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

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

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

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

While, in some respects — namely, from the monetary reward involved — this question of osteopaths being recognized as insurance examiners is not an important question and would not be worth the fight involved to win the desired recognition, yet in other ways it is all important that the osteopathic profession should get squarely on record and prove its right to enjoy such recognition. It is our standing as physicians that is questioned.

The same issue is involved that we meet all along the line wherever our rights as physicians come up. That the osteopath is a physician equal in knowledge with the doctors of all other schools, that his attainment is just as high, and that his professional services are just as valuable, or even more valuable, than the work of any other medical school, cannot for one moment be questioned by those who know the facts. Yet, unfortunately, the great mass of mankind do not as yet know the facts. In consequence, physicians of other schools, jealous of osteopathic success, make the best of every opportunity to discredit osteopaths and slur their intellectual and professional ability, and in every way possible strive to create the impression that osteopaths are only masseurs and a crowd of ignorant "rubbers."

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

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

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

An Accident Company Recognizes O. O's.

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

Masons, Yes; Woodmen, No.

Insurance companies that I have examined for and am examining for at this time are the Masonic Life Association" (I am their examiner here—one of them) and "The Michigan Benevolent Association," which is an accident company. I have reported cases for the Woodmen of the World, and the patients received their pay for the injuries received without question. I was also appointed examiner for the Islanders, but osteopaths in my medical capacity, as I am not an M.D. I am of the opinion, however, that there was an M. D. here who made the hit, but this I can not prove. The Modern Masons, "The Ladies of the Macabees of the World, I understand, do not have any one examining for them unless he is an M. D.

Accident, yes; Woodmen, Again No.

In regard to insurance, I have a policy with the Great Western Accident Company, Des Moines. In November, 1907, I had an accident on a horse, but osteopaths in my medical capacity, as I am not an M.D. Smith, D. O., North Bend, corrected the trouble we have among the laity.—Yours, fraternal, Dr. Arthur Taylor, Northfield, Minn.

Turn Down the Companies that Turn Down Us.

I noticed in the last O. P., something about life insurance companies recognizing D. O.'s as examiners. It seems that there are very few companies that employ D. O.'s as examiners. Dr. E. A. White, of the American Medical Association, has pronounced it a rule of the Woodmen of the World that no life insurance companies can be employed as examiners. I am also informed that the Woodmen of the World have withdrawn from the Woodmen of the World, and the Woodmen of the World are employing examiners only from the American Medical Association.

I was appointed examiner of the Woodmen of the World by the late Dr. C. C. Hunt, D. O., Des Moines, Iowa, in June, 1907, to examine its members for life insurance. I have examined over 1,000 members and have been successful in obtaining medical reports for those examined. I also have received 95 per cent of the reports. I have examined 3,000 people, and have obtained 95 per cent of the reports, and have made successful conclusions in the majority of cases. I have had no difficulty in obtaining medical reports for those examined, and I am of the opinion that the Woodmen of the World would receive more business if they employed osteopaths as examiners.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Our Cure for Safety is to Develop Centripetal Forces.


Our friends, a fair percentage of the public, very generally believe that they have been and are still giving osteopathy wide publicity through both individual and organized support. They have contributed as publicly and incidentally as their friends because they thought our system either cured or benefited them. The press has been greatly favorable toward us. Legislatures have recognized us. All of this has resulted—not simply from our system's positive merits alone; that would be more than phenomenal. Negative forces have been potent factors as well—the uncertainty of medical practice has worked to our advantage. Hence, osteopathic progress has been due to osteopathy's inherent qualities, plus the shortcomings of the other schools.

Now, the above is an outline of the past decade, but the osteopathic history of to-morrow, of the next ten years, will be a different story. Whether that story will be worth the telling rests with you and me—the rank and file. Outside of Dr. A. T. Still all of us are in the common pot. The situation before you and me is simply the old tale, but nevertheless a constantly new one, the "survival of the fittest." The happy-go-lucky period of infancy is past. We have arrived at a period of our development where we must scientifically "make good," or else the school of the healing art pass into oblivion. The Lord, I am free to say, has been good to us. He has given us a magnificent opportunity. And I am sure the forces that can be of active support will sustain us in the future if we but do our part.

The Post-Graduate Movement is Worth Your Attention.

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

The post-graduate movement is not a movement to duplicate work now being done by the present osteopathic colleges. There are more than a college, and we are not compelled to wait for buildings before demonstrating to the profession the splendid work that can be accomplished. For example, it is well organized and prepared to take up at the present time research work in its various forms.

This movement needs, and should have, the support of the entire profession. The income at present is very small, as only the interest on invested funds can be used. The amount turned over to the treasurer is $7,077.42, and more coming in every day. This has been given by only 120 out of 4,200 members. Of this 120, 16 agree to pay $100 yearly for five years, 20 agree to pay $50 yearly for five years, 5 agree to pay $25 yearly for five years, 49 agree to pay $25 yearly for five years, 3 agree to pay $20 yearly for five years, 19 agree to pay $15 yearly for five years, 9 agree to pay $5 yearly for five years. Certainly more than 120 members of the profession who are interested and we should be able to secure:

$50 willing to pay $100 yearly for five years.

$100 willing to pay $50 yearly for five years.

$150 willing to pay $30 yearly for five years.

$200 willing to pay $25 yearly for five years.

$250 willing to pay $15 yearly for five years.

$300 willing to pay $10 yearly for five years.

$500 willing to pay $5 yearly for five years.

2,200

A total of 2,200 subscribers would be not over one-half of the profession at the present date, and the balance should give something. This plan would give an annual subscription of at least $30,000 per year for five years in addition to half of the profession who are able and willing to do their share. This will give $150,000 endowment from the profession, and a million dollars will come meantime from our friends. Our friends are willing and anxious to help. They have fought our battles in thirty-four states, and are always ready to help us and fight for us, if we ask them to do so, or if the opportunity is presented to them in the proper way. People like to go where the wind goes; they like the progressive, prosperous air to a thing; they like a popular thing.

We wish people to do research work; we want money to pay for these investigations; we shall want money to equip the buildings; we shall want money to equip hospitals and laboratories, and train men in osteopathic colleges; we want money to establish Osteopathy where it properly belongs—the most complete and perfect system of healing the world has ever known.

Let us ask for what we want, and need, and must have. When the profession is working hard in the osteopathic college, it will be the popular thing and success will be assured.

For the profession to wake up.

Almost every state has one person able and willing to subscribe $100 yearly for five years, three for $50, six to ten for $25, and a very paltry number for $15, and $10 and $5. Let us find the $100 and the $50 people, then the $25 people, and so on. It should not be necessary to explain the movement in all its details, the profession should be so anxious to help that it will probably by subscription be successful. I feel that it will be some time before we can or should offer any post-graduate work to the profession in the form of regular courses of study. In the meantime there is much to do that is both necessary and advisable. The very few hundred dollars we shall have to use at present will not go far, but if we make the effort we can secure an adequate amount to investigate and scientifically establish the principles and practice of osteopathic philosophy.

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

1. Dr. McConnell and our other investigators should be encouraged to continue with their work.

2. The entire profession should be systematically canvassed for new ideas or valuable data and information.

3. Some practitioners can be found competent and willing to do all the special work necessary to see that others can be found who are willing to raise the money to pay the bills.

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

Announcement!

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin

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

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Dr. Forbes entered into the mechanics of occliptal lesions, giving six classes, as follows: Bilateral anterior occipital, bilateral posterior occipital, unilateral anterior occipital, right and left; posterior occipital, right and left; rotated occipital, right and left; lateral occipital, right and left. Forbes elaborated in these several lesions, illustrating in his inimitable style, with the aid of lead pencil, handkerchief, towel, or form of apparatus, the normal and abnormal position and relations of the several articulations, and created a profound impression by the mathematical precision with which he reduced these simplest terms, axis, rotation, flexion and extension.

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

Dr. Forbe, the headliner, who, with his cerebrum bulging with osteopathic nuggets and sleeves brimful of surprises, came, spoke, and conquered. His clean-cut, scientific exposition of osteopathic mechanics and technique, delivered in plain but pure English, framed in a uniform terminology and coupled with an earnest desire to have each and every one see and thoroughly comprehend each minute detail presented, foretold a new era in osteopathic science. His illustrations were pregnant with logic and very suggestive of osteopathic study and profound thinking.

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

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

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

Dr. C. D. Berry read a paper on "Appendicitis," based on actual experience with a number of cases.
The Physiological Function of Response to Irritation and Injury.

The uniform etiological principle, postulated by the osteopathic diagnosis, supported by evidence gleaned from symptomatologies of medical practice, and argued from biology, is a part of normal physiology, and its laws and purposes, its relation to the other processes in the body, its proper governance and the possibility of assisting and furthering it, can be studied in the same way as any other physiological process.

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

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

There are, so far as we know, two processes of co-ordination in the body. The first is the one which guides the shaping and forming of the organs, and gives the organs and tissues in their proper relation to each other. The second is a product of the first—as much a product as any other part of the body— it is the product of the first. The tissue protection and repair process, (the response to irritation and injury) is a definite function, a co-ordinate process, having definite and successive stages. It has the same reference to the nervous system and to general co-ordination of the body as any other function.

The action of the glands is chemical. The force of these glands is inexhaustible, so long as the materials are at hand. The glands, therefore, and all other portions of the body in their purely chemical aspects, continue to act in their stated way without reference to nerve control. How is this part of the action regulated? Their regulation is in a manner automatic. The continuous action of the gland cells piles up its product, but piles it up in the substance of the cells themselves. When an excess of this product is present, the action of the cell is retarded or stopped, either from mechanical causes or from equalization of osmotic pressure, or from satisfaction of the chemical tension. Nothing until a demand comes for its product does the cell liberate its piled up resources, when it may regulate the whole contents of the cells by removing the stimulus emergeny is strong enough. It may then resume its manufacturing.

The conception of the relation of the nervous system to the mechanism of the body should therefore be clear. The nervous system does not move the muscles, but it brings the stimulus to the muscle, which then acts according to its nature. The nerves of the first liver do not make bile, but they bring to the liver the nervous messages which start the activities of the liver. It receives no nerve, according to its nature and brings forth fruit after its kind. The character of a nerve stim-
Long cause the reparative process concerns not the nervous system. The earlier stage, sensation and spasmodic action are obviously of nervous origin. The later stages, congestion, oedema, serum, phlegm and membrane are known to be causable by nervous action unaided. Professor Hilton* cured abscesses by cutting the nerve leading to them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In so-called pathalogy, the excess of stimulus and the maximum of nerve action is concerned. Physiology and pathology thus stand at opposite poles of nerve action; for

*Hilton's Rest and Pain.
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this reason the two words are preserved as giving a useful distinction.

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

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

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

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

This is paralleled in the cycle of response to irritation and injury, according to the degree of the stimulus, and without reference to source.

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

Finally, both are processes with a definite purpose, especially adapted to the needs of the organism. This process, perhaps the most important of all the processes in the body, was developed and perfected by the same laws of evolution that developed and perfected all other functions of the organism. In fact, there is double the most rigidly disciplined of all and by a school master which punishes when death any laxness on the part of this function. It must therefore be regarded as of the utmost importance.

The illogicality of any interference with this process not based on the most perfect knowledge is apparent. No one dreams of assisting a physiological function of the body, but everyone rushes in to "assist nature" with drugs and experiments when this particular physiological function is called into action. Such interference is presumptuous. In osteopathic practice, no such interference is countenanced or attempted; only the removing of causes that impede the natural process and the stimulation of natural processes place have place.

The Uniform Etiological Principle is identical with this physiology of response to irritation and injury.

God Bless His Eighty Years!

By C. L. Fagan.

(A Osteopathic Slogan for the Big August Meeting.)

(Tune: "Wild Irish Rose")

God bless the man whose eighty years
 Came rolling on the path that he chose,
 A mind that sought out Nature's Truths
 And gave them to the world.

That Time has left upon his brow
 The trace of years,
 His cheeks are lined, his hair is gray,
 God bless his silver hair!

He has a song of praise to him:
 Who turned from drug and pill,
 And bade a trail not trod before,
 Our grand old Doctor's Hill.

The World once strewed his path with thorns
 And flung at him bitter joys,
 But lips that scoffed now join the prayer:
 "God bless his eighty years!!"

State Board News.

Governor Patterson on the Front. On February 11th appointed Dr. Edwin C. Ray to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Professor Pierre. Dr. Ray has left Nashville to practice his profession in St. Louis. Dr. Ray's appointment is for the remainder of the term, and will expire March 31st.

The Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners will meet again on May 26th to consider the granting of licenses to those who may be entitled to them. The meeting will be held in Milwaukee at the Plankinton Hotel.

The South Dakota State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, of which Dr. Mary N. Farr of this city, Dr. Goodfellow of Grotto and Dr. Redfield of Parker, held a special meeting and held on February 8th, with five applicants appearing before them for certificates. —Aberdeen (S. D.) American.
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The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

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Editorial

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

Dr. Wm. G. Classen of South Haven, Mich., calls our attention to the fact that the Chicago Medical College of James A. Garfield contained an article written by Max Thorex, M. D., on "Therapeutic Pneumonia," from a medical-legal standpoint, which is a very fine article to substantiate the claims of osteopathy.

Elbert Hubbard in The Philistine for December, 1906, had a very excellent discourse on vaccination, smallpox and kindred subjects. He states that the great enemy to the body is not the pox virus, but an insect that attacks the nervous system. We have full sympathy with his views.

Dr. J. Earl Collier of Nashville, Tenn., took leave of absence, pursuing post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and will obtain his B. S. degree.

Professor in Divorce Court

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

O. O. Girls Form a Lunch Club

Los Angeles women osteopathic practitioners have formed a Woman's Luncheon Club with the following members: Mrs. W. A. Shay, Mrs. J. L. Dowlin, Dr. Kate B. Holmes, Dr. M. Letitia Ricks, Dr. M. E. Crain, Dr. Dorothea Birlew, and Dr. Lillian Whiting.

What's Doing

Dr. Hamilton on a Furlough

Dr. R. Emmett Hamilton of the American School of Osteopathic faculty, who is on a leave of absence, has been working at the University of Chicago, called at the O. P. sanction the other day and we had a "love feast" for a half hour together.

Thanks to Dr. Beitel

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

Detroit Society Election

The annual election of officers of the Detroit Osteopathic Society was held on February 12th, with the following result: President, Dr. A. B. Holson; vice-president, Dr. E. O. Milligan; treasurer, Dr. Carrie B. Taylor-Stewart; board of directors, Drs. Chas. L. Severy, J. M. Church and Helen D. Valeuse—Dr. Carrie B. Taylor-Stewart, Sec'y.

The Osteopathic Physician

by a more direct route, when the A. S. O. absorbs the second Southern School which had sprung up in the room vacated by the former Southern School. So. Southern graduates seem to belong to the A. S. O. now, by whatever route followed. However, we did not interpret the allusion. The assurance is not so direct. Your status ought to be just as secure in the future under the wing of the parent school as it could have been had your alma mater continued its independent existence. We have no doubt that the A. S. O. regards all of her grand-children and great-grandchildren by adoption just as we regard them. And, after all, what does it matter? It is that we are osteopaths, and not what branch of the family tree we happen to hang on, that should be a matter of consideration, since Father Andrew is equally the father of all of us.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Parents Were Not Liable.

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

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

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

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd in the West Indies.

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

Death of Dr. Wilmer D. Greene.

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

Los Angeles College Growing.

Students are already matriculating for our February class, which will be a large one, and we will pass the 250 mark, if not the 300 mark, in attendance this year. Our college work has never before gone along so prosperously and harmoniously. Every one is blysly happy and every student is enthusiastic for the work he is receiving—A. B. Shaw, Secy. and Treas., Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

Floridians Gather.

The State Osteopathic Association of Florida held its annual meeting at St. Petersburg December 30th. The following were elected officers: President, Dr. C. E. McKinnon of Jacksonville; vice-president, Dr. C. E. Bennett of Pensacola; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. S. Blair of St. Petersburg; Dr. C. E. McKinnon speaker on "Denner-Seyfried's" Success Failures," Dr. Mathew C. O'Brien, Pittston; "Hydrotherapy as an Adjunct," Dr. Effie M. Pace, Jacksonville. Refreshments were served buffet close of the program—Sunyataon (Pa.) Tribune.

Can't Collect in Washington.

The decision handed down by the supreme court of Walla Walla, Wash., January 24th, has this effect that the osteopath has no legal standing as a physician in Washington, and cannot collect a bill. Judge Brents gave a decision dismissing the suit of H. B. Thompson against Dr. J. B. Meyers, in which the plaintiff sued the defendant for $50.00 due him for professional service. The case was first brought up in a justice court where it was dismissed on the same ground.

Mrs. E. Burton Waters Confined.

I wish also to report the birth of a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. E. Burton Waters of Virginia, Ill., on Sunday, January 19th. The little one came prematurely and died ten hours after. Mrs. Waters brought his wife here to the Passavant Hospital to be under my care. She was formerly Dr. Grace Prindle of Whitehall, and a graduate of the A. S. O. She is doing splendidly and sings the praises of Osteopathy louder than ever.

Yours truly, A. S. Loving, Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. Keller Sues A. S. O.

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

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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

Are You Reading These Tucker Articles?

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

Women D. O.'s of Boston Study Spine.

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

Osteopath Elected President of Board.

The osteopathic physicians of Indiana are greatly elated over the fact that Dr. J. E. P. Holland, an osteopathic physician of Bloomington, Ind., has been elected president of the Indiana State Board of Medical Examiners, which is a high compliment to the osteopathic profession and proven beyond a doubt that osteopathy is being recognized to-day as one of the most successful and scientific methods for treating the many ills of the human body.
The appointment of Dr. Holland is certainly very gratifying to them after the many unsuccessful attempts on the part of the medical profession not to recognize the osteopathic school.

Dr. Forbes in Chicago.

Dr. Harry W. Forbes visited Chicago twice this month, journeying to and from Philadelphia, where he was the guest of Philadelphia osteopaths and held clinics on several interesting cases. His eastern trip was arranged by Dr. Walter L. Betal. In Chicago, on January 24th, Dr. Forbes met a large gathering of his former students and old friends at the office of Drs. Carpenter in the Trade building. Part of this family reunion was taking dinner together. Dr. Forbes has a host of friends through every part of the union and his journeyings are always marked by an enthusiastic convocation of his friends and former students.

N. Y. Osteopathic Society Appeals to the Court

The New York State Osteopathic Society is about to start a test action against the department of health of New York city for mandamus to compel Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, assistant register of records of the department and chief of the Brooklyn division, to accept death certificates made out by the president of the society, Dr. Charles F. Bandell, of Brooklyn. One of Bandell's patients, John Vosecher, died February 1st, Dr. Bandell made out a death certificate, in which he said the cause of the man's death was nephritis. The certificate was refused by Dr. Byrne.

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

Begin Extermination War in West

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

Another Damage Suit Falls Flat.

Another osteopathic suit at Kirksville, alleging malpractice, has been dismissed in favor of the defendant osteopath. This was the case of Mrs. Ernest Cowgill, who sued Dr. Wm. Meeks, a graduate of the A. S. O., for $10,000, alleging in the treatment of a fractured femur. Dr. Meeks attended Mrs. Cowgill in 1903 Drs. William Smith and George Still gave expert testimony which decided the case for osteopaths.

"The way George Still trimmed the opposing attorney was grand," writes Dr. H. Thomas Ashlock. "The attorney used every method possible to pall up George, but finally gave up in disgust." The Kirksville Express commenting on the same matter said: "Dr. George Still's testimony was the most scientific and clear ever heard in the court room, and Attorney Barton ran up against a snag when he cross-examined him, failing to puncture his evidence in the least. After Judge Shelton took the case out of the hands of the jury the plaintiff's attorneys took a nonsuit and will appeal the case."
Splendid Field for a Woman D. O.

There is an exceptionally fine chance offered in this issue for a competent woman osteopath who wishes to secure a rewarding and profitable city practice. It was advertised in our last issue, but we understand the right person did not make application for it, so the opportunity is open again. We know of no better post for an osteopath making this offer, and feel entirely sure that it is an exceptional opportunity for somebody. It is in a rich and cultured city and has paid the doctor well for a number of years. The price is very reasonable. It could be acquired on time payments. There is just a possibility that the right person may be able to take care of this practice for a year on a commission basis. At any rate, it would be well for an up-to-date woman osteopath who wants to acquire a good practice in a nice city at terms that are right to investigate. Reply to this should be addressed to “Eastern City,” care of “The O. P.”

Oregon’s Fine Meeting.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association met at the Imperial Hotel at Portland, January 11th. President Browning of the third district, the Illinois Osteopathic Society, was in the state. You can’t afford to miss it. All address are delivered by the president and Dr. Otis F. Akin. The report shows the organization to be in splendid condition. The following officers were made: "President," Dr. H. F. Leonard; "Lumbar Region," Dr. H. F. Leonard; "Asthma," Dr. C. T. Samuel; "Cystitis," Dr. H. H. White; "Specific Infectious Diseases," Dr. B. P. Shepard; "Gynecology," Dr. B. H. Fryette; "Locomotor Ataxia," Dr. J. Ramsey; Dr. Clara Macfarlane, D. Mabel Akin and Dr. M. T. Schoettle. About forty were present.

A banquet was served and Dr. R. F. Berthelot address the guests. The banquets were made by Drs. F. E. Moore, C. T. Samuel and Otis F. Akin. Officers were elected for coming year: President, Dr. Otis F. Akin, Portland; first vice-president, Dr. C. T. Samuel, Baker City; second vice-president, Dr. Gertrude Gates, Portland; secretary, Dr. Mabel Akin, Portland; treasurer, H. F. Leonard, Portland. A board of trustees composed of the following members was also elected: Dr. B. B. Shellabarger, Dr. Clara Macfarlane, Dr. R. B. Northrup, Portland; Dr. H. C. P. Moore, La Grande; Dr. H. L. Studley, Eugene.

Splendid Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society met on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, at the Grand Fraternity Hall, 1414 Arch Street, receiving. There was an exceptionally large number of osteopaths present and we held a very enthusiastic meeting. Dr. O. Snyder, superintendent of the Penna. State organization, presented a proposition from a daily newspaper in which the paper asked for the aid of the society in publishing editorials favorably to osteopathy. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Snyder, Keene and Turner, Dr. C. T. Ryan, president of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Free Osteopathic Dispensary—an institution supported entirely by the profession and separate from the College Infirmary—told of the good work done and appealed for funds to carry on the work. A committee of two, Dr. Muttart and France, were appointed to draft a resolution of thanks to be given Editor Bok of the Ledger. Dr. Snyder gave a full demonstration and lecture on physical diagnosis which was enthusiastically received. Dr. W. B. Keene read an address on "The Necessity for Association." Dr. G. W. Riley, president of the New York State Association, was introduced, and gave a highly edifying and instructive talk outlining an ovation for his efforts. So full of interest had this meeting been that midnight chimed ere we dispersed, eagerly looking forward to another feast of good things one month hence.—Fraternally, Walter Lewis Beitel, D. O., 1116 Chestnut Street.

All Aboard for Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association will hold its tenth annual meeting at Milwaukee on February 2nd. Dr. E. H. Fryette of the Grand Hotel. The formal opening and transact of business will occupy the time from 9 to 10:30 a.m., Friday; after which the committee on professional ethics and professional demeanor will take charge of the program. Presenting papers on these subjects and conducting the general discussion. At 10 p.m., Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago will deliver an address on "The Physiological Relation Between the Mind and the Body in the Therapeutic Application." General discussion will be followed by clinics. The banquet is scheduled for 6 p.m., Friday. Business (including election of officers) will occupy our time from 9 to 10:30 Saturday, after which Dr. Louise P. Crow will address us on "Obstetrics and Gynecology." Clinics will follow the general discussion of these topics. At 2 p.m., Saturday, Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn will deliver an address on "Tumors" and he will also conduct the general discussion of these clinics after the general discussion. This is our tenth annual meeting. We have secured good speakers and an interesting program is assured. The Milwaukee Osteopathic Society has proven himself eminently capable of acting in the capacity of host to the W. S. O. A. and to the osteopathic members of the state. You can’t afford to miss it. All aboard for Milwaukee.—L. H. Noordhoff, D. O., Secretary, Oshkosh.

Third Illinois District’s Fine Meeting.

In response to a call of Counsellor M. P. Browning of the third district, the Illinois Osteopathic Association sent out twenty-five osteopaths, gathered at the offices of Dr. R. S. Hallady at Galesburg, January 25, for the purpose of organization. Counsellor Browning was made temporary chairman. After voting to form a permanent association Dr. Hallady was elected president and Dr. Browning sec- retary-treasurer. Owing to the sickness of Dr. Hallady, Dr. Browning acted as president of the Fifth District, and Dr. E. H. Fryette of Chicago was elected vice-president. The association sent Dr. A. T. Still a telegram of greeting, saying that they expected to go in a body to Kirkville, August 6. They will pool their railroad fare. The program included papers on "Gout" by Dr. Fred B. DeGroote of Rock Island, and a paper by Dr. R. S. Hallady on the "Shoulder Joint;" one on "Pyohlyd" by Dr. W. J. Giltner, and a paper on "Dis­ cases Peculiar to Women," by Dr. Lowrey, Rezner. There was appropriate discussion of each, followed by a paper on legislation from the pen of Dr. J. D. Cunningham of Bloomington, and an address by State Pres­ident Dr. E. M. Brown of Dixon. We also had with us Dr. J. S. Baughman, of Burlington, Ia., who gave us a good talk. All felt greatly benefited by the program and the meeting was a marked social success which was enjoyed by all of us not present at the hand of President Hallady.—M. P. Browning, Secret., Macomb.

Fourth Illinois to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the Fourth District of the Illinois Osteopathic Association in Bloomington at the Illinois Hotel on February 25th. A good programme has been arranged for and dinner will be served at 6:30 o’clock. Every one interested please turn out and share the work in the same fun.—John F. Bone, Secy., Pontiac, Ill.

Fifth District Meeting.

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

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If injured in any manner within two years from time of purchase, it will be repaired free of charge if sent complete to our factory with the necessary charge for returning it to you.

Have patients observe carefully the simple instructions of the chart, use only well chartered exercise in the getting of the exercise that it will give them entire satisfaction. Special instructions upon request, stating plainly their requirements, and giving the lot number of the "Bi-tension" in use. It’s just what many a hard working osteopathic patient needs who is claming for a "Super Treatment". Teach them to take proper exercise.

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

Sixth Illinois District.

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

**Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers.**

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

The profession at large will be interested this month in the news that Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York City has bought out the interest of Dr. Harry Still in their partnership practice and that the latter will return to Kirkville to live. The firm of Drs. Still & Hazzard has built up a splendid practice at the Astor Court building, 16 West Thirty-fourth street, and in succeeding to the joint practice, which he has had charge of for many months, Dr. Hazzard's establishment is as secure as could be desired. Although still a young man Dr. Hazzard is an "old osteopath." People sometimes ask to see his father, or remark upon his youth, but he always tells them that he is a "young man and an old osteopath." He first went to Kirkville to study osteopathy January 5, 1896. Consequently, he is now in his thirteenth year as an osteopath and has been pioneering all these years. Osteopathy is still a new science, but it was exceedingly new then; there were no more than about thirty osteopaths, all told, at that time. The public at large knew practically nothing of it; there was but one school; no legal recognition had been accorded it, nor indeed, was it until October, 1896; when Vermont passed the first osteopathic law.

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

Begin the New Year Right by subscribing to THE O. P. and ordering 100 copies of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH every month throughout 1908.

I SHOULD like to get an Osteopath to take my practice for the Summer or for about Eight Months beginning April 1st. I wish to take a rest and a trip. I think a man and wife would be preferable here if they have got in them. This a good field and quite favorable to osteopathy.

Yours respectfully,

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much interested in osteopathy. To make a long story short, a few years later Dr. McConnell married one of these girls and Dr. Hazzard married another.

Even before his graduation from the A. S. O. Dr. Hazzard became a member of the faculty, upon which he was elected at the age of five years before finally leaving Kirksville. The subject of his address then was "Osteopathic Manipulation of the Blood-Mass." At that meeting, all will remember, we had some very lively scramblings on the floor. Final adoption of the three-year course was debated with much vigor and spirit. It bettered the board of trustees to get this matter settled, but finally a compromise was effected whereby the schools were allowed another year in which to comply. At this meeting there was also adopted a code of ethics, with some lively debates.

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

Dr. Hazzard also assisted in the legislative battle in Alabama in 1903, and in New Jersey in 1906-7, and also appeared before the committee in the House of Representatives concerning the District of Columbia bill in 1907. Mr. Hazzard was one of the sponsors of this bill out of this committee. It had previously passed the United States Senate. Dr. H. has been very active in all that is doing in legislative battles—for example, in North Carolina, Maine and elsewhere, but has been unable so far.

He is a member of the board of trustees of the A. T. Still Post-Graduate College; also a member of the council, a committee of the board of trustees having immediate charge of the educational features of Post-Graduate College.

Dr. and Mrs. Hazzard have a very pleasant home at Mount Vernon, a few miles out of New York, where it is good for the children, and is growing stronger every year. There are a number of consultations but I've always won.

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A Great Opportunity For a Superior Woman D.O.

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

Ohio Practice for Sale.

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

When it comes to the matter of a high-grade, dignified, lucid, simple explanation of how oseopathy does—The March issue of Osteopathic Health has never been equalled. That number comprises the top-notch of osteopathic patients and most of the important doctors. This month’s issue is entitled: "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin." This article by the editor has been carefully reviewed, policed until, he submits, there is not a flaw in it.

This story of the all-importance of the spine is told in such a way that doctors and public alike, too often or too clearly. Every well-conducted practice needs this brochure, "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," distributed liberally among present and former patients as well as the general public once every year. It is a prime fertilizer of practice when so used.

Many patients repeatedly ask for this number all through the year in order to give to their friends whom they want to convert to osteopathy. A lot of osteopathic patients will tell you that the most convincing thing they have ever heard was "that little book on the spinal origin of disease, published in Chicago." And if they have read it once, they always want the chance, after consulting their physicians, to get a copy in addition to get a few extra copies of it.

Enough said.

This celebrated campaigner is one of only two issues that we repeat every year. The other number being our equally popular "Osteopathic Health," distributed among present and former patients once every year. It is the best yet.-Dr. William G. C. Landes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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