

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 6

Laboratory Demonstrations of Osteopathic Principles

J. J. Pearce, D. O., Professor of Physiology, California College of Osteopathy

THE following article is arranged from excerpts of my manuscript of "A Manual of Experimental Physiology," and is the outcome of some personal investigations begun some five or six years ago, and since repeatedly demonstrated before my classes in physiology. On the whole, they are merely old facts presented in a new way, and to my mind in a way that gives undoubted confidence to the student of the principles underlying the Osteopathic theory.

In some respects the results of these experiments are opposed to the teachings of most physiologists, and yet are clear and distinct in effect. The experiments on the heart and intestinal tract have been made a great number of times, and are particularly pronounced in uniformity of result—so uniform, in fact, that in no instance have the results varied except in degree according to the vitality of the animal. As every Osteopath has learned, the activity of the heart is controlled manually by work over the vagus or accelerator centers, the vagus producing under stimulation a slower beat and a lessened tone in the heart muscle, but on the whole, being productive of eventual strength. The augmentors, on the other hand, produce rapidity of action, primary increase of tone, but eventual loss of strength through over activity,

under the same principle that any muscle is fatigued by overwork.

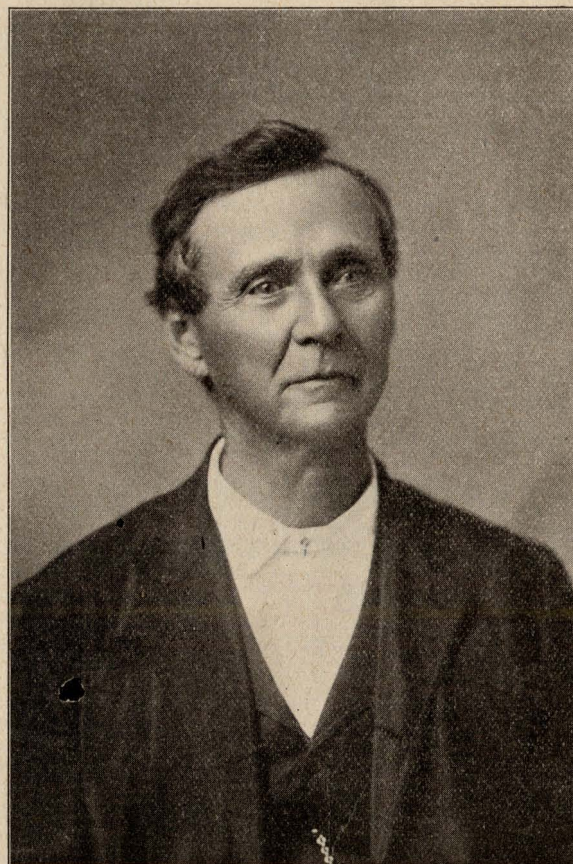
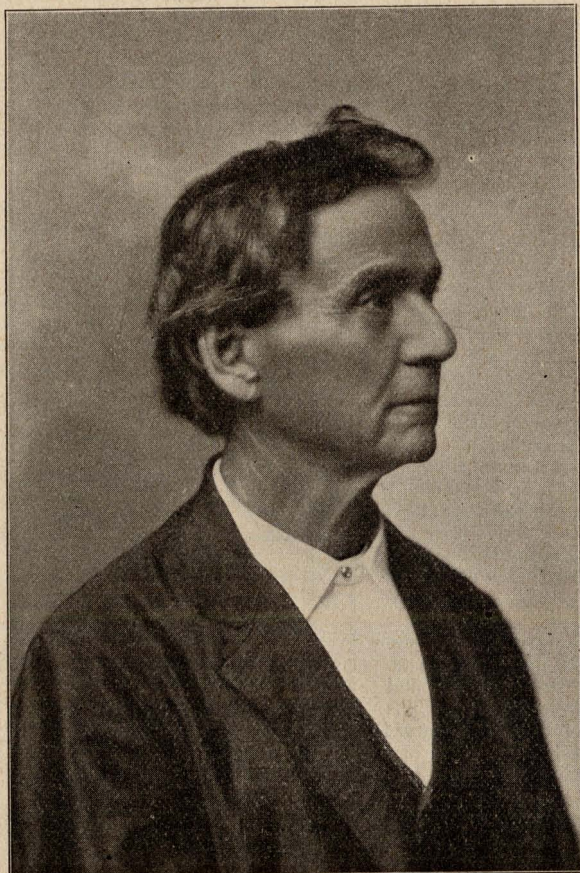
This is not the place to enter into detailed discussion of the action of these regulating nerves of the heart more than to outline the respective effects in order that the experiment may be more clearly understood. We have known of these changes in cardiac action produced by these nerves, by pulse takings and sphygmographic tracings, and it is of course positive evidence, but the experiment following gives ocular evidence of the very action of the exposed organ, and it can be observed in each phase of activity as regards change in muscular tone and blood vessels. It gives proof of certain vaso-motor actions not clear heretofore.

As to the experiment: I have used rabbits and dogs, chiefly the former, on account of the greater ease of handling. The experiment is devoid of pain or cruelty, the animal being anaesthetized beforehand. The anterior thoracic wall is opened by cutting away portions of the sternum and ribs, so that the heart is fairly exposed. Note is taken of the tone and rhythm, and condition of cardiac vessels. Usually the condition immediately upon exposure is this: There is an excitability due to nervous stimulation from opening up the thoracic wall, and the coronary vessels are somewhat constricted. This condition rapidly subsides, how-

ever, and practically a normal activity takes place.

Placing the fingers at the cervico-dorsal junction, a stimulating movement by a make-and-break pressure for a brief period (about six breaks) is immediately followed by a rapid increase in heart beat, a very visible tensing of the whole muscular substance and an appreciable narrowing of the coronary vessels. Cessation of the manipulation is followed by a gradual decrease in all the above mentioned conditions until the normal rate is reached. If the stimulation is prolonged beyond a few applications of the make and break, the effect gradually reverses and slowing, relaxation of muscle and dilation of coronary vessels occurs. This I attribute to the forced activity of the v.agus in an attempt to overcome the extreme augmentation. Inhibition at the same place produces exactly the reverse action. And just as readily, that is following inhibition, there is seen an immediate relaxation of muscle, slowing of beat and vaso-dilation. If inhibition is prolonged, increased activity occurs in a very slight degree, usually of an irregular variety. Stimulation of the vagus is made now at the jugular foramen, which is an easily accessible point in a rabbit. This is followed by immediate slowing with relaxation of muscle and dilation of coronary vessels, the relaxation of muscle and vascular dilation being very pronounced and characteristic. Prolonged stimulation here is followed by a reverse, established through forced augmentation. Inhibition of the vagus produces the reverse effect of stimulation—muscular tension, quick action and vaso-constriction, the tension and vaso-constriction be-

As Dr. A. T. Still Looked Fifteen Years Ago.



Do you observe the strong resemblance between A. T. Still and Abraham Lincoln?

—Courtesy of Booth's "History of Osteopathy"

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

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

The above points are clearly indicated by careful pulse takings of sphygmographic tracings after the manipulation has been given to a patient, but the observation of the exposed heart leaves absolute confidence in the efficiency of the method. The vaso-motor changes occurring here are of significance concerning the causes of augmentative and inhibitive actions on the cardiac muscle. The results of this experiment lead me to believe that among other things, the quantity of blood in the heart muscle serves as a determining factor for its regulation. During acceleration there is vaso-constriction, otherwise less blood in the heart muscle. Under prolonged acceleration the organ is found to fail because of insufficient periods of relaxation, the same conditions being present that lead up to exhaustion of any skeleton muscle under prolonged activity. A muscle that has a lessened quantity of blood in it, will contract with more force than will a muscle congested with blood, until such time arrives that the muscle is weakened by lack of nourishment, when it will begin to fail. So in the heart during vaso-constriction. Thus I believe the constriction of the coronary vessels is one factor active in producing increased cardiac activity.

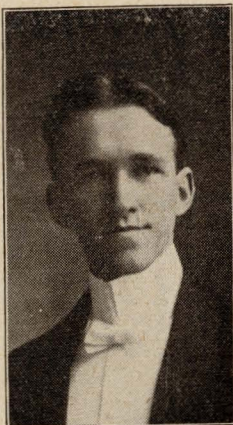
In the experiment under discussion, the vagus produces slowing of beat, relaxation of muscle and vascular dilation of heart. Under the same principles mentioned above regarding skeletal muscular activity under different quantities of blood contained, I believe the dilation of coronary vessels to be one factor active in producing inhibition of heart action. The comparison being that the skeletal muscle, when weakened by over activity, may be revitalized by bringing more blood to its structure for re-nourishment, the heart is known to be eventually strengthened by the stimulus of the vagus causing greater length of the diastolic phase and being accompanied by dilation of the coronary vessels, as demonstrated by the experiment I have described.

The experiment on the intestinal tract has always given the same marked and clear-cut results. We have always been taught that the splanchnics are inhibitive to peristaltic action of the intestinal tract, and I first made the experiment expecting to get such results, but was very much surprised to get an opposite ac-

tion of very marked degree, and in over 20 demonstrations the results have been the same.

The animal is prepared in the same manner as for the heart experiment, then the abdominal wall being opened in the median line, and the edges of the opening held back, a full exposure may be obtained. A loop of intestine is spread out, and notice is taken of the movement and the condition of the mesenteric vessels. The effect of opening up the abdomen and exposing the contents to a cooler temperature is stimulating, and peristalsis is increased for a time, but this is soon adjusted to the ordinary condition. On stimulation now, given by placing the fingers on each side of the spine in the mid dorsal region and making and breaking pressure, the various loops of the small gut are seen to immediately increase in peristaltic action, the effect being pronounced and prolonged for quite a time. The mesenteric vessels are plainly seen to contract. Inhibition now given at mid dorsal region, is followed by just the opposite results—decrease in peristalsis and dilation of mesenteric vessels. These changes are clearly and distinctly observed, and have not failed in any demonstration I have made. As stated above, these changes are the opposite of most physiological teaching heretofore in regard to intestinal peristalsis.

The vaso-motor action of the splanchnic nerves being already known to be at least constrictive to the mesenteric vessels, the two conditions under discussion here require a little special notice. It will occur to the reader that texts in physiology are distinct in the three following assertions: 1. The splanchnics seem to be inhibitive to peristaltic action of the intestine. 2. The reduction of oxygen increases peristaltic action. 3.



J. J. PEARCE, D. O.

The splanchnics convey vaso constrictor fibers to intestinal vessels. I was thoroughly prepared to see inhibition to peristalsis of intestine upon stimulation of the splanchnic region at the time when I first made this experiment, yet could not reconcile the inhibitive power over peristalsis and the constrictive power over mesenteric vessels, because the latter action would reduce the amount of oxygenated blood in the intestinal tract and favor peristalsis. I have been much gratified to get uniform results by direct manipulation that prove the splanchnics to be accelerator to peristalsis of the intestine, and that such augmentation goes hand in hand with the vaso-constricting impulses passing by way of the same nerves. That the electrical stimulation of the cut splanchnics produces, under certain conditions, inhibition of peristalsis, I have no doubt—in fact have seen it—but believe that it does so by readily forcing vaso-dilation through overstimulation. Osteopathic manipulation manually does produce increased peristalsis and vaso-constriction.

I have demonstrated the point upon patients a number of times, also, the results being determined by immediate and ultimate effects. Just recently I have found most satisfactory and conclusive evidence in a case attended. The patient had had several catarrhal discharges from the bowel, accompanied by flatulency and crampings for two hours previous to calling me. What I did for the immediate condition was to place the flexed knees against my own person, and reaching across the patient, placed my fingers over the lower dorsal region, and made firm and prolonged pressure, perhaps for five minutes. The crampings completely stopped and

the discharge ceased. The other treatment and conditions are not necessary for this point. The inhibitive treatment to the splanchnics reduced peristalsis, and the accompanying vaso-dilation flushed the capillaries of the intestine and overcame the abnormal activity of secretion. The point may be easily demonstrated in this way, also: Listen over the abdominal cavity by the aid of a phonendoscope, and acquaint one's self with immediate conditions, and then stimulate effectively the splanchnic area of the spine, and one will get auscultatory evidence of increased peristalsis through the gurgling murmurs heard.

A word here regarding the vagus action on the intestine. It is said to be motor, at least to the stomach. I find it to be rather negative in this experiment, except in regard to vascular changes. Stimulation of the nerve in this demonstration has always been followed by decided dilation of mesenteric vessels with a very slight increase of peristalsis at first, which I attribute to the stimulative, first effect of increased quantity of blood. But this primary increase of peristaltic action is of short duration, and soon ceases. Stimulation of the splanchnics now gives an immediate and decided augmentation. I think the reasoning clear to the student.

The experiment on the renal circulation has not been quite so uniform in result as I could wish, but sufficiently so for conclusive evidence. The failures I have been able to attribute to imperfectly working and crude mechanism in attempting to get graphic tracings, because the mere manipulation of so small an animal as a rabbit is bound to produce some small vibration of the recording lever, unless absolute fixity is maintained, and this I was unable to obtain, but I am arranging a mechanism whereby such fault will be eliminated.

The experiment by mere ocular observation of the organ is satisfactory, if the vitality of the animal is sufficiently great. An incision is made in the lower portion of the abdominal wall, and the intestine held away in order to expose the kidney well, which is seen in its anterior aspect. The fingers of one hand are now placed in the lower dorsal and upper lumbar region of the spine posteriorly and firm stimulation given. This is at once followed by a very perceptible shrinking of the entire kidney, due to a lessened volume of blood in the organ from contraction of its vessels. An inhibitive pressure now made at the same region of the spine is followed by distinct swelling of the organ, due to increased volume of blood within its structure from vaso-dilation caused by decreasing the contracting impulses. The detailed discussion of this experiment, I do not give here, for, as before stated, the experiment is not so conclusive as I intend making it; but the results already obtained are proof positive of the effectiveness of manual control of the renal circulation at the lower dorsal and upper lumbar regions, the paths traversed by the impulses from this point being more direct by way of the smallest splanchnic nerve and aortic plexus, connecting with the renal plexus.

San Francisco, May 24th, 1905.

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Colonel Shaw Not Tied Up By a Permanent Injunction

EDITOR OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN: Judge threw out whole college case on demurrer. (Signed) Students, Los Angeles College Osteopathy, Nov. 13."

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

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

It was well understood from correspondence with the Pacific school people during the month that they entertained but slight hope of securing a permanent injunction against Colonel Shaw after both sides had presented their written testimony. The court could not be supposed to understand the ins and outs of the case, and could not go behind the claims made by affidavits and, of course, it is not to be supposed that the colonel would not construct affidavits of sufficient quality and quantity to win any case he might be interested in. Secretary Hussey, of the Pacific school, wrote October 30: "I have but little hope of securing a permanent injunction. The affidavits which they filed are a curious mixture of truth and falsehood, and just what weight they will have with the court cannot be foretold."

We understand that the Los Angeles College

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

If the meager news furnished by both sides is final and conclusive, it is to be presumed that the profession may now settle down to see the spectacle of two schools in Los Angeles, fighting for existence. From Colonel Shaw's past record as a school antagonist much is to be feared for the present and future peace of the profession on the coast. Lord have mercy on all peace-loving souls in that vicinage!

A well known Osteopath of this Mississippi valley region has hazarded the opinion that Colonel Shaw would yet gobble up the Pacific College by first weakening it through competitive warfare, then disgusting its peace-loving supporters and teachers by everlasting strife, and at last winning its control by conquest, strategy, hypnotism or some other method not yet devised. We advise the Pacific College to look every night for a man under her bed—and, to such a denouement as ever discovering the rascal there we say "the Lord forbid!"

Such a thing as two schools running along in Los Angeles permanently is hard to imagine. One will probably bolt the other whole some time. The profession will watch developments with great concern and many misgivings, hoping that Osteopathy on the coast will not now be treated to a long-drawn-out tragedy of internecine strife.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas Is Our Staunch Ally

EX-GOV. J. S. HOGG, the 350-pound Texas statesman, is the latest convert to Osteopathy, and as the Texas papers have been full of his case, and the attempts of the M. D.'s to take the credit due Dr. W. B. Lynd, of Houston, our valiant representative, we violate no confidence in now giving the news to the profession. Mr. Hogg last January was in a railway smash-up, and got badly injured. Had not been able to lie down in his bed for six months, until Osteopathy took hold of him. Abscess of the neck set in, followed by complications thick and fast. He was suffering from cardiac dropsy, ascites, and all that goes with it.

Dr. W. B. Lynd, of Houston, went to Fort Worth with the governor about October 10, and "staid right with him" for weeks. The governor is slowly recovering from a condition which a month ago the medics said was almost hopeless.

The governor has instituted suit against the railroad for \$100,000 damages, and for that reason has had, and now has, some of the most prominent men in the medical profession on the case, as he realizes that in Texas the testimony of an Osteopath would not be worth much to him, so he keeps the medics for their testimony and the Osteopath for results. Three weeks ago the abdominal cavity had attained an enormous amount of water, and our medical brethren said that if the governor was not operated on it would be impossible for him to live. However, Osteopathy said that such was not the case, and prevailed upon the governor to avoid the operation, with the result that the water is slowly being gotten rid of,

and the Governor is getting well and praising Osteopathy.

He says that as soon as he gets well, and the time is ripe for him to do so, he will see that the press of the state take up the matter and give Osteopathy the credit it deserves; but he cannot do so now, in view of the fact that making such a stab at the pride of the medics will not help him in his lawsuit. Dr. Lynd has had a great scrap with the medics, and they have used all kinds of dirty tricks on him to make him lose out, but he has fought for every inch of ground, and is surely coming out victorious.

It is quite amusing to see what steps the medics have taken to keep Dr. Lynd's name out of the papers, and have gone so far as to tell the governor that they would have nothing more to do with the case if his name appeared in the papers and the governor can't very well afford to make them sore now. The M. D.'s have even given out interviews since a month of Osteopathy has brought about rapid improvement that "Gov. Hogg has responded to medicine better than anybody they ever knew before," or words to that effect. Next issue gave credit to Dr. Lynd, however.

We have the governor on our side, and he says he will do the right thing at the right time, so Osteopathy will win out yet. The Texas D. O.'s feel, with Gov. Hogg saying "Osteopathy has saved" his "life," that his help will be a big aid in getting our bill through at the next meeting of the legislature, inasmuch as we are also treating the governor's pal, W. T. Campbell, democratic candidate to be the next governor of Texas, and few democrats are ever disappointed in Texas!

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C. E. THOMPSON, A. M., D. O.
PRESIDENT
DES MOINES, IOWA

Decadence in Literary Hack & & & & Press Agency Campaigning

DR. J. RAY SHIKE, a blind Osteopath and a recent graduate of Still College, has been denied the right to take the Iowa State press agent is getting busy. Items of interest concerning the more or less distinguished author must indeed be scarce, however, when one like the "Bookman's" is dished up to excite the flagging interest of the public. It should not be difficult for Emerson to get suggestions that would go further and count more among the members of the Chicago Press club, where he is well known. Among the club members there is a formidable array of talent that stands squarely for Osteopathy, including Opie Read, Stanley Waterloo, Joe Henderson, formerly editor of the Woman's Home Companion; Trumbull White, editor of the "Red Book," and a lot of others as well known.

It seems that Emerson wrote a story once which was so bad that none of the publishers would hand out even the price of a "sinker" for it, and things looked grave, indeed, in Grub street. About this time "a distinguished New York" publisher advised him to try Osteopathy. Doubtless the advice was forthcoming only after a perusal of the story in question and the conviction that something was radically ataxic and wrong with the E. Hough narrative machinery. Well, inquiry reveals the fact that Hough took \$24.00 worth of treatment,

with such good results, that, by a few changes in the much declined story he was able to sell it, and the famine was relieved once more. "Some doubt," says the press agent, now in the "Bookman," "as to the beneficial results existed, but no doubt whatever as to the size of the bill!"

Can any fair-minded reader doubt the "beneficial results" when it sold the story for Emerson for (we trust) enough, not only "to pay the doctor \$24.00," but leave a dollar or so in the pot? As to the size of the bill, why, \$24.00 does not seem large. The only place we can suggest treatment in future at a less rate for Emerson would be at the public dispensary.

As to the story in question, which appeared early in the year in the "Heart's Desire Series," of the Saturday Evening Post, it fell far short of our standard, for the reason that "adjuncts" were used by the doctor-hero, and we all know only straight goods count. Still, all this shows the signs of the times when we are used for advertising purposes. The press agent knew quite well if he reported that his principal had been ill, and a pill had failed to relieve him, it would have excited no interest in an incredulous public, but to say that Osteopathy had failed—then, indeed, had he told something startling!

Iowa State Board Refuses to & & & & Examine a Blind Osteopath

JUDGING from the November "Bookman," Emerson Hough, author, of Chicago, must be about ready to publish again, as his Board of Health's examination for an osteopathic license on the technical ground that, being blind, he cannot read the examination questions! Attorney General Charles W. Mullan has filed an opinion at the request of the state board, giving that illogical, unjust and uncharitable construction of the osteopathic statute.

This law defines that an applicant whose diploma is as prescribed "shall, upon presentation of such diploma to the state board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that he is the legal holder thereof, be granted by such board AN EXAMINATION on the branches herein named. * * * The examination shall be conducted in the same manner and at the same place and on the same date that physicians are examined as prescribed by section 2576 of the code."

Attorney General Mullan's opinion read in part as follows:

"This section makes the provisions of Section 2576 of the code relating to the MANNER of the examinations of physicians who apply for a license to practice their profession in the state, apply to applicants for a certificate to practice Osteopathy; that is, the examination of Osteopaths who apply to the state board of medical examiners must be conducted in the manner provided by Section 2576 of the code, and the state board of medical examiners is not authorized to change the method of examination.

"Every person who appears before the state board of medical examiners as an applicant for a certificate authorizing him to practice medicine or Osteopathy in this state, must be mentally and physically qualified to take the examination as prescribed by statute. The board is without power or authority to give to an applicant who is incapable, either mentally or physically, of taking the examination so prescribed, an examination of another and different character than that required by law to be given. The ability of an applicant to successfully pass the examination required by law is made the test of his right to practice either medicine or Osteopathy in this state, and no one who is unable, either because of any mental or physical defect to take and successfully pass such an examination, is entitled, under the present law, to receive from the state board of medical

examiners a certificate authorizing him to practice either medicine or Osteopathy in this state."

Secretary J. F. Kennedy, of the state board, sent this opinion to Dr. Shike, with this comment:

"The attorney general has just filed the opinion I hand you herewith relative to the authority of the board of medical examiners, under our law, to admit you to an examination. You will note that it is adverse to such an examination. In view of this decision I am instructed to return your fee and to inform you that you are ineligible to our examination."

"After reading the decision," writes Dr. Shike, "I felt that so little consideration or reasoning has been shown by the attorney general that I took the liberty of writing him explaining that I had offered to take the examination in either of four different ways, which, from reading his decision, I had some doubt if he had thoroughly understood. I received his reply to this, saying he had well understood my proposal, but he construed the law as he thought its text demanded.



DR. J. RAY SHIKE.

I told the board I would take the examination (1) orally, or (2) that I would take it and allow a stenographer to take down my answers for me in type, or (3) that I would let them read the questions for me and I would write my own answers in typewriting, or (4) lastly, that they might find some blind person who used the "point system" of writing and dictate the questions to him and present me with the point copy at the time of examination and I would write my own answers on a typewriter. This last

proposition you will readily see would have interfered with the reading of the law in no particular, since the law requires that a written copy of the questions shall be presented the candidate for examination.

"They turned me down, notwithstanding my efforts and offers, and I am practicing without legal recognition. I am announcing myself as an Iowa practitioner and doing the same as I would with a dozen state boards, and if they want trouble they know where to look for it. If I were established in a city I should like nothing better than the advertisements I would get free of charge from such a case if they cared to take it up."

Don't Trust to Medical Boards or Force Osteopathic Schools

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

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

The manuscript appended hereto is a copy of the advance sheet I sent to the President of the New Jersey Society, for use in the local papers. Some things I had to say to the Osteopaths were for them alone, and hardly suitable for general reading.

Under the head of "Character of Legislation," I laid stress upon the necessity of looking at that problem from two standpoints. One, from the standpoint of local conditions, and the other, and more important standpoint, professional expediency in preserving our school. This "school point" never seems to be considered by the profession. For years past the profession has been demanding more and more of our schools, until they have forced many of them off their feet and compelled the others to give a semi-medical course. I cannot help feeling that Osteopathy has been injured rather than benefited by the existing laws. This may seem radical, but I believe it is true. My reasons for this statement are that the majority of the existing laws require a knowledge of medical subjects impossible to impart in a three-years' course, and do justice at the same time to Osteopathy.

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

The laws in most of the states and the attitude of many of our people now seeking legislation seem to infer that Osteopathy is the same as medicine, except in therapeutics. This is a self-evident error to any person thoroughly imbued with Osteopathic ideas. We are all to blame for this, as we have not the courage to stand for what we know is to the interests of true Osteopathy. If the profession does not stop in its mad career, we shall have Osteopathic schools in name only. We must encourage our colleges and uphold them in the adoption of higher standards and improved methods, but these must be Osteopathic. In order to insure the Osteopathic tendency of our schools our laws must recognize the importance of preserving our individuality by a proper board of control, thus enabling our schools to devote the time Osteopathy now gives to subjects of much less importance.

Our schools are laboring under a tremendous

We wonder if the attitude of the Iowa board would be as bigoted and harsh if the applicant were a practitioner of the school of "regular" medicine, for instance. Can it be that Iowa has not a blind M. D. within its whole domain? One of the best known physicians of Chicago, Dr. Robert H. Babcock, a well known heart specialist, is totally blind. We have several well established osteopathic practitioners who are blind and we believe that without exception they have all made good as capable practitioners.

We extend sympathy to Dr. Shike and hope the situation will not keep him from working up a good practice.

burden at the present time trying to teach Osteopathy, and at the same time prepare graduates to meet the requirements of the various states. The quality of Osteopathic instruction suffers, the receptivity of the student is along undesirable lines, and a confusion of ideas prevails.

If we want to close up every Osteopathic school, all we want to do is to favor laws requiring the semi-medical course now necessary.

I know what I am talking about, as I was President of an Osteopathic school for five years, and have had ample opportunity of viewing the situation from both standpoints. I paid a high price for my experience—more than it was worth, I feel. I believe we all desire strong, self-supporting Osteopathic schools. We merely differ in our attitude toward the subject, based upon our experience and knowledge of the situation.

Many of us seem to forget that while knowledge is good, wisdom is better.

A great majority of the letters I received are heartily in favor of separate and distinct boards of examiners. At another time I could possibly give a synopsis of these letters in further support of my position. I think that the time is ripe for taking a strong stand along the lines of this communication. The synopsis of my remarks as given to the public was as follows:

Review of Our Legislation

Osteopathy is now favorably recognized, said Dr. Achorn, in twenty-seven states, eleven of these having independent Osteopathic examining boards; four having Osteopathic members on the medical boards; four licensing with an examination; five without an examination, and three recognizing Osteopathy, but in an unsatisfactory manner. All this has been accomplished in eight years. The various medical societies are becoming political factors, and are working to force us off the earth, but we are steadily and surely breaking into their medical trust. Osteopathic experience has shown that when this medical scheme fails we are politely informed that all will be well if we allow the medical boards to regulate us. This effort usually fails, and compromises are offered, and the lamblike trust of the Osteopaths in the fairness and kindness of the medical men account for many complications in existing laws, and for several failures during the past year. It does not pay to toady to the M. D.'s. They will not help us, cannot love us, and must fight us and our bills.

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

SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

Franklin, Kentucky

Founded 1898

LOCATION

Being neither in the extreme South, nor yet in the far North, Franklin enjoys a middle-ground temperature suited to students from all sections, and has long been noted as a health resort where hundreds are attracted annually by its fine mineral waters.

EQUIPMENT

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

THE FACULTY

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

THE COURSE OF STUDY

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

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES UNEXCELLED

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

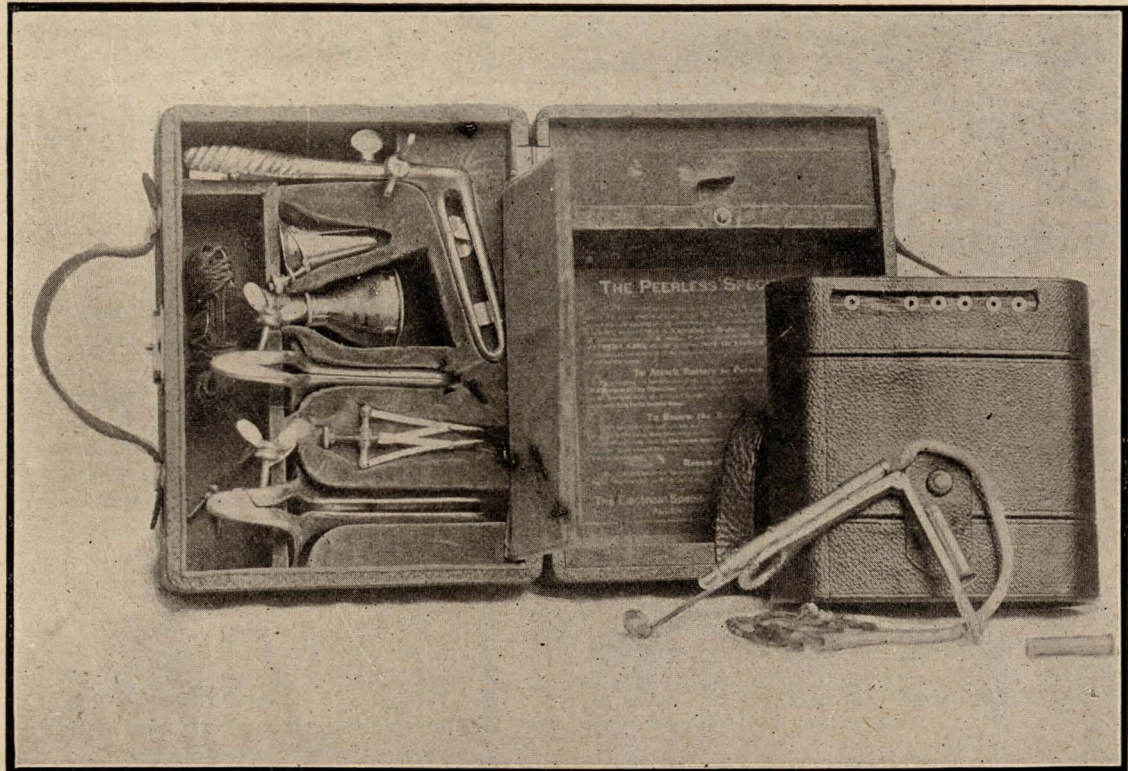
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

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Business Manager
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Don't neglect this important addition to your equipment. Valuable both in the office or at the bedside.

Circulars and special proposition, easy terms, etc., on application.

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fession was hopelessly divided, resulting in failure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

California College of Osteopathy

(Incorporated 1898)

Member Associated Colleges
of Osteopathy

Three Years' Course of
Study

Hospital Privileges
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Tuition \$150 per annum,
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January 29, 1906**

For further information address

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF
OSTEOPATHY, 1368 Geary St.,
SAN FRANCISCO

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

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

Fer years my weekly paper
Has had an ad. in thar
Which says that all yer symptoms
Is caused by "dread catarrh."
Well, I read it in that paper
Till I got most mighty sure
That I had catarrh from here to thar,
And I sent and got the cure.

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

Proud of His Ambassador

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

A "Chiropractor" Asks Money to Talk

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

The La Crosse Tribune spoke of this witness for the defense as follows:

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

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

"Did you say this herd was afflicted with the Texas itch?" asked the court.

"I did, your honor," said the professional gentleman.

"Had you been employed to treat them for the Texas itch?"

"I was."

"How did you treat them?"

"Your honor," said the vet., who swelled himself all up and gave a look of withering re-

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 Students.

Faculty selected for their high qualifications and fitness in teaching, representing four Osteopathic Colleges.

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

Dissection and Clinical advantages unequaled by any other school.

Students are admitted only by vote of the Faculty.

The next and probably last mid-year class matriculates January 29, 1906.

For full particulars, send to the Dean for catalogue, application blanks and Journal.

**33rd and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

buke to the court for infringing upon the boundaries of professional ethics, "your honor, I PAID for my information!"

"Chiropractors" Denounced in Iowa

The Iowa Health Bulletin issued by the State Board of Health of Iowa for October, 1905, publishes this rebuke to the claims set up by Iowa "chiropractorites:"

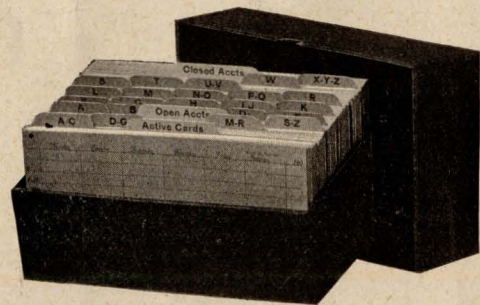
Who's Who?

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

1906

Jan. 1, if not before, put your BOOKKEEPING on a PERMANENT SCIENTIFIC basis, viz:

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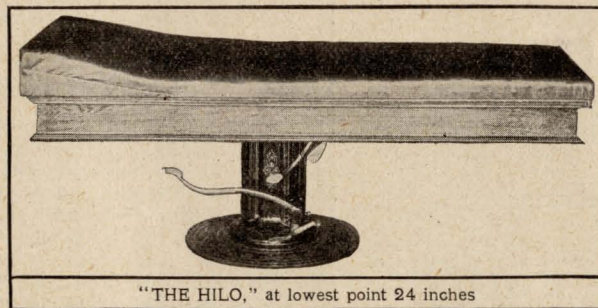


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The "Hilo" Mfg. Co.



"THE HILO," at lowest point 24 inches

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

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

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

The "HILO" base is made so it can be attached to any old-style table by removing the legs and bolting to the "HILO" base.

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

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OR

H. B. COOPER, Manager of A. S. O. Book Company, Kirksville, Missouri

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KIRKSVILLE
MISSOURI

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

Teaching facilities unexcelled. 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 professors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general. New \$25,000 hospital for the use of the school will be completed by September 1st, 1905.

Course of study covers a period of three years of nine months each. Next term opens September 4, 1905.

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

American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE - MISSOURI

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

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

California Osteopathic Board Announces

Editor Osteopathic Physician:

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

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

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

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

J. STROTHARD WHITE, D. O.,
Secretary.

Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 8th, 1905.

Requirements of the California Law

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

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

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

The Osteopathic law is also very explicit. Section 4 says:

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

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

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy BOSTON

ESTABLISHED 1897 INCORPORATED 1898
Member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

The present course of study consists of THREE YEARS OF NINE MONTHS EACH (no option).

The THREE YEAR COURSE was inaugurated September, 1902. Next term opens September 11, 1905.

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

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

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

Tuition \$150.00 per annum, including dissection, in regular three year course. Write for Application Blank, Catalog, College Journal and information to

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy
588 Huntington Ave., Cor. Vancouver St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Trouble Made for One New Graduate by "Osteopathic Health"

POMEROY, WASH.,
Nov. 8, 1905.

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

Yours hurriedly,
J. CLINTON MCFADDEN, D. O.

A NEW EDITION

OF DR. CHARLES HAZZARD'S

"Practice of Osteopathy"

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

Third Edition Revised

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Principles of Osteopathy

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The following are at \$1.00 each unless special tests are wanted such as the Diazo reaction:

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SPUTUM—Send teaspoonful of morning cough in one oz. bottle.

BLOOD OR PUS—Send smeared and dried on glass slide.

Write for estimate on tumors, drugs, poisons, etc.

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DR. CLARK'S GYNECOLOGY

Of course you do a lot of gynecological work as that is one of the "strongholds" of Osteopathy. You are entitled to have all the best thought and assistance on this subject that the profession has formulated. It is contained in Dr. Clark's Gynecology. It is in its 2d edition, has 539 pages and 111 illustrations. Have you got your copy yet? \$5.00 the copy. Order of "Cooper," at Kirksville, or direct of

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

THERE IS BUT ONE

OSTEOPATHIC SURGERY

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

place designated by said board, or at a regular meeting of said board, shall submit a diploma from a legally incorporated college of Osteopathy recognized by the Board of Examiners."

President Hayden, of the State Osteopathic Board of Examiners, quotes this action of the state law in answer to the question as to what standing a graduate from the Los Angeles College will have in California. As the two California colleges are and for some time have been on the three-year basis, a school that graduates anybody on the completion of the 20-month course in that state cannot be recognized.

Just Right for Patients

I am glad to have such literature as "Osteopathic Health" to give my patients.—Dr. Kathryn L. Huston, Cleveland, Ohio.

On and Off

Yeast—Hasn't the color of your wife's hair changed?

Crimsonbeak—No; she's had that same hair, on and off, for four years!—Yonkers Statesman.

The O. P. and Its Mission

Henry Stanhope Bunting, Editor, Chicago.—Dear Sir: "The O. P." is good and grows better with each succeeding issue, and therefore I wish you success worthy of your great work and our greater science.—Very truly yours, I. N. Richardson, Fremont, Neb.

WANT ADS.

Note.—Wants of all sorts printed in this department for five cents the word. We "key" your ad. for you, using an assumed name, receive answers and forward to you, if you wish to keep your identity concealed to all except your correspondents. Send remittance with ad.

WANTED.—TO BUY, A PRACTICE IN THE city of Detroit, Mich. State particulars. Address F. G., care "O. P."

WANTED.—TO GO IN AS A PARTNER OR be an assistant. Address Miss R. E. Jones, D. O., 2001 Central avenue, Kearney, Neb.

WANTED.—LADY OSTEOPATH. MUST have inherited refinement and small capital to open office with gentleman Osteopath in Washington, D. C. Address Sigma, care "O. P."

A PRACTICE AVERAGING \$275 PER MO. to transfer in an eastern New York town of 8,000 in fine surrounding country. Cash or percentage basis to the right man. Address "Eastern," care of "O. P."

DR. GEORGE HARVEY MERKLEY, 273 Sanford avenue, Flushing, New York, wants a May, 1904, "Osteopathic Health" to complete his file from the first number. Will pay for it.

FOR SALE.—IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY OF 41,000, growing practice, bringing over \$3,000 a year. Especially good location for lady Osteopath. Reasons for selling given in correspondence. Address "M," care "O. P."

A GOOD LESION OSTEOPATH WHO WOULD value a pleasant and successful school connection and would put \$2,000 into the deal, amply secured by A1 real estate, is invited to correspond with "College," care "The O. P."

WANTED.—A PROGRESSIVE, STRAIGHT and successful business manager and promoter, by a well established Osteopathic College. Good and permanent position for the right man. Perhaps some capable D. O. with a business training whose physical strength will not permit him to practice would find this work a congenial field. Address "Sec'y of Faculty," care "The O. P."

YOUNG MAN, GRADUATE NURSE, competent in hydrotherapy and medical gymnastics, desires employment in order to continue studies at A. C. O. M. S. Am free to work evenings and mornings. Will be glad to do private night nursing or office work for Osteopath. Will appreciate any suggestion that may help me find employment. Address "Nurse," care "O. P."

GOOD FIELD OPEN.—BARABOO, WIS., IS at present without an Osteo. I drive over there, 18 miles, once a week, and treat from 6 to 10 at \$2 per. Could do more if I could get there twice. It is a good location for anybody who can qualify in Wisconsin, 6,000 people, with town of 2,500 near for branch. Nearest Osteo, by rail, Madison, 38 miles; nearest by road, Portage, 18 miles.—Dr. Franklin Fiske, Corning block, Portage, Wis.

THE Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

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Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Established 1896.

THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY

The Pacific College of Osteopathy has long stood for thorough professional training and this policy will be continued in the future. New college building thoroughly modern in every respect.

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Work Throughout Based Upon Laboratory Methods.

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Chairman of the Faculty.

D. L. TASKER, D. O., D. Sc. O.

Prof. of Theory and Practice of Osteopathy.

A. W. HUSSEY, B. Sc.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Directors.

Convention Party in Sierra Nevada Mountains Returning from Denver Meeting



Left to right—Miss Bailey, Dr. Homer, E. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, St. Louis; Dr. R. D. Emery, Los Angeles; Dr. Ernest Sisson and Dr. Wm. H. Ivie, Frisco; Dr. Cora Tasker, Los Angeles; two more little Baileys on the truck; and Dr. J. S. White, of Pasadena. Dr. Dain L. Tasker presided at the camera and is not in the picture.

A Former Journalist Says:

I want you to know that I appreciate "Osteopathic Health" for all that it is and does, and so continue my order right along.—Dr. Charles L. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., M. D.
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VOL. VIII. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1905. No. 6

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

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

Help! Help!!

We have failed to get the correct addresses and, in some instances, the correct names of all the following D. O.'s. Mail matter sent to those whose addresses we have has been returned as undeliverable. The whole profession is asked to read over this list and mark upon it such corrections and addresses as can be furnished us for the new directory. We will offer to send a new copy of this "O. P." to everybody who tears out these two pages and enters corrections upon them to return to us. Please do this at once.

Fraternally,
THE EDITOR.

Lost Osteopaths

- Madge Agnew, Detroit, Mich.
- R. M. Armstrong, Kentucky.
- H. F. Anthony, Kentucky.
- George J. Appel.
- W. C. Anderson, Nashville, Tenn.
- Robert E. Anthony, Chicago, Ill.
- Elizabeth Ayers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- H. U. Baker.
- Mrs. Clara Miller Baker.
- Florence L. Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
- Edith Barber.
- Earl S. Beers.
- Mrs. Elma Bell.
- Lucy Marion G. Bell.
- Henry T. Billington, Montana.
- H. Virginia Blakeslee, Buffalo, N. Y.
- James W. Bledsoe, Des Moines, Ia.
- W. J. Black.
- Thomas R. Bond, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Maud Bosworth.
- Nettie L. Bradshaw, Georgia.
- Sarah A. Brown, New York, N. Y.
- Mrs. Florence Brown, Trenton, N. J.
- Augustus H. Bruce, Utica, N. Y.
- Scott S. Campbell.
- Edith Carpenter, Georgia.
- Joseph Carl Chase.
- Orio B. Clark.
- Joseph S. Connor, West Plains, Mo.
- Solon E. Conrad.
- Homer P. Covey, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Miss Mary M. Cox.
- Mrs. Mina V. Cummings.
- Arthur Howe Daniels.
- E. F. Day, Kentucky.
- Mrs. Gertrude Stauffer Davis, New Orleans, La.
- Lottie Davis.
- Miss Della DeWitt, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Miss Edith De Sollar, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
- G. W. Dinning, Kansas.
- W. N. Dobson, Utica, N. Y.
- Miss Lourana W. Dooley, Lathrop, Mo.
- Miss Nimmie Dunlap.
- Cassandra Hubbard Eberle, Seattle, Wash.
- Fred O. Edwards.
- Alice Edwards, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Lucena L. Eddings, Ohio.
- B. L. Eskelson, Illinois.
- E. E. Evans, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- James T. Farrel, Carson, Ia.
- F. H. Ford, St. Paul, Minn.
- J. G. Follett.
- S. H. Ford, Nicholasville, Ky.
- J. T. Freeman, Greenville, Miss.
- Flora Frederick, Alameda, Cal.
- Jessie Olney Fulton, Waltham, Mass.
- Lyle E. Gage, Bradford, Pa.
- Mrs. Gertrude Bowman Gamble, St. Louis Mo.
- R. Anderson Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.

- Florence Magers Geeslin, Fredericktown, Mo.
- Elmer Ellsworth Giltner, Osceola, Ia.
- Frederic Gillispie.
- E. Agnes Goble, Denver, Col.
- Adolph A. Goodman, Denver, Col.
- T. M. Gorman, Minneapolis, Minn.
- James W. Graves, Athens, O.
- Lottie R. Graves, Pomona, Cal.
- Charles I. Haley, Meridian, Miss.
- J. L. Hamery, Des Moines, Ia.
- Harry S. Hansberger.
- Miss A. W. Hannah, St. Louis, Mo.
- Mrs. Ada Harding, Seattle, Wash.
- Joseph W. Hastings, M. D.
- Mildred H. Hawley, Toledo, O.
- George Heizenroth.
- Myrtle Hemstreet, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Mary G. Hemstreet, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Lena M. Heller, Binghampton, N. Y.
- S. R. Henderson, Deadwood, S. D.
- Mrs. F. H. Herriman, Des Moines, Ia.
- Lewis L. Herriman, Chicago, Ill.
- Carrie S. Hibbard, Boston, Mass.
- B. T. Higgins, Des Moines, Ia.
- Alvah Hiatt, Bedford, Ia.
- Charles W. Hietbold, Boston, Mass.
- Charles O. Hodges.
- Mabel Fisher Holgate, Chicago, Ill.
- Frank A. Holgate, Chicago, Ill.
- Miss Addie Hollan, Falmouth, Ky.
- Katherine Holt, Dickson Springs, Tenn.
- Luther Holt, Dickson Springs, Tenn.
- Lester Holt, Dawson Springs, Ky.
- Miss Alice A. Holland, Albia, Ia.
- Miss Addie J. Holland, Bristol, Tenn.
- W. S. Hord, Kansas City, Mo.
- C. J. Hoyt, Flaxton, N. D.
- J. R. Hostetter.
- Mrs. Francis D. Hudson, St. Louis, Mo.
- Frank L. Hughes, Memphis, Tenn.
- Walter W. Hull.
- M. R. Hughes, Red Oak, Ky.
- C. M. Hughes.
- Mrs. Cinnie H. A. Hughes.
- Helen R. Hunter, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Maud Olmsted Huston, Belle Plains, Ia.
- Charles W. Hutchinson, Lake City, Ia.
- Sidney Isabell, Plano, Ky.
- Pearl Ivers.
- Henry F. Jaeger, Seattle, Wash.
- Mrs. Anna James.
- James Hamilton Jefferson, Des Moines, Ia.
- E. H. Jellinger, La Porte City, Ia.
- Dana Israel Jocelyn, St. Louis, Mo.
- Wallace W. Jones, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- R. T. F. Jones, Franklin, Ky.
- H. F. Kartowitz.
- Howard M. Kellogg, Kirksville, Mo.; York, Pa. (?)
- Miss Ada E. Keller, Bozeman, Mont.
- Mrs. L. J. Kerns, Springfield, Mo.
- Mrs. Ida Peterson Keyes, Chillicothe, O.
- Mrs. May Van S. Kidwell.
- June Kingsbury.
- Mrs. C. B. Knapp, Walnut, Mo.
- Charles T. Kyle, Chicago, Ill.
- Mrs. Emily Bangs Lamb, Dallas, Tex.
- Ira T. Lane, Albany, Mo.
- C. R. Lawson, Detroit, Mich.
- Miss Marietta Leech, Shawnee, Okla.
- Mrs. Julia L. Morton Leeds.
- Edwina F. Lee, Cadiz, Ky.
- R. A. Lewis, Sherman, Tex.
- R. H. Longwell, Courtland, N. Y.
- Miss Caroline Lukins, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Meta Lucas, Mayfield, Ky.
- Charles Hulbert Lyke, Columbus, Ind.
- Levi W. Lyda, Nevada, Ia.
- Charles K. McCoy, Ogden, Utah.
- J. W. McCracken, Kingfisher, Okla.
- W. E. McConnell.
- Junius B. McChesnev, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Mrs. Z. McConnell, Hannibal, Mo.
- F. H. McCormack, South Sioux City, Neb.
- J. H. McDavitt, Auburn, Ky.
- Benjamin S. McIntosh, Ashley, Pa.
- Charles A. McLelland, Kansas City, Mo.
- W. R. McLean, Los Angeles, Cal.
- John V. McManis.
- John McMillen, Emerson, Ia.
- L. C. McMillen, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Benjamin J. McRae, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Florence L. Magers.
- Mary M. Marshall.
- Lulu B. Martin, Trenton, Ky.
- Frank F. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.
- John Henry Malone, Guthrie, Okla.
- Lewis J. Marshall, Adrian, Mich.
- Margaret Jane Mathison, Littleton, N. H.
- Mary G. Matthews, Chicago, Ill.
- Riley L. Maxwell, Rochester, Pa.
- Ottis Morgan Maxey, Springfield, Ill.
- Lewis E. Mathews, Madison, Wis.
- Elsie R. Masters, Denver, Col.
- Dwight R. Mason.
- Julia B. Matsler.
- Chloe F. Maxfield.
- Elmer Justin Merrill.
- Amelia Messersmith, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- Mary A. Micks.
- Luther Weslev Miller, Kirksville, Mo.
- Adaline P. Miller, Wahoo, Neb.
- Maud Michaelson.
- Dr. Mellord, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Sadie Hart Miller, Sinaloa, Mexico.
- H. H. Michaelson.
- Leonidas Miller, Chicago, Ill.
- Nathan A. Minear, Springfield, O.
- Caroline V. Mitchell.
- Clara A. Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal.
- S. H. Minor, Gainsboro, Tenn.
- James C. Monks.
- John P. Mogard, Chicago, Ill.
- Elizabeth Morris, Memphis, Tenn.
- John B. Morris, Chicago, Ill., 57 Washington street.
- R. B. Morris, Montgomery, Ala.
- Clementine Morrall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Gordon H. Mosley, Clarksdale, Miss.
- Llewellyn Moyer, Ottumwa, Ia.
- Adella Moyer, Grand, Okla.
- Anna B. Murry, Fairbury, Neb.
- Michael A. Murray, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- Lillie Murray, Tennessee.
- John M. Mullins, Chicago, Ill.
- Eugene Myers.
- Oillie H. P. Myers.
- Benjamin W. Newcome, Garden Grove, Cal.
- Edna Bishop Northey, San Francisco, Cal.
- Frankie Norvelle, Bowling Green, Ky.
- Harley D. Northrop, Baker City, Ore.
- William Quincy O'Neill, Pittsburg, Kan.
- Jay Olds, Haven, Mich.
- George Fabian Ohlin.
- Minnie Osenzaugh, Kirksville, Mo.
- Jeanie P. Ovens.
- R. R. Owen, Oregon.
- J. B. Ozier.
- William W. Owenby, Billings, Okla.
- F. G. Owen, Nashville, Tenn.
- J. Parker, Painesville, Pa.
- E. J. Parker, Oregon City, Ore.
- A. H. Paschal.
- E. G. Parkhill, Chicago, Ill.
- Edna R. Peck, Allentown, Pa.
- Ada M. Peck, Rochester, N. Y.
- W. A. Perry, Missouri.
- Miss A. Perry, Neosho, Mo.
- Ruth Adella Phalen, Macon, Mo.
- Florence Pike, St. Paul, Minn.
- Mabel Pickens, Racine, Wis.
- James F. Poage, Kirksville, Mo.
- Lee Ola Proctor, Franklin, Ky.
- Jessie Colborn Putnam, Newark, N. J.
- Goodwin Ransden, Bangor, Me.
- John T. Rankin, Algona, Ia.
- Beadles N. Rector, Smithfield, Ill.
- J. S. Reeder, Kentucky.
- L. V. Reed, Winona, Minn.
- Arthur J. Reesman, Bullion, Mo.
- Daisy Williams Reed, Charlestown, W. Va.
- Lida M. Rhoades, Waynesburg, Pa.
- Vera Stiles Richards.
- James Browne Rice, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Hannah M. Rice, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Edward A. Rice, Kirksville, Mo.
- Cora M. Riddle, Kansas City, Mo.
- B. C. Roberts, Lincoln, Ill.
- Cora M. Roberts, Lincoln, Ill.
- Beula Robinson.
- E. R. Rochester, Butte, Mont.
- Johnny Belle Rogers, Cabool, Mo.
- Maggie McCully Runyon, Croston, Ia.
- G. C. Ryan, Tennessee.
- J. C. Ryan.
- E. W. Saunderson, Duluth, Minn.
- W. E. Sawyer.
- Sidney F. Saums, Jersey City, N. J.
- Emma R. Schmidt, Danville, Ill.
- Fannie Seaman, Huntington, W. Va.
- Samuel D. See, McPherson, Kan.
- D. Francis Sellard, Jacksonsville, Ill.
- William A. Settle, Stevens' Point, Wis.
- Ret C. Shaw.
- N. B. Shanks, Canton, O.
- Rachel Adelaide Shepard, Bath, N. Y.
- Anna Sheldon.
- P. C. Shenkelberger, Chicago, Ill.
- Clara A. Sherwood, Providence, R. I.
- Millie Shuster, Miles Grove, Pa.
- Charles Jay Skinner, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Alice M. B. Sison, Cambridge, Mass.
- Edna S. Heeren Slater.
- Nellie Slaughter, Monroe, Ia.
- Leslie B. Smyth, Dallas Center, Ia.
- Anna McKone Smith, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
- Anna Miller Smith, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
- H. H. Smith, Olds, Ia.
- Guy M. Smith, Burlington, Ia.
- S. S. Smith, South Pasadena, Cal.
- B. F. Smith, Phoenix, N. Y.
- Thomas H. Smith, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- Leslie D. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
- C. H. Snyder, Des Moines, Ia.
- Elizabeth A. Spencer, San Francisco, Cal.
- Elmer Gordon Starr, Kirksville, Mo.
- V. C. Stephens, Kentucky.
- Clara Sterling, Chicago, Ill.
- John A. Stewart, Grand Haven, Mich.
- Edward C. Still, Macom, Mo.
- H. R. Stone, Hattisburg, Miss.
- Thomas G. Still, La Panza, Cal.
- Ella S. Stoddard, Humeston, Ia.
- Lulu F. Stoltenburg.
- Idella Strigley, Toledo, O.
- Edward V. Strong, Oneida, N. Y.
- Grace Copp Stratton, Omaha, Neb.
- H. H. Strait, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Clara E. Sullivan, Wheeling, W. Va.
- Bertram Swett, Denver, Col.
- Robert E. Suter, Champaign, Ill.
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- Rose Tanna, Chicago, Ill.
- George C. Taylor, Princeton, Ky.
- Albert P. Terrell, Dallas, Tex.
- Bennora Terrell, Dallas, Tex.
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- L. M. Wilson H. Thomas.
- Isaac Newton Thompson, Bloomfield, Ia.

- J. L. Thurman, Franklin, Ky.
 Bertha Thomas, Muskogee, I. T.
 Anna C. Towle, Providence, R. I.
 H. C. Trout, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Seth Minnard Trowbridge, Kirksville, Mo.
 Nellie B. Tull, Covington, Ky.
 Louise Unger, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 M. R. Upton, West Salem, Wis.
 C. Heber Vance, Chillicothe, O.
 W. J. Van Doren, Malvern, Ia.
 Alma Van Bradis, Ocean Park, Cal.
 H. C. Wadsworth, Alabama.
 Clifford E. Walker, Portland, Ore.
 E. Burton Walters.
 Vlanche Waddell, Yankton, S. D.
 Herbert E. Walker, Escanaba, Mich.
 C. B. Warner, Shawnee, Okla.
 Dr. Warren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 William H. Thomas, Colorado Springs, Col.
 Marcus L. Ward, California.
 Roger B. Wood, Glasgow, Mo.
 Frank W. Watlington.
 Nellie M. Watson.
 Walter G. Webb, San Diego, Cal.
 C. B. Weisner, Benton, Ia.
 I. W. Wells, Des Moines, Ia.
 Ruffner Wells, Moundville, W. Va.
 W. R. Weddell.
 Laura Haden Wells, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 G. W. Weddell.
 Ben Whitesides, Franklin, Ky.
 Isbell Taylor Whitney.
 L. H. Westerman, Barques, Mich.
 Mary Wetzell, Swartmore, Pa.
 Sarah Wheeler, Russellville, Ky.
 Offie P. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.
 S. A. Whitesides, Paducah, Ky.
 W. H. Willard, McLoud, Okla.
 Marguerite Willey, Boston, Mass.
 Gertrude Marie Wilkins.
 Zoo Zoe Wilkins.
 William Wilcox, Plainfield, N. J.
 Clara Wilcox, Ozark, Mo.
 M. A. Wiles, Bloomington, Ill.
 Reuben Williams, Hester, Mo.
 Clara H. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
 Alice Willard, Norfolk, Va.
 W. D. Williamson, Tennessee.
 Gordon Wimmer, Chicago, Ill.
 E. Louise Witmer, Salida, Col.
 W. F. Wingbigler, Washington, D. C.
 Katherine Woltman, Neeper, Mo.
 Kate Wood, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 J. C. Woodmansee, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 G. Zealy, North Carolina.
 Elizabeth Yowell, Dalton, Ga.
- Lost List Previously Printed**
- Bert Albright, Havana, Ill.
 Mrs. Alkire, Portland, Ore.
 C. L. Allen, Grant City, Mo.
 Nora K. Bates, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
 B. Bennett, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Bernard Callahan, Jersey City, N. J.
 C. B. Canfield, Ft. Collins, Col.
 Elizabeth Carroll, Templeton, Ind.
 C. O. Chatfield, Mishawaka, Ind.
 Mrs. Mary Miller Covert, Kansas City, Mo.
 H. C. Cook, Memphis, Tenn.
 William C. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
 Esther Duval, Minneapolis, Minn.
 George M. Estes, St. Joseph, Mo.
 B. L. Eskelson, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Miss Ferguson, Plano, Ill.
 George B. Frazer, Paducah, Ky.
 F. B. Foster, (Mrs.) New Haven, Conn.
 J. J. Galym, Lawton, Okla.
 O. C. Gebhardt, St. Joseph, Mo.
 R. Anderson Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. L. & C. H. Glasgow, Auburn, Neb.
 J. W. Gillfillian, West Salem, Wis.
 G. Geisel, West Duluth, Minn.
 A. E. Gaseasa, Moberly, Mo.
 W. H. Guns, Detroit, Mich.
 G. W. Guns, Detroit, Mich.
 T. M. Gorman, Minneapolis, Minn.
 James W. Graves, Athens, O.
 Clifford Hardman, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hartman & Hall, Danville, Ill.
 A. H. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
 Amos Harrington, St. Louis, Mo.
 M. B. Houghton, Yankton, S. D.
 Lewis S. Hurley, South Haven, Mich.
 N. B. Kenyon, Providence, R. I.
 H. F. Kartowitz, Stillwater, Minn.
 L. H. Kermott, Canon, N. D.
 C. W. Kingsbury, Davenport, Ia.
 Nirod D. Laughlin, Leroy, Kan.
 Ira Leffler, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 D. J. Looftorrow, Clarksville, Tenn.
 F. F. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.
 Ed Monzingo, Clarinda, Ia.
 J. W. McCord, Earlinton, Ky.
 Elizabeth McLaughlin, Des Moines, Ia.
 Mrs. and Dr. Hugh McNaugh, Des Moines, Ia.
 Mr. McClain, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles McClelland, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. E. McConnell, Hannibal, Mo.
 E. D. Mitchell, Cananadaigua, N. Y.
 Ed L. Morse, Los Angeles, Cal.
 F. Mosher, Independence, Mo.
 F. W. Morris, Butte Mont.
 J. A. Morrison, Rockford, Ill.
 E. J. Mosier, Walnut, Ill.
 Henry Olsen, Seattle, Wash.
 D. O'Connell, Cooperstown, Ill.
 D. T. Odell, Anderson, Ind.
 Mrs. Alice A. Patton, Seattle, Wash.
 E. L. Poole, Dexter, Mo.

- J. F. Preston, Dorranceton, Pa.
 James C. Quinn, Columbia, Tenn.
 T. E. & A. S. Renesaud, Canton, O.
 J. T. Rankin, Algona, Ia.
 J. A. Riley, Providence, R. I.
 J. B. Stine, New Orleans, La.
 Richard F. Thomas, Wichita, Kan.
 Charles W. N. Von Radesky, Alameda, Cal.
 W. P. Watson, Wolf City, Tex.
 Rodney Wren, Gunnison, Col.
 C. M. Woodruff, Huntington, Ind.
 Williams & Jackson, Ashland, Ky.
 R. A. Kirkpatrick, formerly of Ionia, Mich.
 F. H. & Jessie A. Russell.
 R. G. Stevenson, formerly Chicago, Ill.

Correct Addresses Not Known

The editor of "The Osteopathic Directory" has had mail returned from the preceding addresses to these members of the profession, and the post office could not supply the right address. Please glance over this department each month until the new yearbook is out and supply such locations or addresses monthly as you know to be correct.—The Editor.

Do You Know Any Lost Osteopaths?

We beg to thank many friends who sent in addresses or clues to the whereabouts of lost Osteopaths, as printed by us in this column last month, and to say by your help we have gotten about 100 of them located. Try it again, and see if we can't run these additional ones out of cover. Many are new names—added since last month. We have sent from one to four letters or double postals out to get each one, and these addresses are "dead."

Third and Last Call



IT IS A QUESTION of signing your own name and address, school, year and membership in the professional societies legibly and sending it in to us to get yourself put in the new professional directory correctly. It is you people who have not as yet joined the A. O. A. whom we find the greatest trouble to locate and hear from. Also the February and June graduates of 1905 are hard to locate. When another "O. P." reaches you most of our "copy" for the new official yearbook will have been delivered to the printers and then it will cost you a quarter to get your entry corrected. So this is the third and last call to lost Osteopaths to help find themselves. Did you receive our double postal to fill out? If not—it's a cinch you're lost! Hurry up! Write the Editor.

HENRY S. BUNTING, D. O., EDITOR,
 171 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO.

Notice, A. O. A. Members

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

Washington's New Officers

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

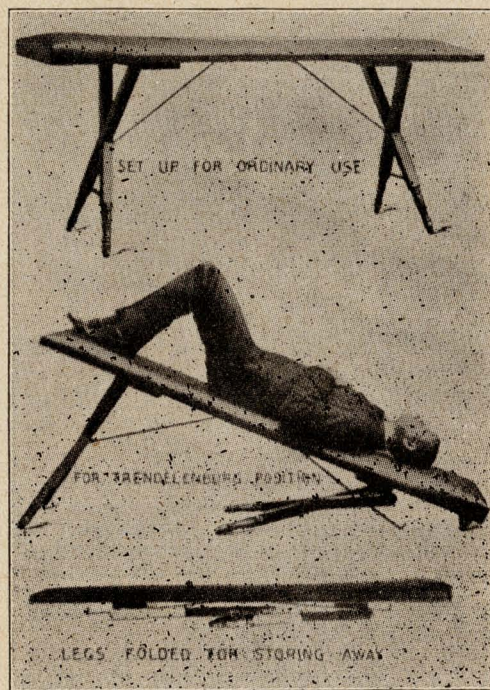
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which means money, your back, which means your health, and add dignity to your practice and profession.

Just the thing for your branch office or home. Can incline it for Trendelenburg position, or fold flat to set in closet. An ornament to any room. Tell your patients about it and they will buy one. Several such tables will prove a necessity in your practice. Oak-turned legs, imitation cover, strong and solid. Price, \$7 each. For full description, address, A. D. Glascock, D. O., Owosso, Mich.

Want Analyses Made, Doctor?

Do you find it a good assistance to have analyses of urine, sputum, blood, etc., made for you in your practice, Doctor—or do you have the time and facilities to do all this sort of work for yourself?

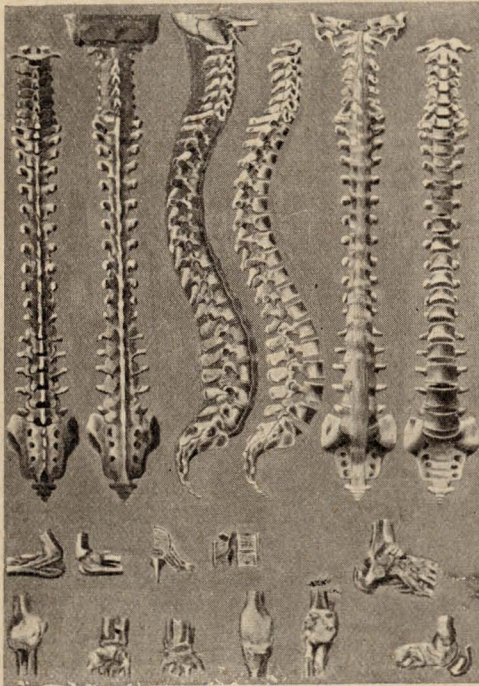
Why not try letting us do it for you? Our prices are right. We have the facilities. We have made it a point to get the technical experience. As good and reliable a diagnosis as you can get anywhere and for less cost than most laboratories charge. Try us, brother and sister Osteopaths.

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New Edition of Hazzard's Practice

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

Michigan's Annual Meeting

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

Change in California Board

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

New Jersey's Good Meeting

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

Dr. Beaven Fined in Indiana

Dr. Leslie M. Beaven was found guilty of practicing Osteopathy without a license at Vincennes, Indiana, and was fined \$25. The jury was out only 15 minutes. Dr. Beaven is a good Osteopath, formerly in practice in Iowa and Utah, who claimed upon removing to Indiana that he should not be compelled to stand another examination, but ought to be licensed under a reciprocity arrangement. He is said to have built up a fine practice

in Vincennes; and numerous witnesses in court testified cure or great benefit at his hands. Dr. Beaven has not decided about appealing the case. Meanwhile it is said he is liable to fresh arrest and fining for every case treated while he has no Indiana license.

Dr. McConnell Lectures on Nov. 23

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

ALMEDA J. GOODSPEED, D. O.,
 Secretary.

Great Meeting in New York

Dr. S. H. Hart, of Albany, was elected President of the New York Osteopathic Society at its seventh annual meeting held at the Ten Eyck, Albany, October 25. The other officers elected were: Vice President, Dr. C. R. Rogers, of New York; Secretary, Dr. G. W. Riley, of New York, and Treasurer, Dr. C. F. Bandel, of Brooklyn. Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York; Dr. E. C. White, of Watertown, and Dr. R. H. Williams, of Rochester, were elected directors for the ensuing year. Dr. R. H. Williams, of Rochester, delivered his annual address as retiring President, and the reports of the various committees and officers were received. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the society in Albany some time during October, 1906. The following papers were read: "Our Shortcomings," by Dr. Ernest C. White, of Watertown; "Prognosis," by Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, of Cleveland, Ohio, and "Pathological Conditions from Osteopathic Viewpoint," by Dr. George W. Riley, of New York. There were about one hundred Osteopaths present, and twenty-five new applications were voted upon.

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Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

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

IN JUNE, 1897, Clarence L. Rider, familiarly known in Kirksville as "Bob" Rider, was graduated from the A. S. O. He had proven himself an artist in dissection and "caring for material" as the assistant of Dr. William Smith, better known as Dr. "Bill" Smith. Dr. Rider's aptitude for embalming fluids, the scalpel and a comprehension of "the relations" in Gray, not to add the nice condensations of Potter's Quiz, appealed to the trustees of the A. S. O., and "Bob" was made prosector and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the institution.

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

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

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

It turned out afterwards that the morgue attendant, Hank Ullrich, who made the bargain for the material, who broke in the door of the morgue, and who afterwards got a workhouse sentence for it in Chicago, had no authority to do what he did, contrary to his representations to the professors, and he had led them as a thief in the night to break in and steal. All Chicago was outraged next morning and, after reading in the afternoon papers just what they had done, Drs. Smith and Rider almost had a case of heart failure before getting out of the city. To their surprise and horror, they found themselves branded as criminals and a price put upon their heads.

It happened also that the editor of "The O. P." was then on the staff of the Record-Herald, and to him was assigned the duty of finding out whom these criminals were. The police force of the city was practically given over to ferreting out the crime. The footprints were traced to an abandoned well, where some sheets had been thrown in, wagon tracks were followed and at length the teamster who hauled the cadavers was found and his confession obtained. The bodies were traced to a depot and, as I remember, intercepted. They had been consigned to Kirksville, Mo. I presume from there they were to be shipped to Kirksville. The police were at

a loss to comprehend why bodies should be stolen to send to St. Louis, which had plenty of pauper dead of its own. They located and arrested Ullrich, who wouldn't talk. All they could learn was that the chief trafficker was named Smith and was a medical professor.

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

After a few hours of study, without taking the chief of police into my confidence, for fear that my secret would reach the other newspaper men, I concluded that I had scooped the town and,



Dr. Clarence L. Rider of Detroit, Mich.

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

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

By my agreement with President Melville E. Stone, of the Associated Press, that press service had access to the Record-Herald proofs, without letting the tip get around to the other Chicago papers, and next morning the whole coun-

try read of the adventure. It was telegraphed at length to every morning paper in the land and gave the infant science more fame at a bound than it ever got before or since, except in the telegraphic news later about the Kirksville cyclone, when I again had the satisfaction of using a newspaper opportunity to advertise Dr. Still, his school and his new system to the people of this union.

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

Dr. Smith and Dr. Rider nearly grew gray in the few weeks that ensued, expecting to be kidnaped and taken back to Chicago for trial, in view of the big rewards offered for them, but at length peace was restored and the affair was forgotten. About two years later the Cook county authorities agreed to have Governor Deeney, then state's attorney, quash the indictments and drop the whole matter.

Dr. Rider won his spurs in that episode, surely!

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

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

Dr. Rider commenced practicing in Detroit in 1901. His offices are at 521 Stevens building. He was appointed by Governor Bliss as a member of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Osteopathy, July 14, 1903. Dr. Rider was elected president of this board September 5, 1905, which position he now holds.

Compatibility

"How is your son getting on with his work?" "Beautifully," answered the father of the gifted youth. "He never troubles it, and it never seems to trouble him."—Washington Star.

History of Osteopathy

AND

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Editorial Confidences

Don't Knock the Women. My Brother

SEVERAL issues back the editor discussed in this department the question of professional ethics, and especially that phase of it which calls for a square deal—not to say gallantry, from our men to our women. That article struck a very responsive chord in the hearts of a great many practitioners, both men and women, and graduates alike of all our colleges, for I had many letters in reply to it.

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

Perhaps, in an unguarded moment, the writer himself may have dropped just such a remark in discussing a case with some patient as became the lesion in this instance. It is a ready statement upon the Osteopathic tongue. We have all heard it again and again. To warn all our practitioners of the ill consequences of such a thoughtless blow dealt to any sister (or brother) practitioner, I repeat the story just as it comes to me—as a letter, sent to me for perusal, from a woman wronged to a man who seems to have done her a great injustice.

I hope, and would be glad to be assured, that the man in question was not aware of his own act, and that it was a thoughtless error rather than an intentional injury—but even this lesion of the thoughtless infraction of ethics must be remedied wherever it develops in our body professional, not less than willful violations of the code, since both in effect are apt to be much the same. I will omit the name and address of the man Osteopath, of course, as he had not been given a hearing when I write this, while the signature of the aggrieved party alone is enough to give the occurrence a considerate hearing. The letter is appended.

✦ ✦ ✦

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 2, 1905.

"Dear Doctor: Some weeks ago a patient of mine, Mr. S. A. Crissey, of Marengo, Ill., wished to visit in your city and I told him I thought he would do well to get a change and the rest from business cares by going, and at the same time take Osteopathic treatments while there. I took the precaution to look up D. O.'s in the directory, and he went to your city, carrying with him your address on one of my cards. He told me he would stay two weeks and then be back for further treatments. When he did not come as agreed, and I learned that he had been in our city, I wrote to inquire what was the matter.

"I quote from his reply of September 9: 'Dr. — thought a man would be better than a lady to treat men, and gave me the names of two or three. I passed through Rockford, stopping for a couple of days. I inquired if there was any other Osteopath there. I met some old acquaintances and inquired of them' (he names four of them), 'and they all recommended very highly a Dr. Gordon. Dr. Gordon assures me that I can be made a well man, but as the trouble is of long standing it will take time. He is so certain of it that he says if I will continue to take a certain number of treatments and am not satisfied at the close, that I have the worth of what he charges, I need not pay him a cent, and he will leave it all to me. It is certainly a reasonable offer.'

"Now, Dr. —, I am going to write very plainly to you about this affair. It was certainly a discourteous and very unethical thing for you to try to influence a patient to leave the doctor who had sent him to you. You may not believe that the average woman can treat as well as the average man. But had you taken pains to in-

quire of him you would have found that I am neither a pigmy nor a dwarf. I tip the beam at 162 pounds avoirdupois, with no superfluous adipose tissue, and can use as much physical force as the average man of five feet six and one-half inches, which is my height.

"When Mr. Crissey left here he expressed himself as much pleased with my treatments, and in comparing them with those taken in Chicago from two others—a man and a woman, was kind enough to say voluntarily he preferred mine. When one needs local treatments for local difficulties I think it usually wiser to go to a physician of his or her own sex, but there was nothing in this case to require it. I am a graduate from the same school as yourself [Still College.—Ed.] and have proved myself by several years' practice in this city, as you could easily have ascertained.

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

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

Beware of Her Shoulder Blow



THIS is the Athlet'c and Indignant Girl D. O. who has gone in Training to meet the D. O.'s of the Male Persuasion who tell her Men patients that "she is not strong enough to treat Men," while her Women patients hear that "Her Strong Treatments are really too Severe for Women!" She calls for a Square Deal, and will Have It, though the Heavens fall!

from you? I have friends in Wisconsin, for I am a Badger, born in your county, and I thought I'd write you and wait before I write them.

"Yours truly,
"ELLA L. ROBIE, D. O."

✦ ✦ ✦

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

✦ ✦ ✦

Two of our women Osteopaths called upon me the other day. They were leaving their town, they said, just because the men Osteopaths "knocked" them so in that field that life was not worth living. They had sent men patients repeatedly, they said, to one of these Osteopathic brothers—cases that for one reason or another they felt a man could do better justice to than a woman. They got none in return. In return they heard from various sources that this same beneficiary of theirs is accustomed to assure his

patients, one and all alike, that "women are not able to give a really satisfactory Osteopathic treatment." Failing to find any sociability, recognition or reciprocity from the men D. O.'s, these poor girls broke camp and went out in search of a town with manly and gentlemanly D. O. men in it!

Sounds harsh, doesn't it?

Do you reckon those men realized the bitterness they were throwing into the lives of those sister Osteopaths? Or appreciated the injustice they smarted under? And do they know that practice at no time was quite equal to sustaining these women, although the men D. O.'s in that town are doing famously, and that any little help and encouragement—just referring over a case to them, now and then, and saying a good word of indorsement to some patient who had once been under their care and might go back again—such trifles might easily have determined a long drawn battle to turn to success from failure!

How easy it should be to do these little things to help each other which cost ourselves nothing! If we were willfully and supremely selfish and as wise as selfish, we would know that we help ourselves materially even more by such loyalty to other members of the profession than we help them—as grateful as that help would come to them! This may be hard for the selfish person, also less wise than selfish, to figure out, but it is none the less true, and it can be figured out on paper. The benefits to one's own self will be readily apparent.

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Now I will mention still another way of doing an injustice to our women—and I am done. A caller told me the other day that a gentleman in our ranks—and I use the term advisedly, for he is a gentleman—has been quoted from three different sources as "knocking" a poor girl Osteopath in his city who is just getting started. The girl D. O. is sure of it, for her patients or former patients who have later been treated by this man have quoted his opinion as expressed to them in the treating room. His words are:

"Yes, it has come to me from various sources that Dr. — (the young woman Osteopath in question) does give much too hard treatments. I have heard of a number of persons who seem to have been injured, rather than benefited, by her treatments."

Now, has this brother ever called up that sister Osteopath on the 'phone and given her a "tip" not to treat so hard, if he thinks she makes that error? Wouldn't that have been the better way? Why hurt a poor girl's reputation professionally and damage her chances to make a living for herself and her widowed mother?

✦ ✦ ✦

So, the poor dears are between two fires. First, they are "not strong enough." Next, they are "too strong." Say, my good husky and gallant Osteopathic brother, what's the matter with our men folks—are they afraid the girls will get all the practice if the men as a class don't preserve certain broad basic points of superiority in practice?

Let us all, men and women alike, work personally and professionally to exemplify the golden rule in practice and then these and other abuses of ethics will be much less frequent. "The 'O. P.' herewith invites every legitimate Osteopath into a "Golden Rule Class." All who wish to become members say "I."

—YE EDITOR.

An Osteopathic Necessity

My Dear Dr. Bunting: Forgot about renewing my contract for "Osteopathic Health." I can't get along without your magazine. So please find enclosed renewed contract for the next 12 months.—Yours fraternally, Ernest C. White, M. D., D. O., Watertown, N. Y.

Monroe Doctrine in Medicine

Preserve the essential integrity of Osteopathy as a therapeutic system, and in all things beware of entangling alliances with other systems.

Publisher's Corner.

December "O. H." Especially Interesting to Men

DECEMBER is not only a superb number, but it is designed to be especially interesting to men. Now, men are inclined to be selfish brutes, as the poet says, so diseases that they are specially liable to suffer from always have and always will appeal strongly to them. For instance, a plain, simple article on "Nerve Exhaustion and Brain Fog" is a thing that scarcely any business or professional man would fail to read if he had the chance. All hard workers, nearly, begin to think of this malady when they are over-worked and full of trouble. Give the men of your town or community a chance to see the difference between a nerve exhaustion in the brain and solar plexus and the difference between dopping it and freeing up the nervous circuit and circulation of obstructions. It will pay you to go to this expense and stand this trouble.

Then after getting that idea lodged in the masculine mind he will naturally want to read about "The Executive Department of the Human Body." Isn't he the executive in his own home—or thinks he is, and that's the same thing!—and in his own office? or else he works under the man who is. He understands system and executive control. He will understand the nerve-work in the body for being a business or professional body, schooled in system.

After understanding the nerves, Mr. Man will appreciate what the Osteopath has to say about "Improving Poor Circulation"—which is nerve work, after all—and by the way this is timely reading as winter develops.

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

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

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

Our September and November numbers did

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

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

Please observe how they sell—September and November "O. H.'s" all gone before the month was out! That speaks volumes for the growing popularity and increasing demand for our field literature. But December is now ready, and we have six as fine "back numbers" to order from yet as were ever issued.

No More Novembers!

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

Plenty of Octobers Left

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

Beauty and Finish of "O. H.'s" Type Page

If you pick up any casual copy of "Osteopathic Health" and open it at any page there is a cleanliness, openness and beauty about its typographical finish, its large type and easy, simple diction that is not just like any other paper published for the osteopathic profession. This beauty is due in part to the handsome and costly egg-shell finish, pure white paper used and in part to the editorial arrangement and first-class book printing. It pays to use the handsomest and most tasteful printing art you can get in your ambassador to the people.

Report Card Changes Early

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

August Still Obtainable

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

Rate Card for Osteopathic Health

25 copies per month delivered, with envelopes, \$1.10.

50 copies per month delivered, with envelopes, \$2.10.

75 copies per month delivered, with envelopes, \$3.10 on single order; \$2.90 on annual contract.

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To print your professional card on the inside front cover of your magazines costs but 25 cents extra per month for 100 copies and 15 cents for each additional hundred. To make your professional card there is an initial cost of \$1.00 for composition and electroplating of the six-line card. We print a half-page list of diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy under your card without extra cost if you request it.

Orders filled any time during the month, either with or without a professional card.

Regular contractors must notify us of changes in orders or cards by (preferably before) the 15th prox., as we send their orders to press then in order to deliver before the first.

We prepay express and charge to the account of patrons in order to secure the lowest express rates possible.

Homeo's Look for Trouble

New Jersey's homeo's have declared war upon us Osteo's unless we conform to the state regulation requiring every physician to undergo the medical examination. It was their fifty-second semi-annual session at Atlantic City. They increased their legislative committee from five to twenty-two, with instructions to "buck" the D. O.'s if they won't take the M. D. exam., but not to if they do. We wonder if the homeo's are ready to take an osteopathic examination on the human engine? Surely it would be much more reasonable to demand that they stand a searching examination as to this physical war, which they DO practice on, than to make us account for drugs which we DO NOT use in our treatment.

Back Numbers Yet Left

We are pleased at having a supply of several other issues still on hand which we are closing out at the bargain price of two cents apiece. Why should you feel it wise to buy inferior literature because of cheapness in price when you can now obtain the March, May, June, July and August—five golden issues, truly—at a price as low as the cheapest? Here are the contents of these issues:

MARCH ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: Tonsillitis, Appendicitis, La Grippe, Health Hints About Diseases of Children, Why Most Cures Are Slow, Be Sure of Credentials, No Reaction Against Osteopathy, Asthma, Affections of the Voice, Constipation and Dyspepsia.

MAY ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: Breaking a Fever by Osteopathy, Sciatica and Other Pains, Hay Fever, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis Cured—Its Lesson, Wonderful Growth of Osteopathy, Correct Garb for Treatment, As to Spectacles, This New Practice Not Massage and Anæmia.

JUNE ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: Liver, Captain of Industry, Functional Heart Diseases, Bedwetting, Catarrh, Chronic Dysentery, Neuritis and Economy of Osteopathy.

JULY ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: The Cure of Acute Bright's Disease, Straight Spines and Flat Chests, Goitres, Sprains and Chronic Displacements, Osteopathy Is Engine Adjusting, Digestive Disorders, What Osteopathy Is Not.

AUGUST ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: New Methods Cure Eye and Ear Troubles, Do You Know Why Osteopathy Cures? Osteopathic Treatment—Does It Pay? The Conductor's Question, High Tension in Modern Life, Good Order Means Good Health, This Magazine Sent Complimentary, Paragraphs. This edition is having a great run of popularity.

SEPTEMBER ISSUE: All sold. None left.

OCTOBER ISSUE: Still in stock. Two cents a copy. Articles: Constipation, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Spinal Troubles, Osteopathy in the Beginnings of Disease, Obstetrics, Women's Ills. This is one of the most beautiful and symmetrical numbers we have ever issued.

NOVEMBER ISSUE: All sold. None left.

OCTOBER

"THE SHORT STORY NUMBER"

Every article in the number is short and charmingly written.

Constipation, A Challenge—by Dr. Jessie B. Johnson.
Rheumatism, by Dr. John T. Downing.
Insomnia, by Dr. Charles T. Upton.

Osteopathy and Your Back, by Dr. J. R. McDougall.
Osteopathy in the Beginning of Disease, by Dr. H. H. Moellering.

The New Locomotive—A Lesson in Obstetrics, by Dr. Franklin Fiske.

A Boon in Women's Ills.
Dignified Paragraphs.

••••• A splendid follow-up number after the "Osteopathic Catechism." ••••• The seed-time for the Osteopathic practitioner is now on. ••••• Vacations being over, the people are ready to learn all about Osteopathy. ••••• Will you enlighten them? ••••• We will be ready to fill orders for the October number by September 20th. ••••• Order promptly.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

171 Washington Street, CHICAGO

DECEMBER

An issue of prime interest to men, yet of equal interest to women because they carry men's burdens.

CONTENTS

Diseases of the Prostate, Dr. F. C. Farmer

Nerve Exhaustion and Brain Fog, Dr. H. S. Bunting

Improving Poor Circulation, Dr. H. S. Bunting

The Executive Department of the Body, (Nervous Disorders), Dr. Orren E. Smith

Medical Authorities Verify Osteopathy, Dr. J. S. Holloway

"Chiropractics" a Counterfeit

Japanese Army Not Drug Users

Why Women Advocate Osteopathy

Indigestion a Mere Admonition, Etc.

Just the number for the opening of winter practice and it follows well after the autumnal series we have issued. Two other months have sold out before the next number was out. So order early and avoid the rush!

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.
171 Washington Street, Chicago

Discovered

"Why is this cheese so full of holes?"
 "That's all right. It needs all the fresh air it can get."—Cleveland Leader.

Usually

She—I wonder what ailment the kissing germ causes.
 He—Palpitation of the heart.—Chicago Daily News.

His Patients Like It

Osteopathic Health is better now than ever before. It is enjoyed by all my patients and the results are splendid.—Dr. S. Lichter, Peekskill, New York.

A Sort of Ginger Jar

Couldn't very well get along without "The O. P." It is full of ginger, snap and energy. I wish you mighty well.—Dr. Homer D. Bowers, Newberg, Oregon.

Queer Politics

Wyld—Some queer things in politics.
 Ryer—For instance?
 Wyld—A fellow has to set up the liquids to make himself solid.—Judge.

Prevents Getting Lost

I always look forward with great interest to the arrival of "The O. P.," and I would truly feel lost if I failed to get it.—Dr. Noyes G. Husk, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Observation

Mother—Yes, Tommy, the doctor brought the baby.
 Tommy—Well, ma, he ain't very good at matching samples, is he?—N. Y. Sun.

Teeth to Let

There was an old man from Tarentum,
 Who bit his false teeth till he bent 'em.
 When asked what the cost
 Of the teeth he had lost,
 He said: "I don't know, for I rent 'em."
 —Ancient Rhyme.

It Pays to Push Out Liberally

I am sure that it pays to use "Osteopathic Health" liberally, for while I was sending out those 50 copies monthly I had all the practice I could possibly attend to—even through the summer months. So I will continue the contract now I have taken Dr. Rose E. Thomas into partnership.—Dr. Ed D. Jones, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

A Pat on the Back for "The O. P."

Enclosed please find renewal of my subscription to "The O. P." You say its success has been made possible through cur aid. I for one feel that the profession is deeply indebted to The Osteopathic Physician for aid we have received in many ways. Thanking you for past favors, yours respectfully, E. Clair Jones, Columbus, Pennsylvania.

Personal

Dr. Loa E. Scott, of Cleveland, O., had a five weeks' trip through the West in the summer, visiting Yellowstone Park, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and other places.
 Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore, of Detroit, Mich., "called upon" the editor by telephone Oct. 5 while changing cars in Chicago for a trip to the Pacific coast.
 Dr. Frank H. Smith, of Kokomo, Ind., is convalescent after a severe sickness.
 Dr. W. E. Dwiggin is convalescent and at practice again after a spell of pneumonia at Bakerfield, Cal.

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Renews Contract and Sounds Praises for Value Received

NORWICH, NEW YORK,
 Nov. 13, 1905.

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

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

Dr. C. B. Kunkle, of Westfield, Pa., has been on the sick list for some time suffering with incipient attacks of gall stones and appendicitis, complicated with severe nervous disorders. During his enforced idleness he and his practice are being looked after by Dr. L. A. Lyon, of Wellsboro, Pa.

Dr. A. H. Benefiel, after a vacation of six months in California, has again resumed practice at Spokane with Mrs. Benefiel. The office is at 620 Fernwell Bldg.

Drs. R. M. and Florence Jester are running the Ridgedale Poultry and Fruit Farm at Union, Ia.

After Jan. 1 Dr. A. Duke Durham will be at 86 High St., Medford, Mass., instead of Frederickton, N. B., where he has practiced for some time.

Dr. H. E. Penland, formerly of Eugene, Ore., is taking a post-graduate course at the A. S. O.

Dr. W. A. Marshall has sold his practice at Uniontown, Pa., to Dr. R. W. Marsh, of Connellsville, Pa., and has located at 223 Lewis block, Pittsburg, Pa., where he will practice with his brother, Dr. F. J. Marshall. The partnership took effect Oct. 1. Dr. R. W. Marsh will still hold his old practice at Connellsville and go to Uniontown three days per week.

Dr. D. B. Fordyce has discontinued practice at Lacona, Ia., being succeeded there by Dr. S. I. Wyland, from Chariton, Ia.

Dr. Emma Furnell, of Las Vegas, N. M., is taking the post course at the A. S. O.

Dr. L. H. McCartney got fascinated with Denver when at the A. O. A. meet and never got away. His new location is 315 Temple court. He will report on "Hilo" in our next issue.

Drs. Laura Ducote and Charlotte Escude, of Baltimore, fell victims to the beauties of the California climate, after visiting the Portland fair, and have located at 1211 West Seventh St., Los Angeles.

Dr. Alton H. Gleason has opened an office at 723 State Mutual Bldg., Worcester, Mass., and continues his practice at Putnam twice a week.

Dr. J. Clinton McFadden has sold his practice at Waitsburg, Wash., to Dr. C. E. Abeggen, Still College, '05, and has located at Pomeroy, Wash.

Dr. Harry Phelps Whitecomb is enjoying the P. G. course at A. S. O.

Dr. Bert A. Warner is now at the Blalock Colony, Chamal, state of Tamaulipas, Old Mexico.

Locations

Dr. R. B. Arnold at Galena, Ill.
 Dr. J. O. Smith at Waseca, Minn.
 Dr. E. J. Merrill at Logan, Utah.
 Dr. Lyman W. Wilkins at 885 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 Dr. Nannie B. Riley at 309 Second Ave., Rome, Ga.
 Dr. Clara A. Westlake at "The Hawthorne," Washington, D. C.
 Dr. Carrie Snead Hibbard, Mass. College, Jan., '05, at 314 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Drs. H. B. Catron and Myrtle Catron at Payette, Idaho.

Removals

Dr. A. Still Craig will move from Iowa City, Ia., to Maryville, Mo., December 1.
 Frank I. Furry, D. O., M. D., from 8 and 9 Opera House Block to Rooms 7 to 11 Capitol Theater Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Dr. Harriet F. Rice from Amarilla to Henrietta, Tex.
 Dr. Martin W. Peck from 106 Elm St. to 26 South Common St., Lynn, Mass.
 Drs. O. A. Siler and Carrie Burke Taylor from 303 Liberty St. to Suite 43, Warren National Bank Bldg., Warren, Pa.
 Dr. T. D. Lockwood from Hotel St. Margaret, 129 West 47th St., to Hotel Normandie, 38th St. and Broadway, New York.
 Dr. F. W. Hanna from 333 North Alabama St. to 121 North Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. Ethel L. Hearst from Webb City, Mo., to Swisher Bldg., Salina, Kan.
 Dr. M. G. Kirk from Sterling to Hayes City, Kan.
 Dr. Lamar K. Tuttle from 38-40 West 33d St. to the Oakdale Apartments, 36 West 35th St., New York.
 Dr. Charles L. Richardson to 946-950 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 Dr. J. W. Hawkinson from Morris to Center City, Minn.
 Drs. Pierce & Pierce from 202 Black block to The Elektron, 212 W. Market St., Lima, O.
 Dr. Lucy Owen Gooch from New Boston, Tex., to Evans Block, cor. 15th and Lawrence St., Denver, Col.
 Dr. A. E. Freeman from Carthage, Mo., to 8th and Washington Sts., Cairo, Ill.
 Dr. Wm. N. Northrop from Baker City, Ore., to 593 Madison St., Macon, Ga.
 Dr. B. H. White from Holton, Kan., to Salem, Ore.
 Dr. L. B. Triplett from the Senior Bldg., Holyoke, Mass., to 24 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

Dissolution of Partnership

Drs. W. C. and Laura E. Swartz, at Carbondale, Ill., the former to Danville, Ill., and the latter remaining at 108½ West St., Carbondale, Ill.
 Dr. Elmore and Minerva Key Chappell, Fresno, Cal., the former removing to 202 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis, where he practices with Dr. H. E. Bailey.

Married

Dr. Noyes G. Husk, Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Mabel Gosline, Carnegie, Pa., Oct. 17.
 Dr. Kamp, Williamsport, Pa., best man, and Dr. E. N. Hansen, Pittsburg, usher. Wedding journey to Buffalo.
 Mr. Chas. De Vere Phelps, Schenectady, N. Y., to Dr. M. A. Blake, Princeton, Ill., at Davenport, Ia., Aug. 23. Wedding journey to Panama.
 Dr. Otto M. Calland, Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Mabel Harland, at Kirksville, Mo., Oct. 18.
 Dr. Chas. W. Bliss, Elizabethtown, N. Y., to Miss Laura Hampson, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21.
 Dr. Claude Smith, Carrollton, Mo., to Miss Lela Trapp, Savannah, Mo., Oct. 8.
 Dr. F. J. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Annie Miller, Nov. 18, at home, 414 Highland Ave.
 Mr. Frederick R. Handy to Miss Annie Price Thompson, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 4.

Born

To, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Philip McConnell, Chicago, Oct. 27, a son.
 To Mr. and Mrs. L. Kissinger, Beloit, Kan., Nov. 14, a son.
 To Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Morrow, Richmond, Mo., an eight-pound daughter, Mary Brant.

Died

Dr. Gideon E. Johnson, at Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5. Particulars not received.
 Miss Ethel McClanahan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. McClanahan, at Paola, Kan., Oct. 16.

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