

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume VII.

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Number 4.

## NAME A. T. STILL FOR NOBEL PRIZE!

"The O. P." Presses the Founder of  
Osteopathy for Recognition.

### YOUR CHANCE TO VOTE FOR HIM.

The New York Independent Has Called for a  
Vote to Decide What American Has Done  
Most for Science—Will Present Winner  
as America's Candidate for a  
Nobel Prize.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN herewith places in nomination the name of Andrew Taylor Still, M. D., of Kirksville, Missouri, as America's candidate for a Nobel prize at the fifth annual distribution. We urge the claim that he has rendered science and humanity one of the most signal services ever recorded in the realm of physiology and medicine by the formulation of America's new system of knifeless surgery and drugless medicine known as Osteopathy.

Although Nobel prizes have been awarded in the past four years to those who are adjudged to have done most for the cause of human knowledge, as yet not one American has been chosen for this distinguished honor. Nearly every country in Europe has been recognized. It would be a fitting climax to the useful life of our great leader and a just tribute to Osteopathic therapeutics should such recognition be achieved at the hands of the committee of award, consisting of the Academies of Sweden and the Swedish Storthing. As these bodies have already proven by their previous awards their absolute fair-mindedness and lack of national, class, or professional prejudice, "The O. P." sees every reason to hope that the claims of our revered founder will be calmly, dispassionately and conscientiously considered when we have taken proper steps to bring his claims to fame before the committee properly—a thing we must do beyond question.

Inasmuch as the Swedish nation has been the pioneer in the movement away from drugs and toward physiological medicine, having been developer of both the systems known as massage and Swedish movement, it is apparent that the committee would entertain open minds and even cordial sympathy toward America's new system of physiological medicine.

Fellow Osteopaths, it is within our power to do much toward securing this great honor for our beloved Dr. Still and the science and practice to which we have devoted our lives. We must take the initiative and in proportion as we are active, persevering and courageous in pressing osteopathic claims, just in that same degree will we have chance to succeed. The opportunity is now presented to us to enter our candidate in the race. Shall we stand together and do our utmost to secure for Dr. Still this enduring memorial in this hall of fame?

Co-workers in the cause of science, we cannot entirely fail in this just purpose if we do our utmost, even though we may not get this worldwide recognition for Osteopathy the first time we try. It is certain that we can present the claims of Dr. Still so well that the European world will at least come to know Osteopathy better, not to say also millions of our own countrymen who as yet have only the vaguest ideas of this system we practice.

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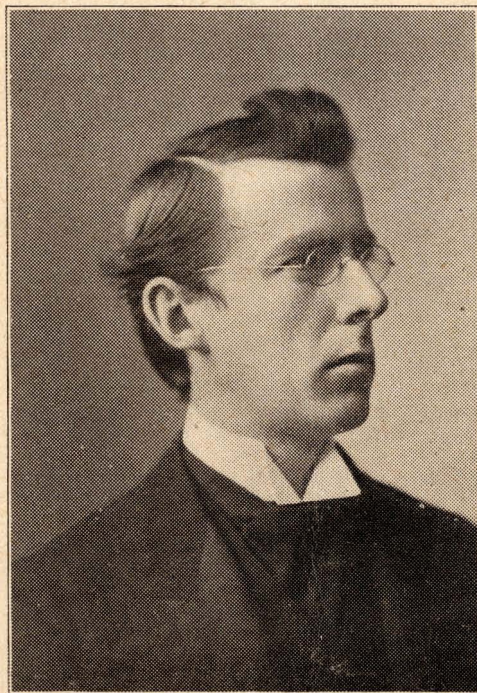
### R. C. Cash in the Toils of the Law

R. Carroll Cash, for the latter half of 1904 business manager of "The O. P. Company," under direction of its president, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement March 10th. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by Henry S. Bunting, president of the corporation.

A detective sergeant from the second police precinct made the arrest and placed Mr. Cash in a cell at the Harrison street police station. Later he was released upon obtaining bonds.

The case came up for hearing before Police Magistrate Caverly on the 11th inst. As counsel for the prosecution had been called out of the city, a continuance was taken until January 18.

It is the allegation of the complainant that Mr. Cash embezzled \$100 of the company's funds by filling in a blank check which he car-



Dr. Wilfred E. Harris of Cambridge, Mass.

ried away in his pocket, after he had been dismissed from the service of the corporation, January 20. He admitted cashing the check and putting the money into his pocket and refused the company's demand to return the money.

### Suit in Assumpsit Against R. C. Cash

Suit in assumpsit for \$1,000 damages was begun in the Circuit Court of Cook County March 10 by The Osteopathic Publishing Company against R. Carroll Cash. Technically the suit is a "trespass on the case on promises." It is for the recovery of \$793.13 of alleged overdrafts made by the defendant on the company's funds exclusive of the \$100 which it is alleged he embezzled.

About \$200 of this amount, it should be explained, represents authorized overdrafts which the company sanctioned Mr. Cash using just prior to the holidays in order to afford him a happy Christmas. This courtesy, however, was obtained on the representation by Cash that he would faithfully serve the company at an agreed

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## FIGHT VALIANTLY FOR OUR RIGHTS.

Medics Block Our Laws by Fair Means  
and Foul.

### YET SOME VICTORIES ARE WON

And a Number of Defeats Are to Be Recorded,  
But Not a Rout Anywhere—Medical Perfidy  
Is Now Past Winking At—There Seems  
to Be No Honor at Stake When  
M. D.'s Give Their Word.

WAR to the knife and the knife jabbed in clear to the hilt has been the record of the past 30 days in the running battles for Osteopathic legislation.

On almost every side the conduct of our medical brethren has been such as to greatly endanger them to us as well as increase our regard for their sense of fairness and their liability to keep a promise—nit!

We have tasted more of the joys of professional perfidy, since the chronicles of former battles were written, and, if there had ever been the least doubt in the minds of Osteopaths up to this hour that the M. D. knows he is fighting a battle which means his triumph or complete extinction, all doubt must now be removed. It must be war to the death. Otherwise men of good repute in other respects would not discredit their honor as the M. D.'s do, every time they get a chance, as they think, to betray Osteopathic interests and give us a stab in the back. Men would not stoop to such pusillanimous practices unless they themselves hear the crack of doom and feel that they are fighting to prevent their own absolute existence.

If that hypothesis were not true, I repeat that the treatment of the Osteopathic profession by its "brethren" of other branches of the medical profession, mainly allopathic, would indeed be wanton, cruel and disreputable.

We invite all Osteopaths who sincerely believe in compromise measures with the brother M. D.'s in matters pertaining to legislation to carefully read the record of 30 days past to be found in these pages. Then tell us what peace, good will and compromise measures have to offer. Be sure and add, too, when you expect to sit on a compromise board as the Osteopathic "member," if your medical colleagues will address you as "Doctor" then without a curl of the lips—as you perhaps would address an itinerant corn doctor who used the title—or if they will put your name in print without quotation marks and an interrogation point around the title. Will they? We don't believe it.

First let us hear of the victories.

### New Mexico Creates Osteopathic Board

We have an out-and-out Osteopathic law in New Mexico.

"The legislature of New Mexico passed a law creating a territorial board of Osteopathy on March 10," writes Dr. Charles A. Wheelon. "The board is to consist of three members appointed by the governor; to examine all applicants desiring to practice Osteopathy in the territory, and to issue certificates therefor and to regulate the practice of Osteopathy in general in this territory. Applicant must come from a three-year school or from a 20-month

A lazy Osteopath should never use "Osteopathic Healths" as his field literature. They will force him to work.—DR. C. E. BENNETT, Pensacola, Florida.

college and a field practice of not less than one year.

"This is probably one of the best laws concerning Osteopathy in the United States. It puts us on an equal footing and gives us the same standing as the M. D.'s, it prevents ill-equipped Osteopaths from coming into our territory and gives us the right to regulate the practice of Osteopathy without any interference from the medical board whatever.

"We expect to organize the board in about two weeks and have copies of this law printed."

### Conditioned Victory in Indiana

Compromise victory perches on the Osteopathic standards in Indiana, and after a long-drawn-out contest between the D. O.'s and their hard-headed antagonists, the medical board, the state recognizes the rights of Osteopaths to practice. This bitter fight was especially interesting from the fact that the Osteopaths started out to secure an independent Osteopathic bill; were ambushed by false promises of the medical enemy and persuaded to lay down their arms and accept the medical support for Osteopathic representation in the state medical board; only to find that the medical men dishonorably broke faith with us and continued to oppose our every effort to give the Osteopaths recognition.

Hear ye! hear ye! Osteopaths who believe in playing tag to the medical frankenstein! Learn your lesson well from current history. Medical promises to Osteopaths are as false as trickster's vows and are very often made with solemn intent to be broken. Many M. D.'s do not regard Osteopaths as entitled to make contracts of honor with the expectation of the other side living up to them! How often will ye require to see this illustrated anew before ye "tumble" to the situation? Go after your own independent boards and truckle to the M. D.'s no longer. That's "The O. P.'s" view of the matter.

Three separate measures were prepared by the Osteopaths, to each of which the M. D.'s objected. Finally a weak draft was made providing for registration and examination and allowing present D. O.'s in the state an examination upon presentation of a recognized diploma. This measure passed both houses and was signed by the governor March 4. So the D. O. is at least legalized in Indiana and next time he will get what he originally went after and is very sorry he abandoned—an independent law.

### The New Indiana Law

The measly measure which our Indiana brethren now call their "law" is as follows:

A bill for an act in regard to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination and concerning eligibility of examination before the board.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that within 60 days after this law goes into effect, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint an additional member of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, which board shall thereafter consist of six members; each of whom shall serve a term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. The additional member so appointed shall be a reputable practicing physician, and a graduate of a reputable school or college of the system by which he practices, and shall belong to some school or system of practice other than those which are now represented upon said board, and his successors shall in the future be of some school different of that of the remaining members; Provided, that any Osteopathist

now practicing in and a resident of the state of Indiana, and holding a diploma from a reputable college of Osteopathy, as determined by the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, shall be eligible to an examination on proper application to the said board, and should he pass the examination, he shall be granted a certificate for a license to practice Osteopathy in the state of Indiana.

You will notice it avoids mentioning the name Osteopathy just as long as it dared and only rung it in at the finish because it couldn't designate our practitioners in the state by any other title. But never mind, brethren of Indiana—you made a good fight and shall have the real thing next time!

### Texas Senate Passes Our Bill

The Texas senate has passed the Osteopathic bill. This bill, introduced by Senator Hanger, seeks to create a state board of Osteopathic examiners. It has been hard fought by the M. D.'s, but Dr. Paul M. Peck stole the march on them at the outset and had it well under way before it was discovered. After Dr. Peck's prostration by sickness the work was taken up by other Osteopaths reinforced by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, who are pushing it on to completion. It is believed the bill has a good chance in the house, although its committee reported unfavorably. If we fail to get our own law we feel assured at least the "medics" cannot pass any hostile legislation.

### Defeat With Honors in New York

New York Osteopaths lost their bill by one vote only in the judiciary committee of the senate. It was a lively fight and so far as points in the debate are concerned the Osteopaths walloped their relentless persecutors, the "medics," in good fashion. The hearing was set for March 1 at Albany. The M. D.'s had sent out the usual flamboyant call to arms and a well-selected medical lobby was present. The Osteopaths were there in great numbers, too. The Albany Argus said we were present "over 100 strong, reinforced by 300 patients who occupied the galleries."

Dr. Robert T. Morris, a New York surgeon, exhibited a calf's vertebral column which he challenged the Osteopaths to move, or manipulate, so as to prove the lesion theory. Dr. Frank Van Vleet, who worked up the medical lobby, and a score of others belittled the Osteopaths, misrepresented their relative position in the healing art, disparaged their attainment, impugned their motives and in other ways that we love and have now grown thoroughly accustomed to experience confessed the unscientific insincerity, the brutal selfishness, the malignant jealousy and well-nigh total un-Christian depravity of the school of "regular" medicine.

Some of these Osteopaths who believe in compromising the situation with the M. D.'s and accepting the crumbs of recognition that fall from their table ought to have been present at Albany to share this fraternal love-feast with the noble M. D.'s collected there, representative of their benign profession in New York. May be they would be stung into the sort of stand-and-defend-yourself independence and courage that is so typical of the vast majority of our profession.

Senator Brackett, chairman of the judiciary committee, was our friend. Senator Dav's, who introduced the bill, fought for us. Hon. John T. McDonough opened for our cause, after the M. D.'s had had their ornery fling, saying he supposed he should apologize to the drug doctors, first for being a paid attorney in the issue and second, for being on earth, inasmuch as Dr. Osler would chloroform men over 60 years of age. Our rooters in the galleries let up a yell at this juncture. He then showed the unfairness of the medical pretensions and detailed the right and justness of our bill. He punched every medical representation as full of holes as the Japs did the Russian warships.

Dr. Charles C. Teall, of Brooklyn, then made a fine speech. It must have done "Teallie's"

heart good, after so long a reflection upon the braggart defiance of the "medics" toward us in New York, to unburden his mind as he did. He trimmed them as the modern surgeon might a woman with neuralgia in the ovaries and uterus. There was no flub-dub in his argument. Simple, plain words—every one ringing the bull's-eye. Higher education, the shambling pretense of the medical oppressor, was the vulnerable point that Dr. Teall hit hardest and oftenest.

"There does not seem to be any real opposition to his bill except that the cause of higher education is very badly overworked—the medics would make it appear that it was even of more importance than human life itself. Such is not the case. \* \* \* This cause of higher education is all right, within reason and fairly applied, but I wish to point out that not one single man of the M. D.'s who has appeared against our bill could qualify under the standards they are pleading for. Not one enjoyed the four-year course which they pretend was the basis of their exalted fitness to save human life. The four-year course has been in effect but eight years. As late as 1888 the two-year course was in effect, and some of the distinguished gentlemen who have appeared here to-day graduated a good many years before the two-year course went out of vogue. Don't you think—if they were consistent—that they would knock off from their arduous labors and go back and finish their course to comply with the law?"

The other speakers were Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York; Dr. C. W. Proctor, of Buffalo, and Dr. Ralph H. Williams, president of the New York Osteopathic society.

Of course the result was largely a matter of politics—our enemy getting a majority of one in the committee (which was as good as a unanimous vote) to support the M. D. position. Still we should not feel badly, as disappointed as we must admit we are. We made a great fight; we developed greater strength than ever before; we laid the foundation for success in our next effort to get an Osteopathic statute in New York state—and we shall keep on fighting until we do get it.

## One from the Many

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23, 1905.

Did not know my annual contract expired with this issue until your notice. "Osteopathic Health" being the best field literature I have ever seen, I see no reason why I should not continue to receive my usual number of copies indefinitely. Let them come right along as I do not want to miss a single number—especially now, since I have observed the gradual improvement in "Osteopathic Health." You can continue sending 100 copies each month.

Fraternally yours,

EDWIN W. TATE.

### Pennsylvania Makes a Stiff Fight

They are putting up a stiff fight in Pennsylvania just now and they are doing it, as in New York and New Jersey, on just the right basis. First, they have an ideal bill. It is drafted to create an independent Osteopathic board to license and regulate Osteopathic affairs, just as three similar boards now exist in Pennsylvania for the regulation of the affairs of the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic schools. It provides that the Osteopathic profession will have its delegate also on the Board of Regents the same as the other schools to control health matters for the commonwealth. Realizing that it would be absolutely futile in Pennsylvania to obtain public approval on any other basis than the legally established four years of education, the Osteopaths include even that demand in their bill also. All in all, it is such a plea for the full recognition and regulation of Osteopathy by the state of Pennsylvania which no man without ulterior motives could oppose—but of course the M. D.'s have sordid motives in opposing the march of Osteopathy and they are opposing it with their mighty might. The medical profession is nowhere more strongly entrenched than in Pennsylvania.

The fight at Harrisburg was waging bitterly March 9. The Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Osteopaths were there in force and determination. Dr. A. G. Hildreth hove in at the critical moment with "Father" Teall, after both had been doing yeoman's service down in New Jersey.

The one feature about the presentation of our claims in Pennsylvania which "The O. P." believes most commendable is a carefully written, temperately stated, rather exhaustive presentation of the situation which is divided into separate paragraphs numerically designated. There are about 20 in all. It is the forceful work of Dr. Mason W. Pressly, of Philadelphia. This document is printed right in the same pamphlet as the proposed bill—just after it, and is in such relation to the bill that it explains its provisions and import fully. It is a capral plan and in the future no Osteopathic bill should be presented which does not carry such an advantageous feature under the same cover.

The bill had passed second reading at our last news. "The O. P." goes to press most eager to hear the issue of battle in Pennsylvania.

### New Jersey Looks Hopeful

It looks hopeful for a victory in New Jersey as we go to press. The profession stands a unit. It has handled its case ably. An out and out independent Osteopathic board is asked, just as in the bills of New York and Pennsylvania. The bill as printed also contains an epitomized argument for it in well-expressed paragraphs, numbered serially, just as in the New York bill. This is a fine campaign coup, surely. It saves confusion and misrepresentation.

The newspapers of New Jersey are fair and most friendly to the Osteopaths. This leading editorial from the Trenton Gazette of March 8 tells much of the Osteopathic effort for recognition:

#### The "Square Deal"

The hearing of the Osteopath bill before the senate committee yesterday was interesting to the layman.

It was a contest between professional gentlemen, each of whom seemed to recognize the right of the other to live and be respected.

It was not the bitter, personal fight conducted over the McKee bill two years ago, which fact ought to encourage the Osteopaths with hope of seeing their efforts for recognition and protection as a distinct school, succeed through the establishment in the state of New Jersey of a board of examiners that will stand between the people who have faith in Osteopathy and the man or woman who pretends to practice it without the qualifications required by the Osteopathic colleges and the law in other states.

The burden of the physicians' argument seemed to be that the Osteopath ought to be willing to take his examination before the state board of medical examiners, but while

the Osteopath claims to get from his alma mater as wide a knowledge of anatomy, histology, physiology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, chemistry, minor surgery, hygiene, dietetics and diagnosis as the graduate from the medical college takes into his profession, he does not believe in the administration of drugs for the cure of bodily ailments and naturally insists that he shall be permitted to stand on a foundation distinctly his own.

The fact was stated yesterday, and it is undeniably true, that Osteopathy is here to stay. It will stay because people have faith in it and have been benefited by it.

The breach between the Osteopaths and the physicians is no wider than that which for years yawned between the allopath and the homeopath, and the Osteopath to-day is endeavoring to overcome the same prejudice that confronted the homeopath a few years ago.

When William Harvey announced that there was such a thing in the human system as circulation of the blood, he was considered crazy, and when Edward Jenner declared that he had found a serum which was a specific for smallpox, the people believed him, but he was decried by other physicians.

This is a progressive age and one in which prejudice cannot long survive public sentiment.

The Osteopaths' demand for recognition and protection is fair and just. It is directly in line with the expressed sentiment of President Roosevelt in his latest message to congress, which was that every man should have a "square deal."

### Massachusetts Wrangles

The Massachusetts bill is dead. The profession is divided and wrangling over getting an out-and-out Osteopathic bill, or getting recognition from the medical board. It appears through a long-range telescope to be a personal fight. "The O. P." hesitates to express an opinion for want of information to form a just one. We only know our bill is dead, as it deserves to be every time the Osteopaths get to quarreling over a plan of action. In contrast to the situation in Massachusetts and Illinois stands out the harmonious action of the profession in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Why can't all be the same? Is personal leadership or individual opinion the paramount issue in Massachusetts? We don't know. It looks so—700 miles away.

We get this report on the situation from Dr. C. E. Achorn, giving his view-point on the date of March 8:

"The legislative proposition was unanimously reported upon adversely, but Drs. Taplin, Fasset, Wheeler, Harris and others are going to force a substitute measure to the effect that all Osteopaths who desire to enter the state in the future must take the medical examination, and all Osteopaths now in the state may practice for another five years, but after that shall be required to take the medical examination. These people seem possessed to adopt a medical standard, and now we shall take active steps to block any further proceedings. We felt that the adverse report of the committee, without our having taken any active opposition against them, would harmonize the profession, but at our state meeting last night they distinctly stated that

they would never support a measure for an Osteopathic board, and so silence ceases to be a virtue, and we might as well agree to disagree, and preserve if possible the individuality of Osteopathy in Massachusetts, even if we do not secure recognition.

"I have written Dr. Hildreth, advising him to come to Boston and look over the situation. The passage of such a law would seriously handicap efforts made in other states. If Massachusetts should declare Osteopathy the practice of medicine, and require all Osteopaths to take the examination, it would certainly be a bad precedent and detrimental to the best interests of Osteopathy.

"This shows what will happen to us if the ultra-liberal element in our profession should gain control."

Too bad, brethren, for serious differences of opinion! No doubt both sides are absolutely honest and believe their policy best—but division is fatal. Can't you get together and patch it up by accepting the will of the majority?

The Boston Transcript and the Boston Herald of February 23 both printed stalwart editorials of about a column's length favorable to legalizing Osteopathy and protesting against giving a monopoly of the sick to the "regulars." Both denounced a law that would seek to shut Osteopaths out of practice. With the profession in Massachusetts able to secure such splendid journalistic backing, is it not a pity to lose the chance for triumphant legislation through differences of opinion?

### A Unit in Delaware

In the face of such division it is refreshing to find the profession an absolute unit in Delaware. There has not been a single difference of opinion, nor a dissenting vote on any step taken. The profession is absolutely harmonious, united and stalwart for carrying through the agreed programme. Nor does it make the least bit of difference to Dr. Arthur Patterson, of Wilmington, that HE IS THE ONLY OSTEOPATH in the whole state. He is putting up just as stiff a fight as if there were hundreds of us! The jealous M. D.'s precipitated the fight by introducing a bill to shut Dr. Patterson out of practice. It was aimed, of course, at the Osteopaths as a class, but as there was but one of the class in the whole state it was framed and aimed to make Arthur Patterson leave his happy home. He objected. He hired competent legal counsel and sent his lobby to Dover to do the David-and-Goliath act all over, if possible. He is not going to give up without a hard scrap and we trust that history will repeat itself in this case and that one Osteopath may be able to whip out the whole medical profession. Success to your arm, Arthur.

### A "Draw" in West Virginia

Eight Osteopaths in West Virginia proved themselves at least as strong this year as the entire medical profession and its societies, the

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state board of health, the M. D. chairman and majorities in both the legislative committees of medicine and sanitation. They prevented hostile legislation and that is a great deal under the circumstances. While the "medics" succeeded in blocking our legislation, we also "scotched" the wheels of theirs, so it was an even "break." The situation remains therefore without change in West Virginia. Our valiants are already setting to work to do the proper campaigning for two years ahead and mean to win victory next time if the God of Battles will favor the minority, whose cause is just.

### *Nothing Doing in Illinois*

No change in Illinois. No progress and no prospects. The Osteopathic bill in hand while modestly seeking to obtain only a representative for Osteopathy in the state board of health unfortunately attempts to secure this by offering a substitute bill for the existing medical law and thus it would attempt to tear up the whole structure of the medical profession and—in the eyes of the medics at least—rock their legality to its very foundations and construct the same again somewhat anew. Of course the medics will fight this to the bitter end and so, instead of having a plan of battle in Illinois that offers a hope for success, the bill in hand starts out with the handicap of having to subjugate the medical profession first and then get Osteopathy recognized in addition. The latter task is big enough, as a general proposition, for our profession to tackle; and it is just that much more than we will be able to do in Illinois for another two years. In addition to this unfortunate draft for a bill, the profession remains divided respecting the measure. Such a situation is deplorable in the extreme and we can expect better things next time.

### *Disgraceful Lobby in Colorado*

Our old and asinine friend, Dr. "Silly" D. Van Meter, secretary of the Colorado state board of medical examiners—he whom the courts instructed to pay a \$700 fine to John T. Bass, D. O., some months ago for malicious prosecution—has again been breaking into print. This time also for a public scandal and a public rebuke. The Denver Times of February 23 said:

"Never since the legislature convened has more disgraceful activity on the part of the lobby been displayed than this forenoon, when Dr. S. D. Van Meter, secretary of the state board of medical examiners, showing his absolute contempt for the rebukes and the scourging which members of the house have given lobbyists, rushed onto the floor and even while the count was being taken by the clerk of the house, sought to pull into his seat a member who was voting contrary to the wishes of the physician. For the past ten days a corps of lobbyists under the direction of Dr. Van Meter has maintained headquarters in the house of representatives, where the medical bill had been under consideration."

Some members of the house were loud in their denunciation of the medical lobby which actually swarmed around the members' desks like bees and obstructed legislation, as Representative Breckenridge declared. The lobby prevailed in the house, however, by a tie vote on the medical bill when the chair decided for the M. D. measure. The Osteopaths still expect to kill the bill in the senate. This bill was represented by trickery as a fusion of the medical and Osteopathic bills which were in the hands of the same committee and was reported out as such to the house although the D. O.'s had no hearing or voice whatever in the alleged compromise. More medical trickery. Again take note, ye who want to effect compromise with the medical monster!

### *M. D. Perfidy in Washington*

Far off Washington saw legislative history repeat itself and the M. D. convict himself once again of being a liar whose given word cannot be depended upon. This is plain English and nothing but plain English will make Osteopaths understand that honor is apparently unknown in the camp of the M. D.'s when they set out to

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route Osteopathy. The Osteopaths introduced a separate bill in the house providing for a separate board. The M. D.'s made a counter-move by introducing a senate bill to give us a representative on the state board.

The president and secretary of the state medical board and medical members of the house committee persuaded the D. O.'s to accept a compromise proposition which allowed all reputable graduates in practice prior to January 1, 1905, to get licenses without examination and giving them the right to sign birth and death certificates, etc. The state Osteopathic association decided to accept the compromise. Only two members stood out for a separate board or nothing—Dr. Roger E. Chase and Dr. Grace Nichols. On the day when the compromise measure was to come up for action by the house committee the medical members of that committee and the state board all went back on their promises and deserted the Osteopaths! Same old story. The D. O.'s then turned in and defeated the medical bill in the house, but nothing more can be done at this session.

### *Negative in North Carolina*

Dr. F. P. Young was tendered the North Carolina Osteopaths by the A. S. O. for service in their fight. Our people failed to get a law, but paved the way for another effort. It seems the legislative committee was packed by the M. D.'s and announced it had its mind made up in advance not to consider our bill, so they would not even hear our arguments.

### *Want New Law in Tennessee*

A bill modeled after the new Missouri law has been prepared by the Tennessee Osteopaths and will be pushed this month in the legislature. The M. D.'s are said to want to pass another bill giving the D. O.'s a place on the medical board, but our people want an independent board and no compromise.

### *Will Try It Out in Florida*

Florida Osteopaths will try to get a law in April. Gov. Broward is our friend. So are several senators. Helpers are few, but Dr. C. E. Bennett, of Pensacola, writes if a half dozen good workers can be centered at Tallahassee we will more than likely succeed.

### *R. C. Cash in the Toils of the Law* [Continued from Page 1.]

wage through 1905—which contract, it is charged, he failed to keep. The suit is, therefore, made to include this loan as well as the amount obtained by the unauthorized appropriation of the company's money to the defendant's own personal uses.

An effort will be made by the prosecution to have this case called on the short-term docket.

### *Injunction Issued Against R. C. Cash by Judge Dunne*

Judge Dunne, of the Circuit Court bench, Cook County, Illinois, issued an injunction February 28, 1905, against R. Carroll Cash et al. on petition of The Osteopathic Publishing Company restraining said Cash from any further betrayal of confidence which he enjoyed as a former employe of the corporation. The prayer for injunction reciting the complaint's grievance was previously passed upon by Master in Chancery Jamieson who promptly issued a recommendation for injunction.

The injunction as granted by Judge Dunne restrains R. Carroll Cash et al. in the following terms:

\* \* \* From using or making public any confidential information which said R. Carroll Cash may have obtained by reason of his employment with the complainant; from using or making public any statements of receipts, expenses and profits taken or purporting, directly or indirectly, to be taken from the books of said complainant; from publishing or circulating any prospectus containing confidential information as aforesaid, or financial statements obtained by said R. Carroll Cash

while in the employ of the complainant; from publishing or circulating any book, pamphlet, article or letter designed to injure or wreck the business of The Osteopathic Publishing Company, or from in any manner impersonating said complainant company, or using names or symbols calculated to deceive the public that such publication is the publication of The Osteopathic Publishing Company.

When Judge Dunne had issued this injunction the abuses cited in the bill of complaint and enjoined by the court from further perpetration were brought to a sudden stoppage. Any further practice of the abuses named would put the plaintiff in contempt of court. The Osteopathic Publishing Company would very much appreciate receiving the information from its friends if any further activity is shown by said Cash in that direction.

Seeking injunction was deemed necessary by counsel for The Osteopathic Publishing Company upon clear evidence being presented to the company that R. C. Cash was active—and indeed had been active, even prior to his dismissal from the service of the company for malfeasance—in betraying information of a strictly private nature regarding the company's affairs—in part garbled and very misleading—and which was clearly calculated to damage the company's business. The injunction restrains Mr. Cash from continuing the zealous campaign of defamation which he has been waging for six weeks, by word of mouth, in writing and in the form of printed matter which he was preparing to circulate. So virulent, defiant and malicious was this attack that it was not possible to overlook it any longer.

In addition, it appeared that Mr. Cash was representing to widely scattered members of the Osteopathic profession and others that he was in control of The Osteopathic Publishing Company, in some mysterious way, and soon would absorb it, "either peaceably or by law"—statements calculated to damage the business of the defendant company if not duly and emphatically given authoritative negation.

**Let Us Name Dr. A. T. Still for the Nobel Prize**

[Continued from Page 1.]

Shall we force this recognition now when we are able?

We have the opportunity at hand.

The New York Independent, being decidedly irritated that America should not have been adjudged during the past four years to have produced one mind great enough in the advancement of science, literature or art to win a single one of the 20 Nobel prizes distributed, has decided to take a popular vote of the American people to see if there is not somebody whose recognition at home is great enough to warrant his claims being advanced by the press and people of America as the western candidate for recognition in the next award.

We must see to it that the friends of Osteopathy vote Dr. A. T. Still into first place in this race. We can record several hundred thousand votes for him if we will!

This editorial in the Chicago Tribune of March 13 will elucidate the opportunity more fully:

"Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish inventor and philanthropist who died in 1896, left a fund of \$9,200,000—reduced by taxation to \$8,400,000—the annual interest on which he directed should be divided yearly into five equal parts and given as prizes to the persons who (1) had made the most important invention or discovery in physics; (2) had made the most important improvement or discovery in chemistry; (3) had made the most important discovery in physiology or medicine; (4) had produced in literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency; (5) had most or best promoted the fraternity of nations or the world's peace.

"Four distributions of the Nobel prizes have taken place. They have been conferred upon Germans, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Swedes, Danes, Russians, Norwegians, Spaniards. The academies of Sweden and the Swedish

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Chairman of the Faculty

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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.

storting, which make the awards, seem not to have been influenced by any national sympathies or antipathies. Yet there is not an American name in the list of recipients. Has America no men worthy to rank with the foremost in the fields of science and literature? Are there no Americans among the leaders in the cause of peace? If there are, who are they? And why are they not given due recognition?

"The New York Independent does not believe the United States lags behind all the leading countries of Europe in the production of genius. It thinks one reason why no great Americans have been awarded Nobel prizes is that their countrymen have not vigorously pushed their claims. The people of European countries conduct organized and systematic campaigns for Nobel prizes every year. Americans ought to do likewise. As a starter the Independent will take a popular vote to ascertain whom Americans look on as their great men.

"Such a vote, if of any size, will be interesting. It would be unpatriotic to question the existence in this country of scientists, idealists, and workers for peace whose abilities and usefulness deserve recognition. What is desired is to know how the suffrages of tolerably well informed Americans will be divided among their fellow countrymen who are prominent in the fields of action which have been named.

"When the ballots have been cast the next step will be to compare the names on them with those of the eminent foreigners who have received Nobel prizes and to decide uninfluenced by national prejudices whether Americans have been passed over because of their modesty in not pressing their claims, or because the foreigners were more deserving."

Now, fellow Osteopaths, what shall we do about it? Let us see that the poll of the Osteopathic profession and its friends is duly taken. As a profession we number thousands of practitioners and students; as a practice 't is estimated that our patients and interested friends number 5,000,000 people. Surely, with such strength our cause will be entitled to a place in this race if not winning sweepstakes.

We should select some one of our number to address a memorial from the American Osteopathic Association to the committee of award and to set forth the true basis and import of Osteopathy and make it plain how Dr. A. T. Still occupies an unique place in the science of medicine. Such a champion should be gifted with incisive reasoning powers and felicitous expression. We can think of none better for this task than Dr. Mason W. Pressly, of Philadelphia. We should back up this petition in every way possible, studying carefully the procedure in Europe with respect to presenting the claims of candidates, and if it be sanctioned by custom we should send a commissioner or a commission abroad to present the cause of Osteopathy exhaustively to the Swedish high commission.

What say you—fellow Osteopaths?

**Some of Those Recognized**

The Nobel prize award annually bestows \$30,000 each upon five individuals. Among those who have received this distinction during the past five years are Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of X rays; Dr. Finson, inventor of the light cure; Dr. Ronald Ross, discoverer of the parasite of malaria; Dr. Emil Behring, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxine; Svante Arrhenius, who promulgated the electrolytic theory, and M. and Mme. Curie, joint discoverers of radium.

Suggestions of those Americans who have rendered conspicuous enough service in the realm of physiology or medicine to receive such honor already made to The Independent include: Abbott, Atwater, Billings, Bowditch, Chittenden, Donaldson, Flexner, Loeb, Mathews, Meltzer, Osler, Prudden, Senn and Welch.

**How to Record Your Vote**

The Independent, a weekly magazine of current events at 130 Fulton street, New York

city, has called for a vote of the American people. It will poll and record the same carefully and in due time make the announcement. The next award of prizes is to be made in February, 1906. You should cast your vote for Dr. Andrew Taylor Still right away. You do not have to be a subscriber to the paper, nor to use any prescribed form or blanks. Just write a brief letter to the Independent and name your man and state that his discovery, the system of treating human ills known as Osteopathy, classifies him in the realm of physiology and medicine. Get all your friends to write such a letter or postal. Get all your loyal patients to do it. If 50,000 or 100,000 nominations are not received by our revered founder as a testimonial from the American people of his fitness and desert to receive the Nobel prize it will be surprising.

Shall we all record our votes? Will the other Osteopathic publications take up this nomination and push it among their readers as their very own? We can accomplish much toward securing what we desire if we only will.

### No Trouble in Missouri

QUITE a number of our practitioners have written us to get information about the false and damaging rumor telegraphed out from Missouri to the effect that Osteopaths have no standing as doctors in that state. Dr. Charles E. Still referred us to his statement in rejoinder as printed in the current Journal of Osteopathy, which sets forth the facts. We give herewith the full statement:

"The newspapers of late have circulated a report that the supreme court of Missouri had rendered a decision to the effect that Osteopaths are neither surgeons nor physicians under the laws of Missouri, and that a judgment had been rendered against Dr. C. E. Still for malpractice. Both of these reports are wholly incorrect.

"About seven or eight years ago a child by the name of Goldie Granger was treated by Dr. C. E. Still for hip disease. As a result of the ravages of this disease the child was left with some deformity which is the rule in cases of this character. Several years later the child's mother instituted suit against Dr. Still, alleging that the child was injured by the treatment. When the case came to trial in the circuit court, it was dismissed by the judge of the court after the plaintiff's evidence had been introduced.

"The court held that the plaintiff had failed to make a case and that the medical doctors who had testified were not competent, as they were from a different school of practice than the defendant. The case was appealed to the supreme court.

"The case was reversed on some technicality and a new trial ordered, although the supreme court sustained the opinion of the circuit judge on the ruling of the incompetency of doctors of one school testifying against doctors of another as to proper treatment wherein a difference in their methods of treatment can be established. The case will again come up for trial and there is little doubt but that the result will be the same as at the first trial—a verdict for the defendant. The decision in no way affects the legal status of Osteopathy in Missouri; anyhow that was never the point at issue. Osteopathy is regulated by an independent law in this state and the legal status of our science is just as secure as that of the practice of medicine."

Tempest in a teapot after all, isn't it?

But the unfortunate part of the report is that it was given circulation in millions of copies of newspapers whose readers will never know the difference. Indeed, the editors themselves will not know the difference—unless Osteopaths in each town and city take the pains to elucidate the matter to them at this late date.

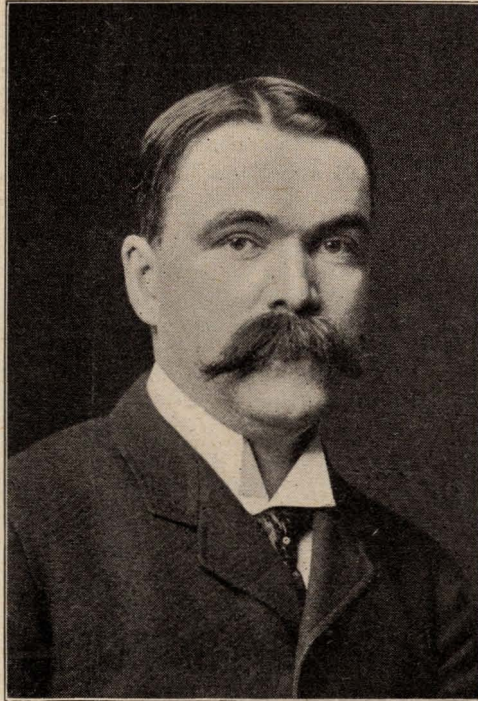
We suggest that Osteopaths all over the United States take this copy of "The O. P." around to the editors of local newspapers with this article marked and ask them to read it and make a note of correction. This could well be

done wherever the damaging telegram was published, anyhow.

### Treats Paderewski

It leaks out through musical circles that Ignace Paderewski, the world-famed pianist, is the latest convert to Osteopathy. He and Mmc. Paderewski both were patients of Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan upon the great maestro's recent sojourn in Chicago. The great pianist has only received a few treatments, but is said to be quite enthusiastic over Osteopathy.

"That explains how Dr. Sullivan came to be honored with a seat in the Paderewski private box at his recital Saturday, March 11," said a local impresario. "He was his patient's chief guest of honor, and in fact I learned from



Dr. Jos. H. Sullivan of Chicago

Paderewski himself that he was most anxious to persuade Dr. Sullivan to accompany him on his journey in his private car, and gave a pressing invitation, but the physician said he could not possibly neglect his busy practice."

I hunted up Dr. Sullivan to sample his good cigars and congratulate him on his renowned patient.

"If it is just for the profession," said Dr. Sullivan, "all right, but I wouldn't want to use

## Doctors Are Easy

### Game for Promoters

"AS MATERIAL upon which the promoter may work with the greatest ease and certainty, give me the physician," said an expert who has had a good deal to do with promoted enterprises in the last five years, relates the Chicago Tribune of March 12. "Perhaps it is all in the processes of evolution. The public takes anything the doctor prescribes, while the doctor swallows almost anything offered to him by the capital-seeking promoter."

The writer recites a story where a company of physicians had put \$60,000 into controlling an alleged patent to make electric light cheaply, which he was invited to witness and which he proved by the most casual examination to rest upon the principle of perpetual motion!

A prominent financial paper says: "Doctors are regarded as the legitimate suckers of hair-brained investment schemes which are put forth by men not averse to feathering their own pockets at the expense of others. An alluring

the great maestro for an advertisement outside professional confidence. He seemed much impressed with Osteopathy and wanted to take me along with him. He seemed very anxious to continue his treatment.

"Please make a note in 'The O. P.' that I shall move my office May 1 to the fifth floor of the Trude building, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph streets. I shall have very commodious quarters there and will be glad to see all my professional friends who can make it convenient to call upon me."

Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O., is one of the landmarks for Osteopathy in Chicago. He is the oldest practitioner in the city in point of location although not in years. He located in Chicago at the time Dr. Harry M. Still was in practice here and in Evanston and entered his office as a partner. Later he succeeded to Dr. Still's practice. That was over in the Masonic temple. He held the fort there for about six years until the temple got "ethical" and ruled out Osteopaths as undesirable tenants—not because they did not pay their rent and have the best people coming to their offices, but simply because the M. D.'s in the building wouldn't stand for the Osteopaths, although they made no complaint against patent medicine fakirs and others! The humor of this situation still strikes Dr. Sullivan now and then, for the only handicap he ever experienced in those six long years was that his "tony constituents" objected most strenuously about going to such a place as the Masonic temple for treatment. So, after doing all that missionary work to give the temple a good name, Dr. Sullivan was set adrift as "undesirable!" Yet the physician who can treat Calve and Paderewski must have something to recommend him, one would say.

"Joe" has a lot to recommend him besides professional success. He is not only a good Osteopath but a good fellow. He is a loyal and constructive Osteopath—not a kicker. He always encourages the other fellow, gives the weak and the new Osteopath a helping hand, and advises the newcomer to settle right down in Chicago and become his own competitor. "Joe" was one of the first to advise the editor to quit the newspaper field for Osteopathy and he advised him next to enter practice in Chicago. He sent some patients to the newcomer, also. There's such littleness and petty selfish jealousy shown sometimes by Osteopaths to Osteopaths that it is worth taking time to point out standard qualities like these when we find occasion.

Dr. Sullivan was born in Cincinnati in 1860. He was raised in New York, graduating at the Francis Xavier college in 1877. He came west to Iowa in 1882. He went to Kirksville with his wife to put her under treatment in 1894, graduated and then located two years later in Chicago.

prospectus showing large profits, accompanied by a statement that the 'doctor's money is not really the thing wanted, but his influence,' in some way or another, are usually sufficient to separate the physician from his hard-earned money. All these glittering prospectuses, however, focus about the point of human cupidity in conclusion, showing the doctor how he will get rich quick on the investment of from \$10 to \$500.

"Next to mining and inventions probably the most alluring schemes for physicians are the various alleged cooperative societies, gotten up to furnish the doctor's home, or office, or library, at cost, or to buy him a Tusculian villa for his infirm age, or to give him a fixed income for life. These bid for his patronage by promising him a saving in the cost of what he buys, while at the same time promising him impossible profits from becoming himself the producer of what he consumes—a manifest impossibility as foolish as one

# The American School OF Osteopathy

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Course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Classes formed in September and February. Next term opens September 5, 1904.

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

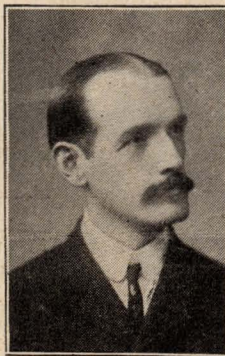
## American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE - MISSOURI

trying to eat his cake and have it, too. But physicians have been victimized very much in the recent period of expansion and investment and there is hope that they will learn in time to avoid the fellows who are trying to put them into good things solely for their influence, but incidentally who make sure to get their money."

**Dr. Fechtig First Three-Year Graduate**

Dr. Fechtig is the first full three-year Osteopath, having passed two years in the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy and one full year in the parent school. He is also the first full ten-month post graduate of A. S. O. Since graduating he has gone to New York city to assume the large practice awaiting him there which has been under the care of his partner, Dr. Ord L. Lands, at No. 30 Madison avenue. He was a member of the faculty at the A. S. O., assisting Dr. George M. Laughlin and Dr. Clark, and his departure from Kirksville is universally regretted. His success as a practitioner and his kindly, genial disposition toward all, made him exceedingly popular.



Dr. St. George Fechtig

Dr. Fechtig first became interested in Osteopathy through his sister's cure of a tumor by Dr. Patterson, of Washington, D. C. He had been in the mercantile business and is still proprietor of the Alexandrine Co., No. 297 Fifth avenue, importers of novelties for women. He spent two years at Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, one summer in Leipzig, in special work. He is specializing in women's diseases.

Drs. Sands & Fechtig have opened a branch office at Lakewood, N. J., where Dr. Fechtig will go Tuesdays and Fridays.

**Dr. T. Jones Watson Not Guilty!**

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

New London, Mo., Feb. 18.—The jury in the case of Dr. T. Jones Watson, of Denver, charged with killing his wife, to-day returned a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Watson was killed in a runaway accident while riding with her husband, who was picked up unconscious near a bridge over a small stream. Mrs. Watson's body was found in the water. The prosecution charged that Mrs. Watson died from the effects of poison and that the conditions under which her body was found had been arranged by Dr. Watson to support the runaway story.

Medical men testified for the prosecution that unmistakable traces of poison were found in Mrs. Watson's stomach, but other experts testified for the defense that there were no traces of poison.

This letter from Dr. Watson will be interesting to the profession:

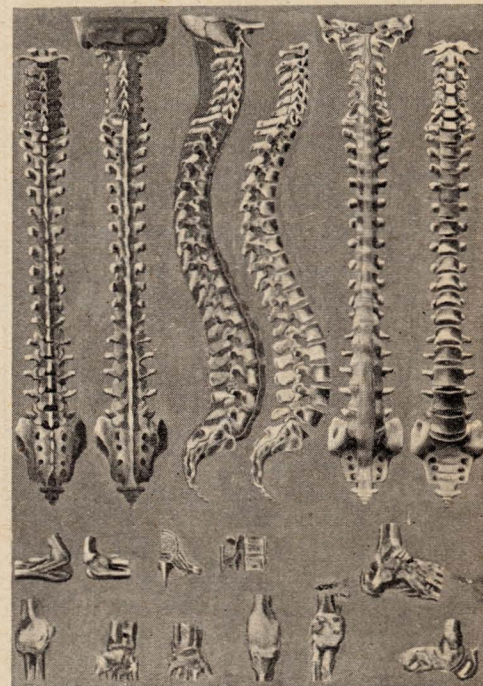
Dear Doctor Bunting:—Yours received with congratulations and words of good cheer, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Mention please that I am as yet unsettled as to what I may do. I would prefer to work for some one six months. I never was afraid of the outcome. I never thought there could be enough money put up to convict a man against the truth who had lived as I had and whose married life had been so happy and congenial as ours. That man never lived with a better or more noble wife than I had. Again thanking you, I am, as ever,  
Yours fraternally,  
T. J. WATSON.

**Informal Reception to Dr. Hildreth**

The Greater New York Osteopaths met Dr. A. G. Hildreth for a handshake at the office of Dr. George J. Helmer, 136 Madison avenue, the night of March 8.

## As Necessary as a Treatment Table

to a well appointed osteopathic office are Helmer & Merton's superb osteopathic charts. Are worth \$100 to the practitioner who is busy—or who would get busy. Cost but \$5 per set of three, each 25x35 inches, tinned



edges. An ornament to the treatment room. Full of persuasion for the patient. He sees it plainer than you can tell him. Saves wordy explanations.

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This College is chartered to teach Scientific Osteopathy applied to the healing art in all its branches. Its charter requires us to preserve the OSTEOPATHIC THEORIES and to apply them in therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics as an INDEPENDENT PHYSIOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

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## Hang on to Old Patients

Practice is coming fine but I like to send old patients literature like "Osteopathic Health" each month to keep them interested, and also have them learn that Osteopathy treats some other diseases besides the one it cured or helped in their own cases.—

DR. WARREN B. DAVIS,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## AMONG THE STATES

### Dr. C. M. T. Hulett Visits Gotham

Dr. C. M. T. Hulett was the guest of honor of the Greater New York society at its Fifth avenue dinner February 18. He got a royal welcome.

### No Decision in New Jersey Yet

New Jersey Osteopaths are expecting a decision to be handed down any day now by the Court of Errors and Appeals in the Herring case. It has been due since March 6.

### Dr. Fassett's Work at Harvard

Dr. F. J. Fassett, of Boston, will be the guest of the Greater New York society March 18 and will report research work along Osteopathic lines in the Harvard laboratories.

### How Our Tribe Increaseth

Talk about the growth of Osteopathy—you ought to see Los Angeles. Fourteen new Osteopaths settled here last month. We are certainly getting our share and they all seem to be very nice people.—Dr. Dain L. Tasker.

### A Born Humorist

On a recent obstetrical case, having nothing better I used newspapers—"comic supplements"—and made the remark that "the child would be a joker." Sure enough, the first sign of life was a "Ha ha!"—Dr. Alexander F. McWilliams, Boston, Mass.

### Dr. Peck Has Typhoid

In the midst of the legislative fight in Texas Dr. Paul M. Peck, of San Antonio, who was the chosen representative of the profession to conduct the fight, was stricken with typhoid fever. The loss of his valiant service was keenly missed. He is now convalescent.

### "Still Annual, '03"

Still college students are laboring hard upon their "Still Annual" for 1905, which will appear April 1. Among other good things it will contain an illustrated article from Dr. H. W. Forbes on congenital hip cases. All sorts of college fun and wrinkles. Cloth, \$1.50; Roycroft leather, \$2.25. Address H. L. Knapp, manager.

### Medical Confessions Good for the Soul

Dr. Barber's "Confessions of an M. D." is a delightful little satire—humorous, readable,

piquant, and full of Osteopathy from cover to cover. Every Osteopathic center table should have it. You will enjoy reading it and so will your patients. A postal card to E. D. Barber, D. O., 405 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., will bring a descriptive circular.

### Sets Thyroid Dislocation

The Baltimore American of January 13 gave an interesting account of the reduction of a thyroid dislocation by Harrison McMains, D. O., at the Barnard Sanatorium of that city. It was the case of a boy of 12, whose hip had become dislocated by a three months' siege of typhoid fever. It was a typical thyroid dislocation, the leg being shortened two inches. X-radiance confirmed the diagnosis. The boy received 57 treatments and reduction was performed without the use of anesthetics, bandaging or plaster casts afterwards. Convalescence was rapid.

### Massachusetts Society Meets

At the regular February meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, the subject at the scientific session was diseases of the kidney. Dr. R. K. Smith read the paper, which was discussed by Dr. F. A. Dennette. The following new members were voted in: John J. Howard, Kendall Achorn, Arthur E. Were, L. C. Turner, Frank M. Vaughn, Ada M. Barse, Lincoln R. Bolan, Ellen B. Nott, Mary A. Small, all of Boston; and Norman Atty, of Springfield; Georgiana Watson, of Haverhill; Franklin Hudson, of Springfield; and Sherman Kimball, of North Adams.

### Praise for the Helmer and Merton Charts

The splendid Helmer & Merton charts, awarded me in the Dr. George J. Helmer prize essay contest, arrived yesterday in excellent order, and I lost no time in placing them upon my office walls. The printed list of testimonials

and endorsements contains about all that can be said about the charts. Much more can be thought about them, however, and I would add, "to look at them is an education in itself."

Thank you for your congratulations and in return I indeed thank you for the set of charts, wishing you continued health and prosperity.

Yours very truly,

ADDISON O'NEILL, D. O.

Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 9.

### Drs. Still and Hazzard Take New Quarters

On account of the increase in their practice Drs. H. M. Still and Charles Hazzard, of New York city, have opened new and commodious offices in the Astor Court Building, 18 West Thirty-fourth street. This is one of the most favorable locations in the city, and convenient of access from all quarters. The new suite consists of reception room, private office and six treating rooms, all well appointed and conveniently arranged. A busy practice can be handled here most expeditiously. For the present, until expiration of their old lease, Drs. Still and Hazzard will retain, also, their offices at 19 East Thirty-eighth street, where Dr. Still is in charge. Dr. Hazzard is in charge of the new offices, and after October 1 he will be joined by Dr. Still, and there their entire practice will be conducted.

### Fun at the Pacific College

On Tuesday evening, February 14, a reception was given to the new students just entering the Pacific College of Osteopathy. It was purely a student affair, and was a hearty expression of the esprit de corps that actuates them as a body. The freshmen were truly made to feel themselves as part and parcel of the times.

The opening number of the programme was the initiation of the newcomers into the mysteries of the student body. It was both unique and amusing. Dr. Whiting spoke for the fac-

### Views of Dr. Frederick H. Williams' Offices at Lansing, Michigan



Few if any Osteopaths in the country are better equipped for careful, exact professional work than Dr. Frederick H. Williams, of Lansing, Mich., views of whose office and laboratory we present herewith. He does all of the microscopic, clinical and bacteriological examining for his own extensive practice, as well as work for Life Insurance Companies and other practitioners, without the delay entailed by sending specimens to far-away laboratories. Dispatch and accuracy are two strong factors in Dr. Williams' success. He was formerly professor of bacteriology and clinical chemistry at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy and toxicology at the University of the South, and is considered an expert diagnostician.

ulty, Dr. Hunter for the older students, and Mr. P. Z. Swart for the freshmen. Mr. Cunningham sang two solos which added much to the pleasure of the evening. After the exercises were completed the freshmen were invited into one of the laboratories, where they sat down to a dainty repast, while the rest of the company remained standing. The decorations were both pretty and suggestive, it being Valentine's day, and the freshmen's reception all in one. The event was much enjoyed. The new class is the largest that has yet entered the Pacific College of Osteopathy.

**Fighting in the Trenches in Texas**

We are having a hard fight in the legislature of Texas. Dr. Paul M. Peck, of San Antonio, is spending all his time in Austin at the expense of the T. O. A. Our bill has passed the senate by a vote of 13 to 11, and is reported favorably to the house. The secretary of the State Medical Board has written 6,000 letters to M. D.'s urging them to extra effort in doing everything and anything to defeat our bill, and it is reported that \$5,000 was raised for that purpose.

Our bill was introduced and reported favorably to both senate and house before M. D.'s woke up then a bill was introduced to require D. O.'s to be examined by the State Medical Board, which was killed; after this an amendment to our bill was offered to allow one D. O. on the Medical Board, which was killed, followed by an amendment to require, first, the board of D. O. examiners to be examined by the Medical Board—killed and there is a bill pending to unite all boards in one, to be composed of five Allopaths, one Homeopath, one Electric, one Physio-Medic, one Osteopath—which I don't see how the senate could pass unless they catch a number of our friends absent but we are still watching every move, and I am holding myself in readiness to go to Austin at any time. If there are any suggestions you could make, we will be glad to hear from you. Fraternally,  
M. B. HARRIS.

**Rousing Wisconsin Convention**

The seventh annual convention of the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association, held at La Crosse February 23 and 24, proved one of the best in the history of the association.

The programme was:

President's address, Dr. W. L. Thompson; "The Theory of Osteopathic Lesions and Their Treatment," Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn; discussion, Dr. F. N. Oium and Dr. L. E. Cherry, Clinics; "Lecture and Demonstration Congenital Dislocation of the Hip, Dr. H. W. Forbes; "Osteopathy versus Vaccination," Dr. H. W. Forbes; discussion, W. B. Davis and J. Foster McNary, Clinics; "Diseases of Women," Dr. M. E. Clark; discussion, Maud M. Saunders and Essie S. Cherry, Clinics and Question Box; "Osteopathic Obstetrics," Dr. Ella D. Still; discussion, A. S. Turner and J. R. Young.

Milwaukee was chosen as the next place of meeting and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Warren B. Davis, Milwaukee; vice president, Dr. Ella F. Bissell, Madison; secretary, Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, Wausau; treasurer, Dr. Eliza M. Culbertson, Appleton; member of legislative committee, Dr. A. P. Jorris, La Crosse; member of executive committee, Dr. O. W. Williams, Wauwatosa; delegate to the A. O. A. Convention, Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; alternate to the A. O. A. Convention, Dr. H. A. Whitehead, Wausau; Harriet A. Whitehead, secretary.

**A Sample Letter from the Field**

Allow me to congratulate you on the stand taken in regard to the method of advertising pursued by Dr. Murray, of Elgin, Ill. As you well know, I am a great believer in the use of printer's ink, and use a great deal of it, but how a man who considers himself one of our

profession can stoop to the point this man has is away beyond me.

It reminds me very much of a case published in the Atlas Bulletin some time ago when an Osteopath advertised to give treatments in return for which he would accept clothing as payment.

There is altogether too much freak advertising carried on by Osteopaths throughout the country, and the sooner some one gets after them the better it will be for the profession. So keep up the good work and no doubt you can count on most of us for support.

I don't think it would be wise for me to change my patronage to any new aspirant after getting along with "The O. P. Co." for the last year or two as nicely as I have, and I know that "Osteopathic Health" has helped me to build up a good strong practice. There is no chance of me going against it. I have had considerable experience with the different magazines and have been thoroughly convinced that "Osteopathic Health" has done more for me than any or all the others put together. I am not telling you this to have you raise the price (so don't do it), but to show you that I appreciate your efforts, and am more than pleased with the stand taken in the Elgin case.

Hoping that "Osteopathic Health" will be able to hold its own in the future as well as in the past, I remain,  
Respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. MURRAY.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 25.

**Minnesota Stands for Union**

In response to a request from the assistant secretary of the A. O. A. asking for the early election of delegates to the next annual meeting of the A. O. A., and in view of the proposed closer union between state and national bodies, the Minnesota State Osteopathic association appointed a committee of five, consisting of the president and secretary of the state association and the secretary of the examining board, the chairman of the legislative committee and one other, for the purpose of formulating a plan of union acceptable to the M. S. O. A. The committee reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the state association February 3, 1905:

"Resolved, That the Minnesota State Osteopathic association send 'instructed' delegates

to the next annual A. O. A. meeting, said delegates to be required to work for the formation of a national Osteopathic association, composed of all the state associations whose members are legally licensed Osteopaths in states having laws and Osteopathic examiners regulating the practice of Osteopathy, membership in the state associations to carry with it full membership in the national body, and in states without laws membership to be subject to approval of the national association, all membership to be on a basis of absolute equality in association rights and privileges.

"Among the objects of said national association shall be: First: A devising of ways and a providing of means to secure and maintain uniform merited legal recognition in every state and territory beneath the stars and stripes. Second: The elevation and advance of the science and practice of Osteopathy, which requires a gradually advancing standard of educational qualification.

"It is the belief of the M. S. O. A. that the future interests of Osteopathy would be best served by so changing the constitution of the A. O. A. as to enable it to become a national association of, for and by the qualified Osteopathic practitioners as herein suggested. Respectfully, H. H. Moellering, D. O., chairman of committee; H. C. Camp, D. O., secretary of committee."

**Eastern Convention of Osteopaths**

On January 28 was held in the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, the first Osteopathic convention ever held in the eastern states. It was entitled "The New England Osteopathic Convention." Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith presided, and the following papers were read: Address of welcome, Francis A. Cave, D. O., president Massachusetts Society; "Rheumatism," Aaron W. Rhoads, D. O., president Rhode Island Society; "Auto-intoxication," Guy E. Loudon, D. O., Burlington, Vt.; "Stimulation," Grace B. Taplin, D. O.; "Osteopathy, a Science," John M. Gove, D. O., Concord, N. H.; "Twelve Years of Osteopathy," D. Wendell Coburn, D. O., president Maine Society; "The Osteopath as a Pathologist," F. K. Byrkit, D. O.; "The Osteopath as a Surgeon," F. C. Leavitt, M. D., D. O.; "The Osteopath as a Neurologist," George C. Taplin, M. D., D. O.; "Value of Experimental Physiology to the Osteopathic Student," F. J. Fassett, D. O.; "The General Practitioner," F. L. Purdy, M. D., D. O.; "Osteopathic Publicity," Anna W. Byrkit, D. O.; "The Osteopath as a Specialist," W. E. Harris, D. O.

There was a large attendance from all of the New England States, practically all the practitioners in this territory being present, together with several from New York. In the evening there was a banquet which filled to overflowing the spacious hall of the hotel. Dr. H. T. Crawford, of Boston, was toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to:

"An Osteopath from Maine," Dr. Florence A. Covey, Portland, Me.; "New Hampshire's D. O.'s," Dr. Willard D. Emery, Manchester, N. H.; "Vermont Osteopaths," Dr. Fred J. Fassett, Boston, Mass.; "Osteopathic Rhode Island," Dr. Clarence H. Wall, Providence, R. I.; "Our Science in Connecticut," Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, Hartford, Conn.; "Massachusetts Osteopathically Considered," Dr. Warren A. Rodman, Boston, Mass.; "The Women's Osteopathic Club," Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Boston, Mass.; "How We Do Things in Philadelphia," Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.

The convention resulted in the permanent organization of the New England Osteopathic Association. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Dr. Frank C. Leavitt, of Boston; first vice president, Dr. Guy E. Loudon, Burlington, Vt.; second vice president, Dr. Clarence H. Wall, of Providence, R. I.; third vice president, Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, of Hartford, Conn.; secretary, Dr. Margaret Carlton, of Keene, N. H.; treasurer, Dr. Tuttle, of Portland, Me.

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## THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

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**Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!**

### EDITORIAL.

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

Voted yet for Dr. Still?

"Pap" deserves it—we all know that!

Let every Osteopath send in his vote promptly to the Independent, 130 Fulton street, New York city, nominating Dr. A. T. Still as the worthy recipient of a Nobel prize for his discovery in the domain of physiology and medicine.

#### First Osteopath Has Good Chance

By the rules of the Nobel prize awards nominations for the prize in physiology and medicine must be sent in to the Karolinska Institutet at Stockholm, Sweden, by individuals and not by societies or institutions. The Karolinska Institutet is the Caroline Medical Institute and as the medical men of Sweden are liberal and far-famed for their aversion to drugs and affection for mechanical treatment of various kinds they should receive the claims for the founder of Osteopathy—if properly presented—very kindly.

#### The Illinois Ruling as to Drugs

We are indebted to Secretary Loretta L. Lewis for a marked copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois Osteopathic Association which shows that those who prescribe drugs are ineligible to membership in that organization. Section 5 of the declaration of principles reads: "The Osteopath is in no way affiliated with pharmacy and medicine, except as the effects of these may be known, to be avoided." Section 2 of the Constitution says: "The membership of this association shall conform to these qualifications and specifications: (1) It shall consist of the graduates of any recognized school of Osteopathy who do not prescribe or practice drug medication. \* \* \*" It had escaped our notice that Illinois Osteopaths had established such a ruling and we thank Secretary Lewis for the information. "The O. P. company" will regard this rule as law in Illinois territory.

#### Osteopath Did Not Forget Ethics

In our last issue we recited a story which had come to us with apparent good authority about a United States senator who was written up in the newspapers as a convert to Osteopathy after taking his first treatment. We have been very pleased to hear from the Osteopath in question and to have his assurance that the story which had been widely circulated does him great injustice.

It seems that the Washington correspondent of the senator's home newspaper was at home along with the senator while congress was not in session and having nothing more important to do he followed the senator's least everyday acts and made stories of them. He learned from a political adviser of the senator's that he was not well and had gone to an Osteopath. The rest was easy. We are also assured by the Osteopath that the senator was not offended and knew the doctor was blameless, but dropped out for political reasons, and is under promise to resume treatment when he can do so without being under the calcium.

The profession will take a lot of satisfaction in knowing that our brother was not at fault. Since ethical blunders, when committed by an Osteopath, reflect upon the whole profession, so the whole profession is pained when any gross blunder is committed in the name of Osteopathic practice, whether willfully, through ignorance or oversight. But there would be no excuse on any of these scores for the physician of any school who would reveal anything whatsoever about his patients to help on his own practice without the full knowledge and consent of the persons concerned—and it is a delicate thing to do then.

This incident, incorrectly reported as it was, will have served a good purpose if it brings to the attention of our newly graduated Osteopaths the absolute importance of preserving inviolate everything in the nature of professional confidence.

#### The M. D.'s Studied Effrontery

Please notice how the M. D.'s heap insult upon outraged truth when they set out to combat Osteopathy. The New York fight will suffice. Dr. Frank Van Vleet, chairman of the committee on legislation of the Medical society of the state of New York, issued a legislative bulletin to the profession to rally enough lobbyists to Albany to kill our bill. He mentions "two bills now before the legislature" which the medical profession should be uncompromisingly opposed to. The first—of course mentioned first just to establish the class of gentry with which the gentlemanly, honest and righteous M. D. was dealing—is the "Kinesipathist" bill, so called, to regulate massage operators! The second—and of course logically of the same class but of inferior importance since it is mentioned second—was the bill to regulate the practice of Osteopathy!

Now, will you gentlemen who wish to make us love the M. D. and who will accept nothing but compromise measures for boards in which five or six "regulars" have a vote as against one D. O.—NOW will you be good and fight for the integrity of Osteopathy and its recognition as an independent science on its own basis!

This is a trivial incident cited herewith, to be sure, but it shows a spirit never violated by the "regular" in dealing with Osteopaths; to deny that such a school of therapeutics actually exists as long as possible; then to deny that it is a science; to deny that its exponents are educated; and then to claim it is a great menace to public health; and finally after calling it a frost, a fraud and a humbug, whenever the name must be mentioned in print at all, only use the word at the end of a list of the weak and contemptible frauds which all educated people know to exist and always last after ringing in also massage and Christian Science!

I have watched this spirit of "fairness" on the part of the medical profession now for about a decade and in case any Osteopath has failed to wince under the company which the M. D. always puts him in I call attention to it so everybody can watch and measure these things in the future.

#### To Legislative Committees

One of the most effective means of gaining legislative fights is to educate the members of

the house and senate, as well as the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, the judges of courts of record, including the supreme bench and the editors of the prominent daily papers of the state, concerning Osteopathy as a science and practice. The way to do this is to send these officials simple readable literature which they can understand. Remember they will not read or be interested in scientific treatises, for to most, if not all, of them a scientific treatise is mere twaddle. Neither will they read lengthy publications in which they have to search to find what will interest or instruct them. But if it is served so that he who runs can read—just as "Osteopathic Health" always serves it—most of them will read and understand.

The time to do this is really a long time before your fight in the court or legislature begins. Do not put it off till your fate is in the balance and until these same men who might have been set right about Osteopathy are perhaps stirred up against conceding you your just dues because somebody has systematically misrepresented your practice and made them think you are a good deal of an interloper and claimant to knowledge you do not possess. It is just as easy to set out and do this educational campaigning first and leave the other fellow on the hip when he gets around to the point of trying to curtail your rights.

You can accomplish this if you will begin now.

States in which fights are two years off should provide immediately for such a campaign of education. It will prove to be water on the Osteopathic wheel when the mills of legislation and justice creak and groan in the grinding of proper statutes and decisions.

The Osteopathic Publishing company will do its utmost to cooperate with our Osteopathic legislative committees in arranging and executing such campaigns in states where it is needed and will gladly bear a share of the expense as its contribution to the fight for the profession's welfare. The editor will also see that the most helpful kind of articles are included in "O. H." from month to month to influence lawmakers and governors or show courts out of session the justice of our contentions for liberty and proper regulation.

Why should not the legislative committee of every state in which Osteopathy is now, is yet to be, or ever has been an issue cooperate with us in such a campaign? So little money and effort cannot be expended in any other way to accomplish such far-reaching results. From Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the east to Texas in the south and Oregon in the northwest such a plan ought to be begun at once. Some states have already begun such a propaganda. Why not yours?

We should be glad to correspond with all officials or laymen in the "storm centers" who are interested.

#### On Purging the Profession

The profession can afford to give earnest consideration at this time to the communication printed in this number from Dr. W. A. Hinekle, of Peoria, Illinois. This issue discussed is a vital one for the science and profession. It was raised in the last number of "The O. P." before the editor was aware that such an application had been made of the close communion principle in the membership of the Illinois profession.

As announced in the last number of "The O. P.," the editor will support and be governed by the decree of his profession in all matters of policy—not because the majority may not sometimes be misguided or vote wrong, but because there must be some standard of membership, of conduct, of government, and he does not see how such can be formulated except the profession be a true democracy and abide by the will of the majority. He will support the decree of the majority as Osteopathic law because the

majority vote, in his belief, is much less apt to be prejudiced, or unfair, or go wrong than in individual or the minority opinion.

Proclaiming this absolute and abiding allegiance to our duly constituted professional legislatures and courts, however, the editor wishes to go on record herewith as personally believing, with the light that is his, that such an exclusive policy as to membership in our professional societies is a mistake and should not be the Osteopathic law. It may be that my views are wrong, and I will be glad to be convinced if I am, but I know that a very considerable portion of the profession thinks as I do, whether it make bold to say so or not, when such a law is in effect, and under application. Nor is this entirely an individual view since some state associations specifically provide in their constitutions and by laws that such practitioners as Dr. Hinckle are entitled to professional confidence.

Let us consider the application of such a ruling in a single case. Dr. F. P. Young, of Kirksville, may be in attendance upon a woman of 65 years, suffering with incurable carcinoma in its last stages. The wretched sufferer totters on the brink of the grave. He is called at midnight because her sufferings are greater than she can bear. He is an M. D. as well as a D. O. He may inhibit her spinal centers for a half hour and give her some easement from her awful pain. He knows that if he gives the sufferer a dose of morphine that he can entirely soothe her pain and give her a night of sleep. Very likely she has been taking morphine from her previous physician for six months. He can give the dose that his knowledge of materia medicine approves, let us say, and can go his way, or he can stay at that bedside and hold on to that spine until the woman dies or he develops a "glass arm" and an occupation neurosis in both arms!

At this juncture Dr. Young is no longer a physician by his own right to use his reason and his attainment to give relief. He is the minion of an exact law, framed in a committee meeting, in comfortable hotel parlors, in the contentment of physical ease and full stomachs and all the happiness that goes with our professional gatherings. He can give the dose that the law of the land entitles him to give—if he thinks it wise—but from that minute he is an outcast from professional fellowship! He is not a recognized Osteopath! He is called "Barabbas!" And we shout, "Away with him!"

If the dose must be given for the sake of humanity and he dare not give it for fear of jeopardizing his position before his profession he can escape such penalty by sending for some other M. D. and saying, "Doctor, she needs morphine—my profession won't let me give it— you give it!"

How absurd a situation!

Can we as practitioners of a science, not a cult, afford to take such a narrow ground? Will such laws do for us what we expect of them? May not such law prove retroactive and strike back a canker at the heart of liberty in our ranks which would be more dangerous to our welfare than the evil we seek to eradicate?

I do not pretend that this brief review of the situation exhausts the grave subject under discussion, or even presents more than one angle of view of the case. There are those, doubtless, who framed these laws who have given more earnest study to the problem than the editor and from whom the profession will now desire to hear. I admit the existence of a problem which on its face offers some very apparent reasons for withholding fellowship from "mixers," as we call them, yet even the use of that term may be flippant and unwise of us under certain circumstances. But I submit that the Osteopathic profession cannot afford to be bigoted; and it may be that this very provision which some of our societies have framed for the maintenance of pure unadulterated Osteopathy is calculated to work more harm in our ranks in the long run than it could possibly do good.

Colorado Osteopaths notably have always stood for the more liberal ruling of eligibility for membership. The by-laws of the Colorado Osteopathic Association says on this point:

"The Colorado Osteopathic Association admits to membership anyone of good moral character who can pass a reasonable examination showing himself possessed of sufficient knowledge and skill to enable him to honor the name of the practice."

The Oregon Osteopathic Association has this decree in its code of ethics:

"No member who is not a licensed M. D. shall give or prescribe to a patient any drug for internal use, except in case of poisoning."

As opposed to this liberal view of the M. D., D. O., the associations of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois—and perhaps others of which I am not aware—rule that the doctor who may ever prescribe a drug cannot be in good standing as an Osteopath. New state societies, doubtless, are framing rulings one way or the other all the time and it will be well, therefore, to get together as a profession and give this issue a deliberate and thorough discussion with a view to making no mistakes and securing as far as possible unanimity of standards.

In this connection "The O. P." wishes also to repeat what it said in its last issue: That it believes it is of much greater importance to the welfare, good name and progress of the Osteopathic profession to take immediate steps to separate itself from those operating within its own ranks under the bombastic war cry of "Pure Osteopathy" who are regularly graduated Osteopaths and yet whose practices are disreputable and a stench in the nostrils of professional decency as well as in the eyes of all educated people. For ten years now we have permitted all kinds of charlatanism to go unrebuked while masquerading under the cloak of Os-

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## FEBRUARY

"THE WINTER NUMBER"

- "RIGHT AND WRONG TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA." Dr. Bunting
- "WHY NOT ABORT LA GRIPPE?" Dr. Bunting
- "THAT COLD IN THE HEAD." Dr. Louise Burns
- "WHY YOU MAY FEEL WORSE AFTER TREATMENT." Dr. Bunting
- "PHYSICIANS CANNOT GIVE HEALTH." Dr. J. Homer Dickson
- "PHILOSOPHY OF OSTEOPATHY BOILED DOWN."
- "THE REASON OSTEOPATHS SEEK LEGISLATION."

Truly, a valiant number.  
"Osteopathic Health" has a record of growing constantly better.  
How many will you circulate in February? Place your order early.

## JANUARY

"Osteopathic Health" will contain:

- "WHAT DR. STILL HAS DONE FOR WOMAN," By Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting.
- "RHEUMATISM," By Dr. Addison O'Neill.
- "A LITTLE TALK TO MEN."
- "HOW OSTEOPATHIC PATIENTS ARE TREATED," By Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting.
- "A TRUCE TO ASTHMATICS."
- "SHORT PARAGRAPHS."

The field should circulate twice the usual number of this issue because of its power to make converts.

A great number for the women. It tells them how they may hope to get well themselves and then what to do to make "father" or "hubby" also happy.

Osteopathic Health will also give a handsome "Art Calendar for 1905" with every single order, new contract and renewal of contract received now or in January.

teopathy, simply because these fellows shouted "Down with drugs!" "Up with pure Osteopathy!" and "Hurrah for Alma Mater and A. T. Still!"

We as a profession can wink at this form of evil no longer.

The public is often deceived by this gentility into thinking they truly represent the best there is in Osteopathy! No wonder many people think us brazen, egotistical, flamboyant and unprofessional.

I say the time has come when our professional societies and the schools who gave these charlatans diplomas and sent them forth should pass upon their conduct and take steps to rebuke fakery and withhold the right hand of fellowship to those who forfeit all right to polite and professional consideration.

What say the schools? What is their answer? Are they in sympathy with this movement to purge the profession? Which do they consider the greater menace to Osteopathy—the legitimate and conscientious M. D., D. O., who now and then gives a drug and in all ways is ethical and conscientious, or the plundering "con man" who operates under Osteopathic license and makes all self-respecting Osteopaths within his sphere of notoriety sick with disgust and at all times very much ashamed to be classed under the same professional banner?

Which?

Can we have an answer?

This is not a personal issue between Bunting and anybody else, as our Uncle George Laughlin made it appear in his last issue of the Journal, and unfortunately the profession cannot be spared from such painful considerations as the work of the charlatan within its own ranks. Such issues have always arisen in professional life and they are in our ranks and working as a deep canker to-day. It is ours to raise high our standards of respectability and outlaw the man or woman (if woman there be, but I don't believe there is a single woman who comes under this condemnation for fakery!) who misrepresents decent professional behavior to the people, however loud he shouts "Down with drugs," and "I am holier than any other Osteopath-in-your-neighborhood—patronize me!"

This peril, the editor repeats, is in his view much more of a problem and requires much more visitation of stern law on the part of our schools and societies than the conscientious M. D., D. O., and while it has now come up for the first time for general consideration "The O. P." proposes to keep hammering away on this reform until the profession is justly purged.

### A Protest Against Intellectual Tyranny

By W. A. Hinckle, D. O., M. D., of Peoria, Ill.

To the President, Trustees and Members of the Illinois Osteopathic Association:

At the district meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic association, which met in Peoria, January 21, 1905, your president and district president asked for my resignation as a member of said society. The charges made against me were that in my work as a physician, in my efforts to save human life and relieve human suffering, I have and do use certain therapeutic measures of which you are ignorant and are prohibited by law from using. More specifically, I was asked to resign because I have and do use medicine in my practice. At the time I refused to comply with this request, but further consideration suggests the advisability of reconsidering my purpose and of giving my reasons for so doing.

To the charge of using non-Osteopathic measures, I did not then, nor do I now, make denial. As a physician who places facts above theories and cures above creed, as one who realizes that the whole is greater than any part thereof, I cannot in justice to my patients or myself be limited to any branch of therapeutics and refuse them the benefits of the good in

other systems. Being a physician and not a sectarian practitioner, I am heir to and privileged to make use of any or all therapeutic measures which the accumulated knowledge of centuries has shown to be of value, or which future learning may place within my reach, regardless of its source or character. This privilege you would deny me.

All the discoveries of science and all empirical knowledge may be mine to know and to use and this right and this privilege of free thought and action, so essential to unbiased development and greater usefulness, are dearer to me than fellowship in any society, however worthy and intellectual its members may be. I must be free to drink to the extent of my capacity from the river of knowledge, instead of only from one of its tributaries, as you would have me do. The guide who knows but one path up the mountain side may lead the weary traveler to the top; but when storms are rife and weather foul that guide is preferable who knows the several routes and is free to choose the one that serves his purpose best.

It is noteworthy that my skill and ability in that branch of therapeutics which your society was organized to promote is not questioned, the charge being merely that I make use of certain measures with which you are not conversant and are not privileged to use, albeit these same measures are and have been by public and legal consent recognized as the chief of all therapeutic measures from time immemorial.

The all-efficiency or deficiency of Osteopathy, and the efficiency or inefficiency of other methods of cure need not enter into a consideration of the principle for which I am contending. I consider it axiomatic that the highest aim of the physician should be to heal the sick. This aim should be paramount to any desire he may have to advance any particular system or method of obtaining this end. To do this he must be unlimited by creed and be free to accept all things which tend to the desired results. He need not practice all systems, but he must be free to do so if he is to serve the interests of his patients instead of his creed. To deny me the privilege of using means other than those peculiar to your system is equivalent to saying that within its narrow confines is found all that is of value, or that your chief concern is not to cure the sick but to advance your system.

Positive qualifications along certain lines are usually required for admission to any society and to fellowship with its members. Sufficient preparation and a proper conception of his duties as such will qualify a physician for admission to any medical society with no questioning as to whether he will limit himself to what others practice. Positive qualifications are their

## WANT ADS.

AN S. C. O. GRADUATE DESIRES TO FORM partnership with either gentleman or lady Osteopath who has more business than time or physical energy. Or would like position as assistant. I have practiced continually since graduation. Can furnish best references. Alpha, care "O. P."

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 to correspondents. Send remittance with ad.

FOR SALE.—LOCATION AND FURNITURE OF a former Osteopathic Institute and local practice. Well advertised for a number of years. Finest city in the Northwest, 300,000. I will sell good will and all for price of furniture of 12-room house. Am moving to a Southern location. Address Location, care O. P.

A TRAINED NURSE WHO HAS SOME knowledge of Osteopathy would like a position with an Osteopath. Delta, care "O. P."

HOURS OR DAYS TO RENT IN BEAUTIFULLY furnished, centrally located Chicago office. Reasonable. Beta, care "O. P."

TO RENT, IN CHICAGO—WHOLE OFFICE, centrally located, well established, after May first. Address Gamma, care "O. P."

IF "W" AND "—," TWO RECENT WANT ad. patrons, will send us their correct addresses, we will forward some mail for them.

requisites. Your society, however, makes the things one does not know and cannot and does not do as requisites for fellowship, rather than the things he does know and can do. Negative qualifications are your requirements.

You make much ado over the narrowness and intolerance of the medical profession, but your conduct shows that you seek toleration and freedom only for yourselves and those who think as you think. You seek freedom and serve God according to the dictates of your own conscience and freedom that others may serve God according to the dictates of your own conscience also.

Every physician must decide from his own experience and from the experience of others as to the relative value of the curative measures at hand and on the breadth of his learning, the accuracy of his judgment and his freedom to choose will depend his stature as a physician. This freedom your president informs me is neither desired nor permitted in your society. I am given to understand that you prefer to share fellowship only with those who choose a half truth to the whole of it; who choose narrowness to breadth; who accept limitation rather than freedom. As membership in your society can therefore be purchased only at the price of intellectual liberty, I hereby present you my resignation, preferring rather the glorious isolation of unfettered thoughts and activities than the company of those who are slaves to creed and dogma.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 11, 1905.

## Attention February '05 Graduates.

We will send a free copy of "Osteopathic Health's" beautiful art calendar, postage prepaid, to every June, 1905, graduate of a recognized college of Osteopathy, who sends us his new location. We will also send him a sample



copy of "Osteopathic Health" and "The Osteopathic Physician."

This is a new calendar, worth 25 cents apiece, printed on fawn-colored paper, which is sent out between flat cardboards. Send in your new location, doctor, and that of your classmates.

### Art Calendar with Every New Order

To every patron who places an order for not less than 50 copies of the March number of "Osteopathic Health" after the date of March 15 we will send, postage prepaid, a new and handsome art calendar (price 25 cents), printed

on fawn-colored bristleboard. It is mailed out flat between cardboards.

To every new contractor enrolled for "Osteopathic Health" within the next 30 days we will also send this calendar.

To every single order patron who orders not less than 50 copies of the March issue we will send this calendar also.

These premiums hold good for orders as fast as received until the 1,000 copies of this edition-de-luxe which we have on hand are all bestowed.

### Volo's Accident Exaggerated

Numerous letters of inquiry from the friends and classmates of Dr. Clarke Bunting, recently of Kansas City, have been received at "The O. P." office the past few weeks asking the truth of the newspaper report that he had been probably fatally injured at Cienfuegos, Cuba. We are glad to be able to say that the news was greatly exaggerated. His cable response to "The O. P.'s" inquiry was: "Bad fall; nothing serious." The alarming report which was published in the Kansas City Star was as follows:

#### May End in "Volo's" Death

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 14.—Dr. Clark, a bicyclist known as "Volo," was probably fatally injured in a performance here to-day. His bicycle broke, in alighting, after "leaping the gap," fracturing his skull.

Dr. Clark's real name is Dr. Clarke Bunting. He is related to G. H. Bunting, of the Bunting-Stone Hardware Company, this city.

Dr. Clarke was billed with the Barnum & Bailey circus, in this country, as "Volo, the Volitant." He studied Osteopathy in Kirksville Mo., in 1900, and for a short time after he was graduated, practiced his profession in this city, afterward going to New York.

While in Kansas City Dr. Clarke was an enthusiastic bicyclist. In New York he became known as a daring rider, his skill finally attracting the attention of Mr. Bailey, the circus owner. His daring ride became the chief novelty and most thrilling performance at the opening of the Barnum & Bailey circus last summer at Madison Square Garden. He was about 27 years old when in Kansas City last summer. His "act" was a remarkable ride down a track which ran from the top of the big tent at a sharp angle. Near the ground this track took an upward turn and then ended abruptly 15 feet from the ground. The rider, flying down the track on his wheel, was thrown into the air by the upward turn and after a journey of 60 feet alighted upon a continuation of the track and rode down it to the earth.

When Dr. Clark was in Kansas City with the Barnum & Bailey show the rumors as to his identity attracted many to the performances, people who knew or had heard that he was a Kansas City man trying to discover who he was. A Van Dyke beard, grown during his absence in New York, helped him to maintain his incognito, which he desired because of family reasons.

#### The Newest of Bicycle Feats

DR. CLARK, SEATED ON HIS MACHINE, JUMPS 60 FEET THROUGH THE AIR.

(From the New York World.)

"Circling the aerial arch" is the newest feat in risking life for entertainment. Experts in such matters declare it is not only the most graceful but the most daring act of its kind ever performed.

The feat was accomplished for the first time in this country at Fairview, N. J., a few days ago by Dr. C. B. Clark.

Starting from a point 45 feet from the ground Dr. Clark mounts a 170-pound bicycle, coasts down a plank 80 feet long, set at an incline of 45 degrees, and after attaining a velocity estimated at 85 miles an hour, machine and rider are thrown into the air by a sudden rise at the bottom of the plankway. The terrific momentum carries the performer, still upright on his

bicycle, into the air to a height of 22 feet from the ground and across a gap in the staging 52 feet wide. The total distance traveled through space along the arc of the circle described by the human missile is calculated at 60 feet.

Hanging for an instant in the air, with the front wheel of his machine pointing skyward, the performer suddenly throws his head forward with the same motion used by throwing a forward somersault. This brings both wheels on a level just as the bicycle strikes the landing platform, which is seven feet above the ground. The machine seems to regain its lost impetus and shoots down an incline to the ground level, where it is stopped by a "mechanic" placed 50 feet away.

The time which elapses from the instant that Dr. Clark starts on his perilous ride until he reaches the ground after his flight through space is just 4 1-5 seconds.

He is now 26 years of age, weighs 130 pounds, has never smoked a cigar or drank a drop of whisky, and adopted his present hazardous calling partly for love of the excitement it affords and partly for the handsome income he can make from it.

Dr. Clark earned \$50 a week in the practice of medicine and he will earn \$1,000 a week as "Volo, the Volitant."

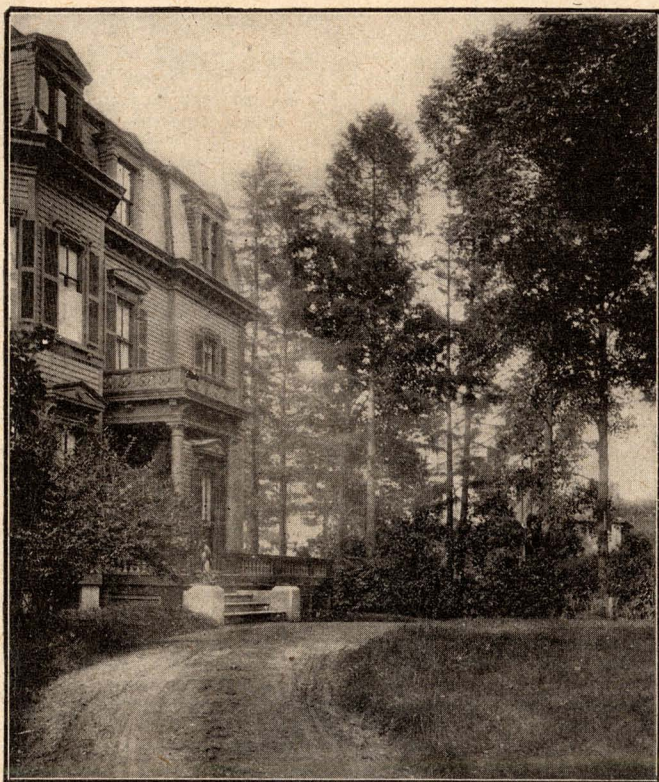
"Volo" has been touring the cities of Cuba for the past three months and expects shortly to visit Mexico and then several foreign countries.

**Query About the Year Book**

"The O. P.:"

Are we to have "ancient history" again in our year book? The warnings of last year addressed to the publication committee did not

*View of Cambridge Sanitarium*



**New England's Sanitarium Growing**

The growth in numbers and influence of our Osteopathic sanitarium is a matter of congratulation for the whole profession. We need such institutions and it impresses the public to see them flourishing.

The Cambridge Osteopathic and Surgical Sanitarium, in the heart of Old Cambridge, opposite Boston, is making very gratifying progress, and the New England wing of the profession may well be proud of it. It is at No. 15 Craigie street, and Dr. Wilfred E. Harris is at its head as resident physician.

This institution enjoys the patronage of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, although really the private institution of Dr. Harris, and, as should be the case, the profession of that entire section are showing more and more interest in its welfare. A sanitarium does not compete to any great extent with the private practitioner, as most of its cases are of the sort that the average practitioner would find quite an annoyance to take care of in office treatment or by calling at homes, and then better results are forthcoming when the whole regimen and environment of the patient can be controlled.

A handsome old home, with spacious grounds, now answers the purposes of Dr. Harris' institution, which, like the A. T. Still sanitarium in St. Louis, enjoys the important advantage of making the patient feel at home rather than off to a hospital. Surgical cases are likewise received and treated here, and, of course, the interests of Osteopaths sending cases are carefully considered.

We congratulate New England upon Dr. Harris' success in building up this institution.

Dr. Harris was born at Aylesford, Kings county, Nova Scotia; son of the late Maj. Thomas R. Harris, M. P. P., J. P. He received his education at Holmworth (private school) under the tutelage of the late Hon. Burnthorn Musgrave, and at Acacia Villa seminary, Horton. He took his Osteopathic course at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.; he became professor of therapeutics and clinical demonstrator at the Boston Institute of Osteopathy in September, 1900; was elected president of the Massachusetts College of Oste-

after graduation, he practiced in partnership with Dr. Mark Shrdum in Indiana.

Dr. Harris was one of the most valiant champions of the three-year course and at St. Louis his speeches won him marked eulogies.

**Hildreth Adopts Oyama Tactics**

From the way Dr. A. G. Hildreth has been appearing to-day before the legislature of Texas, to-morrow in Harrisburg, Pa., next day in Trenton, N. J., and the next en route to Boston and being meanwhile on call for Colorado, Washington, etc., one is reminded of the enveloping movements of Field Marshal Oyama who has demonstrated that in warfare at least one body may be in two or three places at the same time.

**Signs of Progress and Prosperity**

The fraternal feeling is surely on the increase in the Osteopathic profession. We see it on all sides. The various local and state societies and the great national organization as well as the professions of liberal journalism are slowly but surely blending the practitioners of Osteopathy into one great working entity.

The spirit of reciprocity we note is also on the increase. When we are asked to recommend an Osteopath in some far distant city we turn to the A. O. A. directory, find a man or woman whom we have no hesitancy in recommending, knowing that all members of the A. O. A. are progressive and reputable. The recommended Osteopath, in turn perhaps, returns the courtesy, thus showing mutual confidence. This is as it should be.

One of the latest exponents of the "helping hand act" is a man who for the ridiculously small sum of two dollars will reveal to you the secrets of "how to work up a practice," and incidentally "how to rid yourself of a troublesome competitor." Who shall say that Osteopathy is not progressing along fraternal lines!

Others there are who have become so rich by investing in gold mines, copper and coal mines, real estate, etc. (get rich the way the Astors did), that they just simply cannot contain themselves, they want everybody to know of the good thing they have discovered. They do not even consider the cost of postage or stationery, but spread broadcast the good news "how to get rich quick," which usually is "by taking stock in my corporation."

We trust that this spirit of philanthropy will



result in the "hope expressed that the publication committee would take on the publication of the year book," being realized. Experience with the "Ancient Mariner" led us to believe that matters would not be improved this year. No doubt a time limit was attached to the contract. If so, it should be enforced. Very truly,  
J. B. BEMIS.

St. Paul, Feb. 20.

opathy February, 1903.

Dr. Harris became resident physician of the Cambridge Osteopathic and Surgical sanitarium when the same was opened June, 1903. He also has a suite of offices at the Cantabrigia, No. 1010 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, where he enjoys a good practice, which has been of a general character from the outset.

As an undergraduate and for a short time

not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the profession. Opportunities for investing money are very scarce these days, and we are greatly indebted to some of our fellow practitioners for their kindly "tips." Some one has suggested the erection of a monument to these good men upon the A. S. O. campus.

CHAS. J. MUTTART, D. O.  
Philadelphia, March 8.

*Editor's Confidences*

WHEN you see a bottle of tabasco sauce spilt on a page of "The O. P."—whether it is a piece of innocent fun or is a crusade against bad faith, bad practice or bad anything worth condemning—please do the editor credit to realize that such things are confined to "The O. P.," the profession's newspaper, the organ printed for our own doctors and not their patients, and that "Osteopathic Health," the practitioners' field organ, steers religiously clear of disputes, personalities, debate and asperities. "O. H." is Osteopathy's great right arm to spread the cause among lay people, while "The O. P." is to clear the sky within our own profession.

And if the editor fails to make good on either score, it is his love for these children of his brain that keeps him from seeing their insufficiencies. He would like his readers at any and all times to tell him how both "our field organ" and "our family newspaper" can render a better measure of service to the cause and the profession.



Speaking about the fun that comes into editing "The O. P.," callers at our office sometimes catch the editor holding his sides for breath and laughing like his specs would break.

"What are you laughing at?" a visitor will frequently say to him.

"At my own stuff—don't it seem funny to you?"

Perhaps the visitor is a bit embarrassed.

"Why, the humor of that fact, or situation, or that line of subdued mirth could be amplified by Puck or Judge to fill a column. Do you think the field will catch the full force of it?"



"So many funny things are happening," as a philosopher recently put it.

The editor knows that many in the field do catch the spirit of things, and enjoy as well as give approval, for he has had almost a hundred letters from our good doctors a-field since the last edition of "The O. P." went out and almost all in a unanimous vein of commendatory approval. Many of them are as full of mirth and humor as comic opera.

One exceptional letter was received—nay, two—from good friends who relish not the stern contest of the profession with its besetting and bristling problems. One asked why "The O. P." could not be an ancillary organ like "O. H." and sit in calm philosophic deliberation, far from the madding crowd, divorced from the field of action, etc. This good brother is appalled at the clash of arms for the supremacy of right and reason and the rout of wrong-doing.

The editor can only answer that "The O. P." is NOT for the sylvan glades of peace or laboratory desuetude. There are other organs specialized for just those excellent functions. It is rather the "War Cry" of the profession and helps to conduct our inevitable, unavoidable campaign against evil-doers and our zealous, jealous, ever-relentless enemy, the trust of "regular" medicine. "The lips for caresses; the arm to strike; the nails to clutch in combat." Nature has differentiated in life a structure for each needful function.

"The O. P." does a needed work for Osteopathy—a work not always pleasant, we assure our friends, and a work that the multitudes gladly shirk. It is easier and more comfortable to dwell in peace than wage warfare; and greatly to be preferred is the golden hour when mutual respect, peace and good will dwell among men; but in this life we are not always vouchsafed that happy lot—indeed, reforms like Osteopathy never are until the hour of their absolute, undisputed triumph; and until that goal has been attained by our profession the editor trusts "The O. P." will not be found wanting in any crisis, nor seem weary and heavy-laden when there is an unpleasant task to perform.



We wish we might share all of our good let-

ters from the field with the profession. Such spirit! Such mirth! Such good nature! They would do every member good. They go to prove the excellent solidarity of Osteopathic sentiment. But it is not possible for space and perhaps not wise for other reasons. One short sentiment from a woman Osteopath, coupled with her thanks, is worth recording, however. Said she: "The O. P.," besides being a faithful and breezy newspaper, is excellent to keep the Osteopathic family out of traps." She naively remarked in the same connection we had just saved her two dollars. Well, every little helps. We are glad to have done that much good to a subscriber. We hope our service did not end there.

YE EDITOR.

**Keep in Touch with Former Patients**

IT IS very poor business for a practitioner to forget his old patients as soon as they have quit treatment. Don't let them think that your interest in them has stopped as soon as they stop contributing directly to your income. Patients are always flattered to have doctors keep up a lively interest in their cases, even a long time after they have abandoned treatment. I know one Osteopath who makes a practice of sending a little blank to his former patients twice a year, asking them to kindly

"O. H.  
Pulls  
Patients"

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.,

Feb. 26, 1905.

"Osteopathic Health" is giving me excellent results. It has brought me several patients and is helping me in making friends.

Fraternally,

HOMER G. JORDAN.

report upon the progress of their cases after this length of time and indicating whether cure, benefit or entire lack of benefit has been noted after the lapse of ——— months, being careful to fill in the exact number of months since each patient passed out of the care of this doctor. In his personal note accompanying such a blank the Osteopath states—what is absolutely true—that he wishes this information in order to supplement his record of the case and to be able to judge how far his diagnosis and treatment were accurate!

What do you think is the effect, from a mere mercenary standpoint, of such systematic follow-up work in keeping records?

I suppose our good doctor is credible and he says a lot of old cases that were under treatment for six months, probably, with no benefit, and which then dropped out discouraged, come back after six months or a year, determined for another try!

What do you think will be the benefit to Osteopathic literature for any considerable number of Osteopaths keeping such business-like records of their cases, cures and failures alike?

Of course it requires office system—but every

Osteopath should have that anyhow. It is easy to get, easy to pay for, easy to master and very profitable in saving brain-wrack as well as in increasing income.

Of course a vital part of this method of keeping up the bond of interest and sympathy between yourself and your old patients should be the systematic use of "Osteopathic Health," which is written and edited just about 50 per cent. for that purpose. You are overlooking one of the most fruitful sources of increasing your professional grip if you do not utilize this agency. Old patients like to get "O. H." and the vast majority of them read it with interest. It makes them feel, "Well, doctor hasn't forgotten me," and it is certain to keep alive their interest and faith in Osteopathy to have them read its convincing and lucid pages. It will do more; it will continually increase their knowledge of Osteopathy and educate them in the ways of explaining it in conversation. It will help them to define it properly to their friends and defend it valiantly against misrepresentation, misinterpretation and calumny. "O. H." will make of many of your old patients walking propagandas for your practice and will greatly increase their efficiency for making new recruits to our cause and bringing in, or sending in, new patients to you.

Can you conceive that 100 to 200 copies of good simple monthly Osteopathic talk, such as "Osteopathic Health" invariably presents, could go forth to your old patients regularly and yet fail to do your practice and the science a vast amount of good?

Impossible! It is not reasonable. They must do good—and they do. Hundreds of D. O.'s who have now used "O. H." for several years and who say they will continue to use it liberally as field literature as long as they are in practice unite in testifying that it does great good and all agree in declaring that it is a God-send in keeping in touch with one's former patients and that this sort of promotion is one of the most valuable requisites in proper practice building.

Doctor, you unquestionably are sacrificing much support if you do not do something systematic to bind your old patients to you, and the suggestions of this article represent the best thought the profession has been able to work out on this subject.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B. D. O.

**April "O. H." Is Splendid.**

Look out for the April number of "Osteopathic Health"—it's a hummer!

Barring unforeseen catastrophes you will get it early. Sample copies will be mailed earlier than ever before. It is promised from the bindery a full week before April 1. Inspect your sample copy carefully and please note that every page bears the seal of orthodox Osteopathy, literary merit and skillful editorial art.

This number contains a wealth of good ideas and new material. Of course the chief feature is four pages of a charmingly simple and convincing recital of personal experience by Dr. A. T. Still, entitled "How Dr. A. T. Still Became an Osteopath." It is a mosaic gleaned from "Pappy" Still's "Biography" and it cannot fail to instruct and charm all readers. The story of Dr. Still's mental evolution is a fascinating one, while these fugitive sentences from his pen are amply sufficient to disprove the villainous slanders often circulated by medical men that the "father of Osteopathy" is an "uneducated old fool," "who only writes in enigma" and other silly misrepresentations.

"Pain at the Coccyx" is one in the editor's best vein. It is short, convincing, plain and replete with interest. It tells the story so that all understand.

"Writer's Cramp," a popular dissertation on the "Occupation Neuroses," is another article by the editor. He undertakes to make it plain how nerve disturbances are caused and cured. Cramps, palsies and paralysis are included in the article.

"Stomach Troubles"—the things no doctor and comparatively few patients can get away from—are admirably treated in this issue by Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, of Boston. He makes it plain. He shows that drug treatment for stomach troubles all proceed as if the stomach were hung up on a hook outside the body and had no relation to other structures.

"A Letter to a Masseur," giving a hint what Osteopathy is not, and what it requires to "master the science" and practice it successfully, is good. Also by the editor.

"Women in Osteopathy" is a short but just tribute to the success of the "Woman Osteopath," of whom we now have about 1,000 in the profession.

There are a lot of snappy short editorials by the editor, such as "Postures in Sleep," "Sore Spots in the Back," "Results Are What Count," "Chloroform at Sixty," "Tension in Tissues," "Thy Ways, Hippocrates, Forgot!" "Early Fame by Chronic Cases," etc., etc.

A great variety of diseases are discussed, or alluded to, in this number.

The editor has given the preparation of this number a great deal of care and he believes the field will find it in all respects the pattern of excellence.

Place your order just as soon as you get your April sample. If you will look over your file of "O. H." carefully for three months past we believe you will decide it is of such uniform excellence that you will wish to get it on the contract plan hereafter. It is cheaper and more effective campaigning because of its regularity.

**What Osteopathic Health Does**

- Gives the reason.
- States it simply in plain words.
- Is never heavy.
- Offers convincing proofs.
- Has no ruts.
- Always new—constantly better.
- Is a little mine of popularized anatomy and physiology, every number, such as is bound to be welcome in any educated household.
- Goes into homes that you do not visit, but which you may some day visit, once the family know about you and Osteopathy. In these homes it advocates you and your cause better than you could do it yourself because modesty would not let you say as much for yourself as it will say for you. Says nothing, either, that you would not stand for.
- It's continuous—always at work 30 days a

month—never sleeps so long as any eye is ready to scan its pages, and by this systematic effort gets cumulative benefits in promotion.

It brings conviction and patients as sure as the sun brings daylight. Hundreds of doctors in the field say so. Then why shouldn't you give us your yearly contract for 100 copies per month? Do it now.

**APRIL**

Shows Good Things for Field and Table Literature in the well-groomed pages of "Osteopathic Health." Every page shows careful editorial revision and the whole is polished off with editorial originality.

**How I Came to Be an Osteopath,** by Dr. A. T. Still, is the feature article. It is one of our revered founder's messages that comes straight from his heart and carries certain conviction. It is strong, dignified, impressive and interesting.

**Stomach Troubles,** by Ralph Kendrick Smith, of Boston, is a good article on a theme we cannot make too plain or explain too often, since so many people have disordered digestive organs.

**Pain at the Coccyx,** is something from the Editor's pen. Also, "Writer's Cramp." He considers them both useful in explaining Osteopathy and interesting new patients.

"A Letter to a Masseur," "Broken Necks Repaired," "Where Germicides Won't Work," "Women in Osteopathy," "Treat Hay Fever Now," "Thy Ways, Hippocrates, Forgot!" "Postures in Sleep," and other interesting articles round out a very fascinating number. Better than the last number. Enough said. What will your order be? Ready to fill orders March 25th. Watch for sample. **THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO., 171 Washington St., Chicago**

**Promotion Jottings**

If you want to get out of the rut, use "Osteopathic Health."

Let people see that you practice a system that will bear explanation. You know that so many doctors don't.

Opportunityville lies down the pike for the doctor as well as the business man if he will use wit and legs and get there.

The power of success is in human emotion—in human desire. Men get what they work for, and in just the measure they work for it. The measure of success is the measure of the desire.

"Every knock is a boost." Osteopathic Health marches steadily forward in professional appreciation.

Truly, "imitation is the sincerest flattery." Osteopathic Health has its imitators.

**Satisfaction from the Field**

Am glad to be doing business "with the man himself" once more.—Dr. Frederick A. Webster, New York City.

Dear Doctor Bunting—I am glad to know that you have resumed the detail management of the "O. P." Company—truth is, I have thought that such a change was needed for some time past.—Dr. Warren B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Permit me to express my pleasure that the business management has again been resumed by you.—Dr. G. S. Hoisington, Pendleton, Oregon.

I am glad the man himself is back working the guns of the "O. P." Company. Here's more strength to his arm in his efforts to build up and sustain a legitimate professional publishing business.—Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Los Angeles, California.

I am very much pleased to know you are at the helm again, Doctor Bunting, and I feel confident some good work will now be done for the profession.—Dr. Oscar Carlson, Lanesboro, Minnesota.

**"O. H." MARCH "O. H."**

"The Short Story and Variety Number"

New face of type and make-up, careful presswork and high grade paper. Ready to send out February 25.

**CONTENTS**

- Tonsils, "Seat of Microbes."
- Calls Appendicitis Medical Fad.
- Osteopathic Hints About Childhood.
- Why Most Cures Are Slow.
- La Grippe Can Be Cured.
- Where Germicides Won't Work.
- A Mark Twain Anecdote.
- Reason Osteopathy is Popular.
- Asthma - Constipation - Dyspepsia - Insomnia - Nervousness.

Something also about Eye Troubles. Worms, Osteopathy Dramatized, Etc.

ORDER IN ADVANCE and get early service.  
**The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.**  
171 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

This Scale for Osteopathic Health went into effect March 15th, 1905

**OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH RATE CARD**

- Single copies, mailed, or any number less than 25 copies, delivered, at 5 cents each.
- 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.
- 100 copies per month, with envelopes, on yearly contract, \$3.00; on six months contract, \$3.25; on single order, \$3.50. Expressage extra. It costs 35 cents to deliver 100 copies to most points east of the Rocky mountains. Highest rate in United States, 78 cents.
- 200 copies per month, with envelopes, on yearly contract, \$5.75; on six months contract, \$6.25; single order, \$6.75; expressage extra.
- 300 copies per month, with envelopes, on yearly contract, \$8.25; on six months contract, \$9.00; single order, \$9.75; expressage extra.
- 500 copies per month, envelopes included, on yearly contract, \$12.50; on six months contract, \$13.75; single order, \$15.00; expressage extra.
- 1,000 copies per month, envelopes included, on yearly contract, \$20.00; on six months contract, \$21.00; single order, \$22.50; expressage extra.
- 5,000 copies per month, envelopes included, on yearly contract, \$90.00; on six months contract \$95.00, single order, \$100.00; expressage extra.

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ORDERS FILLED ANY TIME DURING THE MONTH, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL CARD.

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is always ready to fill orders one week before the first of the month.

Changes of cards or any modifications of standing orders by regular contractors ought to be received by us on or before the 20th of each month, to guarantee being effected. We deliver contract orders to printers then in order to get the full edition out and shipped on time. This provision is to help you.

In expressing we prepay all charges, whether the order is at the "delivered rate" or not, entering the charge in your bill, unless otherwise instructed. This secures you the lowest possible rate.

Envelopes are included with every order.

We save your professional card indefinitely and are prepared to print up your order on short notice at any time, either for the current magazine or back numbers when we have them on hand.



## HISTORY OF OSTEOPATHY AND TWENTIETH CENTURY MEDICAL PRACTICE.

This work will soon go to press. Subscribers should be sent in before April 15, in order to get it at the lowest price. Send your orders at once to E. R. Booth, D. O., 603 Traction Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Personal

C. H. Gillman, M. D., of Oakley, Kan., prints a signed article in the Excelsior Springs (Mo.) Journal of February 10, giving credit to Dr. Frank Brownell, an Osteopath, for curing him of paraplegia, induced by being thrown from a buggy down an embankment, after regular medicine had pronounced his case hopeless.

Dr. T. E. Reagon had a good two-column exposition of Osteopathic theory in the Knightstown (Ind.) Journal-Sun of January 19.

Dr. Thomas Edgar Reagon, A. S. O., June, 1900, who was compelled to quit professional work for a time, has taken up practice again at Knightstown, Ind.

Dr. G. Hamilton Lane, of New Orleans, was burned out of his office at 830 Canal street in the big fire of February 19, and has formed a partnership with Dr. Henry Tete, at 108 Bourbon street.

Dr. Homer D. Bowers was in the Newberg, Ore., Graphic, of February 23 with a good article on Osteopathy.

Dr. F. B. De Groot, out of practice five months on account of bad health, has reopened his office for practice at Rock Island, Ill.

Dr. A. L. Bryan, Gainesville, Tex., has our sympathy in the death of his mother and serious sickness of his wife the past month. Mrs. Bryan is now improving.

Dr. W. E. Noonan, of San Antonio, Tex., made a very able two-column defense of Osteopathy against medical traducing and misrepresentation in the Gazette of February 14.

A special writer in the Chicago American, Ford Pallek, gave a mighty interesting column to Dr. R. F. Connor, of the Auditorium, and the Osteopathic cure of pneumonia. It was a just comment, and was not a paid article, and Dr. Connor is to be congratulated.

### Partnership Formed

Dr. G. Hamilton Lane and Dr. Henry Tete, at 108 Bourbon street, New Orleans.

Drs. J. Emmett Gable and Carrie A. Bennett, at Goodspeed building, Joliet, Ill.

### Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership hitherto existing between Dr. E. D. Warren and Dr. R. H. Williams is dissolved. Dr. Warren continues practice at former location, 618 New Ridge building, Kansas City, Mo.

### Born

To Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Martin, Decatur, Ill., February 18, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, O., January 30, a son.

### Married

Mr. W. R. Deninston, of Lewiston, Mo., and Mrs. Sybil Bowman Shackleford, at Green City, Mo., March 4. Trip south and home at Lewistown.

Dr. R. H. Cowgill and Miss Zoa E. Cooper, Junior class, A. S. O., at Garden City, Kan., February 8.

Dr. William Hubbard and Miss Hazel Meeks, of Kirksville, at Independence, Kan., February 18.

### Died

At Marquette, Mich., January 25, Mrs. J. L. Shorey, wife of Dr. J. L. Shorey, of that city.

At Spokane, Wash., January 28, Dr. W. A. Gervais, A. S. O., June, '98, chronic nephritis.

At Viola, Ia., February 19, Dr. Zachariah Hampton, Still College, June, '03. Tuberculosis. His sister, Dr. Mary Hampton, who graduated in his class, has been very devoted during the past year's sickness of her brother. She also has had the care of an aged father, and deserves the sympathy of the profession in her trials and grief.

### Removals

Dr. O. E. McFadon, from Minneapolis, Minn., to East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Drs. Best & Gault, from Monrovia to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Lina Wrigley, from Independence Mo., to Scandia, Kan.

Dr. A. L. Miller, from 711 New England building, to 419 same building, Cleveland, O.

Dr. Edward Albright, from 117 East Twenty-seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., to 379 West End avenue, New York city.

Dr. John W. Moltby, from 416 East Twenty-third street, Indianapolis, Ind., to Clyde, N. Y.

Dr. M. W. Brunner, from 756 Cumberland street, to Mann building, 815 Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa.

Dr. L. D. Hickman, from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Princeton, Ill.

Drs. Bragg & Ryon, Atlanta, Ga., moved from 207 Lowndes building to Century building.

Dr. Bolling L. Blocker, from 10 Chamberlain building to 316 Miller building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Martha A. Morrison, from 705 Seventeenth avenue, Denver, Col., to Greeley, Col.

Drs. J. B. & L. M. Schrock, from Franklin, Ind., to Dinkelspiel block, Bedford, Ind.

Dr. Maria Bull, from 207 West Grace street to 209 North Sixth street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. O. E. Bradley, from Kahoka, Mo., to Butler, Pa.

Drs. Benefiel, from 509 Fernwell block to 1604 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Dr. John A. Barnes, from Trinity court to 16 Garrison Hall, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Mabel Pickens, from Canal Dover, O., to 1036 Oak street, Columbus, O.

Dr. Sophronia Kelso, from Fulton, Mo., to Marshall, Mo.

Dr. James Jefferson, from Des Moines, Ia., to Oskaloosa, Ia.

Dr. R. B. Wood, from Salisbury, Mo., to Fulton, Mo.

Dr. Arthur Roberts, from Rockford, Ill., to Taylorville, Ill.

Dr. E. J. Mosier, from Walnut, Ill., to Houle & Chesley building, Kewanee, Ill.

Dr. David Mills, from Ann Arbor, Mich., to 232 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. A. G. Moseley, from Gainesville, Fla., to 110 Rose Dispensary building, Terre Haute, Ind.

Dr. M. Lillian Hartzler, from 25 East Orange street to 206 East King street, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. C. R. Mitchell, from 224 Ashland avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., to 326 West Fifth street, Long Beach, Cal.

Dr. John S. Calkins, from Glendale, Cal., to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. George A. Miller, from Santa Clara to Santa Barbara, Cal.

Dr. N. D. Laughlin, from Burlington, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. H. M. Loudon, from Burlington to Enosburg Falls, Vt.

### Locations

Following are members of the February class, 1905, A. S. O., who have announced their locations:

Dr. Clyde Gray, Horton, Kan.

Dr. G. P. Long, Benbow Arcade building, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. A. E. Freeman, 186 North Third street, San Jose, Cal.

Dr. C. E. Willis, Pittsburg, Kan.

Dr. Ella L. Myers, Partee block, Bluefield, W. Va.

Dr. Arthur Kew, Oxford, N. C.

Drs. C. R. & Anna Darrow, 1173 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Mason M. Pressly, Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. H. Richardson, 324 Hardiman avenue, Macon, Ga.

Dr. M. A. Smoot, Aberdeen, Wash.

Dr. Harry Long, Aberdeen, Wash.

Drs. D. T. & Nettie Spicer, Boonville, Mo.

Dr. Frank Ayers, McPherson, Kan.

Dr. C. V. Fullam, 2-3 Times building, Frankfort, Ind.

Dr. Frank L. Martin, 1584 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. A. V. Hedegaarde, 3642 Lindell boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. M. Smith, Sutton, Neb.

Dr. E. O. De Vries, 521 West Adams street, Muncie, Ind.

Dr. W. E. Colclasure, Beardstown, Ill.

Dr. James Robertson, 407 South Broadway, Brainerd, Minn.

Dr. G. S. Duncan, Carmen, Okla.

Dr. S. Ellis Wright, Marion, Ind.

Dr. E. A. Plant, 1950 Barnard Park, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. F. H. Avery, 490 Merrimac street, Oakland, Cal.

Dr. P. H. Miller, Mount Morris, Pa.

Dr. Laura Newcomer, Liberty, Mo.

Dr. W. H. Marshall, First National Bank building, Uniontown, Pa.

Dr. Lena Snedal, Demison, Tex.

Dr. Nellie Hassell, 130 Crofton avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. S. Hassell, 130 Crofton avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. Julia Sarratt, Waco, Tex.

Dr. E. E. York, 694 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. E. C. Ray, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Ida McKone, Connersville, Ind.

Dr. Maude Sheridan, Sterling, Col.

Dr. H. W. Conklin, Alma, Mich.

Dr. J. E. Wheelock, Dixon, Ill.

Dr. F. C. Cook, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. T. L. Davis, Strother, S. C.

Dr. W. C. Stephenson, Westport, Ind.

Dr. Harriett Stephenson, Westport, Ind.

Dr. Florence Waddell, Eagle Grove, Ia.

Dr. Ray L. Davis, Moulton, Ia.

Dr. Ralph Myers, Mount Vernon, O.

Dr. Truman Wolf, Hillsboro, Tex.

Dr. C. S. rGeen, 136 Madison avenue, New York city.

Dr. F. M. Henderson, Stronghurst, Ill.

Dr. Gid Johnson, Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Ida Moore, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. S. McCall, Elgin, Ill.

Dr. Gertrude Oliver, Johnstown, Pa.

Dr. E. L. Pool, Dexter, Mo.

Dr. H. E. Roberts, Watertown, N. Y.

Dr. Susie Sheldon, Weedsport, N. Y.

Dr. C. J. Snare, Bluefield, W. Va.

Dr. R. D. Stelle, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. H. D. Stewart, Monticello, Ill.

Dr. N. H. Woods, Cleveland, O.

Dr. Rodney Wren, Gunnison, Col.

Dr. L. P. Meaker, Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. Edward Matlocks, Riverside, Cal.

Dr. G. E. Rosecrans, 240 Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. William H. Allen, Atlantic College, at 175 Walnut street, Allentown, Pa.

Dr. W. B. Van de Sand, at Kansas City, Kan.

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