D. O.'s—Read the Handwriting on the Wall—And Fight!

By Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, Missouri.

In the October number of The Osteopathic Physician there appeared an article entitled 'New Medical Programme is to Swallow Osteopathy' and an article of mine that called for the careful reading by every osteopath on earth. Word by word that article should be digested.

I have written before that osteopathy is here to stay. It has been faithful to the ideals of the original founders, and will always be. The liberal law, "equity to all schools," osteopathic recognition, etc., etc., together with thousands of real osteopaths, is the only system that will ever endure.

Ah! There is the kernel! There is some form of the substance of it all. If our people could only be inspired with the tenacity of purpose, with the indomitable grit and power of him who gave osteopathy to the world, they would die before they would surrender. Further along in this article you say—

...and never cease their efforts until they secure their own law creating an independent board of examination and registration of our own in every state of this Union. This should be our ultimate object. With no compromise such laws will end in the end prove the wisdom of their creators and be a lasting monument to all schools for fairness, justice, equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Again you say—

...and the out touch of my belief in the unerring wisdom and deep, far-seated presidency that directed him to build the structure that he reared as an absolutely original, integral, independent and self-sufficient system.

I honor Dr. A. T. Still that he had the boldness, the self-reliance and the Americanism back of him to establish a medical Monroe policy for his school, and to fly the banner at his heartside—peace, order and harmony at home—freedom from interference or complications with outside systems of therapeutics and entangling alliances with absolutely none.

I here and now take off my hat to the Grand Old Man who gave our system birth, as I attest my belief in the miraculous wisdom and deep, far-seated presidency that directed him to build the structure that he reared as an absolutely original, integral, independent and self-sufficient system...

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

DOCTORS WANT TO CINCH STATE LAW: MEDICAL TYRANNY WOULD END.

By Francis L. Liebey, Sylsusville, Md.

J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., at present touring over this state lecturing in the interests of the American Medical Association, as he does in all states, is taking this state just at this time because of the nearness of the session of the state legislature. He is seeking to work up sentiment among the people and the legislators that will enable a large amount of medical legislation to be passed.

The plan is to have a head office and officer at every county seat and another officer in every district of every county, all to be paid by the state for medical supervision.

This plan involves a large outlay from the state treasuries that adopt it, and, with the regulatory laws that would supplement the establishment of the offices and officers, the whole adult population would be just as much under the doctor's hands as are the children in the public schools. And what is the compulsory school law! As the children get "educated," whether they want it or not, so the "old folks" would get all the same care that they wanted or not! And, so far as all these latter day doctors are concerned—from Christian advisers to secular, they would be literally outlawed! That is the cunning plan.

The whole scheme of Dr. McCormack, "his organization (the respectable A. M. A.)" is another strike at the liberties of the American people—an advance toward Socialism and an American Medical Company to which all known trusts are but insignificant.

The proper time to intercept a trust is in its formative period, and all liberty-loving Americans, as well as health leaders along the new lines, must rise for self-preservation and warn their legislators to down this new tyranny accordingly.

The scheme has taken its cue from the educators. The doctors have seen how the educators, the politicians, and the farming population and they want to do the same. Besides, they have had a late taste of state office in connection with the public school system, and they now want more of it. At a doctors' conference in London the other day it was boldly suggested that all the doctors' boards should be over the doctors—the inference being that the state give them the "control" of the people and pay from its treasury for the service.

Something for nothing is nowadays the cry that draws everybody. The doctors know that there is already adequate medical attention bestowed by the state upon every county, however failing the officers may be in the enforcement of the health laws. They would enforce or suggest nothing, but they would be merely receptacles for that much more of the state's money.

To hear Dr. McCormack talk one might think that he is the kindest, gentlest man on the earth, but if the plans he proposes carry; but, like the street fakir, all is not gold that glitters that comes from the lips of men in self-seeking moods.

A National Health Bureau at Washington is a national health bureau to every state. The federal government is looking after the health of the nation and the agricultural bureau has been to the farmers—the latter has been the more successful to exploit another of late. The Socialists rejoice at the mention of all these plans. They see in it that much more preparation for the day of their opening.

Dr. F. E. Moore Exposes Graff in Oregon Medical Board.

R. F. E. MOORE, of La Grande, Ore., president of the Oregon Osteopathic Association, has thrown his weight into the struggle in Oregon to keep the State Board of Examiners from being made a tool of the Oregon Medical Association. The Oregon Osteopathic Association, he said, was engaged in the struggle "not to make money, but to save the lives of men in self-seeking and neglectful medical practice." He also said, "It is the duty of the medical societies to lead the people to knowledge as to what the medical profession can do for them and not to despise or disfranchise the patients of the osteopathic profession."
How M. D.'s Banco the Public Over Smallpox.


I HAVE had an experience that I believe will be valuable to osteopathic physicians in the field. Some time about the first of December the M. D.'s here had a few cases which broke out with pimples—some more, some less. They began to talk smallpox.

Some charged $1.00 for vaccinating. The people did not take readily to the luxury at that price, so they had a cut rate on vaccination and put it at 90 cents per vaccination. This did not appeal to the people very well, either. One doctor here would not even report the cases he had as smallpox; then the other doctors got busy and wanted to scare the people sufficiently, who, as yet, had not been very frightened. They finally held a meeting, at which some citizens were present as well as the health department and school board. The doctors wanted to close the schools to all who were not vaccinated. This the school board did not want to do, but many of them were delighted. As it is, however, they will attempt to get 25 children vaccinated, but many permitted themselves to be brow-beaten and were vaccinated.

There was some number who were against vaccination and would not undergo any circumstances to be vaccinated, but many permitted themselves to be brow-beaten and were vaccinated when they saw the doctors' ad saying that all must be vaccinated. As a matter of fact, there is no law in this state compelling people to be vaccinated. However, when my article came out, signed, the health officer had the word 'must' taken out and substituted the word 'should' in its stead. The people were all with me, and I stopped practically all the vaccination business in Manistique for the time being at least, and the doctors are sore.

The people were very glad and the taxpayers delighted. As it is, however, they will have to pay $300 for this scare.

To make the thing all the more ridiculous, the health officer arrested a young man who failed to have his child vaccinated in his family. He called an M. D. to see his wife who said that she had la grippe, and that she would be all right soon. The M. D. was called again and again said that it was la grippe. Neighbors who had visited the family made complaint that there was smallpox there and that the health officer was showing favors because he did not quarantine them. The health officer at once had the hospital arrested for 'not reporting smallpox,' and his trial is now going on. If he will employ a lawyer and has trial and has a jury I will bet my hat that he is cleared. It seems queer that one minute the M. D.'s expect a layman to be wiser than themselves and the next minute that he does not know enough to employ his own doctor.

Then, too, they did not know—or at least did not call these cases smallpox until after the health officer came here and said that it was smallpox. Yet now they expect this young man to know as much about disease as they do!

The state health officer does not know any more about smallpox than they do, but, being from outside, his opinion had more weight than the local doctors' did. Many people do believe to this day that there was only one or perhaps two real cases of smallpox. I have kept track of the cases reported up to one

mention the O. P. on February orders and get $4 worth of antiseptic free.

The treatment for skin disease sells for $5 and consists of 5 jars of the mentholated ointment, and 5 bottles of the liquid antiseptic.

The patient paying $1 a package for. If you will mention The O. P. on any order during February I will include 4 regular dollar packages of the liquid free of charge. Use as a spray in an atomizer for all conditions mentioned in the booklet.

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In case you do not need the treatment for skin diseases send 3 for a dozen cakes of Dr. Williams' Antiseptic Skin Soap—an absolutely pure soap with my antiseptic added. I will include the 4 $1 bottles of the liquid complimentary with either the soap order or an order for the skin treatment.

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The spine and spinal cord are often the real, though unsuspected, cause of most of the common nervous diseases of women. Certain cases have evidently been due to intervertebral nerve pressure, for a short time after the parts are perfectly supported and the pressure removed these most annoying symptoms disappear.

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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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D. K. S. JOHNSON, our osteopath of Pomeroy, Wash., has been having much the same sort of experience during a recent smallpox scare in his community. He took a very strong stand regarding vaccination, with the result that the school board cancelled its order made about the middle of November, that all children had to be vaccinated before being admitted to the schools.

The city schools had been closed on the first of December. It was reported that if a $1.50 fee was charged for each job, they would open again. Compulsory vaccination is now unlawful in England.

Cow-poxing, being not only unscientific, but also definitely dangerous, I believe it to be the duty of every D. O. to fight it. We, as a profession, have a decided right to be heard in claims made by medical authors and not knowing that medical statistics can be juggled to prove anything profitable, believe in such practice. But it seems to me that those who do have failed to grasp the proper conception of osteopathic principles.

From the many letters received and requests for my articles on Vaccination find that there is a pretty general wave of antipathy to cow-poxing passing over the profession. Many D. O.'s, if just given a little encouragement, could do much to stamp out the dangerous practice. As the evils of vaccination are too great to be even touched upon in an article of this length, I will only attempt to give those interested a little insight into the vaccination fraud that they, having a voice and influence, are not responsible for doing.

Cow-poxing is supported by graft, ignorance on the part of physician and layman, and the fear of the medical profession to admit that this ancient practice is but the chasing of a will-o'-the-wisp.

The precautions taken in the preparation of this "pure calf lymph" would appear as a terrible farce to any one but an M. D. This "pure calf lymph" is not pure, for purity is impossible of such fluid; it did not originate in the calf, and is very little different from the old system of inoculation, is practiced today in both countries.

It is a matter of interest to know that before an osteopath located in Pomeroy the cow-poxing office decided on a raid, and, having no knowledge of each other that it is said they would not trust each other to administer an anesthetic for one another's operation. But when it was necessary, they made a practice of calling in the local dentist. Now, however, the M. D.'s pull together as a fraternity, but complain of the osteopath. Dr. Johnson seems to keep pretty reasonably busy.
Find out if the members of the board really know anything about vaccination. They seldom do.

There are stronger and surer arguments than statistics. Avoid them if possible. Figures are the pro-vaccinators' only argument. Give the public to understand from the start that vaccination statistics are juggled and worthless, as a rule. Figures won't lie, but lies will figure. You have reason, experience, science, justice and common sense to back you. The compulsory vaccination has none of these—just figures.

Some of your best weapons can be found in pro-vaccination literature. Don't forget your dignity, nor lose your nerve. If you find, as you generally will, that there is graft back of the compulsory vaccination, show up the grater. Don't mince matters; call a spade a spade.

Post yourself on the German Army Lie. That is one of their favorites. (Vide "Pickings From Pro-Vaccinist Polemics.")

If possible, get your local editor's permission to use his columns and also his promise not to refuse your space if the pro-vaccinator should take up the argument. Study and mark for ready reference everything obtainable on the subject. The above advice is based upon experience of myself and others in fighting compulsory vaccination.

Here, in Grand Junction, compulsory vaccination originated with the president of the State Medical Society, member of its legislation and public policy committee, one of two M. D.'s on the Board of Education, cheap politician, hater of osteopaths, capitalist, and all-round grater. I mentioned no names, and made it my special business to show him up. I learned from the minutes of the school board who made the motion for compulsory vaccination. That was before it became known that I Fingered the practice.

The following, which was quoted in the Daily News of December 27th, is from a pan­ paper I read on the eve of the Friday before the last. It created a little comment:

"The time will come when the Grand Junction school board won't dare, under the pretense of a state law, to keep your children out of your own schools because you refuse to have a filthy and dangerous surgical shot inflicted upon them at 99¢ or a dollar each. Not even if the motion for compulsory vaccination was made by one who should have known better and probably collected the scanty little sum of blood money for his trouble."

Compulsory vaccination will die hard, but no less surely in Grand Junction.

Bibliography.

References for anti-vaccinators: Professor Creighton's article in Brittanica; vaccination in Reference Hand Book Medical Sciences (take with Na. C1); Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine, "Neurology and Metaphysics," Chas. McCormick, M. D.; "Pickings From Pro-Vaccinist Polemics," W. J. Furnival; "Professional Opinions Adverse to Vaccination" (British), W. J. Furnival; "Crimes of the Cow-Pox Ring" (first edition); Statements of a State Health Board Investigated (Illinois); "Compulsory Infection of the Jennerian Rite," J. W. Hodge, M. D. The last five are booklets and can be obtained for a few cents from the Liberator Publishing Co., 1322 Hennepin Ave, Minneapolis, Minn.

Osteopaths Sent to the Minneapolis Pest House

Dr. Fred and Sarah E. Spicer, Minneapolis osteopaths, contracted smallpox in the middle of January and were removed to the city pest house January 16th. Diagnosis was said to reveal that both osteopaths had malignant smallpox. Their offices are at 2929 Girard avenue, South, and 474-422 Medical Block, Minneapolis. Dr. Sarah E. Spicer is a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, of the class 1902. We get this more information from the St. Paul Evening News, which does not give any further particulars. We trust that these practitioners are making nice recovery and extend them our sincere sympathy in their time of affliction.

A. S. O. Buys Out the Southern College of Osteopathy

The Southern College of Osteopathy has been merged with the American School of Osteopathy. On February 1st, its present roster of students will move to Kirks­ville.

The deal was consummated early this month by Dr. Warren Hamilton, secretary and treasurer of the A. S. O., who was so well pleased with the good work effected that he slid down to the coast upon concluding the deal, and chartered a ship for Havana in conformity with an old custom of his whenever he gets sight of a large body of navigable water. It is not understood that Dr. Hamilton has an option on any Cuban medical colleges, nor that he expects to find any institutions while on his journey. It is given out on good authority that his trip is purely a health journey to recuperate from a hard season of work, inspect his pineapple plantation and enjoy the pleasures of the semi-tropical climate for a few weeks.

The news of this school consolidation will not cause much surprise in the profession as it has been thought for a year or more past that the Southern College would not long continue its individual existence, it having developed a sort of penchant of late for marketing its name, good will, student body and other assets.

Here's a nut to crack for the alumni of the Franklin institution: Are you alumni of A. S. O., of Still college, of the S. S. Still school, of Los Angeles college—or what? The French have a proverb, "It's a wise child that..."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

knows its own father." Owing to these somewhat complex school mergers, can't the same be said educationally for some of our good doctors?

What is Doing for Osteopathy in Philadelphia, a Storm Center

By W. B. Keene, A.B., M.D., D.O., of Philadelphia, Being Extracts of an Address Before the City Society on "The Necessity of Association."

Dr. Still gave to the world a new philosophy of the cause and cure of disease, but it remains with his followers to develop and classify the facts upon which osteopathy is founded. It is at once obvious that no single person could collect, systematize and arrange facts of this character. It remains for our societies to accomplish this duty, and while there are but few of us who have the time and ability to pursue original research work, yet it is the duty of our societies to see that such investigation is pursued.

We must not lose sight of the fact that osteopathy is still in its infancy, and that as yet we have no foundation upon which to base our claim that osteopathy is a science. Clinical results are not sufficient to establish osteopathy as a separate and distinct science of the healing art. We must establish an osteopathic pathology.

All honor to a few men in our profession who are devoting their time to such a noble duty. In conversing with a member of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy a short time ago I was informed that it was the intention of this institution to pursue investigation along this line, and with such grand possibilities in view, let us as a society, co-operate and do all in our power to promote this work.

Heretofore this work in the osteopathic field has been confined chiefly to the artificial production of lesions upon animals, followed by the dissection and microscopic observation of the results of these lesions. While such investigations have, beyond a doubt, established our claim that our philosophy of the cause of disease is correct, yet they have not demonstrated pathological changes resulting from lesions in the human body. During the existence of life in the human economy we cannot carry on these investigations, but after death, knowing the fatal disease, we are enabled to study these things and eventually establish a pathology separate and distinct from the current medical pathology.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is now in a position to follow this great work. The combination of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and Surgery with the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy has placed the latter in a most favorable position for the pursuance of this work. Let us, as a society, stir ourselves to the importance of assistance in fulfilling this great duty. In the future history of osteopathy, which I am in hopes we shall all see written, let it be chronicled that Philadelphia contributed her share to the making of osteopathic science and that an alliance of the interests of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy contributed in great measure to such a consummation.

I have frequently been asked by medical men of enlightenment in discussing osteopathy: "How can you prove that pressure maintained upon a nerve or blood vessel by a mal-adjusted rib or vertebra in the human body will disturb function and induce pathological conditions in an organ, and what are the microscopic changes in the cell produced by such pressure?"

We must be able to answer such questions with authority and precision. I regard the

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Teaching facilities unequaled. Thoroughly equipped laboratories in all departments. Clinical advantages unlimited. Faculty composed of seventeen able and experienced instructors who devote their full time to teaching. Anatomy taught in every term—three preceptors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general. New $37,000 hospital and heating plant for the use of the school now in operation.

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subject of osteopathic pathology of paramount importance and advise the cooperation of each member of this society and all of our societies toward its establishment.

Those who were present at the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Society observed the healthy growth and development of that organization. We are all cognizant of the fact that it has accomplished in the past great work and of the greater work that is to be accomplished in the future. Although we have no reason to expect success in securing legislative regulation in Pennsylvania, let us ask if there has ever, in the history of osteopathy in our state, been a time when it was more necessary, and in advancing its interests in the way of introducing osteopathy to the multitudes, as the advertising incident upon our several unsuccessful attempts to get a bill? You will all agree that the press reports of these proceedings (and let us consider that the press has been most generous toward us) have introduced osteopathy in a way that no other media could.

This being the fact, let us ask: "What has enabled us to accomplish these things, and what will, in the future, enable us to ultimately command and compel legislative recognition?" The obvious answer is obvious and one word will define our position, namely—unity. Unity commands action, and without unity very little action could be accomplished. And we have accomplished through professional organization.

In glancing over the current issue of the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association I noticed some extracts from an address delivered at the last meeting of the New York State Osteopathic Society by the late president of that society, Dr. C. F. Bandel. The address was entitled "The Importance of Organization," and I beg to quote the following extract: "We are registered, true, but that is all. Not a clinic in the state, not a hospital in the state, and not a college in the state. Then in a sense we have not been anything. As a society work hand in hand toward a foundation, as a society have the highest standards, as a society are progressive, as a society recognize the facts, then let us forget that they are the foundation upon which our college and our hospital shall be built.

Another institution, the extreme importance of which the majority of us, I fear, do not appreciate, is the Philadelphia Osteopathic Dispensary. I hold that the maintenance of this grand institution, constituting, as it does, an unbounded blessing to the dependent sick, is second only in importance to the Philadelphia College. These two institutions constitute the backbone, muscle and sinew of our profession. Let us remember why we should be justly proud of our Alma Mater, and let us as a society work hand in hand toward a maintenance of all institutions that foster our profession.

In Philadelphia our situation as compared to New York's is just the reverse, for while we maintain an educational institution and a free clinic, we are not registered under the laws of the state. This, however, should not prevent us from appreciating the immense value of a society, or a clinic, or a hospital, or a free clinic, or an educational institution, provided they are properly organized. Is there any reason, fellow osteopaths, why, with the great advantages of location, distance, institutions, we do not place our college and our hospital, or a free clinic in the state, not a hospital in the state. Why, with the great advantages that Philadelphia has over any other city in the United States upon which to build and maintain the greatest osteopathic institutions. Is there any reason, fellow osteopaths, why, with the great advantages of location that Philadelphia possesses directly in the midst of the best institutions of medical and academic learning, that we cannot be second only in importance and reverence to the highest plane? We answer, there is no reason why we cannot accomplish these things, and so long as we have a society, and so long as we have an immense amount of work that lies before us.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy began its work in a modest way, occupying a few rooms in an office building, boasting of a few teachers, small classes and limited equipment. In the face of great adversity, entirely unassisted by financial and through state appropriations which all the existing medical colleges have enjoyed, look at the surprising progress of this institution! Has it not been most creditable (the last freshman class being the largest matriculated in its history), and does it not redound to the splendid efforts of all those faithful men and women concerned in its progressive advancement?

But we must not stop here, we must keep steadily on in our progressive educational policy. We must reach even higher than the medical standards, for it has been demonstrated recently that the standard of most, if not all, of our medical institutions are far below those of foreign countries. Organization is the basis of our every professional ambition.

**New York Appeals to Our Colleges**

W e want your graduates to come to New York State. There is plenty of room and the demand for good osteopaths is greater than the supply. This society wishes you to know that we are yours to command and will be glad to facilitate the location of your graduates here and will be pleased to furnish you with any aid which you may wish regarding the law, et cetera.

With a view of affording you and your graduates such information as you may desire relative to territorial limitations, etc., to encourage your graduates to locate here, I enclose a list of towns where osteopaths are needed.

List of towns and cities in New York, giving the number of osteopaths in each. I have included all with over 4,000 and upwards, but there are many with less population where osteopaths are in demand and really would do well.

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<th>Town and County</th>
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(Continued to Page 9.)

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**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

**BURROWES'**

Osteopathic Treating Table

The most practical and satisfactory treating table ever devised for both office and residence. Is as strong and rigid as any stationary table, yet can be folded and put away in a closet. May be loaned or rented to out patients, thus avoiding back-breaking treatments under unfavorable conditions.

The Burrowes' Table is constructed along simple, strong lines of selected birch, finished in mahogany color or dark color. The finish is hard as flint, and will not scratch or chalk up. Top of table cannot warp or get out of true because of our Burrowes' Patented Girder Construction which allows wood to shrink or swell without affecting the surface of table.

Top of table may be padded or unpadded, as desired. Upholstered in brown or tan leatherette, which is the most serviceable material obtainable for this purpose. Will wear almost indefinitely, and may be washed with sponge and water without injury.

Feet of table are fitted with rubber footholds, which prevent sliding or slipping of table, and at same time protect a polished floor from injury.

Weight of table 30 pounds. Folds into space only three inches thick.

The Burrowes' Osteopathic Treating Table is fully guaranteed, and is sold with the understanding that price will be cheerfully refunded if the table proves unsatisfactory in any particular.

**W. M. McCULLY**

General Sales Agent

171 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

**BURROWES'**

Osteopathic Treating Table

Length, 72 in. Width, 22 in. Height, 31 in. Weight, 50 lbs.

Padded Table . . . . $18.00

Unpadded Table 15.00

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**Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO**

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**Burrowes' Patented Girder Construction**

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**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

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**Osteopathic Dispensary**
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The Osteopathic Publishing Company, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

HENRY STANBURY BUNTING, A. B., D. O., M. D. President and Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.00 A YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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

Vol. XIII. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1908. No. 1.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

A New York physician says that kite flying is a great source of nervous trouble. If various forms of gymnastics become accepted as a good cure for wrecked nerves, it will always be easier in future for "hobby" to explain to "wife" why he went on that last "skate." I received the premium pictures O. K. and am very much pleased with them. I think The O. P. grows better all the time and I can't understand why any osteopath will do without it. Prather, A. R. Tucker, Durham, North Carolina, Secretary of the State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration.

GYNEPHOBIA.

There has been a new disease developed the past year, and it is called "gyneephobia." Mr. Paderewski, the pianist, has it. In plain speech, it is morbid fear of women. The papers said that he had it so badly that he had to be protected from the sight of girls or he would get into a tantrum. No wonder, considering the way that the ladies paw and moan over him after Paddy's piano recitals. This is the story as I have heard it. Mrs. Paderewski is a bit jealous and has circulated this story about gynephobia in the family in the hope of minimizing some of those numerous attentions that have been showered upon her musical half. Gynephobia, though, is a good name to conjure with and it ought to describe a disease very common among old bachelors. Has any osteopath ever located the lesion?

C. O. HOOK STILL AT FAKE ADVERTISING.

Dr. Charles Otis Hook, of Rockford, Ill., still continues to use columns of display advertising in the newspapers to advertise his prowess as a physician. One of his last ads, in the Rockford Republican January 6th, occupying about a half page, proclaimed that "Dr. Hook uses Oxylode, Medicine, Osteopathy, Electricity." It is a great misfortune to the profession that men who prefer the renegade style of professional conduct are not willing to leave the name of osteopathy out of it. Dr. Hook, luckily, is not saying much about his style of professional conduct now, but to drag the name of osteopathy into this form of fake treatment and fake advertising, is bad enough at best. The osteopathic colleges ought to put a clause in their contracts with students, giving them power to revoke the diplomas of those who become guilty of gross, unpardonable professional misconduct, if fake newspaper advertising. It is a question whether such power could be legally asserted by the colleges, but if it could, it ought to be done. One thing is sure, the professional societies can and do close their ranks to the fake and for good reasons. It would be most penal enough to keep any but the most hardened cases from going into this profitless form of business.

1908 YEAR BOOK LOOKS GREAT.

We have been favored with the first three forms of advanced proofs of the Osteopathic Directory and have been very much pleased with it. Dr. Franklin Fiske shows every effort of having labored hard and faithfully on this enterprise. We do not hesitate to predict that it will be found by all the most complete, accurate and satisfactory year book yet issued by the profession. Dr. Fiske has had time to profit by the pioneer work that has been done by those who preceded him in this task and his work shows results of this additional study.

One of the marked improvements we notice is that the names of the members of the A. O. A. are printed in capital letters while those who are not members are printed in what is known technically in "upper and lower case." This enables one to see at a glance whether an osteopath is an individual member or not an individual member is identified with the National organization.

The Digest of State Laws looks accurate and complete, and it is most satisfactory to see that it has been brought faithfully up to date.

The Roster of the Osteopathic Organizations and Societies and all other official data looks very complete.

We congratulate Dr. Franklin Fiske on his Herenlevent undertaking and we believe that the work, as he knows how to do it, will be of the highest order. We believe also that every osteopath in the United States ought to have a copy of this publication and it is worth the price of $1.00 a year, ordered direct of Dr. Fiske at Kirksville, Mo.

Kansas City College Makes Its Case Stick in Court.

In justice to us and the profession we ask you to publish the following letter or report in full. Some months ago, an article appeared in the Kansas City Journal under the caption of "A Queer Verdict," in the case of Central College of Osteopathy vs. C. D. Milton. The enemies of C. C. O. seem to have taken special delight in giving their own verdict of this case and sending same where they thought it would do the most injury to the osteopathic school; hence, we ask the opportunity of endeavoring to straighten it out.

The case at that time had not been tried in a Court of Record where the testimony would be of record, and when the case came to trial in a Court of Record it can be seen that no such evidence had been done out by letters and osteopathic publications.

The facts of the case in brief are as follows:

C. D. Milton entered Central College of Osteopathy in September 1903. Attended regularly, except nine weeks in second year, when he was sick. He was not given his diploma when the case came to trial in a Court of Record in January 1905. He had been sent more than eighty per cent of one term and was required to make up that time. No complaint was made from him to any officers of the school during attendance except that, at graduation of the class, he had an attorney present to fight the claim of the rest of the class. This was positively refused until time was made up.

Milton gave his note for tuition in full. A lady class mate of Milton's having as-
Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Disease


(Copyrighted, 1907, by The Osteopathic Publishing Company.)

The Automatic* Etiological Principle in All Diseases.

In constructing a physiological picture of disease, the procedure must be, as in all such cases, a working with known data, arranging these data according to known laws, then from their coherence, attempting to deduce whatever else, of law or of cause or of purpose, may be derivable.

For this work the known data are from two sources:

First, the anatomical facts on which osteopathy is based, and which are their own evidence.

Second, the symptomatologies of medical practice. Through the world and through many generations by the best trained minds of each successive generation; verified

*For discussion of the automatic nature of this etiological principle, see future chapter.

It is hardly necessary for me to enter into a detailed discussion of the memorandum recently sent you from the Department of Education who has seen fit to call upon the society to furnish information they may desire relative to applicants. In prosecuting our inquiries many applicants have misunderstood our efforts. We have but one desire, and that is to see justice done to all. Just a word about the granting of licenses to osteopathic graduates. There seems to be an erroneous impression abroad that the New York Osteopathic Society has certain influence in this matter. We are simply an agent for the Department of Education who has seen fit to call upon the society to furnish information they may desire relative to applicants. In prosecuting our inquiries many applicants and endorsers of applicants have misconstrued our efforts. We have but one desire, and that is to see justice done to all.

Mr. Rogers, address is care Department of Education, Albany, N. Y. Trusting we may be helpful to you, I am your obedient servant,

J. P. Burlingham, New York Sec'y Osteopathic Society.

The Osteopathic Physician

- Potomac, St. Lawrence. None 3,842
- Poughkeepsie, Westchester. None 20,000
- Princeton, Monmouth. None 16,183
- Rochester, Monroe. None 181,650
- Rome, Oneida. None 2,025
- Saranac Lake, Franklin. None 7,939
- Saratoga Springs, Saratoga. None 17,200
- Sandy Hill, Lewis. None 2,293
- Schenectady, Schenectady. None 7,939
- Seneca Falls, Seneca. None 2,025
- Sidney, Oneida. None 7,939
- Sing Sing, Westchester. None 2,289
- Solvay, Oneida. None 17,200
- Southport, Suffolk. None 2,289
- Tarrytown, Westchester. None 17,200
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- Watertown, Jefferson. None 2,289
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- Watkins Glen, Schuyler. None 2,289
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- White Plains, Westchester. None 2,289
- Whitesboro, Oneida. None 2,289
- Wiscasset, Knox. None 2,289
- Worcester, Massachusetts. None 2,289
- Wurtsboro, Sullivan. None 2,289

Catarhral Conditions

Nasal, Throat, Intestinal, Stomach, Rectal, Uterine Vaginal.

Kress & Owen Company, 210 Fulton St., New York.

*Glyco Thymoline

*Catarrhal Conditions

*Nasal, Throat

*Intestinal

*Stomach, Rectal

*Uterine-Vaginal

* Quotes by Osler.
The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

Incorporated 1899

Member of Associated Colleges

The foremost Osteopathic College in the east.

Fine Buildings and Lecture Rooms and well equipped Laboratories in the various departments.

Situated in the world-acknowledged center of medical training, with Hospitals, Anatomical Museums, Free Public Lectures and Clinics open to Osteopathic Faculties selected for their high qualifications and fitness in teaching, representing four Osteopathic Colleges.

Admission and curriculum conform to the highest standard of Osteopathic Education.

Dissection and Clinical advantages unequaled by any other school.

Seats are admitted only by vote of the Faculty.

The next class matriculates September 17, 1907.

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One Copy. FREE TO YOU.

In this pamphlet the arguments of Arthur Brisbane in favor of meat eating are refuted. The author presents a table with complete analysis of the 12 mineral elements giving the percentage of each element in the principal meat products compared with that made in U. S. Therefore this book is valuable. Only one copy to each.

Send 2 cent stamp.

I. W. Long, No. 5 London, Ohio.

worth, in support of this physiological picture of disease; for simplicity is its keynote. It is no mean testimony to the accuracy and value of the observations of the medical world, from the Opposite scientific pole, that they lend themselves so readily to be included under this simple natural law, and that practically all of them are so included.

The facts remain, however, that these items have to be, as it were, remagnetized with the osteopathic conception of uniformity before they can lend themselves so readily to be included under this simple natural law, and that practically all of them are so included.

The materials which are here rearranged according to natural laws thus prove themselves to be in substance accurate, though polarized with a wrong significance. After the discovery of any natural law or system, any observation made in that category may be tested by comparison with that law or system. Thus these materials both help the construction of the law and also verify themselves in accordance with it.

The known laws or the uniform natural system according to which these materials will be rearranged are the natural responses of the vital organism to irritation and injury.

The existence of a uniform law of causation in disease is first impressed by the osteopathic diagnosis. This diagnosis consists of a thorough examination of the body for material mechanical deviations of structure (for which compensation has or has not been made). The experience of the profession has been that in every disease, practically in every case of every disease, mechanical deviations of structure may be found as a cause thereof. There are other causes of disease than such mechanical deviations, it is well known. But the existence of this cause in a large majority of cases, even if it exist in conjunction with others as a parti causa, points to a uniform and determinable etiological principle as the basis of all disease. Such a uniform principle is postulated by the osteopathic profession. This diagnosis consists of a thorough examination of the body for material mechanical deviations of structure (for which compensation has not been made). The experience of the profession has been that in every disease, practically in every case of every disease, mechanical deviations of structure may be found as a cause thereof. There are other causes of disease than such mechanical deviations, it is well known. But the existence of this cause in a large majority of cases, even if it exist in conjunction with others as a parti causa, points to a uniform and determinable etiological principle as the basis of all disease. Such a uniform principle is postulated by the osteopathic profession.

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OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Contains 250 Dissections

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Are you up on your anatomy?

Can you instantly demonstrate it to your patients?

This new method is a good one, very helpful to students and practitioners in anatomy and medical practice. I heartily recommend it to the osteopathic profession.

Andrew Taylor Still, M. D.

Send for pre-paid subscription and mention this journal.

Imperial Publishing Co., 27 E. 22d St., New York

(See following articles.) It is based on the established facts of medical anatomy and physiology. The known laws or the uniform natural system according to which these materials will be rearranged are the natural responses of the vital organism to irritation and injury. The existence of a uniform law of causation in disease is first impressed by the osteopathic diagnosis. This diagnosis consists of a thorough examination of the body for material mechanical deviations of structure (for which compensation has or has not been made). The experience of the profession has been that in every disease, practically in every case of every disease, mechanical deviations of structure may be found as a cause thereof. There are other causes of disease than such mechanical deviations, it is well known. But the existence of this cause in a large majority of cases, even if it exist in conjunction with others as a parti causa, points to a uniform and determinable etiological principle as the basis of all disease. Such a uniform principle is postulated by the osteopathic profession.
by the mechanical irritation, would soon be absorbed and thus diminish what pressure there might be upon it, relieving the other structures at the same time. And yet, according to Dr. McConnell, in the nerves are to be found hemorrhages and hemorrhagic discolorations extending back into the spinal cord and forward to the periphery of the nerves, produced by the lesions.

For these reasons, the pressure effects of a lesion cannot be regarded absolutely as the causes for the ill effects which arise, since they need not in all cases be present. Not would they have produced, in all probability, the results which Dr. McConnell has noted.

There is, however, a condition which must necessarily accompany any change in relation of parts of the body, and which is capable of explaining all of the results that arise from them, thus forming a possible basis for a uniform etiological principle.

Any abnormal relation in the body would be a source of irritation. The abnormal tension of the ligaments would produce irritation of them. The changed relations of the muscles would produce errors in coordination of them, and so irritation and functional strain. The sensitive nerve terminals in the tendons of the muscles, nerve terminals of the muscle sense, or position sense, must be continuously irritated by the undue stretching of some of them. Perhaps the chief sufferers would be the articular surfaces, in which there are nerve terminals whose function is to cause powerful contractions of the muscles when the integrity of the joint is threatened. The joint bearings, these nerves must suffer severely. From these, and from any other sources whatever, the result must be a condition of great nerve disturbance and irritation.

We cannot omit from the discussion of nerve irritation a discussion of compensation.

It is certain that compensation may be made to a great extent for the effects of a lesion. The absorption of fat and the readjustment of areolar tissue would greatly relieve any pressure effects permanently. Anastomoses of lymph, arterial and venous blood, can be established in a very short time, restoring normal circulation to any part. When an important artery is ligated, the collateral circulation becomes effective in an hour or so. If the course of an artery be obstructed, the "right of way" which arteries seem to exercise over all other body tissues, even ligaments and bones (side arteries) might lead to the resorption of the interfering bone. So that the effects of a lesion, other than those of irritation to the nerve terminals involved, may be quickly relieved by compensation. Before being relieved they should certainly cause trouble; but, if they are not the effects removed by compensation, as such, that determine the etiological principle.

In the nerve centers, also, compensation may be made to a great, often to a complete, extent. All irritation, as all sensation, tends to inhibit itself by monotonous continuance. The nerves become dulled to the unchanging influence, and normal coordinations are quickly re-established. But in doing so, the nerve ganglia are subject to a strain, such that an added strain by a small house, even from a severe functional use, may completely overtask the strength of the center, and cause fatal or nearly fatal results.

This condition of compensation in the tissues is, therefore, one of danger. In every readjustment of covey we may recognize compensation, as such, the compensation of co-ordinations nature must take recognition of it, as of all conditions affected by the readjustment, and so reawaken itself to the condition. In other cases the compensation is mechanical, and so permanent. In this case it is functional only, and so a continuous thing, and not a perfect one.

It is like a man bearing a burden. He may become strong, but the burden is still there.

In any case, the compelling of compensation is a strain upon nature. Where is the strain borne? While yet the compensation is imperfect (and it is probably never perfect) the effect is felt upon the functions and parts interfered with. But the effort to produce compensation, whether of anastomosis, readjustment of areolar tissue, absorption of fat, or whatever it be, is carried on through the nervous system. Messages are sent of inefficient action, and a corresponding increase of effort is made. Thus, in addition to the burden of its own irritation, the nerves of the part affected have to bear the burden of the effort to make compensation.

Now let us examine the osseous lesion in clinical practice. At the site of the lesion we find tenderness—a sign of irritation—an indication of the fact that whatever other condition there may be at the point, irritation is one thing that is present. We do not find the greatest or most important effect, however, to be that on the tissues actually involved in the lesion. Inflammatory changes in the tissues of the joint are found in a very small per cent of cases, showing that the nerve irritation, and not the pressure, is the vehicle of the influence. (Good reasons may be given for this immunity of the joint itself, partly in the inertness of the tissues, partly in the compensation.) But we do find, in other cases, irritation of the nerves may be traced to the same segment of the cord, morbid conditions.

A discussion of this fact will be undertaken later on. The reason is that the circumstance proves that the nerves are the vehicles for the morbid effects. Either the irritation entering the ganglion by set of nerves transfers itself directly to another, and so causes morbid changes in it, or else this irritation diminishes the strength of the whole

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The table is 90 in. high, 88 in. wide, 6 ft. 8 in. long. Of solid oak, rich golden finish, upholstered in wine color chase leather. A massive and beautiful piece of furniture. The table may be quickly raised to any position. The little baby Ringing Bros. giant. The traction device can be cleared from the table in a fraction of a minute when not in use.

SPECIAL PROPOSITION — The regular price of the above table is $50.00. To the first to take advantage of this offer we will ship, F.O.B. Cedar Rapids, the above equipment and mail receipt in full. This proposition will not be repeated so we advise you to get busy. If your draft arrives too late we will return it promptly.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

ganglion, so that ordinary use of organs whose nerves center there becomes impossible. To sum up, then: the evidence from the osteopathic lesion is that there is a uniform principle of etiology in all diseases; and that this principle shows itself in two forms—irritation and abuse. From a biological point of view, these two are identical. There is only one form of nerve message; any and all of stimulation becomes irritation, whether from abuse or mechanical pressure or overplus of irritation. So that we may deduce as the fundamental etiological principle, from this evidence, excess of nerve irritation.

The nerves of an organ must be considered as a part of the organ. As a matter of fact, the nerves are by far the most essential part of the organ—the most important part not only as regards function, but in disease. They are the part that connects the organ with other organs, with the body as a whole, and with all the causes that influence their action.

The difference between osteopathic pathology and medical pathology takes its origin from this point, or at least is nowhere so evident as in this point—that in medical pathology the relation of the nerves to an organ is hardly considered, while in osteopathic pathology it is given its position of importance. Medical pathology is, of course, studied with reference to the circulatory, or cleral, or chemical, or biological, or pathological, or the processes of nature. But diseases, with the nerves ignored, is like Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark omitted. It will be seen that the evidence gleaned from medical symptomatology agrees substantially with this.

State Board Items.

Dr. Gyles Bumpus of East Liverpool, O., and Chas. A. Arrand of Sandusky passed the Ohio State Board examination at Columbus December 28th.

The Arkansas State Board of Osteopathic Examiners will meet in Little Rock at the office of the secretary, Dr. A. A. Kaiser, the first Tuesday in February. The State Association will meet in Little Rock at the same time. Several applicants will take the examination. The fee is $15. There is a number of good towns in Arkansas which ought to prove good fields. Capable osteopaths will be welcomed by both the State Board and Association.

The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will meet at the Guilford-Benbow Hotel, Greensboro, North Carolina, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1908, for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice osteopathy within the state of North Carolina. Address A. R. Tucker, D. O., Secretary, Loan and Trust Building, Durham, N. C.

“Pappy” Still Turns to Journalism.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still had a one-and-a-half-page article over his signature, accompanied by his picture, in the January issue of the Ladies’ Home Journal. Dr. Still recounts some of his early experiences in a characteristic vein, and told much of interest about the new science and practice. Inaugurating the Ladies’ Home Journal is a welcome visitor in something like a million homes of this country, this article cannot fail to be a splendid stroke of publicity for the profession.

New Jersey D. O.’s Out for Business.

The Essex county district of the New Jersey Osteopathic Association has organized, prepared a constitution, elected officers, and intends by discussion, debates and frequent clinics to keep abreast of the times. A series of debates have been planned in order that...
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T A S K E R

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Our members may become familiar with the arguments pro and con put forth in the past in regard to the right of osteopaths to be registered as physicians and authorized to sign death certificates. The decision of the board was reversed by Commissioner Darlington said afterward that the question might be referred to the corporation counsel. The osteopaths also requested to register with the county clerk, and in accordance with a bill passed by the legislature their rights to practice are undisputed. The question now being considered by the board is whether they shall be allowed to register with the department of health also, and have the right to sign death certificates in cases of contagious diseases.—New York Tribune, Dec. 24.

Mr. Littleton is the attorney for Harry K. Thaw in his second trial, and having been the osteopathic champion in our last successful New York fight, has been much in the lime light.

Violent Death to Osteopathic Bridegroom.

Death by violence robbed the profession of a promising member and a bride-to-be of her lover, when Dr. Fred H. Otto of Miles, Iowa, a graduate of the June, 1906, class of Stil College, was killed accidentally January 8th at Byron, III. He was train master of the Great Western railroad and was clearing a track at Myrtle, west of Byron, when for some unknown reason he walked between two derailed cars just as the switch engine backed down to couple on to the head car. He was caught between the bumpers of the two derailed cars. His pelvis was crushed. It happened at 6:30 p.m. and he died at 8:15 p.m. at Byron. His body was taken to Miles for burial. Service was held at Des Moines to train master. At college he was president of his class and was very popular. He was to be married next month to Miss Harriet McGinnis of Sioux City, Iowa. He was very highly thought of by the Great Western railroad officials.

Ohio’s Good Meeting.

The tenth annual meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society closed with a dinner at the

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Good Western Practice For Sale

I have a good opening here, but am going to have to make a change on account of the altitude being too high for one of my little daughters who has some trouble with her heart. Now, if you wish you may list my office fixtures and practice here for $500. The practice from July, 1907, to July, 1908, was $4,200; from July, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1907, was $2,816. Office fixtures cost about $300. I get $20 per month at the office and extra for outside calls. Address The O.P., 205, care O. P.

OHIO PRACTICE FOR SALE.

My cash receipts for 1907 are a little over $2,100. Collectible accounts over $900. Osteopathy is very high in this city and is growing stronger every year. There are four to five M.D.'s who will consult with the D.O.'s. 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 out. This season of year is hard on my wife's health and we would like to move as early as possible. I've set no price because if the right party comes and means business, I will give him or her a bargain. Address The O. P., designating Rush.

WANT ADS.

TWO TREATING TABLES FOR SALE CHEAP; good condition. Address M. KOTTLER, 1396 Trade Building, Chicago.

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January

Here is the best of osteopathic propaganda at prices lower than the lowest. It is within the reach of the least prosperous, the most skilled osteopathic instructor, will follow as the March issue. We will have another winner in April to follow these two and so on every month through the year.

Contents of February "O. H."

Begin with this splendid Woman's Number now.


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THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHER COMPANY
171 Washington Street
Chicago

DECEMBER

Pneumonia and How to Prevent it. What a "Cold" is and What to Do with it; Impoverished D. O. in Practice, and its use will be exhausted by the middle of the month. The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 171 Washington Street, Chicago

June, 1907.

As Viewed by an Old-School Physician Who Investigated; Treat Hay Fever Now; Osteopathic Evidence in Hemorrhage; Eye Troubles that are Reflex; Why You Must Face the Truth; Make a Headache or Cure it? The Manner of Giving an Impulse for Rhematism— or What?

October, 1907

Elimination, a First Law of Health; The Four Great Sewerage Systems Must be Open; How the Body Poisons Itself: Constipation; Jaundice; Gall-Stones; Rheumatism Ills; Drugs Causing Bubonic pains in the body. Osteopathy Saves the Kidneys; Consumption and Tuberculosis; Osteopathy as a Cure; Osteopathy Aborts Fevers; The Osteopath as an Anatomist; Osteopathy and the Osteopath's Office; Osteopath Trains His Sense of Touch; Osteopathic Catechism.

November, 1907

How the Science of Osteopathy was discovered; the Story of Dr. A. T. Still; Cured Diseases by the Osteopathic Truth, Stick Faithfully to Osteopathy—For Results; Quick Cures are the Exception; A Case of Total Blindness Cured; What Everybody Should Know; Slaughter of the Innocent.

December, 1907

Pneumonia and How to Prevent it; What a "Cold" is and What to Do with it; Impoverished D. O. in Practice, and its use will be exhausted by the middle of the month. The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 171 Washington Street, Chicago

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
171 Washington Street, Chicago
enjoying an extended vacation trip in the West. He is now at Los Angeles, Cal., where he expects to remain for one or two months. Mrs. Ols is taking care of his practice at Marinette.

The practice of Dr. J. W. Hofsees of Kansas City is attracting the attention of Arthur Peck of Pittsburg, Pa., largely that he has found it necessary to secure an assistant. He sent word to his sister, Mrs. L. J. Hofsees, formerly of Benton City, Mo., and the new assistant, Dr. Emma C. Crossland, of Quincy, Ill., will take charge of the office of Dr. Hofsees at Grinnell, Iowa. Dr. Crossland has had a successful practice in the many friends that she made in the past two years that she has been there. Dr. Peck sold his practice at Erie, Pa., to Dr. L. E. Downs, of Joplin, Mo, and he and Mrs. L. E. Downs, of Joplin, Mo., will offices located on the opposite side of the street, in front of the famous College Arms Hotel. They are delighted with the climate and expect to make Joplin their permanent home. Their address in 520 New York Avenue. The sale of Dr. Love's practice to Dr. Downs was affected through the offices of "The O. P."

Dr. H. W. Wright, who recently removed from Los Angeles to Chicago, has been compiled to leave the Illinois climate on account of the health of Mrs. Wright. They are visiting temporarily at Livermore, Iowa, and Dr. Wright is hunting for a congenial climate in the far Northwest. There conditions will be favorable for those predisposed to tuberculosis. Dr. Wright wants to make a location in that locality, and he is well qualified to any such duty. He is a capable officer or any practice that he can get at a bargain.

Dr. Janet M. Kerr, of Grinnell, Ia., who has been associated with Dr. M. H. Hibbets in his practice of osteopathy at that place for the last two years, has decided to locate in the West and has gone to Los Angeles, Calif., where she will take the practice of Dr. Sophia Gault, who is taking an enforced rest. Dr. Kerr is one of the most successful osteopaths in the profession, and that she will succeed in her chosen field in the sunshine state by sunny west is the wish of a host of friends that she leaves behind.

Dr. J. H. Wilkins, of Minneapollis, Ore., will visit Chicago during the first part of December 23rd. While leaving a brightly lit street on his way home, and passing a darkened part of a side street, he came upon an open grating in the sidewalk, and tripping over the one nearest to him, fell headlong with his face crashing into the upturned grating on the other side. The wounds are all pretty well healed by this time and he is able to get out again. In falling, he, perhaps, merely scraped bruising his neck, and his physician feared for a time infection of the wound would set in.

REMOVALS.

Dr. J. A. Chapman from 905 Maple Ave., La Porte, Ind., to Grinnell, Iowa.

Dr. Sumner E. Warner from 469-470 to 215 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. R. E. Mack from 268 Broad St., to 114-A Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

Dr. J. K. Hiddleston from Chicago, Ill., to Temple Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. A. G. Gamble from 431 Constitution Building, to 202 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Elmer E. Hellen from 2411 to 2455 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

Dr. J. M. Carsons from 231 Sunset Ave., to Cor. Main and Tarboro Sts., Rocky Mount, N. C.

Dr. J. W. Dill from Franklin, Ind., to 1048 S. Washington St., Denver, Colo.

Dr. J. L. Callahan from Knoxville, Tenn., to 492 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Herbert Bernard from 222 Woodward Ave., to 201 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. A. B. King from 356 Mermod & Jacquier Bldg., to the New Third National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. James C. Crossland from Quincy, Ill., to Grinnell, Iowa.

Dr. Janet M. Kerr from Grinnell, Iowa, to 212 E. Avenue 52, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Genevieve F. Evans from 816 Carleton Building, to St. Louis, Mo., to The Idea, 9th and Tradesmen's Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Addison O'Neill from Ridgewood, N. J., to 808 Florida, Fla., where he will remain until May 1st.

Dr. J. J. Bischoff from 533 Pennsylvania Bank Bldg., to 232 E. Lake Ave, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. S. F. Hoffman from Benton City, Mo., to 528 New Shukert Bldg., to 906 New Shukert Bldg., Benton City, Mo., to 142 Rutherford from Houghan, Wash., to Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. Ralph K. Pigott from 122 Eilor St., to Dominick Hanson Building, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Henry E. Tatum from 1317 Main St., to Lincoln Bldg., Hammond, Ind.

Dr. J. M. Taylor from 473 Main Street, to 207 E. Lake Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Grace Deegan from Ogden, Utah, to Newton, Iowa.

Dr. M. D. Brown from 3115 Roosevelt Ave., to 1433 S. College Ave., Peoria, Ill., to 1001 S. Main St., to 205 E. Lake Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. D. A. Wilkin from 2231 Olive St., to 2420 Chicago Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. W. M. Sylvester from 27 Root St., to 184 S. 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.