisonous draughts were discarded,
As a curse to earth and soul.
And men treated their human bodies
With the same considerate care
They had always shown;
When they were in need of repair.
Each artery, vein and duct;
From pressure and thrombus were freed;
So bloody streams would nourish the tissues. As conditions gave them need.
Man fed upon food that would nourish.
His drink from nature he drew;
Never bunted or blossomed or grew.
Thus now as our microbe sat weeping;
Because his bright future was marred;
He sighed in the depths of his heartache,
The way of the sinner in hard.
No suitable place for refreshments
Had he found now for over a year;
Of hunger he slowly sinking.
And he knew that his end was near.
He called on the Lord for mercy.
As he prepared to change it. Therefore hereafter please
Then the wind blew him into the ocean,
The last torn microbe was dead.

EVER MEET THE "HUMAN RATTLE-BOX"?

ELLIS WHITMAN, of New York,
known as "Human Rattle-box" all
over the world as the "Human Rattle- box," exhibited before a number of the members of the medical profession of Salt Lake in the office of Dr. Bear, recently. The doctor died and his anatomy have been a mystery to all who have seen him does not seem at all strange after watching him dislocate his jaw, he takes the back of a chair in his mouth and whirls it through the air with his teeth and performs many other strange feats.

Mr. Whitman now has his freak anatomy out for sale to anyone else.

Plan to Get Cuba to
Give Osteopathy a Law

My copy of The Osteopathic Physician has been coming to La Gloria, Cuba,
and I believe you have not been advised
to change it. Therefore hereafter please
send it to Camaguey, Cuba.

Today I have started a movement to have the government of Cuba recognize osteopathy, and shall need the aid of every osteopathic physician, and the legislature of Massachusetts. I shall want to give osteopathy a law

If you have any opinion on this matter and put me in communication with three or four of the Whitman in New York, one in Des Moines, one in Kirkville, one in San Francisco and one in Boston. Or wherever you think I can get the best advice and plan to send the government copies of the periodicals published in the interest of the science and catalogues of all the colleges and literature of sanitariums, etc.

And when the time is ripe I shall want to go to Havana and with one or two osteopaths there talk with Gov. Magoon and some of the government officials. A week or two before the beginning of the last war I had the honor of being sent to Havana as one of a committee of two in the interests of some public improvements, and as it was nec-
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

M. D. Admits that We Get Results in Nervous Cases

HE following is taken from a recent issue of the Interstate Medical Journal, published at St. Louis, and without doubt one of the best testimonials for Osteopathy ever written. The article, "Massage in Nervoses," was written by Dr. J. F. Menestrina of St. Louis, for the drug doctors.

"Neurasthenia is defined by neurologists as a general nervous, dependent on an exhaustion of the nervous system, with a tending to sudden tired feeling and a rapid loss of nervous energy. Neurasthenia has been called palpable evidence of the overwork of the brain.

"The greatest number of neurasthenics are found in the large cities, where ambition to succeed prevails. Many others result from sacrifices of body and mind which brings about a rapid nervous exhaustion.

"Malassimilation of food, due to hurried or defective mastication, combined with mental worry, breathing vitiated air, insomnia, and a series of shocks to the nervous system through excesses, is, in my estimation, the chief cause of this nervousness.

"These dyspeptic neurasthenics and suffering patients as a rule get but little sympathy from the average physician. The easiest patients to retain if patience and judgment were used; they represent a class that is daily on the increase. They are usually in good circumstances, comprising the cream of our men of commerce, educators, professional men, society leaders—in short, brain workers.

"Let us pause and see what becomes of them when they find no relief from us. Perhaps some of our readers have been rebuked by these patients whom their remedies failed to relieve their sufferings, when on visiting an Osteopath they were promptly benefited.

"The country doctor is a man of parts. He has developed a branch of the profession which is one of the bulwarks of the town. After some weeks and in about ten minutes he was out of his blue bronze, and his mes­sages were so effective that he was able to get a foothold in the Republic of Cuba, (Yes, and territories), and who have a powerful influence. I count amongst my friends the American Consul-General, the American Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Cuban Secretary of War, the President of the Cuban Senate, the President of the House of Delegates, and the Minister of the Interior.

"The practical question now arises, What can we do to remedy the damage we unwittingly inflicted upon ourselves? Our problems are not so hard to solve. Direct your neurasthenics, dyspeptics, etc., to a proficient masseur, with the understanding that they get results, and before the St. Louis Medical Society, called the attention of the profession to the whole range of usefulness in nervous disorders and to the important branch of modern therapeutics. When we take into consideration that neuroses in general are increasing at an alarming rate, it is not surprising to find a new fad of osteopathy no doubt have been regarded as being so much in favor of neurasthenics. While we have been blind, it is but a short time since the American Club at Havana expressed its belief in osteopathic treatment. "Anasty ever written. The article, "Massage in Nervoses," proves that massage is one of the bulwarks of the town. Aft er some weeks and in about ten minutes he was out of his blue bronze, and his messages were so effective that he was able to get a foothold in the Republic of Cuba, (Yes, and territories), and who have a powerful influence. I count amongst my friends the American Consul-General, the American Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Cuban Secretary of War, the President of the Cuban Senate, the President of the House of Delegates, and the Minister of the Interior.

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"The eyes of our drug doctors must by this time have been opened to the branch of the profession which is one of the bulwarks of the town. A few weeks ago I stayed over Sunday in a remote little hamlet. The brother-in-law of my host had been troubled with some sort of growth, something like a wen, near his knee. The drug doctor got at it, but finally decided to get rid of it. In an off-hand way he said he would do it. He took the knife and cut the protuberance, put in a few stitches and cut it off. I believe the charge was about $2, and the patient was no
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DR. A. T. STILL
Founder of the Science, President

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

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

more inconvenienced than if he had been out to get his hair cut.

"That looked to me like a frivolous treatment of a serious surgical operation. I could not help thinking that if the man had lived in the city there would have been a consultation of physicians and eventually he would have gone to the hospital, where a surgeon would have performed an operation in the presence of a half dozen other physicians and surgeons, with three or four nurses holding lint, bandages and antiseptic solutions, and it would have cost him $100 or so, besides the price of about three weeks' board at the hospital and the worry of his relatives and friends. By that time he would have been so scared over himself that he would have gone lame for a month or two. That's why it strikes me that a country doctor is a handy chap; he has to turn tricks like that right along, and he never makes any bones about it. Neither does the patient, as a rule. Quite often a serious operation is carried through with no more fuss than you'd naturally make over mowing a small section of lawn. If most of us could handle our jobs as capably as the average country doctor does the world's work would be better done, and there'd be a good deal less noise about it."—Providence Journal.

One Month of History and Wit

Natural History.

"Oh, Willie, what's this queer lookin' thing with about a million legs?"

"That's a millennium. It's somethin' like a centennial, only it has more legs."—Life.

Finding a Husband.

First Little Girl—When you grow up are you going to advertise for a husband?
Second Little Girl—No! I'm going to be a widow. They don't have to.—Harper's Weekly.

Dr. Whiting, Health Officer.

Dr. C. A. Whiting, of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, has been appointed health officer for South Pasadena, the city of his residence, which, we believe, is the first time an osteopath has been so honored.

Expert Knowledge.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the undertaker. "You don't tell me poor Pat is dead?"

"No; he is not dead—yet; but he will die to-night; for the doctor says he can't live till morning; and he knows what he gave him."

A True Patient-Getter.

Osteopathic Health is a dandy and a true patient-getter and is keeping my office full of patients. I thank you for your invaluable assistance in practice-building.—Dr. H. W. Malby, Mankato, Minnesota.

Dr. Forbes Makes the Circuit.

Dr. H. W. Forbes made the coast osteopathic circuit during the latter part of June, attending the state association meetings of Oregon, Washington and California, incidentally operating on a congenitally dislocated hip at Tacoma.

Dr. Wm. R. Laughlin Quits School Work.

Dr. William R. Laughlin has built up so large a professional practice in his new Los Angeles home, that he will hereafter give his exclusive attention to it. It has been running six to eight hundred dollars a month, ever since he established in that city; so that he has been wearing diamonds and brick buildings. Mrs. Laughlin is associated with him in the practice.

The Western Osteopath

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W. W. VANDERBURGH

EDITOR

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A Result Achieved.

"To what do you attribute the curative powers of your springs?" asked a visitor at a health resort.

"Well," answered the proprietor, thoughtfully, "I guess the advertising I've done has had something to do with it."—Tit-Bits.

The Good of It.

"Papa," asked the eminent surgeon's petted daughter, "what is the appendix vermiformis good for, any way?"

"My dear," answered the eminent surgeon, "the last one I removed was good for that sealskin sack you are wearing."—Chicago Tribune.

A Canard.

We learn on most trustworthy authority that there is no truth whatever in the report (which has lately been going the round of medical circles) "That the Egyptian government has summoned one of our leading surgeon-oculistis to proceed to Egypt without delay and remove the cataracts from the Nile (so long an eye-sore)."—Medical Press.

Specialism Extraordinary.

Patient—Doctor, it hurts me awfully to cough.

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

Patient—But how can I help it?

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

Notice, A. S. O. Alumni.

To the Alumni of the A. S. O.:

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the A. S. O. will be held on Thursday (afternoon or evening), Aug. 29th, at the A. O. A. convention at the Jamestown Exposition. A matter of great importance to our Alma Mater will be considered at this meeting.—G. W. Riley, '04, President; Bertha A. Buddeck, '04, Secretary.
Peace Brings Recruits.

Dr. A. P. Kottler, late of San Francisco, has removed to Chicago, where he will engage in practice. He called upon The O. P. this week and stated that no small influence determining him to this trip was the happy amalgamation of the osteopathic factions in Chicago under one banner, and he said he would never have come to Chicago to locate unless the old fraternal divisions had been healed. Peace has its victories.

Work not Words.

"I cannot speak to an audience without embarrassment," said Dr. Geo. J. Helmer, when he was introduced to the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association in annual meeting by Dr. O. J. Snyder, "but no audience ever bothers me when I work." Then getting down to work he examined and treated several cases having serious lesions. It's the ability to do things—not talk about them glibly which is essential for the successful practitioner.

Oklahoma Licenses D. O.'s.

The Oklahoma osteopathic examining board on July 31 issued certificates to practice in the territory to the following applicants, who passed the required examinations: G. W. Diming of Chickasha; M. B. Bartley of Enid; Lula M. McKinney of Eureka Springs, Ark.; W. R. Gedman of Goodwin; Katherine E. Curtis of Lawton; Ira L. McHaffie and H. E. Thompson of South McAlester; W. L. Kahlbleich of Newton, Kans.

Any Other Woodmen-Examiners?

I recently joined the Woodmen of the World and when the local camp wished to appoint me examining physician they were notified by the Sovereign Physician that osteopaths could not be appointed. I notice by the March O. P. that Dr. Jas. Decker of Stafford, Kas., was appointed examiner for this order. Can you give me the names of any others or any information that will be of help to me?—Fraternal, H. P. Morse, Corry, Pa. [We would be glad to have any readers answer who know.—Editor.]

Dr. Hudson Locates in Scotland.

Dr. Franklin Hudson, formerly of Springfield, Mass., has moved to 100 Princess St., Edinburgh, Scotland, where he will conduct his osteopathic practice. He will greatly appreciate if members of our profession having friends, either visiting or living in Scotland, will recommend him to them. We wish him all success in his foreign field and feel sure that his skill as an osteopath will win many friends both for himself and the science of osteopathy.

Will Appeal Case of Dr. Daniels.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Association will carry up the case of Dr. Henry Daniels, of Brockton, the osteopath convicted of practicing medicine without a license, to the Supreme Court, if necessary, to get justice. The officers elected at the last meeting of the state association were Dr. Henry Broadbridge, of Allston, president; Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler, of Boston, vice president; Dr. Grace C. Taplin, of Boston, secretary; and Dr. H. H. Roark, of Boston, treasurer.

Iowa Association Handbook.

We acknowledge receipt of a handbook issued by the Iowa association for 1907, containing the list of officers, report of the ninth annual meeting held at Des Moines, reports of officers and the constitution of the association. It is a very neat little booklet and the only criticism we make on it is that, unlike most booklets issued by the state societies, it fails to give a revised list of its members and their addresses, which such a book should al-
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

ways include for the convenience of the members of the society and everybody in the profession.

Called Meeting in Oregon.

A called meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association was held in the offices of Drs. Leonard and Parker, Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, July 2, to confer with our member on the board, Dr. E. E. Moore, relative to the procedure necessary to procure licenses. In the afternoon Dr. Forbes, president of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, en route to Tacoma, addressed the association, presenting clinics and demonstrating the technique for correction of various lesions. His work was presented tersely and clearly and was heartily appreciated.

Fraternally, Mabel Akin, Sec'y.

South Dakota Board Meets.

The South Dakota board of osteopathic medical examiners completed its regular semi-annual meeting in Huron July 3. The board is composed of Dr. G. C. Redfield of Parker, Dr. W. V. Goodfellow of Groton and Dr. M. N. Farr of Pierre. Dr. Redfield is president and Dr. Goodfellow secretary. Seven presented themselves for examination and all of them performed excellent work. These were: Dr. Ida Simmons of Croton, Dr. F. Brezina of Aberdeen, Dr. Weddell of Tyndall, Dr. Franklin of Des Moines, Ia., and Dr. Fassett of Chicago. Huron Argus-Leader.

Oklahoma, the New State, Organizes.

The first annual convention of the Osteopaths of the new state of Oklahoma met at Chickasha, I. T., June 19th. About fifty members were in attendance. The most important question to come up was needed legislation in favor of Osteopathy when statehood comes into effect.

New officers of the association are: W. S. Corbin of Chickasha, president; E. M. Bailey of Shawnee, vice-president; J. A. Ross of Oklahoma City, secretary; L. M. Mahaffy of South McAlester, treasurer.

The place of the next annual meeting will be Guthrie, Ok.

Drs. Bowling and Ruddy Go to Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy people announce the accession to their faculty of Dr. R. W. Bowling, as professor of anatomy. Dr. Bowling is one of the really great men of the osteopathic profession. He was formerly president of the Southern School of Osteopathy, Franklin, Kentucky, and recently dean of the Faculty of the Des Moines school. The Los Angeles College has also added Dr. Thomas J. Ruddy as professor of demonstrative anatomy and other specialties, which Dr. Ruddy has been following in his professorship at Still College, Des Moines.

Kentucky Osteopathic Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the Kentucky Osteopathic Association was called to order May 25 by President H. H. Carter of Shelbyville, at the offices of Drs. Nelson and Coke, 1203 Second street, Louisville. The morning session was devoted to the routine business of the association and the election of officers for the ensuing year, viz.: President, Dr. E. O. Vance, Lexington; vice-president, Dr. J. E. South, Bowling Green; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. E. Nelson, Louisville, and three-year term trustee, Dr. F. A. Colyer, Louisville. The afternoon meeting was made very enjoyable and profitable and many valuable ideas were exchanged by rendering the following program, with each member present entering the subject: "Lumbar Lesions, Cause and Effect," Dr. Margha Petree, Paris; "Clinic, Correction of Lumbar Lesions," Dr. E. O. Vance, Lexington; "Lesions of Pelvic Region, Cause and

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Mabel Akin, Chap. St. 8.

Faculty of fifteen earnest professors, including those of greatest successful experience in Osteopathic college work, who have given instruction to two-thirds of all the regular graduate osteopathic physicians in the world; who make a business of it, not a side line or diversion; who make their living thereby, and whose life-work it is; who love their work, and believe in getting the enjoyment of it as they go along; who, therefore, selected the ideal home-land, ideal for the study and treatment of disease conditions, and ideal for the pleasure of living, meanwhile—where the mountains meet the sea, and the southern sun kisses the valleys into blushes of flowers and fruit; here, in the densest population, our new five-story, brick, fireproof college building has just raised its roof-garden to overlook it all, covering laboratories, lecture rooms, treating rooms, operating rooms and every modern device and convenience for osteopathic education. Here our 125 osteopathic college students of 1906-7 will have the maximum of clinic experience and the minimum expense. Here 35 per cent of our students earn all, or a portion of, their expenses without interference with studies. An inspector of osteopathic colleges has said:

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

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

"The Osteopathy is strictly of the Forbes brand, and while his examinations and treatment were strictly in keeping with osteopathic principles, there is a tendency to be broad." Some folks don't like 'broad' osteopathic physicians. We are glad we don't educate the 'narrow' variety. The inspector might have said, also, we are inclined to be ICONOCLASTIC. We are not particular how many idols are shattered, so we put our faith in the true principles of health and restoration from disease.

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Effect," Dr. H. H. Carter, Shelbyville; "Clinical Correction of Pelvic Lesions," Dr. Marie Neely Adsit, Franklin; "Genital Discharges," Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis, Ind.

Cuthbert Still a Factor in Smithville.
Those who remember Cuthbert Smith, the son of Professor Wm. Smith at Kirksville, ought never to have missed this little note buried in the text of a recent letter received by the editor from his father: "I notice that you say Mrs. Smith and Cuthbert are coming here in July. My dear boy, you are away off. Cuthbert IS here (my God, I know it) and Mrs. Smith won't get here until August, as she Dr. Smith nothing to close out is in New York." From this we take it that Cuthbert continues to be as intelligent a cross-questioner as ever. He was every child a who wanted to know the reason why.

Denverites have an Osteopathic Day.
The Denver osteopaths and their friends celebrated July 13th as Osteopathic Day by going to El Dorado Springs, something called Colorado's Coney Island, which is out on the Colorado and Southern railway about thirty miles from the city. This annual festival, and good fellowship day of the Denver Osteopathic Association was a time never to be forgotten. The college yells for the occasion were:

"Ribs raised, bones set,
We cure, you bet! Osteopaths!
Dr. W. Perrin, president of the Denver association, reports that the affair was a gala occasion.

Central New Yorkers' Banquet.
The Central New York Osteopathic Society held a banquet June 22d at Syracuse at the Vanderbilt hotel. Dr. H. L. Chiles of Auburn acted as toastmaster. Dr. Albert Fishel spoke on "Pioneer" and Dr. Charles Beall on "The Women of the Profession." Tributes were paid to the memory of the president, Dr. H. L. Bristol, who died April 12. Those in attendance at the banquet were Dr. H. L. Chiles of Auburn, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Knauer of Oswego, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. French, Dr. and Mrs. D. F. Cady, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Beall, Dr. M. E. Lawrence, Dr. C. B. Weed, Dr. R. M. Farley and Dr. E. W. Tiffany, all of Syracuse.

Arkansas State News.
A meeting of the Arkansas Osteopathic Association was held July 2d in Little Rock in the parlors of the Gleason hotel. The state examining board also met, there being several candidates for license to practice osteopathy in the state. The following association officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. A. W. Burrow, Hot Springs; first vice president, Dr. C. L. Fagin, Stuttgart; second vice president, Dr. A. A. Kaiser, Little Rock; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Lillian Mohler, Pine Bluff; Dr. C. E. Ross, Fort Smith; Dr. V. F. McAllister, Fayetteville; Dr. J. C. Young, Jonesboro. The association will meet in Little Rock again next February.

Warming to Philadelphians were sounded at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association's convention, which opened last night at the Continental Hotel, that the city is being invaded by an army of quack healers, driven from New York State by recent legislation demanding high educational equipment on the part of practising osteopaths. Said Dr. O. J. Snyder: "Philadelphia physicians now desire osteopathic treatment are at the mercy of charlatans, and fully 75 of such quacks have invaded the State since the passage of the New York law. We shall inaugurate a campaign for legislation in Pennsylvania, and we believe the people will support us when a real danger like the one now existing in this State is pointed out."

A Conscientious Patient.
"Medicine, won't help you any," the doctor told his patient. "What you need is a complete change of living. Get away to some quiet country place for a month. Go to bed early, eat more roast beef, drink plenty of good, rich milk, and smoke just one cigar a day."

A month later the patient walked into the doctor's office. He looked like a new man, and the doctor told him so.

"Yes, doctor, your advice certainly did the business. I went to bed early and did all the other things you told me. But, say, doctor, that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke starting in to smoke at my time of life."—Everybody's Magazine.

Who Played in "Crutches for Sale?"
Dr. William Smith is desirous of obtaining the loan of one of the manuscripts of the old osteopathic play, "Crutches For Sale," as there is a general desire at Kirksville to put this play once more upon the boards, if only a single copy of the "book" can be located. After leaving Kirksville Dr. Smith lost the manuscript and unless someone in the cast of the old company in either of the two productions staged at Kirksville has possession of the play, it will not be possible to revive it. Any one who has the manuscript in his possession will confer a great favor upon Dr. Smith, the author, by sending it to him. He will copy

[Continued to Page 10]
OUR PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST NOW OPEN

THE members of the profession who wield facile pens are requested to get in line for the prize essay contest conducted by Osteopathic Health which closes at the end of this year. Half a dozen or more valuable prizes, as usual, will be awarded to those adjudged to have written the best short essays on osteopathy and pertinent subjects. About fifteen entries have already been recorded and we believe that this contest is likely to swell to ten or a dozen this year.

The main thing to be considered in submitting essays for this contest is simple, clear, logical thinking with as much absence of technical words and phrases as possible; the clear presentation of a few simple ideas, rather than mixing up many different thoughts in the same essay, and lastly—brevity. An essay of 300 or 400 words is slantly long enough, if it happens to be concise and contain the subject that it undertakes; 500 or 600 words constitute the ideal length; 1,000 or 1,200 words is getting rather long and few articles, indeed, will be adjudged to have sufficient merit to warrant printing them if they exceed this length.

Write only at one side of the paper and, if possible, typewrite your essay before sending it in. Sign your name and address and the date of submitting it at the top or bottom of the article.

Among the prizes awarded this year are twelve-month service of 100 copies of "Osteopathic Health," including the professional card of the winner; six and three months service of the same respectively, a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the latest edition, bound in leather, a Webster's Hand Dictionary of the latest edition, bound handsome­ly in flexile leather, and several other prizes.

It is likely that the list of prizes will be swelled to ten or a dozen this year.

You are close to the study of disease, doctor, and ought to take a real joy in writing some simple explanations about your diagnosis or treatment as applied to some particular disease, so that patients and casual readers will understand what you do good to cultivate the habit of thinking lucidly and concisely; and it is an enviable distinction, apart from all thought of prizes, to have your efforts appear in the pages of "Osteopathic Health." Sharpen up your pencil, Doctor, and see what your luck is in the fourth prize essay contest of "Osteopathic Health" which closes December 31, 1907. Will you try?

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TRY TO ENDOW CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Dr. Harry M. Still presents a plan for securing an endowed hospital to do charity work at Kirksville in the current issue of The Journal of Osteopathic Education. He alludes somewhat by statistics to the volume of charity work that has been done at the present institution. Not only of free treatment and operations, but free bed and board to many needy persons who have come to Kirksville from practically every state in the Union, and some even from Hawaii.

Dr. Still points out the cost of this charity work to the institution and says that it is not fair to the A. O. Hospital, while sustained by private means, to expect it to carry on this work to any extent in the future. Already, he says, it has done more charity work than it ought to, without having a safe and sound business basis for the hospital. Since patients are sent from every point in the Union for this charity treatment, Dr. Still says fairly that the entire profession and the general public should now get together on some practical business basis and sustain a branch of the institution as a charity hospital.

It is not proposed by Dr. Still to put the entire hospital on a charity basis but only a portion of it. Space, equipment and service will be needed for the already generous charity demands which long existed to this extent that in this department be made self-sustaining so as to enable the A. S. O. Hospital authorities to care for the poor up to their maximum capacity. Dr. Still is requested from conditioners and charitably disposed friends as will make a permanent charity institution at Kirksville that will run for all time in connection with the parent institution of osteopathy.

This is a momentous work fraught with great interest to the osteopathic profession. Surely there should be such an institution and to exist it must be on a rational business basis.

Dr. Harry Still requests members of the profession to place him in correspondence with any charitably disposed persons who might become interested in this humane project.

One Month of History and Wit.

(Continued from Page 9.)

The same and return the original promptly.

Readers should not confuse this play with the book written by the late John R. Muckik. "The play's the thing: Communicate with Dr. Smith at Kirksville directly.

Wisconsin Board Met.

The Wisconsin State Board of Examiners met at the Park Hotel, Madison, July 9th, 10th, and 11th.

A Location Open.

Platteville, Wisconsin, is said to want an osteopathic institution. Information can be obtained by writing Dr. Geo. W. Perrin, of Denver, Colo., having a patient whose mother and sister live in that town and would like to take treatment themselves as well as help an osteopath get located.

Dr. Lorenz Said to Recommend Osteopathy.

It is stated that Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, has recommended osteopathic treatment for little Miss Lollia Armour, who, it is believed, will later on at the hands of the famous Austrian. We hear that Dr. Lorenz has come to the belief that osteopathic manipulations for several months prior to an operation would do his patient much good as a preparation for his ordeal. This is unquestionably the correct view and we hope that the report is accurate.

Don't Want to Control Institution.

The story published by Ohio newspapers some time ago to the effect that the Columbus osteopaths were trying to get control of the Institution of Feeble Minds—which we reprinted, quoting the newspaper as authority—is branded a canard by Dr. M. F. Hulet. There was nothing to it.

Atlantic School Reunion.

All graduates and former students and teachers of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy, either in the class or abroad, is requested to attend the reunion at Norfolk, Va., on the evening of August 27th, during the A. O. A. session. An interesting evening being planned to celebrate this revival of associations in days gone by.—Edgar D. Heist, Secretary.

A Hint About Promotion.

The Republican, of Hudson, Wis., June 22d reproduced the article printed in the last number of The Osteopathic Physician on the "Beginning of the Osteopathic Profession," by Dr. Wm. Smith. This is a suggestion which other osteopaths might act upon. Perhaps your local papers would be glad to produce this article if you call their attention to it.

Chicago Discusses a Hospital.

The Chicago osteopaths are discussing the feasibility of founding an osteopathic hospital. July 1st a preliminary meeting was held at 57 Washington street, to consider the matter. Owing to the hot weather the meeting was not as well attended as it was hoped it would be. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Still and plans for the osteopathic hospital were discussed. The meetings will be held again shortly. Those osteopaths who have passed opinions upon the subject seem to think the plan feasible and likely to be carried into effect.

Osteopathy in England.

"Things are coming along nicely in England," writes Dr. J. Corwin Howell, of Vine­ lynes, who returned from a trip abroad. "I called on the London D. O.'s and found them prospering beyond my expectations. Dr. Horn says that he had made a 'fortune.' Anyway, he has built up a very nice practice and among the best people in London. Two of his patients, the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, brother and sister of King Edward, are among the most conservative people in England. That speaks well for osteopathy abroad doesn't it?"

Do You Go to Norfolk?

Mr. Evan MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, says that as it will be impracticable to give out detailed information fares from all main points in the territory of his Association to Norfolk, so he suggests that osteopaths interested in attending the A. A. O. A. meeting confer with their local ticket agent in each case, who can always give them full and accurate particulars regarding rates, dates of sale, routes, stops overs and limits of tickets. This is a good suggestion. Those expecting to attend the big meeting should inform themselves early about these necessary details of the journey.

Never Blew at All in Kirksville.

The editor read a blood-curdling account of a Kirksville cyclone in the Des Moines News, June the 9th, which he had hard work refraining from publishing before having time to verify the facts at headquarters. It turns out that the story was a fake and the only basis
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

found for it was the fact that a party of Sunday school picnicers got caught in a rain on their way home from the Charitons. If the old days of the old school were as tough with us, somebody would now rise up and say that this slander on Kirkville had been formulated "by a rival institution" but happily, that kind of talk has long since ended.

Missouri to Apply the Law.

The Missouri State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met at Mexico, June 12th, and decided to open their practice of now considering cases of osteopaths who are now practicing in Missouri, with the view of determining who, if any, are practicing illegally. The secretary had been instructed to make up a list of all osteopaths now in the state to submit to the board at its next meeting. It is said that the board will go after those who violate the law vigorously. There were nine applicants for licenses at this meeting. Members of the board present were: W. W. Faith, of Mexico; C. E. Boxx, of Cameron; A. L. McKenzie, of Kansas City, and H. C. Crenshaw, of St. Louis.

Dr. Kerr as a Librettist.

Dr. Clarence Vincent Kerr, of Cleveland, Ohio—famous as an actor since his connection with "Crutches for Sale" at Kirkville, which ended for two seasons—now makes his debut as a librettist. Dr. Kerr wrote the libretto for the play, "The Hermits in California," which was produced the week following May 27th, in the Hotel Capitol, Kirkville, and Dr. Kerr is a member. This is an organization comprising 225 representative young business and professional men, who once a year put on a musical comedy, this year being the third performance. It is one of the big social events of the season in Cleveland. We congratulate Dr. Kerr on his success, and all his friends in the profession will be pleased to learn of his achievement.

San Joaquin Valley Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Osteopathic Society was held in Fresno June 13th. There was a fair attendance and we had a good meeting. The program as arranged was as follows: Welcome address, Dr. Sarah F. Pugh; "Some Things Which Hinder the Progress of Osteopathy;" Dr. P. M. Thompson, "Best Methods of Advancing Osteopathy;" general discussion. The society discussed the subject, "Cervical Lesions: Their Effect on the General System," as Dr. T. H. Abbott, president, has to have given a talk on the subject, was called away before presenting it. The following officers were elected: Dr. S. F. Pugh, Fresno; vice-president, Dr. Ellen E. Abbott, Visalia; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Minerva Key Chappell, re-elected.

Dr. Nettie Olds-Haigh to Take a Rest.

Dr. Nettie Olds-Haigh, late of Still College of Osteopathy, has given up her work for a year and is going to her old home on the Pacific coast. She has been under the strain of hard work and has suffered keenly from the unpleasant notoriety recently thrust upon her in connection with unjust prosecution on the charge of doing obstetrical work in Des Moines without a license. As stated in our last issue, Dr. Stephens and Dr. Haight had her arrested for these charges when the matter came to trial. In a personal letter Dr. Haight writes the editor: "When I first came to Des Moines two years ago one of the first questions I asked was concerning the state examination. Dr. Carpenter, then secretary and manager; President Thompson and Prof. Johnson each by telephone told me that it was unnecessary to obtain a license unless I desired to do individual practice. This I have never done. I never dreamed that I was in violation of the law or doing anything wrong; and, as it has finally been decided, I was not doing wrong. I felt the strain of this unpleasant situation much keenly and am very desirous now of enjoying a protracted rest."

Delaware Has a Law.

Delaware is another recruit to the osteopathic column this year. Dr. Arthur Patterson, of Wilmington, is entitled to the honors of securing the new law. Two years ago he succeeded in bringing about a total rout of the medical forces alone and unaided, and this year the legislators were glad to get together and give the osteopaths just what they believed. Meanwhile it is to be one osteopath member on the medical council of which other members comprise the chief justice of the state and the president of the state medical boards, the allopathic and the homeopathic. These boards make out lists of questions from which those are selected which are to be put by the medical council. Osteopaths in Delaware now have identical rights and obligations with the other physicians with the exception of practicing surgery and prescribing drugs.

Los Angeles D. O. Violates New Law.

Dr. M. V. McGilvary, an osteopath who has offices in the Los Angeles building, was found guilty of violating the new statute relating to practitioners of medicine by Judge Austin July 4th. Dr. McGilvary produced in evidence a certain letter written on behalf of osteopathic examiners in 1901 and claimed that, as the new law did not revoke such certificates when it amalgamated the state board of medical examiners for all branches into one board, he had a perfect right to act under the provisions of the old certificate and to use medicines as he saw fit. Attorney G. W. Pearson and Attorney Grant J. Bennett, who has been retained by the state board of medical examiners, held in the argument which followed the introduction of testimony that, while the present law did not revoke the charter under which the defendant practiced, it did prevent him from using medicines in his branch.—Los Angeles Examiner.

Dr. Hulett Corrects Newspaper.

Under the caption, "Osteopathic Testimony Shut Out," in your June issue you quote from a Columbus, O., daily paper that "Judge Thompson sustained the objection of attorney * * * to the introduction of testimony of an osteopath on the ground that an osteopath is not a regular practitioner of medicine * * * and that the state of Ohio has decided that an osteopath is not a practitioner, in that he cannot be held amenable to the law." This is about as near, I suppose, as the average daily newspaper comes to the truth. The facts in the case are that there was presented to Judge Thompson a deposition of an osteopath in a suit in Ohio. In that deposition there was nothing to indicate that the party was a legal practitioner. Judge Thompson ruled it out for that reason.

The report is misleading, again, in its citation of the Supreme Court ruling, as that body has decided that osteopathy comes within the definition of the practice of medicine in the Ohio statutes. Respectfully, M. F. Hulett, D. O.

Dr. Bernard's Diagnosis Upheld.

In the last issue of The O. P., we made mention of an attack by Mrs. Mary Helen Kanouse, of San Jose, for professional malpractice on Dr. Roy Bernard, of Chicago. She claimed that the doctor had signed papers seeking her commitment to an asylum. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Dr. Bernard, who was examined, and he appointed Dr. Wm. O. Krohn, for the county. Attorney E. Walker, who represented Mrs. Kanouse, employed Dr. L. Harrison Mettler. An examination was held, as we stated, and her own physician produced her case "sane." Dr. Krohn who represented the county, it develops, deferred his examination until a later date in the month. Meanwhile his client came to the city and called upon Dr. Bernard, seeking to avoid commitment, and he promised to protect the osteopath by caring for his wife in some proper institution. The story, therefore, which was printed in the Chicago newspapers, that the two physicians had conjointly pronounced the woman "sane" in the face of Dr. Bernard's diagnosis, was not true. The county physician concurred in the diagnosis and in fact, all parties concerned except the patient, agree with Dr. Bernard's diagnosis.

Dr. Detmering, of Ohio, Fined.

Dr. C. A. Detmering, of Elyria, Ohio, a Still College graduate, indicted for practicing osteopathy without a license, pleaded guilty and Judge Washburn imposed a fine of $30 and costs. The Elyria Republicans printed the following interview: "My reason for practicing in this county without a license, "said Dr. Detmering, the indicted osteopath, "is owing to the fact that I believed I was discriminated against at the medical board. The whole difficulty in the matter arose when the state board refused me grades in the examination I had taken upon the plea that I had not the equivalent of a high school education before going into Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Ia., from which college I graduated. I held a certificate to teach school in Stark county with high grades and this in my opinion should have proved sufficient.

"Being convinced that I had passed the examinations of the State Medical Examining Board all right, upon the advice of attorneys I started practice, regardless of the fact that I had received no license from the state. I did this because I believed that I was justly entitled to a license."

"As soon as the case at Elyria comes up for hearing, which I expect will be in the next few days, I will close my office here and make my home at my summer cottage at Turkey Foot Lake near Akron. Later in the summer I shall take a post graduate course at Pittsburg and in the latter part of August will take
The state examinations, returning to this city to make my home about September 1st.


From the New York newspapers we get notices that there is an association of druggist medical practitioners in New York and Brooklyn whose members advertise themselves "to practice osteopathy and kindred sciences," better known as "osteotherapeutists." It is said by the newspapers that there are nearly 200 practitioners in this organization. Their society prints a paper called "The National Eclectic Journal of Osteopathy and Kindred Sciences," of which "C. F. Conrad, Ph. D., D. O., 468 Green St., Philadelphia," is publisher. The officers of their association are Dr. H. H. Swartz, president; Dr. S. J. Piernkowski, first vice president; Dr. N. Bankoff, second vice president; Dr. B. J. Silverstein, financial secretary; Dr. N. Oder, recording secretary. At the time that the osteopathic profession was securing recognition in New York state recently by the enactment of a just law and the appointment of one of its members on the state board, it was decidedly amusing to keep reading reports of meetings by this organization, expressing first their alarm, then their satisfaction over the results of our osteopathic work, and a casual reader would suppose that they were the people mentioned who were doing this work at the legislature, not to say also representing osteopathy in the empire state. As we understand it, the members of the "osteotherapeutic" profession are not taken care of under the new law and have no standing in New York state under the new law. If we are in error on this view we would be glad to be set right.

Pennsylvania's Best Meeting.

The eighth annual convention of the Pennsyl­ vania Osteopathic Association was held in the parlors of the Continental hotel at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday, June 28th and 29th. We are pleased to say that this was one of the largest, most interesting and enthusiastic conventions ever held by this association, the whole state being well represented. Each of the three sessions was largely attended and every number on the program contained items of great interest. The clinics were especially practical and interesting. The review of the past legislative campaign was received with enthusiasm and the utmost confidence is felt that at the next session of the legislature we cannot fail to obtain a law which will be entirely independent of the medical profession.


Saturday Afternoon—Report of officers and committees, including report upon the last legislative campaign; "The Hearing Before the Governor," by Dr. Jane Scott of Philadelphia (the only lady osteopath in attendance); "Explanation of the New York Law," by Dr. Chas. Hazzard of New York; clinics, "Demonstrating Some Cases of Uric Acid Trouble

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

and Some Cases of Disorders of the Feet," by Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia; vice-president, Dr. Henry J. How, San Francisco; secretary, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Philadelphia, and treasurer, Dr. William Rohac, Greensburg. Executive Committee, Dr. O. J. Snyder and D. H. Harrell, Philadelphia, ex-officio; Dr. H. M. Vastine, Harrisburg; Dr. V. A. Hook, Wilkesbarre; and Dr. E. M. Downing, New York.—Fraternally, T. Ivan Dufur, Secretary.

May Prosecute Washington City D. O.'s.

As the result of a hearing given by the commission to Dr. Alma C. Arnold upon her application for a permit to establish and maintain a private hospital at 825 Fifteenth street northwest, the health officer and superintendent of police may be called upon to prosecute all osteopaths in the District of Columbia for practicing medicine without a license. Dr. Woodward, health officer, who reported adversely upon Mrs. Arnold's application, stated that the points of law raised in the past regarding the legality of this practice had never been distinctly settled, but that, in his opinion, the superintendent of police is at liberty to make arrests.

Protest was made to the establishment of the institution by a number of owners of the surrounding property in the form of a petition, which was read to the commissioners by C. A. Hahn, attorney for the petitioners. Among those who signed this petition were ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, John R. McLean, Frank H. Ford, and Arnold of Vancouver. Dr. J. B. Cregg Curtis, A. L. Bliss and Dr. James D. Morgan.

Mr. White stated that the establishment of the "Harvandam," as it was known, would deprecate the value of the surrounding property. J. T. Hamilton, attorney for Dr. Arnold, argued that she did not practice medicine, as she was a follower of the "chiropractic" school and effected her cures by manual manipulation of the spinal column on the basis that most nervous diseases are there centered. Mr. Hamilton contended also that as Dr. Arnold did not use drugs she could not be required to take out a license. A number of comemmatory letters from patients of Dr. Arnold were submitted.

At the conclusion of the hearing the commissions announced that the evidence would be taken under consideration before a final verdict is rendered.—Washington (D. C.) Herald, June 20th.

Predicts We'll Swallow up the M. D.'s.

"I believe that eventually we will draw the members of all the medical professions into our school, and osteopathy will prevail as the basic therapeutic art for future generations." Such was the prophecy of President O. J. Snyder to the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, given during a discussion of the proposition of the "Medical Perversion of Osteopathic Philosophy." He continued: "Osteopathy is a movement, though not a profession. It is not a part of their therapeutics. Others have been converted to it; they recognize some things in it that are good practice, but that osteopathy is not new, that it is not materially different from what they have been teaching for years. I say we have simply enlarged on the facts.

"It was the effort of a neurological discussion before the Association of Medical Professions, at Atlantic City recently, to make it appear that osteopaths have the cart before the horse. The hypothesis of some of these is that diseased things in the organs and communicites to the spinal column. We teach that disease starts in the spinal column and communicates to the organs of the stomach. The old school got simply symptoms visceri and symptoms spinal. It diagnosed only symptoms. The cutting area was not taken into consideration. There has been too much superficial investigation of surface signs and too much guessing.

"Some think there is nothing to compare with the mustard plaster and boil of its effect. But where can they point to a permanent cure, to an alteration in the patient's condition? Where have they corrected anatomical perversion so that when the local application is removed, the other hand, can point to real cures, lasting cures, and we can look back fifteen years and see them?"

Will Offer Site for Big Institution.

The trustees of the post graduate college, as well as those of the American Osteopathic Association, have been notified that the Archibald Topena & Santa Fe railway proposes tendering a piece of property at Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, to us osteopaths as a seat for establishing our proposed post graduate college in connection with a large hospital. It is proposed to convert the Montezuma Hotel into a strictly high-grade sanitarium, to cater to patients able to pay good prices. The proceeds from the hotel, if converted, would be used in maintaining the post graduate college. At a distance from the sanitarium can be established cheaper quarters for a class of patients not able to pay the prices necessary to stay at the Montezuma institution. There would, therefore, be an abundance of clinical material if this idea were carried out. Dr. F. D. Parke, of Paris, who visited the Springs knows the grounds thoroughly and is very enthusiastic about the proposition. There is an old stone hotel, three stories high, on the grounds, said to be amply large for all college purposes. This matter, it is predicted, will be presented formally to the profession and its duly constituted authorities at the Norfolk meeting.

Dr. H. W. Forbes Performs Two Hip Operations.

A bloodless surgical operation performed on the person of little Ruth Hatcher, 8 years old, by Dr. H. W. Forbes, of the Los Angeles School of Osteopaths, in the offices of Dr. Augustus Lee Goff, Provident building, yesterday, in the presence of a large number of graduates, attracted a large number of interested spectators.

The child was suffering from congenital hip dislocation. In this case the head of the femur had been moved upward about five-eighths of an inch and much of the head had sloughed away. The object of the operation was to draw the femur down to a normal position, grind it into the acetabulum to excite sufficient inflammatory action to furnish fibrous tissue for ligaments, bind it carefully in a plaster cast and allow the processes of nature to perfect the cure.

Dr. Forbes was assisted in this case by Drs. Augustus L. Goff, Slayden, Winters, Muncie and Arnold of Vancouver. Dr. Frank H. Ford of St. Paul, who has visited the Springs, knows the grounds thoroughly and is very enthusiastic about the proposition. There is an old stone hotel, three stories high, on the grounds, said to be amply large for all college purposes. This matter, it is predicted, will be presented formally to the profession and its duly constituted authorities at the Norfolk meeting.

Send Your Tubercular Patients to Roswell, New Mexico

"The Roswell Tent City and Sanatorium" is an osteopathic institution where the benefits of the best climate on earth are combined with competent osteopathic attention. Don't make the mistake of keeping your tubercular patients north until it is too late for climatic changes to benefit. Patients are charged $15 per week for board, lodging, osteopathic treatments and supervision, or $10 per week without treatment. Write for details.

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TABLES TABLES TABLES

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Dr. George T. Hayman, 317 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia
due to absentees. Papers, discussions and clinics were, viz.: Dr. J. Le Roy Neal, Berkeley. Clinic with Illustrations; discussion led by Dr. H. F. McCormac; Louise Burns, Los Angeles, The Significance of Disease Symptoms, discussion led by Dr. Archie R. Waters, Chico; Dr. J. R. Patterson, Pasadena; discussion led by Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento, Dr. H. W. Forbes, Los Angeles, Physical Diagnosis of Heart Affections; discussion led by Dr. A. R. Merchant, Oakland. Dr. W. F. Daniel, San Francisco, first vice-president, Minerva Daniels, San Francisco, second vice-president, Lena Creswell, San Diego; secretary, Effie E. York, San Francisco; treasurer, Lester E. Cooper, San Francisco; D. C. Farnham, Oakland; J. R. Patterson, Pasadena; J. C. Reynolds, San Francisco. It was realized that too much work had been crowded into two days, and numerous requests were made to have a three days' session next year—Effie E. York, Secretary.

How We Stand in Texas.

For the benefit of those who may want the facts concerning the provisions of our Texas law, I will indicate its provisions as follows: The board is to be composed of members here appointed by the governor sometime before July 12th when the law goes into effect. No one school can have a majority representation on the board. This will necessitate the recognition of at least five schools. It is the opinion of the committees of all schools that Governor Campbell will appoint representatives of five schools but will include the osteopathic, as he has told several friends that he believes each school should have equal representation. It is probable that the precedent established at this time will be followed in the future, in that a new board is to be appointed each two years. I contended for a clause providing that "at least five schools should be represented on the board, but it failed of enactment. This one feature which leaves it open to an antagonistic move is the worst feature of the law, from my standpoint, but it is not probable that we will ever suffer in the slightest from that source, for our members are men who have such a devotion to the profession that in order to keep us from getting a board of our own in the future, they must concede us representation because the one our candidates are to receive is by exam.

All osteopaths who are here before July 12th, will be required sometime within one year to present the board the degree of diploma or a transcript of same, and if it appears that the diploma was issued by a college or a school in Texas without the board invited to issue the candidate for a fee of fifty cents. The "druggist doctor" who was exempt under previous law, must show a diploma from a medical college, and from the definition of medicine in section 13, our osteopathic colleges must be regarded as colleges of medicine of reputable standing provided the osteopathic doctors have equal credentials. The "regular" can not call the osteopath a quack without condemning himself as being equally deficient. In the eyes of the law, all practitioners have equal rights. The board will be forced to regard our colleges as "reputable schools of medicine." The other provisions of the law are about as in other States. To me, the law reads plainly enough and I do not see wherein there can arise any fear that the D. O. will not be recognized by the osteopathic men in their practice medicine according to any system he chooses. All practitioners will be on the same basis, all have equal credentials: the "regular" cannot call osteopathy a quack without condemning himself as being equally deficient. In the eyes of the law, all practitioners have equal rights. The board will be forced to regard our colleges as "reputable schools of medicine."

The OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

WOMEN'S DISEASES FOR AUGUST.

AUGUST Osteopathic Health presents a summary of Women's Diseases which are as widespread as civilization and rampant every day in the year. Since the majority of our osteopathic patients are women and women are the best recruiters for their favorite physician, it follows that August is an opportune time to deliver such a message to the osteopathic genus. The following work for osteopathy among their sisters while the slack season of business is on and women have time to think and try new things. And to insure a good normal growth of practice this fall the doctor should not neglect his campaign of education now.

The opening article of our August issue deals with the "Woman's Declaration from the Knife." All women are anxious to know how to do that. They want to know in case the ordeal is ever presented to them—should they not be before them already—and in order to advise sister women against needless risk in time of trouble. Ovariolomy, curettage, stitching the uterus, ligature of the fallopian tubes, shortening the ligaments, lacerations and using forceps at childbirth are all considered in comparison with the milder osteopathic way.

"Osteopathy in Women's Diseases" is another article of strong appeal to the sex, covering as it does menstrual irregularities, ovarian congestion, uterine displacement, sterility, cysts and benign tumors and the diseases of specific infection. How osteopathy brings a new diagnosis to the understanding of these cases and fundamental results achieved are clearly presented.

Constitution, insomnia, "sick nerves," nervous tension and spinal curvature are among the other subjects specifically and briefly mentioned.

Nine short stories are included in this number showing how osteopathy is economical, bespeaking a fair trial or none, warning against unqualified osteopaths, explaining why osteopathy is different from massage, and making plain that the osteopath cannot work faster than nature.

It is explained why osteopathy is good for delicate constitutions, children and infants. This August issue is beyond cavil a great campaign number. You will have use for it every month in the year. You should put out a hundred copies among the women of your community. I do not see how you can tell just what the governor will do. But the women of your community will do, under proper coaching with Osteopathic Health, to recruit your practice.

Many a patient gets all the credit for bringing in a new patient when three-fourths of the credit ought to go to the osteopath, which logically contributed to my practice. Don't you want a couple of hundred, Doc? Sample copies for this "Woman's Number" will be mailed July 20th. Let us know if you don't get sample copies.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, Editor.
with his friend "to explain the matter better than he "could."

Overtake progress rather than let it overtake you—in other words, be the one who introduces.

Good, wholesome, persuasive field literature, such as we turn out, will draw in dividends in dollars and peace of mind for the practitioner who uses it twelve months in the year.

LEFT OVER NUMBERS OF OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH.

F OR the benefit of the osteopathic campaign for new practice this summer, we print herewith the table of contents of such back numbers as we have copies on hand for sale at $2 per hundred copies, express extra:

June, 1905.

Neuropathies and Nerve Exhaustion; Economy of Osteopathy; Chronic Dysentery in the Army; Bed-wetting in Childhood; Catarrh Not Incurable; Functional Heart Diseases; Liver, Captain of Industry, Being a Study of the Commonest Liver Disturbances.

December, 1905.

The Cure of Acute Bright's Disease; That "Cold" in the Head; Functional Heart Diseases; Indigestion Has a Cause; Sprains and Dislocations; Rheumatism; Prostatic Troubles and Other Ills.

January, 1906.

An Insurance Policy Against Pneumonia; What Osteopathy Has Done for the Afflicted; Treatment of Piles; Nerve Deafness Not Severe; Nervous Fracture vs. Artificial Rest; Lassitude from Loss of Blood; Headache: the Osteopathic Reasonable Hope; Getting Immunity from Winter's Blues; Osteopathy's Not Hard to Cure; Osteopathy—What is it?

February, 1906.

Host Diseases Are of Spinal Origin.

March, 1906.

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

May, 1906.

Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure; Philosophy of Osteopathy Bowed Down; How Acute Ills Become Chronic; The Testimony of the Glands; Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammation; Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady; Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptoms; Prostatic Troubles from Pressure; Liver Disturbed by Pressure; Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure; Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect; What Pressure on the Brain Will Do; Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

June, 1906.

As Viewed by an Old-School Physician Who Investigated the Treatment; Pair of Pigeons, Now: Osteopathic Principles; Surgery; Diphtheria and Gland Diseases; Why a Treatment is Reflux; Why You May Feel Worse After Treatment; Mask a Headache or Cure It? The Manner of B7; Osteopathic Treatment; Rheumatism—or What?

August—A Woman's Number

Here is the contents of "Osteopathic Health" for August


With our assistance for this number at once as it is a fine campaigner and the edition is limited.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 117 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE STORY OF A SLIPPED RIB

Is the appeal of a supremely interesting Osteopathic Chat in "Osteopathic Health" for August.

It's just the sort of an article that everybody will read with fascinated interest this hot, wetter. Whether at home or on vacation, all business men will likewise be interested in reading about...

APPENDICITIS—The Modern Treatment which is Osteopathic, of course. This article will make you friends everywhere. Another recounts Osteopathy's wonderful legislative victories within six months. It is exciting.

Osteopathy—Is it Growing? There is an article in this issue also on Osteopathic Obstetrics.

Other shorter articles round out a pleasant summer campaign number. Place your order to-day, Doctor, and get an early supply. This new practice will boom even in mid-summer if you will it and work for it with our assistance.
The Osteopathic Physician

Mrs. B. M. Davenport Died Away From Home.

The death of Mrs. Harriet Chappell Davenport, which occurred in Fresno, Cal., May 26, 1907, was a surprise to her best friends. Mrs. O. F. S. of the first body ever organised in that city, and who had been one of the first to encourage the student and cheerfully give of his knowledge and experience.

Comparatively few men had the educational advantages enjoyed by Dr. Smith. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1880, studied there for four years, then in 1885 took up his work at Owens College, Manchester, and attended at various times the different schools in London. In the same time gaining practical knowledge by acting as "unqualified assistant" in several hospitals in London, he has served as demonstrator in anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, aided Dr. Henry Littlejohn and such men as P. H. Maclaren, Joseph Bell and others.

Seven years of uninterrupted student work, two years of practice before qualification, three years of medical and surgical practice, then one year of osteopathic study directly in the company of Dr. Still, followed by six years of osteopathic practice (three years in Kansas City and three years in St. Louis) with seven years of teaching and practice (three years in Ohio, three years in California, and two years in Illinois) at the Chicago Medical College, where he has taught anatomy, physiology and obstetrics. Three visits to Europe in the past seven years have shown him the changes in methods there, and he has taught at six of the most famous medical schools of the world.

Dr. Smith has been a member of the American Chiropractic Association since its organization in 1895, and has been a member of the American Osteopathic Association since its organization in 1892. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since its organization in 1876, and has been a member of the American College of Surgeons since its organization in 1867.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

Dr. F. J. White, L. A. C. '07, at 5 Higgins Bldg., London, Canada.

Dr. Bessie M. Srofe, 86-87, at Martinsville, Ohio.

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