

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1909

Number 6

Hospital Saturday at the Home of Osteopathy

THE third Hospital Saturday observed by the students of the American School of Osteopathy was the greatest success of all, the untiring zeal of the students collecting \$856.71 for the charity ward of the A. S. O. Hospital.

The parade presented an heterogeneous, kaleidoscopic maze of colors and costumes, the students appearing in every conceivable and inconceivable make-up. The student "stunters" had an hilarious time while the parade was forming, cavorting about in high carnival. Even the band found its own music irresistible and jigged and waltzed to the tunes as they played them.

Dr. William Smith, who started the Hospital Saturday observance at the A. S. O. and who has ever been the leading spirit of the movement, and worked tremendously for its success, was here, there and everywhere among the students, inspiring all with his contagious enthusiasm. Forming before the A. S. O. the parade marched to the square, where the students presented an all-day continuous performance of amusing stunts, carried out in the highest exuberant spirits.

"Old Glory" at the head of the parade was carried by Merrill Thomas of the senior class, who has been color bearer on previous Hospital Saturdays.

Following came the A. S. O. band, most fearfully and wonderfully arrayed. Only a couple of the band boys survived the suffragette movement, but the lady musicians, however, responded to the white parasol baton of "Miss Topsy" Dejardin with the same dash and gusto that characterizes Band Leader Dejardin's masculine musicians.

The float of the New York State Club, borne on the shoulders of four sons of the Empire State, was particularly attractive and aroused much enthusiasm and applause. Upon the float stood their distinguished fellow New Yorkers, Cook and Peary, gazing upon the much discussed north pole, surrounded by their Esquimaux, their igloos looming in the snowy distance. Splinters from the north pole were sold as souvenirs by the New York Club. The Iota Tau Zigma had a fantastically dressed band, a pair of cannibals from Jungle Town, whose wild, barbaric "charm dance" was the hit of the day. The Gold-Dust Twins, French Doll, and many others united in giving a minstrel show that was great.

The Theta Psi boys presented a double-header—the Burns-Johnson Prize Fight and the sensational final championship baseball game between Pittsburg and Detroit. These burlesques were acted with side-splitting and coin-accumulating success. The Theta boys also had a steam piano in the latest up-to-date upright model and sang a wide variety of songs. One of their "stunters," Johnson, Class 1912, who impersonated a jolly black mammy,

shared the man's prize for the most unique costume and characterization with Winip, Class 1911, who represented a popcorn vender, red-headed and just from the country, it being impossible to decide on either one of them.

The Delta Omega Sorority, dressed in green and gold, sold candy at a green and gold booth, making \$76.96 and winning the prize for the organization of ladies collecting the largest amount.



Dr. E. C. Pickler, president of the American Osteopathic Association, who has been a practitioner at Minneapolis, Minn., for nearly fourteen years, is a former Kirksville boy and was graduated from the A. S. O. with the class of 1895. He is going to make one of our most vigorous presidents and do much to advance the association.

The Stillonians and Axis Club members were active individually, but did nothing as organizations.

The British Association was headed by Great Britain's flag, carried by a sailor boy. They had a decorated carriage and a number of fetchy costumes, particularly conspicuous being the couple from Holland, who made a decided hit.

The Atlas Club had a large float draped in red and white, the club colors. It depicted a wan and emaciated patient en route to the charity ward and the same patient, fat and sassy, after osteopathic treatment. The Atlas men also pulled off a thrilling prize fight. Most noticeable among their "stunters" was the cadaver who slipped out of the storage box in the dissecting room to walk about among the crowds and watch the fun through a small peep-hole in his mummy like wrappings.

The seventeen house-to-house collectors added much to the fund. They wore red crosses on the sleeves of their nurses' aprons. The aprons were all made by Miss Anna Smith, a graduate nurse of the Nurses' Training School of the A. S. O. Hospital. One of the collectors, Herman Pease, Class 1911, won the gentleman's prize for the largest collection by an individual. His amounted to \$25.00.

The largest individual collection was that of Mrs. William Smith, the authorized collector from places of business on the Square. As she was escorted by two Friars' Club members, Mr. Hill and Mr. McWilliams, she turned her collection of \$110.00 over to the Friars' Fund, waiving her right to the ladies' prize for the largest collection. This therefore went to Miss C. Elsie Houriet, Class 1912, who impersonated a squaw carrying a papoose upon her back, and collected \$29.00.

Miss Bailey, Class 1911, as Aunt Dinah, received the ladies' prize for the most unique costume and impersonation. Miss MacDonald, Class 1912, as the Hollander, came a very close second. The Friars' Club held a Kangaroo court session in their club room, "Judge" Bledso gravely occupying the bench, and trying with all due judicial procedure the large number of suspects, law-breakers and dodgers brought before him by the energetic star-bedecked police force.

The Friars gave a successful dance in the evening. The result of their efforts was \$251.17, which won for them the prize for the largest amount collected by an organization of men.

The students of the freshman class were enabled to raise a good sum by Dr. William Smith very kindly giving, at their request, his splendid lecture on Osteopathy, with its stereopticon illustrations. The musical organizations of the school united in giving a concert for the fund's benefit.

Through the efforts of the Lucky Thirteen Club several of the amusement places of the town contributed liberally of their receipts for that day.

The lunch stand conducted by Mrs. Learner, Class 1910, assisted by a large corps of ladies, served home-cooked foods to the hungry crowd and made a nice sum for the fund. The mayor and town marshal gave the students carte blanche for the day. To the great gratification of all there was not one single objectionable feature, hitch or accident to mar the perfect success of the day.

Hindrances to Osteopathic Progress

Glyde Wade Bumpus, A. B., D. O., East Liverpool, Ohio.

IT HAS been suggested that this article be entitled "Knocking, knocking, knocking," and possibly you will be in accord with that view, but the above heading will make the jar a little easier to some of us who may come in close contact with it. Has our beloved science any



Iota Tau Zigma Cannibals' Charm Dance.

real hindrances? Who can say she has not? Really, as we stand today there is not even one point on which we are all agreed. That is a strong statement, but who can prove it to be untrue? Look at our journals, schools, and even ourselves. Practitioners are knocking each other, the journals and catalogues of the different schools are showing dissension—saying what others should do or not do and at the same time overlooking errors of their own. No, I am not hitting at any one school or practitioner. We are all to blame in this matter. Possibly the greatest difference with practitioners is what constitutes an osteopathic treatment. Some are condemned if they give hard and specific treatment, others for giving easy ones which resemble and are even mistaken for massage, and still many others for giving drugs and using osteopathy as a kind of a "chaser." To illustrate—I was told by a friend that a friend or relative of his had had treatment from an early osteopathic graduate, who said the condition needed specific treatment and adjustment, but did not need to be treated more than once or twice a week. She had shown great improvement and was satisfied with his treatment. Later she went to a neighboring city for a visit and was instructed by her regular D. O. to have treatment from the resident D. O. of that city while there. She went to him, told of her condition, the previous treatment, and of the diagnosis of her physician. He examined her and told her that her physician had not correctly diagnosed her case, had treated her wrongly, that she needed three treatments a week for a year, also that her physician was not scientific, as he had graduated ten years ago and all D. O.'s of that age were not scientific. This early D. O. is very successful and as well known as any in the profession. He is very thorough in his work and has a large practice. The other one has been in practice for three years, belongs to no osteopathic societies and has never been heard of until this. Now, what was wrong that this should occur? Here it is—this lady is wealthy, and the people she was visiting told the D. O. in their town of this. He thought he could gain her confidence, keep her under his treatment, and relieve her of a portion of her cash. He was not successful. She returned to her regular D. O. and told him what had occurred. She also told him that she had faith in him and would continue treatment with him. The result is that this young D. O. made a bad impression on that patient, made an enemy of a brother practitioner, and likely lost the confidence of the family in his town. These osteo-

paths are both graduates of the A. S. O. Although I have been in practice almost three years, I can see that I have years to work before I can give the safe and positive diagnosis and prognosis given by the successful early graduate. Osteopaths do not work together enough, they do not call one another in consultation and share the responsibility in cases where it is needed. None of us are perfect, but even if we do know we are right, if we find that another D. O. agrees with us, we have more confidence in ourselves. Let us work together. Instead of calling an M. D. in consultation, call your neighbor osteopath. It makes a good impression on your patient and his family and helps the osteopath. Again, practitioners who are graduates of certain schools knock those in their vicinity who are graduates of other osteopathic colleges. What could be more unprofessional? Can't we see that when we knock a D. O. we knock ourselves? Remember, we are all human.

The differences in the schools can all really



"Ride a Cock Horse."

be covered with the one word, selfishness. Some say we have too many schools. I don't think we have enough. None of our colleges are perfect, but they are all doing good work, and they would be much better thought of if they would discontinue throwing mud at each other. They all have faults.

The defining of osteopathy has been discussed. Some are of the opinion that we hurt ourselves whenever we give or attempt to give a complete definition of osteopathy. Surely we should give it a wide definition, because we are growing and broadening as a profession and the scope of osteopathy as a complete science cannot be reckoned. Such instances as in New Jersey this year, when the M. D.'s tried to define it as practically "rubbing of the back." If we should get a law with such a legal definition of our system, we could not handle a general practice. It is better not to define our system than to give an incomplete definition of it.

Politics in the profession has had its share of the limelight. Do our politicians get anything more than they deserve? If they don't, why be envious of them?

In some sections of the country the older practitioners are charged with trying to keep out all new ones. Is this loyalty? It is certainly not

osteopathic. Where is the state that has enough osteopaths? Where is the one in which all people who need it are having osteopathic treatment? There are none and will not be for years. We need 100,000 good D. O.'s in the United States and 10,000 to establish our system in the foreign countries. Are we not too well contented with our lot, and less ready to aid or assist an unfortunate practitioner than we were a few years ago? Do a majority of the profession read our journals and publications and keep up with the profession?

Which is the better with our new cases, to condemn the former drug treatment they have had or say nothing and then deliver a better treatment? How do you answer these questions, Brother Osteopath? Have you thought of them? It's worth while.

Are we to condemn the younger colleges because they haven't large capital to build fancy college buildings and expensive laboratories? Do they not do their best and improve each year? Where is the college that is revenue producing? None of them would stand long without the support of their alumni and the profession in general.

The tendency toward surgery and collateral therapeutics has been sanctioned and condemned. Can we not be conservative surgeons and advise our patient in such cases without hurting osteopathy? Why not use common sense?

I believe we need a thorough knowledge of surgery, and if any of our profession wish to specialize in that line they really will be helping us, as they can handle cases for us that need surgical attention. If a D. O. believes in drugs and practices them, he is not an osteopath, and if he fall out of our ranks we are better off. I know of two D. O., M. D.'s that do nothing but give drugs, as they say ours is too hard work.

Some are opposed to field literature. I believe it is a good thing. It may keep some pa-



The Theta Phi Pugilists.

tients from us, but it brings many to us and helps to teach osteopathy to the people. I know of a D. O. who sent *Osteopathic Health* regularly for five years to the postmaster of an eastern city before he ever heard from it in any way. In the first six months of the sixth year he got at least three of that family for regular patients. Did it pay? Who can say it did not? But how many of us would have been so persistent?

How many of us are really in favor of research work? You will find a good number that actually oppose it. Why do they? Can it be that osteopathy will not stand close investigation? It is true that young D. O.'s can't give much

financial assistance to aid in this work, but they can surely give it moral support.

Methods of advertising are many, and are all more or less condemned. Who is wrong in this matter? Some of our practitioners use bad methods and really do our system an injury, but frequently we see a D. O. using good material in ads. and getting good results. Other osteopaths



Friars at Work.

in his town may condemn him, but his advertising is likely bringing them work and really they should thank him for his efforts. Who can justly say that printers' ink, carefully used, is injurious? Why can't we all agree on lines of treatment and let the individual do as he sees fit to get practice? The advertiser reaches a class that the conservative D. O. would never reach. Are we sincere in our ideas or do we sometimes get selfish and jealous?

We hear of the D. O. giving drugs and that without any license. Why does he do it? Where is the real osteopath that has more faith in drugs than in osteopathy? Why does he give the drugs? Isn't he just after the money and not thinking of the future of our system?

How about the D. O. treating M. D.'s and teaching them osteopathy? Some of our members are teaching osteopathy to students in medical colleges. There are a number of us who have been offered that chair in their colleges. How could we hurt our future more than by accepting that offer?

"Manuals of Osteopathy" and material of that caliber is frequently found. Is it good for osteopathy? Patients don't like the looks of them, M. D.'s benefit by them and we really lose by them. Why not show up their promoters and keep them out of our ranks?



County Pop Corn Vendor.

Only recently we see an osteopath knocking the methods of teaching in the school of which he is a graduate. Now, really, if this person is competent to judge, where did he become competent but in the very school that he now throws

slurs at? The facts are that this man was a knocker and unliked by his associates and classmates the entire time he was in college. Because the faculty considered the source, and paid no attention to his knocking in school, he now throws these brickbats. Where is his gain? What would he be able to do without the sheepskin from the college that he ridicules?

Really, Fellow Osteopaths, don't you think that if we will get down to work, quit our kicking on all sides, we will grow faster and there will be no danger of the M. D. eating us? I think if all internal dissension was removed there would be no external dissension. You know we believe in removing the cause. Why the knock and the growl? Let us chloroform them!



"Miss Dolly" Toward the End of the Day.

Is Professional Courtesy Declining?

Walter L. Beitel, D. O., Philadelphia.

FROM time to time, various matters of moment are brought to my notice, and I have found that some of these are not entirely local, but concern the entire profession. Among other things I feel that it is time some effort was made to correct what I believe to be abuses of professional courtesy.

I do not refer to the petty jealousies which seem to be so prevalent in our ranks, nor to the slanderous tongues, which take every opportunity to "knock" every competing osteopath, but I refer especially to the crushing of the fraternal spirit under the weight of commercialism.

Lately, there has been brought to my notice, cases where physicians have charged their brother practitioners full rates for an office treatment and have demanded that the charge be paid.

Not long ago I myself was stricken with an acute attack of renal colic, and called in a great, good hearted fellow practitioner who did everything in his power to relieve the agony of



The Band in Full Blast.

my suffering, but fearing it might prove to be an operative case, he asked permission, which I granted, to call in another physician for consultation. The other party came and suggested that a genito-urinary specialist (a medical man) be called. This I declined, and the consultant left. Several days later I received a bill from this party for ten dollars, for services rendered, but thinking it a mistake, I paid no attention to it, and on the first of the month I received another statement for a like amount. The man who worked over me for several hours and the whole dozen others who kindly volunteered their services, declined pay in any form. Since this happened I have done a little investigating and I have found that this practice is not a local one by any means.

What has become of our professional courtesy, our vaunted fraternal friendship, our brotherly regard? Have these all been sacrificed to the greed for money? Has the physician been



Leading the Procession.

absorbed by the mercenary commercialist? What about the "Code of Ethics?"

These are direct violations of our professional code, and in speaking to several practitioners I mentioned this fact, and was told that there were

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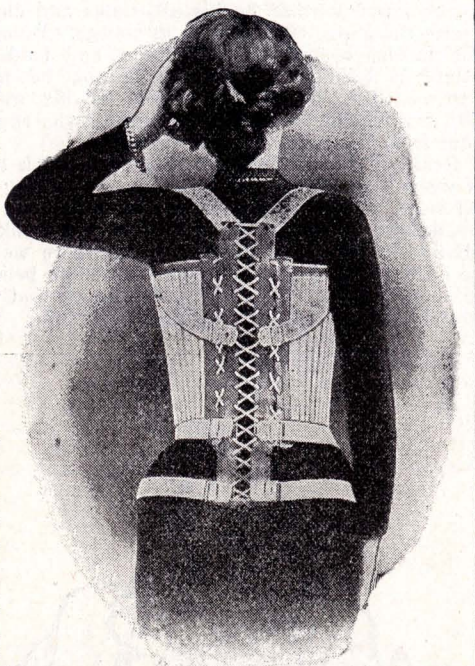
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many things in the "Code of Ethics" that did not meet with their approval and that they had not the slightest intention of living up to them. This is indeed a sad commentary on our *esprit de corps* and I would like to see a crusade—an awakening—a battle to uphold the "Code of Ethics" in its entirety, and to banish the spirit of commercialism from our professional hearthstone.

This is a thing the profession as a whole should take up, and one which the Board of Trustees of the A. O. A. should thoroughly investigate. We hear much of the success of osteopathy, but never will we attain to the high position osteopathy merits until all petty dissensions disappear, until the physician becomes superior to the mercenary, until we join hands to work together, all for one, one for all, all working together harmoniously, not for personal gain or recognition, but for the advancement and credit of the Science of Osteopathy.

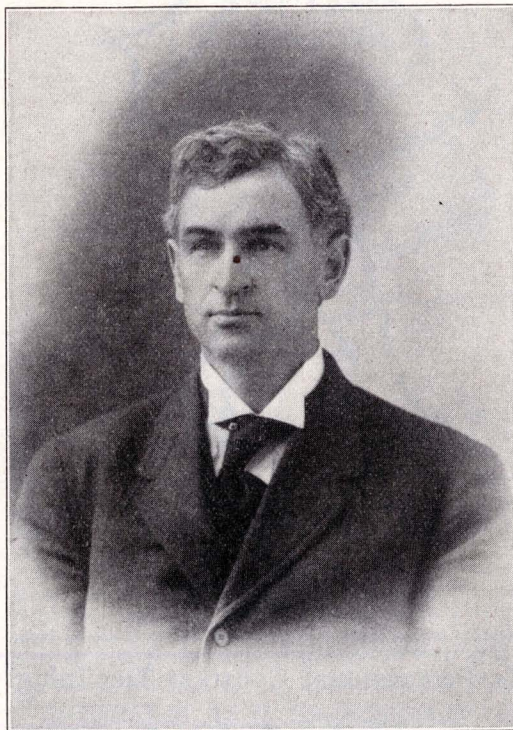
Los Angeles Osteopath Performs Successful Caesarian Section

ON the 8th of November, in the presence of a number of well-known osteopaths, Dr. Frank P. Young, the veteran osteopathic surgeon, performed the classical operation of Caesarian section upon a patient of Dr. Nettie-Olds Haight, at Los Angeles. The operation was rendered necessary by uterine tumor. Inasmuch as the Caesarian operation is very rare and that comparatively few successful ones have ever been performed, it should be a source of considerable pride and gratification to the profession to know that this operation was performed in "record time" and was entirely successful.

The mother and child are now out of the hospital and are both well and happy. This young lady (as a girl it was) can justly lay claim to the distinction of having been born as was Caesar, for tradition tells us he was born, not in the natural way, but from his mother's side. It is from this tradition that the operation derives its name.

As far as we know, this is the first Caesarian operation to be performed by an osteopath, so this event made a piece of osteopathic history well worth preserving in our archives.

Dr. Frank P. Young, now chief surgeon of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, has been prominent in osteopathic affairs since the early days. His work, "Osteopathic Surgery," is a text



Dr. Frank P. Young of Los Angeles, Cal.

book of particular value and has proved of great benefit to our practitioners and students. By training and education Dr. Young was eminently well equipped to put osteopathic surgery on a high plane.

After completing a college education he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville and graduated with high honors in 1893. He was appointed resident physician of the Lou-

Glyco Thymoline



CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT
INTESTINAL
STOMACH, RECTAL
AND UTERO-VAGINAL

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isville City Hospital and served for one year. He then became lecturer on microscopy and histology at the Louisville Medical College.

Becoming interested in osteopathy, he served two years as surgeon at the Columbia College of Osteopathy and later for many years in the same capacity with the American School of Osteopathy. He graduated as D. O. from that institution in 1902. Later he was associated with the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines. For about a year he has been out in California as surgeon for the Los Angeles College. He is enthusiastic about the country and reports a splendid practice; in fact, he has found it necessary to indulge in an automobile to facilitate visits and has thoughtfully purchased a five-passenger Studebaker, so as to be able to show his friends the sights of southern California occasionally. The editor has been invited to "try it out" when he takes in the convention at San Francisco next year. It's down in his note book alright, alright. We are sure Dr. Young's many friends will rejoice with him in his prosperity and join us in extending congratulations on the successful operation recently performed.

Nothing more clearly expresses the sentiments of Harvard men in seasons of athletic rivalry than the time-honored "To hell with Yale!"

Once when Dean Briggs, of Harvard, and Edward Everett Hale were on their way to a game at Soldiers' Field, a friend asked:

"Where are you going, Dean?"

"To yell with Yale," answered Briggs with a meaning smile.

Two doctors met in the hall of the hospital.

"Well," said the first, "what's new this morning?"

"I've got a most curious case. Woman, cross-eyed; in fact, so cross-eyed that when she cries the tears run down her back."

"What are you doing for her?"

"Just now," was the answer, "we're treating her for bacteria."

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More D. O. Notables Get in the Lime Light

OUR official photographer is still traveling around. Picture No. 1 of this issue shows Los Angeles Osteopathic Quartette practicing its slogans for the 1910 Convention. This will be the official music-making body of the great California meeting. Dr. T. J. Ruddy sings bass, Dr. Charles H. Spencer, falsetto, Dr. R. W. Bowling, tenor, and Dr. Harry W. Forbes, alto. The company has just finished the last verse in this picture and are in repose, all except Dr. Spencer, who is putting in the falsetto thrill, but he will be through in another moment.

The next group of osteopathic notables was taken on the bridge at Minnehaha Falls some time before midnight at the recent A. O. A. Convention. In the order of grouping they are: Dr. Laura M. Bedwell, of Emporia, Kans.; Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, of Minneapolis; Dr. Mary E. Pittman, of Wauneta, Neb.; Dr. Kate Williams, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Wm. H. Bedwell, of Emporia. The photographer did not learn in this instance who told the funny story. All are smiling. He will give a prize for the first one who picks the raconteur out of this group.

Now, let this good work of snap-shotting osteopathy go on apace. Those who have good films showing osteopathic notables are requested to communicate with "The O. P. photographer." We would like to put not only a few, but a few dozen of these sort of views in each issue of our paper through 1910. Will you help?

The Spinal Joint. What Is It?

William L. Grubb, D. O., Pittsburg, Pa.

I T has been a little more than a year since I rode my hobby in public—"The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column," or the basis for a scientific technique founded upon the natural movements of the various regions of the spinal column. In the meantime, however, I have been practicing what I have been trying to preach with most gratifying results. I also know of other osteopaths in Pittsburg who were very skeptic at first, but were possessed of the spirit to investigate—"Try all things; hold fast to that which is good"—with the result that their technique has been revolutionized. Any one who will make the application of "The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column" impartially will have the same experience as those of us who have demonstrated the principle.

The greatest obstacle in the way of progress is previous education and the habit of following those who have a reputation, so-called. It is harder to unlearn than it is to learn, and in order to minimize this tendency, we should endeavor to do more thinking on our own responsibility.

There was a very interesting as well as a very instructive article in the May A. O. A. Journal from the able pen of Dr. McConnell in which he emphasized diagnosis from the standpoint of the structure. But if he had specifically pointed out the spinal joint instead of taking it for granted that every one who might read the article would know what he meant, the diagnosis would have been simplified. From a specific canvass among our osteopaths, I regret to say that I have only found two who could point out specifically the true spinal joint. This canvass was not confined to practitioners in Pittsburg, but covered a wide area; neither was the canvass made by letter but by personal contact. In view of these facts I think it is time that we know what a spinal joint is first before we try to diagnose its abnormalities.

I do not doubt what the doctor got in school, as it is plainly stated in his practice of osteopathy—we all had the same basis for our technique. If, however, the doctor still uses the same basis for his technique, and calls it a technique founded upon the "The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column," then I must insist that he is still fundamentally wrong. We are not discussing our ability to get results. This has been

and is now one of the bans of our profession. Too much commercialism and not enough of how.

Dr. Forbes, in an able article on vertebral lesions, in the same issue of the A. O. A. Journal, seems to accept Lovett's conclusions on the normal movements of the spinal column; but like Lovett, does not point out specifically the characteristic part or parts that characterize such movements. If he had done this it would have cleared up the situation completely. Lovett in his work, "Lateral Curvatures of the Spine and Round Shoulders," emphasizes the normal fundamental movements in the various regions of the spinal column, but seems to minimize the



The Los Angeles Quartette, Drs. T. J. Ruddy, Charles H. Spencer, R. W. Bowling, Harry W. Forbes.

fundamental factors which characterize such movements—the articular facets—in favor of the intervertebral disks. It would appear that he does not understand specifically himself the true spinal joint.

It seems almost like a paradox to ask an osteopath what a spinal joint is, after the anatomy of the spinal column has been drilled into him from the time he enters the freshman class until he is ushered out at commencement. But the experience noted above warrants the assertion that we are facing a paradox. The current works on anatomy, of course, describe all the



Who Told the Tale? Drs. Laura M. Bedwell, Leslie S. Keyes, Mary E. Pittman, Kate Williams, W. H. Bidwell.

structures connected with the spinal column and its joints, but not realizing the great importance of the joint as viewed from the standpoint of osteopathy, have not stated definitely what is the true spinal joint, and what are accessories to it; neither have any of our osteopathic authors.

In a true anatomical joint certain characteristic structures are found, and such structures are never found in any other situation, as far as I know, except in true joints—hyaline cartilage and a synovial membrane. Even in a joint like the sacro-iliac synchondrosis—so-called—these typical joint structures are found.

Where are these differentiating structures

A TREATISE UPON

THE PROPER CARE OF THE MOTHER IN CONFINEMENT AND OF THE NEW BORN CHILD

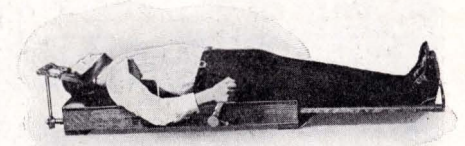
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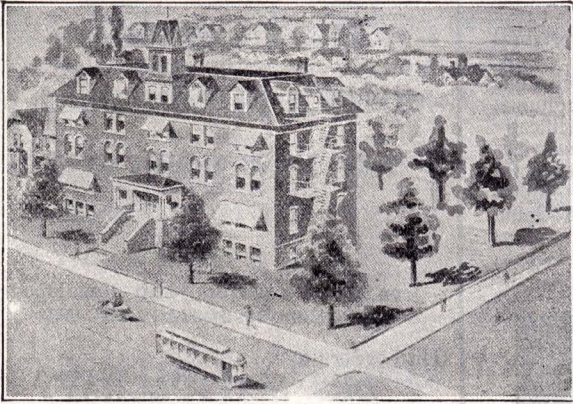
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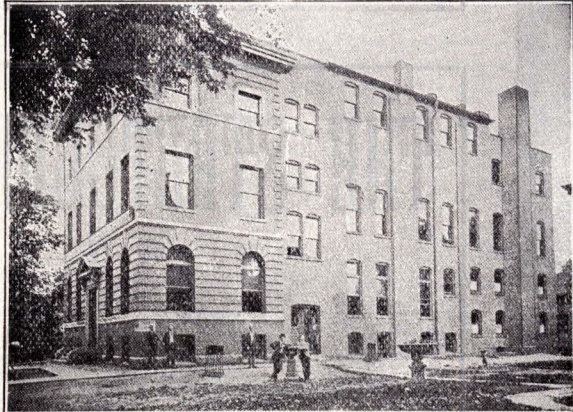
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Dr. J. A. Price, Guthrie, Okla.,
August 30th, 1909.



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found in the spinal joint? Nowhere except on the articular processes. This being true, then the articular processes, inferior and superior, surrounded by synovial membrane, constitutes a typical spinal joint, and all of the other structures about the spinal joint are simply accessories. The importance of this fact cannot be overestimated. We now study the spinal joint as any other joint is studied, from its individual construction. The importance of the facets, inferior and superior, and their different construction in the lumbar, thoracic and cervical regions begin now to be appreciated as the important factors in the characterization of the movements of the spinal column. This gives us a scientific basis for a technique founded upon the characteristic movements of the various regions of the spinal column. To bring the spinal joint plainly to your minds, we will give the difference found in the construction of the joints as found in the lumbar and thoracic regions: The superior facets in the lumbar region are concave, look backward and inward, while the inferior facets are convex, look forward and outward. The superior aspect of the joint is a little wider than the inferior aspect, which has some significance. The facets of the thoracic region are different as you will see. In the thoracic region the superior facets are directed backward, slightly outward and upward; while the inferior facets are directed forward, a little inward and downward.

As I mentioned in a former article, there is a normal resting position of the spinal column, and a degree of deviation or fraction thereof from this normal resting position (it is not exactly the same in each individual) and maintained constitutes a bony lesion.

It seems obvious enough with the spinal joint specifically differentiated that its functions become very plain and simple. The joint movements takes place between the superior and inferior articular facets, assisted by the vertebral bodies moving en masse, or swinging en masse, and this movement is further assisted by the curves as well as a slight torsion taking place

between the intervertebral disks. I cannot accept the current teaching that the intervertebral disks are compressed. These disks being constructed out of fibro-cartilage, and not being elastic in nature and composition, therefore, I do not see how they can be compressed—notwithstanding our authorities to the contrary.

When we understand the spinal joint, its construction and functions, and apply such knowledge definitely and practically, we will then be in a position to have a spring house cleaning, clearing our offices of such junk as the vibrator and other mechanical and electrical appliances equally as worthless from the standpoint of intrinsic worth and merit. I do not want to forget to include habit from the use of such instruments, and the disposition to take it easy, which is the natural result from using these mechanical appliances.

Usually the first step in an M. D.'s evolution from the drug therapy is to fill his office and treating room with vibrators, other mechanical and electrical appliances. The first step in a regular osteopath's devolution is when he fills his office with the various electrical and mechanical appliances. Not because of their intrinsic worth as a therapeutic agent, but because the patient thinks he wants them and the devoluting osteopath becomes a partner in the deception that the man of drug placebo has been practicing on his unsuspecting patient for centuries past.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the only way to prove or disprove "The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column" is to lay aside preconceived opinions, and what we may have learned heretofore, try it conscientiously, not in one case, but several; then you can know for yourself. You will have to do the work individually, if it is ever done at all. Saying there is nothing in it without a fair and impartial investigation does not prove anything but your ignorance.

New Osteopathic Work

A PAMPHLET that contains much common sense crowded into small space has just been published by Drs. C. E. and Dell Schoolcraft, of Watertown, S. D.

It is entitled "A Treatise Upon the Proper Care of the Mother in Confinement and of the New Born Child." While there are some statements with which all will not agree, they are not such as to affect the general value of the work as a brief, concise guide to arrangements, procedure and conduct during this important period in the home.

Chapters are devoted to the following subjects: "Pregnancy," "Parturition, or Child-Birth," "Second Stage of Labor," "Care of Child," "Third Stage of Labor." The book is thoroughly osteopathic and is simple in style and language and should be easily understood by readers of even limited education. A strong plea is made to avoid undue haste and artificial reliefs and to give nature a chance to do its work in a natural way.

Copies will be furnished the profession at \$1.50 dozen, postpaid, and including envelopes.

An Appreciation.

You made a big "hit" with me with the Christmas *Osteopathic Health*. You are certainly capable of getting the "GO" out of things. You put "ginger" into your work and that is what we want, for it is the synonym of "go." The earth sets the example and the moon and stars typify it; the rolling waves of the sea accentuate it the theme; the roar of the wind storm and the rolling thunder and flashing lightning come in the grand chorus, and it is one continual round of "go" from life to death. Sure thing, if we do not get a move on us we don't count.

"The earth sets the pace

As it flashes through space,

And unless you respond to the call,

Just a jerk or a whiff

And you are gone in a jiff,

Like a fly calsumned to a wall.

—Eva M. Hunter, D. O., Livingston, Mont.

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The Tree of Life

Rose U. Klug, D. O., Milwaukee.

"In this vast garden," saith the Lord,
To Adam and to Eve,
I give thee right to move about
As free as flying leaves;
From ev'ry tree I bid thee eat,
Save this one tree," He saith,
"And he who violates my law
Must answer it with death."

But then did Satan visit Eve;
We've heard it o'er and o'er,
And told her of the wondrous things
There'd be for her in store,
If she'd but taste the luscious fruit
From that forbidden tree;
Assured her there was naught to fear,
No dreadful penalty.

Her curiosity aroused,
She straightway tastes the fruit,
And then by coaxing just a bit,
Dear Adam follows suit.
So honestly do we poor things
Come by weak minds and wills,
And pay for breaking Nature's laws
With bitter dopes and pills.

Our curiosity aroused,
Like Adam and like Eve,
We wander from the given path
And promptly come to grieve.
For Nature's laws must be obeyed,
Her rule is firm as steel,
And just as we with it comply
So have we woe or weal.

When Mamma does her duties leave
To talk of gown or hat,
And leaves dear little Johnnie home
To play with pussy cat,
She must expect that "Johnnie, dear,"
Of pussy will soon tire,
And to explore forbidden realms
His mind will then aspire.

And naturally to pantry shelves
He first turns his attention,
And makes a raid on jam and cake
And pickles, not to mention.
And Mamma wonders in the night
What makes dear Johnnie ill,
And almost kills the little chap
With dope and sugar pill.

At night we see the charming belle
In gorgeous ball attire,
With spirits gay and springy step,
And eyes that flash like fire,
But morning finds another state,
She holds her throbbing head—
Finds magic wafers all in vain,
And, frantic, seeks her bed.

And politicians by the score—
That most unselfish class—
How oft they sacrifice their health
To aid the world en masse.
They must attend the festive board,
And mingle with the "boys,"
It's for the good of that dear cause
And not for their own joys!

But now, since 'tis the bent of man
To do what is forbid,—
And honestly we come by it
For that's what Adam did—
'Tis well we have a friend in need,
A friend both tried and true,
Namely, Osteopathy,
That wondrous science new.

"Poor Johnnie," writhing in his pain,
At once may find relief
Without the aid of sugar pills,
Which lead to further grief.
He'll ever bless that kind, dear friend
Who stopped that "tummie-ake,"
But likely, when he gets the chance,
Will eat more jam and cake.

The belle of fashion, all worn out
With her mighty revelry,
No surer aid need try to seek
Than Osteopathy.
And to our politician friend,
With stomach much abused,
We offer great encouragement,
If he'll but pay his dues.

In fact, the science of the day
Is Osteopathy.
It's practical in all it does,
All thinking minds agree.
It is a friend to each and all
Of Nature's suffering lot.
Its merits must success ensure,
However strongly fought.

November Osteopathic Health

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The November "Osteopathic Health" is a splendid number and ought to bring a great many patients to our osteopathic practitioners, — M. Elizabeth Shupert, D. O., Kockford, Ill.

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Profession.

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

Our Christmas Greeting to You!

WE wish you all the good things for Christmas that Santa Claus, Good Fortune, Good Health and an Approving Conscience ever brings to anybody!

For a New Year's greeting we hope that osteopathy will wax stronger, greater and faster than ever, that you will get your full share of it, and that you will say a year hence "it was the best in my history."

We have—all, much to be thankful for as a profession at the closing hours of the first decade of the twentieth century. Let us show our gratitude by clean hearts towards our fellows, open minds toward truth and all due humility in the hour of recognized professional prosperity.

And don't you think, one and all, it would be a fitting thing to start a little personal note of gratitude and affection on its way to "Father Andrew" at Kirksville, to help gladden his Christmas and let him see his children in their thousand homes have not forgotten him? I would like to see the poor mail carrier on Osteopathy avenue, Kirksville, U. S. A., stagger under such a load of Christmas greetings to "Pappy" Still that he would have to borrow a wheelbarrow or charter an express wagon to deliver his loving freight. Isn't it coming to "Pappy" Still, considering all he has done for us?

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Another year is speeding to its finish. Soon we shall cease to write 1909 on current documents and the customary clean sheet will be prepared for the records of 1910. What is the record of this closing year for osteopathy. Does it show progress; do the successes over balance the failures; is the net result loss or gain? Well it has been an eventful year, with some discouragements but also much progress and on the whole the osteopathic profession can look back over it with a good deal of complacency.

In legislature we lost out in New Jersey, Colorado, and Illinois, but the fights were well fought and a big moral advantage gained. The amount of public interest worked up in these contests was remarkable; some of the strongest pressure exerted in our behalf came from outside the ranks of the profession. The determination of so large a part of the public to help our cause proves that an intelligent appreciation of the value of osteopathy is growing rapidly. The conscientious work of our practitioners and our systems of popular education are bearing their fruitage with increasing abundance each succeeding year.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

These partial failures, however, were more than offset by splendid victories in Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska. In these states we won full and complete recognition before the law and independent examining boards. The success in Pennsylvania was particularly creditable because of the conservatism of the people and the long and stubborn fight against it and the strength of the political influence of the opposition. The Georgia law is notable for its comprehensiveness, osteopaths being recognized as physicians and surgeons with the right to perform major operations.

On the Pacific coast laws were secured in Washington and Oregon with representation on a composite board. A new law was also obtained in Massachusetts.

Our colleges have been making substantial progress. The Still College at Des Moines purchased outright a five-story brick building for a new hospital and furnished it with all newest

Pennsylvania Association at one of its meetings raised \$2,000 for the fund.

The work of educating the public through popular literature has been carried forward vigorously and intelligently. The standard of the material used has been raised and in make-up and appearance has advanced to a higher plane of typographical and pictorial excellence. A greatly stimulated demand has shown the public appreciative and eager to be informed. The field is wide and the prospect for the harvest great. It will tax the capacity of the workers, but happily they are ready and willing.

In the National Association harmony reigns. The thirteenth annual meeting at Minneapolis was full of enthusiasm and a success in every way. New democratic procedure was put into effect permitting to the fullest extent the participation of every member in all its activities. The great, broad, fundamental interests of the profession can be safeguarded and advanced by the American Osteopathic Association to a degree not possible by any other agency. Its officers have been capable and efficient. The record of the year shows it to be alive, aggressive and progressive.

There is much work, tribulation, and joy ahead of the osteopathic profession but we can look back over 1909 and say "well done" and turn our faces to the future with courage and conviction.

The O. P. Company's New Home

WHEN this December issue of The O. P. comes to you The Osteopathic Publishing Company will have moved into its handsome and commodious new quarters at 191 Market street, corner of Quincy street. We have taken a long-time lease on the entire eleventh floor of the new fire-proof steel-constructed building at that location. The building is of marble finish inside, has electric elevators, private mail chutes, etc.

The building was designed and built expressly as a home for magazine publishers and is equipped with a costly plant of the most modern presses, folding and binding machinery, mailing and shipping facilities, etc.

We have the best floor in the building—the best for light, air and temperature, with the largest immunity from street noises and dirt. We enjoy the benefit of southern exposure.

Our quarters have been fitted up with oak and plate glass partitions especially designed for our comfort and the convenient dispatch of our business. We have a fire-proof vault for the protection of our subscription and contract lists, card files, accounts, historic files, etc. The floor has private toilet rooms. Intercommunicating telephones connect each department of the office and also put each department on the public phone system. We have better facilities and immeasurably more room for stock and shipping. More room for each department means better equipment and the most up-to-date machinery for the despatch of our business. That all means, of course, better, and still better, service to our patrons.

We have installed the phonograph system of dictation. That means that when the editor or the assistant manager sends you a type-written message hereafter it has very likely been "talked to you" personally—into a phonograph of the Edison type, and not taken down by shorthand at all. Most of the editorials and news matter you read in our columns will take form in the same way. The editor can now sit in the seclusion of his wooded bluff on the shores of Lake Michigan, up near Waukegan—thirty miles away from the rush and roar of a busy city—and literally "talk" to "The O. P." family and to "O. H." readers while drinking in inspiration from a clear sky, the song of birds, the soothing of rugged pines on the heights and the lash of lazy waves upon the shore. If that all can't inspire good work—what will? Then a hand-



The New Home of The Osteopathic Publishing Company.

equipments. The Los Angeles College at Los Angeles put up a four-story addition, with an assembly hall seating 500 and a surgical amphitheater seating 175. The American School at Kirksville has installed much valuable and expensive new equipment. A new three-story hospital has been opened in connection with the Philadelphia College at Philadelphia. In Los Angeles property has been purchased for a big hospital under osteopathic auspices which with property, building, and equipment will represent an investment of close to \$200,000. Reports from the colleges indicate that they are all in excellent financial condition.

Interest in research work has been active showing that the profession is alive to the importance and necessity of this line of endeavor and fully determined to keep in the van of progress. The

satchel full of phonographic "manuscripts" comes back to town—and the connection is soon made direct with our correspondents and readers.

But—this is digressing. We started out to say how happy we are to get into our new home—the second move only that we have made in our decade of history—and to say we shall be happy to have you come in and shake hands with us in our new quarters. We are proud of our growth and expansion, and of the success which has made this sort of enterprise possible; and we thank you and every other customer we have in the profession for that loyal support which has made success of the right sort possible.

The Conservatism of a Radical

WE are in receipt of a pamphlet by George M. Gould, M. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., entitled "Fifty-seven Varieties of Medical and Ophthalmic Blunders." The doctor attributes a large percentage of the prevailing diseases of body and mind to eye strain and brain strain, caused by defective vision. Dr. Gould is a powerful and fluent writer and he condemns in no uncertain terms the carelessness, ignorance and indifference in the treatment of eye troubles, which, he claims, exist today to an alarming degree, the dire results of which have been brought to his attention in his personal experience. There is no doubt much truth in the contentions of Dr. Gould, but in a man who poses as fighting for the recognition of a new truth, and who, presumably, has felt the discouragement of conservative indifference and bigoted ridicule, it is disappointing to find a narrow attitude when it comes to new truths outside of his own particular hobby. In "An Appeal for the Sake of Man and of Medicine," osteopathy is classed with quackery and faith cure, in a passage reading "American quackery, eddyism, osteopathy, faithcure, optometry, and a hundred such nonsensicalities." In spite of many such sneers from the medical profession, osteopathy has proved its worth and made for itself a permanent place in healing science. In "Fifty-seven Varieties of Medical and Ophthalmic Blunders," Dr. Gould says:

"The conservatism of bigotry is for the conserving of the bigot, and is not due to love of or care for 'science.' It is well to guard against the acceptance of new and erroneous theories, but in medicine a new truth not accepted means the death and suffering of multitudes. The fifty years during which the 'leaders' refused to recognize and practice the published truth of the role of the mosquito in transmitting yellow fever cost millions of lives. The thirty or more years they have refused to admit and practice the truth of the eyestrain origin of many systemic diseases have been far more expensive and shameful. A famous physician with an uneasy conscience has said that there are great and vitally important truths which may not be acknowledged as truth by medical and scientific men. As to authority in medicine it is evident that the established or dominant opinion must come from a dead not from a progressive science. The rejection of authority is therefore the beginning of advance."

It is hard to reconcile this condemnation of blind conservatism with his own attitude toward osteopathy.

Boosting, Knocking and Grafting

S. W. Heath, D. O., Sioux Falls, S. D.

THE old Scotchman's advice was, "before beginning an argument, first define your terms; there may be no difference to argue after there is an understanding of terms." Our differences may be in our view point or a misunderstanding of statement or meaning of terms. There is a tendency in our profession to consider the term "Principle" to mean the same thing as the term "Practice," and there is where we get into an argument over "Adjuncts and Mixing." From a misunderstanding of the meaning of the terms "Drug and Food," we fail to make the proper discrimination, and misunderstand what is intended by the writer. If each writer would not take too much for granted on the part of the reader, and would

define his terms at the beginning, there would be less liability of a misunderstanding or grounds for criticism.

Boosting means pushing up or assisting in making advancement. This may be divided into egoistic boosting of your own business, by advertising or by doing your work in such a manner that you become the talk of the town, or altruistic boosting, which may consist of contributing financial aid to associations, writing articles to be read at the association meetings, or to be published in the journals of the profession for the benefit of the profession. These articles should be on subjects of interest and boiled down to the real bone and muscle of the subject, with all the surplus fat eliminated, which could possibly prevent a clear understanding of just what is meant.

Now, one of the easiest, cheapest and best ways to boost is to read the articles carefully, and, when we find one that pleases, drop a letter to the writer and tell him that we have read his article with interest and that we especially appreciate certain points. This will emphasize the points in our own minds, and repay him for the time and labor of preparing the article, besides stimulating him to further study, and encourage him to write again.

If there are points with which we do not agree, we should state our point and ask him to give further explanation in a future article. If a reply is made through the press with severe criticism, it may have a tendency to discourage him, as well as others, in preparing future articles. Every writer does, or should, write for the good of the profession; and to publish an article questioning his good intentions before understanding just what he meant is knocking.

I have practiced writing cards and letters to authors of articles and books, and it is quite common to receive replies like this: "Your card, or letter, was the only one received expressing appreciation of our article." One writer says: "Your letter alone fully repays me for all the time I have spent in research work for the benefit of the profession." Now, if one letter is worth that much, what would a thousand be worth?

What research workers desire, above everything else, is to know that their efforts are appreciated by the members of the profession. How are they to know their work is appreciated, if we do not express personally our appreciation. It is a well-known fact that if we wish to get the best out of a speaker, we must give him our applause, and the same law holds good with writers. We will have no trouble in getting research work done if we will only show appreciation.

The "Research Fund" is likely to be needed to pound into those who lack appreciation the news ideas discovered. It is well known among manufacturers that it costs more to introduce and sell a new article than to manufacture it. The same is true with the introduction of a new idea. Think of what it has cost to introduce osteopathy. A million times more than it did to discover and work it out. Money will never repay the "Old Doctor" for what he has done for humanity; words of appreciation is the currency that must help to repay that debt. Some will say that it would take all an author's time to reply these cards and letters of appreciation; but it has not been so in the past, and if in the future they are so numerous, the writers may thank us through the professional papers, and give the names so that the profession may know who are appreciative. If, then, they are too numerous, he can simply state that he received so many hundred.

Osteopathy means adjustment, and to adopt this idea will require the great majority of the members of the profession to readjust themselves, for they need readjustment just as well as their patients, or they will become knockers.

A "Knocker" is one who says mean and un-

kind things against his local competitor, or against one who is doing work that he cannot do. As a member of an association, he opposes everything that is proposed, without offering a substitute that is better, in his opinion, which would change him from a knocker to a booster. Too many forget this in their opposition to a new idea, and thus unconsciously become knockers. We have no right to knock unless we can offset it with a boost for a substitute.

Now for the "Grafter." He is of various kinds and different methods of operating, but generally on the move, because he fails to deliver the goods, which makes him a grafter. He thinks more about fees than curing the patient. He has much time to spare, and often studies out some skin lotion or device, which he tries to sell to the profession for ten times its real value. He not only takes the money from those who purchase his "soap" or his "book," but he destroys their confidence in advertisements, which prevents them from patronizing the things having real merit and worthy of patronage.

If the A. O. A. had a committee to pass on books and appliances offered to the profession, much of this grafting could be eliminated.

There are many meritorious books published by members of the profession, that ought to be in the office library of every member of the profession, if they were only properly endorsed, and offered at a price equal to their value. Many of these books have to be sold for more than their value because their sale is so limited, it is necessary in order to meet the cost of publishing. If each author had his book reviewed and endorsed by competent authority before it was published, and knew that he would have sale for one thousand copies as soon as it was off the press, he could fix the price within the value, and thus promote sales, which would result in greater benefit to the profession, as well as to the publisher.

Another matter should be ruled out, and that is "rehashing" that which has been written and rewritten from the same point of view. If you are going to use a fact patent to every member of the profession, change the point of view, or make a new application, without which you are grafting. Be original at least in your view point, if you cannot make a new application of an old truth.

We need more books of the size and style of the "Old Doctor's" Philosophy on new subjects, and presented in the author's own style and view point, without any rehashing or imitation of other writers.

Then we need a reform in the method of getting such works to the profession, so as to reduce waste in the cost of production, which has to be added to the price of the book, and thus limits the sale.

A profitable subject to discuss at our association would be "what subjects need books written to elucidate them from the osteopathic standpoint." Some subjects have been worn threadbare, while others have not been touched.

A. S. O. Has Additional Equipment.

Realizing the importance of bacteriological study, the American School of Osteopathy has added to its equipment a large number of new microscopes imported from Germany. These make the equipment in the laboratories, for individual laboratory work complete. The instruments are equipped with oil immersion microscopes. A new apparatus for examining disease germs without staining, the Dark Field Illuminator, is a valuable addition to the laboratory equipment. Its chief use is in hunting for parasitic organisms such as the trypanosomes and for quick study of these parasites. To the laboratory course much more histological and pathological laboratory work has been added this year. The laboratories have been increased in size, a new room being outfitted for the histological work, and the chemistry laboratory being doubled in size, with an enlarged storeroom and experimental laboratory for the instructors in chemistry.

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Question Box

Information Wanted on Dr. Overall's Book.

Who knows whether Dr. Overall's book on "Non-operative treatment of prostate, sexual neuroses, etc." is worth getting? Is it a book you would recommend an osteopath to get, and use in his practice?—A., care of The O. P., Chicago.

Are You a Member of Modern Woodmen?

We have a call for a list of osteopathic physicians who are members of The Modern Woodmen. If you belong to this organization send in your name.

What Is Life.

1. Can inorganic salts be assimilated and become elements or constituents of the human body?

2. What control (if any) has biological power, force, or energy over chemical force or energy, within the human system?—Evan Williams, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

I know no one in the osteopathic profession qualified to answer your question because we have no physiological chemists who are authorities. However, I can tell you what I have learned from others. It is generally understood that soluble salts are absorbed. (See Halliburton or Pohlman.) Your first question then could be answered by "yes." Inorganic elements such as iron, for instance, may be absorbed and perform a function in the corpuscle, but it never becomes living matter. It is as necessary, however, to the economy of the organism as the vitalized elements. In order for an inorganic element to be vitalized in the animal or, in other words, raised to protoplasm, it must be transformed by the plant from the inorganic to the organic. If your question then were to be changed to read "Can inorganic salts be assimilated and become vitalized elements of the human body?" the answer would be "No."

The distinction is very important.

By your second question I believe you mean, "What control has vital force over chemical force within the human body?" This is a question that biologists and chemists have never settled. The biologist claims that something that he calls vital force holds the scepter over all processes in the body, while the chemist claims that all bodily processes are simply chemical processes and that the so-called vital processes are simply the manifestation of the chemical processes. When we can answer the question "What is life?" and "What is chemical affinity?" we can answer No. 2, but not before.—H. H. Fryette, D. O., Chicago.

Blizzards, Equators and Others.

Miss Clara Evelyn McHugh, a teacher in one of the Topeka schools, read at a recent teachers' meeting from a collection of quaint examination answers that she had been gathering for some years.

The gems of Miss McHugh's collection were:

"A blizzard is the inside of a hen."

"The equator is a menagerie lion running around the earth."

"Oxygen is a thing that has eight sides."

"The cuckoo never lays its own eggs."

"A mosquito is a child of black and white parents."—Chicago Journal.

With the Insurance Companies

I N order to make our insurance record of any value we should have more reports from the field. From the different positions taken at various times by some of the companies, it is evident we need to have actual experiences to show just what is the attitude of any company. When we have secured a representative list and sufficient evidence it is our intention to address the head officers of each company and put the matter squarely up to them for decision. To secure any consideration it is essential that we show a lively interest in the profession and widespread determination to patronize and "pull for" only those companies that recognize our science by appointing our practitioners examiners.

Suggests A. O. A. Insurance Branch.

Why does not the A. O. A. institute a branch of fraternal insurance? I am not a member, but expect to be later.—Hendrik Olson, D. O., Rochester, Pa.

Get Busy on W. O. W.

The Head Camp of the Woodmen of the World will meet at Portland, Ore., next summer. Dr. H. F. Leonard, of that city, urges all D. O. to get busy with their Woodman friends to see if we cannot get recognition at the meeting. Dr. Leonard says he has promise of help at Portland. Now is the time to work together on this.

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

T HE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.

Philadelphia is the center of American medicine. The first American medical school was established there. It is the work-shop where Leidy, Gross, Agnew, Pepper, Piersol, Spiller, Ossler and a hundred more set the standard for American practice and American teaching.

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Students from every part of the United States and from foreign countries seek the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Write to the Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

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U. S. Accident of Saginaw "O. K."

Last March I examined and treated a man who had fallen from his porch and injured his spine and shoulder severely. He carried a policy with the United States Accident and Sickness Company, of Saginaw, Mich. When he was able to go about his work again, I made out his papers and sent them in; a settlement was made inside of a week. Soon after the general manager of northwest Iowa happened into my office and I learned that the company made no discrimination and that we were classed by them as physicians competent to do what the other fellows do. In fact I was written up as a physician and surgeon by this man, my policy being A. A., the same as those issued to M. D.'s. Soon after taking this policy I received a bad cut on the thumb and for twenty days drew total disability pay. The settlement was very prompt. This company certainly should receive our support. I know it always will mine.—S. H. Bell, D. O., Emmetsburg, Ia., November 29.

Woodmen Appoint in Michigan.

I am examiner for the Woodmen of the World, of Omaha, Neb. I received my commission March 9th, '09. I made six examinations for the Knights and Ladies of Security, of Omaha, which were accepted. Later they refused to issue me a commission, because I was an osteopath. Dr. Rose H. Rice, supreme physician, wrote me that the rules of the organization forbade the appointments of osteopaths.—B. A. Bullock, D. O., Hastings, Mich., November 20th.

Prudential Company Evasive.

Last year, at his own request, I applied for appointment as medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company, through Mr. A. O. Cope, assistant superintendent at this place. Later he informed me that the appointment was declined because the company did not employ osteopaths. I wrote them stating that as president of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association and not as a personal matter, I would like to know the reason why osteopaths were not employed. I briefly referred to our legal standing and our connection with other old line companies. Dr. Robert L. Burrage, medical director, replied very tersely under date of December 17, '08, that "this company has medical representation at Hastings. In the consideration of your name, no other fact was considered, and we declined to appoint because your services were not needed."

Within one week after their reply they issued a commission to an M. D. in this city, and within four weeks another was appointed.—B. A. Bullock, D. O., Hastings, Mich.

Pennsylvania Casualty Company Renigs.

After issuing a defense policy to Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Hastings, Mich., The Pennsylvania Casualty Company, of Scranton, Pa., addressed this letter to their agent: Mr. O. R. Bishop, Hastings, Mich.—Dear Sir: We regret very much to be compelled to ask you to return us for cancellation, Physician's Defense policy No. 20001, issued to Benoni A. Bullock, an osteopath physician of your city. The company informs us they cannot allow this policy to remain in force, for at the present time they are not covering physicians of the school under this form of policy.—Wm. Schmidt, Assistant manager of Agencies.

Pacific Mutual Not Prejudiced.

On the strength of this friendly letter to Dr. W. S. Maddux from the general agent in Colorado of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company we have placed their name in the list of companies accepting osteopaths as examiners:

Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.—Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 26th ult. with reference to your recollection of the agent who refused to utilize your services as examiner, I am confident this could not apply to a representative of the Pacific Mutual, from the fact that there has been no one in that locality that has written any business except myself about eight months since and I must plead "not guilty." Our secretary informs me that our company has not as far as he knows been called upon to take action one way or the other to take examinations by osteopathic physicians. He states that we have quite a large number of physicians in this school on our books as policy holders in Los Angeles, some of them the leaders in their profession and are amongst the best boosters for this company in its home city. I have a personal acquaintance with several of the gentlemen who I esteem highly. They are very friendly, both to him and to this company. Now I am confident that there is no reason for arriving at a conclusion that we would not, when necessary, employ the services of one of your profession.

Dr. Geo. W. Perrin of this city is a personal friend of mine, a policy holder, and he has, upon several occasions, made certificates as attending physician in adjustment of accident claims which have been most satisfactory to our company.—Ira B. Jackson, Denver, Colo., November 24.

Next class will begin
January 25, 1910



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"Journal of Osteopathy,"
or any information.

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Insurance Companies Accepting Osteopathic Examinations.

- American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City. Reported by Dr. Louis A. Lyon, Wellisboro, Pa.
- Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Illinois. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.
- Independent Order of Puritans of Pittsburg, Pa. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.
- National Accident Society of New York City. Reported by Dr. John M. Treble, Warsaw, N. Y.
- Royal Court of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Los Angeles.
- United States Casualty Co. of New York City. Reported by Dr. H. F. Morse, Coulee City, Wash., and Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.
- Fraternal Brotherhood, Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Lawrence M. Hart, Seattle, Wash.
- Modern Brotherhood of America of Mason City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.
- Fraternal Bankers Reserve of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.
- Travelers' Accident Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.
- Foresters of America of _____ In New York state. Reported by Dr. Norman C. Hawes, Gouverneur, N. Y.
- National Reserve of Charles City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.
- Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.
- Missouri State Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.
- Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.
- Atlas Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.
- Pacific Mutual Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.
- Royal Highlanders of Lincoln, Neb. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Insurance Companies Refusing Osteopathic Examinations.

- Homesteaders' Insurance Society of Des Moines, Iowa. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. E. J. Martin, Coffeyville, Kans.
- Fraternal Aid Society of Lawrence, Kans. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.
- Phoenix Mutual of _____ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Cal.
- Royal Neighbors of _____ Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.
- Occidental Society of Salina, Kans. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

- ported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.
- Massachusetts Mutual of Springfield, Mass. Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.
- Maccabees of _____ Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.
- National Protective Legion, of Waverly, N. Y. Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, of Rochester, N. Y.
- Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York City. Double rate to osteopaths on accident insurance. Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.
- Royal Arcanum, of Boston, Mass. Reported by Dr. V. L. Springer, Princeton, Ind.

Travelers of Hartford Writes Good Policy.

I have been paying the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., \$8.50 per \$1,000 for the past four or five years. It is a "form G" accumulation policy and a good one. They issue another at \$7.50 per \$1,000 or \$37.50 for \$5,000, but it is inferior. When in Los Angeles the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York City, to which Dr. Maud B. Holcomb, of Jackson, Mich., refers, offered me a policy for \$30. E. H. Porter, the local agent, wrote me under date of October 22d, as follows:

"I have to say that accident companies have very generally been classifying osteopathic physicians as more hazardous than the general medical profession, and charging an average premium of \$9 per \$1,000 of accident insurance. I am therefore pleased to inform you that the Fidelity and Casualty Company has liberalized the rule in this respect, and we are now able to issue our latest improved form of accident policy in any sum that may be desired at the same rate that most companies charge the general medical practitioner."

Dr. Holcomb can probably get a better rate if she applies again.—G. P. Leng, D. O., Rockville Center, N. Y., November 24th.

Standard Accident of Detroit Not Prejudiced.

The Standard Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, Mich., has advised its agents that as regarding statements in the presentation of claims, osteopaths are treated the same as doctors of other schools. The Armstrong-Roth-Cady Company, agents at Buffalo, N. Y., in a letter commenting on the attitude of the company, call attention to a new policy they are now writing at the reduced rate of \$30 per year, which provides \$5,000 for loss of life and \$25 per week indemnity, and gives all the benefits that are given under any policy on the market. We understand this is a liberal policy and as the company gives proper recognition to our profession it is entitled to support. We suggest that any of our readers needing accident insurance, write to the Armstrong-Roth-Cady Company for information on this policy.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Osteopaths as Expert Witnesses

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Record of Cases in Which Osteopaths Have Testified as Experts.

Aculee vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., Chickasha, Okla. District Court, June, 1909. Judge Frank M. Bailly. Verdict for plaintiff \$1,100.00. Dr. W. S. Corbin, expert witness for plaintiff.

Macon Ry. & Light Co. vs. Mason, 123 Ga. 773, H. N. 5. Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga. The Georgia Court of Appeals held that "One who is a graduate of a college where anatomy and physiology are taught, and who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy and has gained experience in the treatment of nervous disorders, may be examined as an expert witness, upon these facts being made to appear, notwithstanding he is not a licensed physician and does not administer drugs to his patients."

Stone vs. M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. Fifty-seventh district court. March, 1909. Verdict for plaintiff \$7,500. Dr. A. G. Church, Lockhart, and Dr. R. L. Stephens, San Antonio, expert witnesses for plaintiff.

Wurzel vs. Pennsylvania Ry., Lisbon, Ohio. Common pleas court. March, 1909. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, expert witness for prosecution.

Millsbaugh vs. Erie Railroad. Scranton, Pa. U. S. court. March, 1909. Dr. John T. Downing, Scranton, expert witness for plaintiff.

Haase vs. Morton & Morton, Eldora, Iowa. District court. March, 1906. Judge Evans. Verdict for plaintiff. Carried to Supreme Court; verdict of lower court sustained. Dr. C. L. Parsons, now of Roswell, New Mex., expert witness for plaintiff.

Birchell vs. Central Colorado Coal and Mining Co., Canon City, Colo. Judge Lee Champion, district court. May, 1909. Dr. E. Wm. Cadwell, Canon City, expert witness for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Irwin vs. East Liverpool Traction & Light Co., Lisbon, Ohio, August, 1908. Common pleas court. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, expert witness for plaintiff. First osteopath to testify in this court. Defendant attorney objected to osteopath appearing as expert. Objection overruled and osteopath afterward congratulated by judge on the competency shown. Verdict for plaintiff.

Smith vs. City and Elm Grove Railway, Wheeling, W. Va. Circuit court, January 21, 1908. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, expert witness for prosecution. First osteopath called to give expert evidence in West Virginia. Verdict for plaintiff.

C. D. Young vs. People's Gas & Electric Co., Burlington, Iowa, District Court, November, 1903. Verdict for Young, \$1,100. Supreme Court sustained decision. Dr. W. S. Maddux, now of Brush, Colo., expert witness for Young.

Favorable Decision in Georgia.

I send you a decision on osteopaths as expert witnesses from the Georgia Court of Appeals. This was my first experience before a court of law, and so far as I know it was the first time an osteopath had been called on to give expert testimony in Georgia. This was in 1904.

Since this decision was handed down I have served as expert in a number of cases, all of which have been satisfactory.—Frank F. Jones, D. O., Macon, Ga.

In D. O. Land

Denver Meeting.

The Denver Osteopathic Association met at the Dispensary, December 4. A paper by Dr. Parmelee on "Axis and Third Cervical Lesions," was read. Dr. Sanford led in the discussion which followed.—Cora G. Parmelee, D. O., Secretary.

New Faculty Members at Kirksville.

Several changes have been made in the personnel of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy. The Chair of Neurology is filled this year by Dr. F. N. Waggoner, M. D., D. O., who has recently completed a special course at Yale. Dr. Waggoner is an A. S. O. Graduate of the class of 1905.

The Chair of Pathology is filled by Frank Bigsby, M. D., D. O., a graduate of the A. S. O., also of the Keokuk Medical School. Dr. Bigsby has recently completed a post-graduate course in Pathology and Surgery in leading New York and Chicago schools. Dr. Bigsby will be the Anesthetist at the hospital. The Chair of Chemistry is occupied by Dr. C. D. Swope, a graduate of the A. S. O., who was assistant in chemistry while a student.

Dr. A. D. Becker, graduate of the Still College at Des Moines and post-graduate of the A. S. O., has been added

to the treating staff. Dr. Becker also instructs in anatomy. Dr. Roscoe Lyda, graduate of the A. S. O., who has been the "old doctor's" private secretary, is now on the treating staff.

Meeting of Trustees Iowa Association.

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Osteopathic Association met December 3d at the Hotel Chamberlain, Des Moines. Resolutions deploring the rumor that the Iowa Osteopathic Association is divided on legislative questions were adopted. The board outlined the plans of the association for the year and approved the work done by those in charge of the opening of the new hospital in East Des Moines. Those attending the meeting were: U. S. Parrish of Storm Lake, president; Dr. S. B. Miller of Cedar Rapids, Dr. J. R. Bullard of Marshalltown, Dr. A. C. Brown of Council Bluffs, Dr. B. O. Hoard of Cherokee, Drs. Wagner and Wagner of Creston, Dr. J. S. Baughman of Burlington, Dr. T. C. Stephenson of Cedar Falls, Dr. J. K. Johnson of Jefferson, and Dr. U. M. Hibbets of Grinnell.

Educators Visit A. S. O.

Mr. Abraham Flexner, the distinguished educational authority, and Dr. Caldwell, members of the Carnegie Institute for the Advancement of Education, visited the American School of Osteopathy recently, on their tour of inspection of professional schools.

Hard to Get in Texas.

I have just returned from a trip through the great state of Texas. I was favorably impressed with the country. At every stop I found the osteopaths, though few in number, doing well and anxious for more help. The possibilities, both osteopathically and for investment, are great. I was led to believe before taking this trip, that having an Illinois certificate secured by examination I would be qualified to practice in Texas through reciprocity. It is generally believed that this is the case, but I found the fact to be otherwise. The state board of examiners met at Greenville, November 9th to 10th. I went there for the purpose of arranging for a certificate, but was soon informed by Dr. J. F. Bailey, of Waco, the osteopathic member on the board, that the only way I could secure a certificate to practice in Texas was to take the entire examination in all the twelve studies required by the Texas board. Until recently, he told me they had received the Illinois certificates as far as they went, and by the applicant taking the additional six studies, which they claim to give more than Illinois, they were granted certificates, but a new ruling of that very important board does away even with that, and we must now take the entire examination or stay out. Something ought to be done toward getting a better law in Texas. As it is we are at the mercy of the state board. The osteopaths in the various cities I visited almost unanimously complained that our representative on the board has not done even what he could have done. Dr. Bailey told me that the Illinois state board would not recommend osteopaths even though granted a certificate after examination. This certainly indicates that there is a dark plot existing between the two boards.—W. A. Cole, D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Meeting.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held its regular monthly meeting at Wilkesbarre, November 13th. Dr. Martha Freas, of Berwick, gave a very interesting case report, with clinic. Dr. Gertrude Evans, of Scranton, talked on foods.

Rochester District Elects Officers.

The Rochester District New York Osteopathic Association has elected new officers as follows: President, Dr. R. Harry Graham, of Le Roy; vice-president, Dr. Gertrude S. Berry, of Rochester; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Rose E. Breitenstein, of Rochester.

In Order With Itself.

So the doctor had decided
After dopping her in vain,
"Just a simple operation
Will relieve you of your pain."

Her objections were surmounted
And to it she agreed,
Now, to him, it all amounted
To a gratifying fee.

Strange it seems, she thought it over,
And she reasoned to herself,
"Will an operation truly
Bring me back to life and health?"

Then a thought itself suggested
Seemed to light anew her path,
In that moment she decided,
"I will try an osteopath."

So today life is a blessing,
She's restored to vibrant health,
For the human mechanism
Is in order with itself.

—Ella Hylil, D. O., Fargo, N. D.

Wants to Share Office.

Dr. E. H. Beavin, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has more than he can attend to and would like to share his office with a good man. No partnership is contemplated, simply a joint use of offices. There is a big Catholic following that can be turned over to the right man.

New Officers for Coast Society.

The King County Osteopathic Association met at Seattle, Wash., November 16th, for its annual election. The new officers are: President, Dr. Walter J. Ford; vice-president, Dr. Augusta Brewer; treasurer, Dr. C. V. McNeal; secretary, Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford.

Iowa Sixth District Meeting.

The sixth district Iowa Osteopathic Association met November 16th at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Papers were contributed by Dr. W. H. Gamble, of Missouri Valley, and Dr. C. E. Clark, of Onawa, and Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha, Neb., delivered a lecture, "Osteopathy Defined." Officers were elected as follows: Dr. Charlotte McCluskey, Council Bluffs, president; Dr. J. K. Johnson, Jefferson, vice-president; Dr. C. E. Clark, Onawa, secretary; Dr. W. H. Gamble, Missouri Valley, treasurer.

D. O. Invents Fire Alarm.

Dr. Hendrick Olson, of Rochester, has applied for a patent on the Olson automatic fire alarm and in a short time will begin the manufacture of what experts claim is one of the best alarms ever invented. It is a very simple affair, similar to an ordinary alarm, but the patent is in the fact that the heat detectors arranged in any part of a building and connected by wires will set off the alarm when heated to 110 degrees or any heat desired. When the detector is heated it usually rings the alarm in about 40 seconds.—*Beaver Falls (Pa.) Tribune.*

New York City Meetings.

The Osteopathic Society of the City of New York has started a very successful year. This was formerly the Greater New York Osteopathic Society well known throughout the profession. At the September meeting, although the Hudson-Fulton celebration interfered with the attendance, Dr. Olive Clark spoke on the subject of "The Diagnostic Points of Pelvic Disorders." This lecture was very fine and greatly appreciated by those fortunate enough to hear it. At the October meeting, Dr. George Laughlin was the speaker of the evening and his work needs no explanation. There were about sixty of the profession present and the subject, "The Diagnostic Points in Some of the Nervous Disorders," was presented in a clear and forceful manner. At the November meeting Dr. Pennock of the Philadelphia College took up the "Diagnosis of Organic Heart Lesions." During the lecture he demonstrated the use of the sphygmomanometer, which was very interesting as well as instructive. This month we expect Dr. George A. Still. The meetings so far have all been on the subject of diagnosis and are held at the Waldorf Astoria.—*Joseph Ferguson, Secretary.*

New Osteopathic Hospital in Los Angeles.

The purchase by the General Osteopathic Hospital Association of the property at the northeast corner of Orange and Witmer streets, on which to erect a hospital building, will place in that section of the city a very handsome structure. The plans as prepared call for a four-story absolutely fireproof building, of the Ionic order of architecture. The property was purchased for \$65,000. The lot has a frontage of 260 feet and a depth of 270 feet. The idea is to combine in it for guests and patients all the advantages and comforts of a first-class hotel, hospital and sanitarium. It is expected that many of the class of patients had by the Battle Creek Sanitarium will be attracted here. The building will accommodate one hundred and eighteen patients, and will have eighty private rooms also. The operating rooms will be among the finest and best equipped in the Southwest. The roof will have a sun parlor and palm garden. The building will cost about \$100,000 and will be built so that additional wings or stories can be added at any time. Work will be commenced upon the foundations in thirty days, and it is expected to have the structure ready for occupancy by early fall of next year. The hospital will have as head and manager Dr. C. P. Drum, the president of the association, which numbers among its one hundred and seventy stockholders many physicians and some of the most prominent business men of the city. The hospital will be strictly non-sectarian and non-partisan and will be open to all reputable schools of healing.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner.*

Irregulars Start Alleged Osteopathic College.

The Hudson College of Osteopathy and Electric Mechano Therapy, Town of Union; capital, \$2,000; incorporators, Dr. Henry Behm, Dr. Eliza Behm and Dr. Frank H. Schwartz. The company is to conduct a college of osteopathy.—*Trenton (N. J.) Times.*

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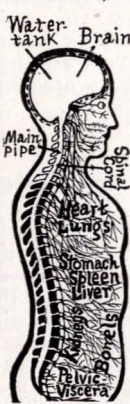
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171 Washington St., CHICAGO

Such Is Fame.

Dr. Laughlin tells an amusing incident that happened recently in Kirksville. Elbert Hubbard was to deliver a lecture at the opera house and the Mayor of Kirksville was to introduce him to the audience. When the signal was given the Mayor arose and, standing not far from Mr. Hubbard, said: "Ladies and gentlemen: We have with us this evening a very distinguished visitor; a man whose fame encircles the globe, and whose name is a household phrase in every American home. And so, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to present to you this evening—" Here the Mayor paused and, turning to Mr. Hubbard, said, "Excuse me, but what is your name?"

Dr. George Still on Lecture Tour.

Dr. George Still is on a lecture tour in the East. The trip will occupy about a week, and he will return to Kirksville in time to finish the school year. He will lecture at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and possibly at Portland, Me. Several other societies tried to arrange for lectures on this trip, but it was impossible to get long enough extension of time to arrange for any more dates, as the hospital and school work is rushing.

D. O.'s Discuss "Hookworm."

The Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas Osteopathic Association met in regular session November 27th. Papers read and discussed were: "Hookworm," Dr. J. L. Boswell, Joplin; "How to Diagnose a Case of Malaria," Dr. F. M. Geeslin.

Jaeger-Hillery Supply Company In Trouble.

It has been reported to us that the Jaeger-Hillery Supply Company of Des Moines, Ia., are in financial difficulties. We have been obliged to place our account for advertising in the hands of a lawyer and we are advised by Dr. Preston R. Hubbell, of Flint, Mich., that he has been unable to get any satisfaction on an order placed last September for which cash was paid in advance. If you have paid anything to this concern for which you have not received value you should make formal claim for settlement at once. We suggest that claims be sent to Nathaniel T. Guernsey, room 916, Fleming building, Des Moines, as he is handling our account.

"Annals of Surgery," Fiftieth Volume.

On January 1, 1885, there appeared in the literary medical world the first number of a new journal, given up entirely to general surgery. This radical departure from the old lines had the full endorsement of a large number of the leaders in surgery, both in Great Britain and the United States, among whom was Lord Lister, whose name led all the rest on the title-page. The seed was good, the soil fertile, and the journal grew and prospered. Today it's the Annals of Surgery of Philadelphia. In December it blooms—blooms in full, and its subscribers will be treated to a choice collection of twenty-two original articles in the form of a jubilee number. Eminent surgeons from England, Scotland, Denmark, France, Italy, Hawaii, Canada, and the United States will contribute to this issue.

Dr. Jennette Hubbard Bolle's Lectures.

Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, Colo., is doing her part to educate the public osteopathically by giving popular talks illustrated with skeleton and chart. On October 23d she lectured at Ft. Collins, Colo., on October 20th she addressed the "Social Union" at Denver, and on November 5th and 6th she gave home talks at the residences of Mrs. Nienhiser and Mrs. Anglum, the latter being a meeting of the "Queen's Daughters."

Denver Association Elects Officers.

At the meeting of the Denver Osteopathic Association, held at the Dispensary, November 6th, officers were elected for the year: President, Dr. M. W. Bailey; first vice-president, Dr. Katharine Curtin; second vice-president, Dr. J. A. Stewart; treasurer, Dr. C. C. Reid; secretary, Dr. Cora G. Parmelee.—*Cora G. Parmelee, D. O., Secretary.*

Gulf States' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Gulf States Osteopathic Association was held in Atlanta, November 10th. Officers elected were: Dr. C. E. Lorenz, Columbus, president; Dr. Paul Daws, Jacksonville, Fla., vice-president; Dr. C. G. Hewes, New Orleans, treasurer; Dr. E. N. Sasvil, Montgomery, Ala., treasurer.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.*

Central Kentucky Association Has Good Meeting.

The Central Kentucky Osteopathic Association met at Carlisle, November 9th. A proof of the enthusiasm manifested was the attendance of every member. The program included: "Anatomy and Physiology of Nose and Throat," Dr. Virginia Amos, Georgetown; "La Grippe," Dr. Martha Beard, Augusta, and Dr. Ella Y. Hicks, Maysville; "Tonsillitis, Adenoids," Dr. Josephine Higgins, Frankfort; "Elimination," Dr. O. C. Robertson, Cynthiana; "Pneumonia," Dr. Adaline Bell, Cynthiana; "Bandaging," Dr. S. W. Longan, Paris.

Colorado Annual Meeting for 1910.

The Colorado Osteopathic Association will hold its next annual meeting January 7th and 8th, at the Albany hotel, Denver. A fine program has been prepared.

Student Says Poem Made Him Tired.

Chiropractic and its features are concerned in a suit filed in Magistrate Olson's court this morning by D. D. Palmer, the professor of chiropractics, against W. E. Slater, a student in the school who, the doctor alleges, agreed to pay him \$150 tuition, but didn't pay it. The reason he didn't pay it, he alleges, is that Dr. Palmer was addicted to the reading of a poem of his own composition in recitation periods. This poem was entitled "The Wandering Calf," and grew very tiresome to the students, according to Slater, because they felt they had not come to school to take up veterinary work, and anyway chiropractic, they supposed, dealt with another part of the anatomy than the calf. Slater alleges that Professor Palmer spent much time when he was not reading his poem in attacking "Backbone," a magazine which he disliked exceedingly, and in doing what he called "nailing lies" about himself and his branch of the medical profession.—*Oregon Daily Journal*, Portland, Ore., November 19th.

Chiro path Loses His Suit.

D. D. Palmer, who asserts that he is the discoverer and inventor of the "chiropractic" method of treating diseases, furnished amusement yesterday afternoon in Justice Olson's court in a suit brought by him against W. E. Slater to enforce the payment of a note for \$150, given for tuition. Palmer had recently come to Portland and opened a school. Among his pupils was Slater, who agreed to pay \$250 for tuition. He paid \$100 cash and gave his note for the remainder. After attending the school for some time, he ceased, calling the system a farce. Slater defended the action on the ground that he had not received the value of the note. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. Palmer was asked to tell the jury what he knew about the chiropractic system. He answered that it would take him a week to describe it.—*Oregon Daily Journal*, Portland, Ore., November 19th.

Luminous Article Discovered.

Dear Doctor: Below I give you copy of an article in *Clinical Medicine* (November) which throws a "new light" (?) on our diagnosis and treatment of those sore spots along the spine. It is *too good* to keep mum about; besides it will save a lot of hard work!—*H. D. Stewart*, D. O., Fairbury, Ill.

"A source of backache in women seldom recognized is a chronic periostitis of one or more spinous processes—the lumbar or sacral vertebrae being most frequently affected. It may be recognized by the extreme sensitiveness to pressure. This form of backache is likely to be worse when the patient is in a warm bed or on awakening in the morning. There may be slight daily elevation of temperature. The pain radiates sideways or downward; never ceases on its own account, but lessens and gradually will cease entirely under treatment for periostitis, which in this affection is one application of two leeches close to the spinal process from which the pain proceeds; and this promptly secures decided relief. The next step is painting the skin surrounding the affected spinal process once a day with tincture of iodine, and internally potassium iodide."

Keep Us Posted.

Be sure and write whenever you change your location either into new offices or new field. Tell us the prospects and conditions. Our "personal" column is an interesting feature of the paper. Let your friends know how the world moves with you.—*Editor The Osteopathic Physician*.

Chicago Osteopathic Association Banquet.

The Chicago Osteopathic Association enjoyed some good things to eat and a flow of wit and humor on the evening of December 4th at rooms of the Press Club of Chicago. A very neat menu card was produced for the occasion. A portrait of the "old doctor" was shown on the first inside page. On the cover, which was tastily lettered, appeared the quotation "In the bright lexicon of Osteopathy there is no such word as RUB."

New Osteopathic Hospital in Philadelphia.

The new hospital of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, at 1617 Fairmount avenue, was opened November 16th. The new institution is in a three-story building. It contains, besides the office and reception room, twenty rooms where treatment will be given. Each of these is just large enough to contain the table on which the patient lies and the treating physician.

There is a general ward with three beds, a maternity ward and a surgical ward. On the first floor are the kitchen and dining-room for the patients and sitting-rooms for convalescents. Under the direction of the Philadelphia College for Osteopathy, the number of persons who have been treated daily at the dispensary has averaged 150. Dr. J. Ivan Dufur is chief physician, and the attending doctors include Drs. Charles J. Muttart, D. S. B. Pennock, E. M. Blake, J. Walter Jones, Charles T. Bryan, W. F. Hawes, Thomas W. Ellis, Thomas E. Wildsmith, Herbert V. Durkee and George T. Hayman.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**A New Publishing Record Made for December**

THAT was a splendid ovation our friends gave us on our December issue of *Osteopathic Health*. I don't mean three cheers or anything like that. No, no—much better. They sent in the orders; sent lots of them. Sent them in a hurry. And, incidentally, in their letters, said things about our magazine and service that pleased us greatly.

Here's what happened. Although we printed as big an edition of *Osteopathic Health* for December as ever before in that month, expecting a good demand for it, our entire edition was sold out two days before the first day of December. Think of it! Not a December copy left unsold before the arrival of the month for which it was prepared.

Orders kept coming in.

Old contractors wanted a double supply.

New customers wanted to break the ice of ultra-conservatism and get a supply for the first time.

There was nothing to do but run a new edition. It was done—15,000 extra copies for good measure.

Considerably before this second edition was delivered to us on the 10th instant, lo! it also had been over-subscribed, and there was nothing to do but say, "Second come, second served," and after allotting this edition to those who got in their orders on time, to write the rest we were painfully sorry not to be able to supply them also.

Unfilled orders for six thousand copies lie on our desk and more come in by every mail. There can't be any third edition. Time won't permit it. Already page proofs are O. K.'d for our January issue and it goes on the press tomorrow. Nothing succeeds like success. Gee! but it makes a publisher feel good to be appreciated. Orders and subscriptions are appreciation applied.

We thank you for this sort of demonstration, friends of the profession.

We shall make sure that we deserve its continuance all through 1910.

In fact, we are candidates to have the same sort of appreciation and large employment of our good offices go right on this month for our January issue. It will be a famous campaign number, for at the insistence of a score of our customers, after two years of absence, we have reissued that osteopathic classic, "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin." In the judgment of the editor no better piece of campaign literature was ever turned out by himself than this number and every doctor who is helping on the work of educating the world to accept and understand osteopathy will do well to use this number extensively in his field.

An Influx of New Patients into Osteopathic Offices

IT is undeniably true in promotion work, just as it is in therapeutics, that regularity of effort—systematic work is what brings the best results. Patience and thoroughness win. Occasional treatments are not the test of whether osteopathy will cure. Neither is spasmodic effort any criterion of what an educational campaign promptly planned, systematically carried out, will accomplish—accomplish for osteopathy, for the osteopath and for the people who need to be acquainted with the nature and merit of this new system of therapeutics.

We recommend every loyal practitioner to use a regular quantity of high-grade field magazines twelve months a year. If you don't like *Osteopathic Health*—or can't afford it—use somebody's else field paper. There are several in the field—use one of them and do your campaigning twelve months a year.

Of course we believe that our magazine is the best—far and away the best—for, if we didn't, we would promptly change it so as to make it so. But there are others and good ones, too, and no practitioner is doing his part who is not helping on in this great work of evangelizing the people for osteopathy by taking a part in this educational enterprise.

"And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free," sayeth Scripture.

This can not be applied to moral and spiritual subjects with any more fitness than to health matters and osteopathy. When the people fully realize the situation about the case of Adjustments vs. Drugging as a means of cure, there will be such a mighty influx into our osteopathic offices that our colleges will be taxed beyond their capacity to supply practitioners to meet the demand.

The fact that this situation does not exist today is *due solely to the fact that the people do not understand about osteopathy*.

The way to make them understand is to educate—to educate—and still to educate.

The best way to educate is to use high-grade popular magazines and circulate them thoroughly in the home territory of each practitioner. Will you put your shoulder to the wheel of progress and do your part, Doctor? We offer you *Osteopathic Health* on annual contract as the best means possible to evangelize the people for osteopathy.

"Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," Our Opening Gun] for 1910

THEY insist on having it. Say that once in two years isn't often enough. Wanted it last fall. And are still insisting. So, naturally, they're going to get it.

Of course, we mean the new January edition of "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin."

After a withdrawal from public gaze and an absence from the profession's program of popular education for two long years, this successful campaign brochure again makes its appearance as the opening feature of our 1910 propaganda. It has been revised and improved with usage and criticism until it appears to be as perfect and as polished as art can make it.

In the judgment of the editor this brochure, "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin," is the best piece of educational literature that he has produced for the profession. It has the advantage of reviewing the whole theory of osteopathy in a simple, yet comprehensive way, so that any person hearing of osteopathy for the first time who reads this little article through cannot fail to grasp the essentials of osteopathic theory and practice.

This January edition will appear in a brand new cover designed for this particular issue—a simple design, formal to a fault, entirely devoid of ornament, dignified and proper. It was designed in deference to the suggestions of a number of our patrons and we believe it will prove popular. If it does we will use it throughout 1910. If it should not prove so popular we will not retain it permanently. We would like to have your opinion.

All lines of business expect the best year of prosperity in 1910 that has blessed the country in a long time. Osteopathy should participate in this prosperity. You individually should have your share of it. The best way to insure this coming true for your own part is to do your full share in this campaign to educate the people regarding osteopathy.

The best way to do this is to begin your 1910 campaign by using a goodly supply of the January issue of *Osteopathic Health* containing "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin."

You would better begin the new year right by forwarding your twelve-month contract for one hundred copies.

February will produce another novelty in this series and March still another. Every number is new and full of interest in the case of *Osteopathic Health* and the only departure from this rule is when we reissue periodically our celebrated and now classic copyrighted campaigners, the "Osteopathic Catechism" and "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin."

Osteopathic Health will delight and instruct your patients and former patients and bind them much closer in sympathy and interest to you. Then why not use it throughout 1910? I'm sure I don't know any argument against it—do you?

Osteopathic Health Christmas Edition an Immense Success

The December *Osteopathic Health* is excellent. The article on colds gives the real cause, I think. It is the first time that I ever saw an article of the kind.—*Dr. W. H. Hickman, Perry Mo.*

The December Christmas *Osteopathic Health* is certainly fine. Send us an extra hundred copies.—*Dr. Loper & Loeffler, Kansas City, Mo.*

The Holiday Number of *Osteopathic Health* is very satisfactory. Kindly send me 200 copies additional.—*Dr. James C. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.*

The Christmas *Osteopathic Health* is fine—the best I have seen yet. I am sure my patients will enjoy it very much.—*Dr. M. Elizabeth Shupert, Rockford, Ill.*

The December Christmas number is a dandy. We are glad to use it to remind our friends and old patients that we appreciate what they have done for us. We consider this one of the best things you have ever done.—*Drs. Gamble & Gamble, Missouri Valley, Iowa.*

Your December Christmas issue of *Osteopathic Health* is without question an edition de luxe. It entitled you to great credit.—*Dr. H. A. Rehfeld, Fairmont, Minn.*

The December Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health* is irresistible as a Holiday Greeting.—*Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington, Ill.*

We desire to congratulate you on the Holiday Number of *Osteopathic Health*. The cover design is artistic, the Christmas Greeting refreshing and the other contents all that could be desired. Congratulations, however, are not enough. We want 200 of the Holiday number and 100 a month for a year.—*Drs. J. A. and A. L. Williamson, Parsons, Kans.*

Who's Afraid of Pants.

Little Robert and Jim, the grocer's delivery man, were great friends; and on the momentous day of Robert's promotion from dresses to knickerbockers, he waited eagerly in front of the house for Jim's coming. But the delivery man, when he came, busied himself about his wagon, without seeming to see anything unusual in his small chum's appearance. Robert stood around hopefully, in various conscious positions, until he could stand it no longer. "Jim," he burst out at last, "is your horses 'fraid of pants?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Perhaps!

Johnnie—Grandpa, will you make a noise like a frog? Grandpa—What for, my boy? Johnnie—Why, pa says we'll get ten thousand when you croak.—*Inland Printer.*

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. L. Bondy, of Denver, Colo., is at Kansas City, Mo., completing a medical course. He expects to be there until May.

Dr. Addison O'Neill, who has maintained offices at Ridgewood, N. J., and Daytona, Fla., has closed the Daytona office and established an office at Paterson, N. J., where he will practice Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Dr. William E. Saltzman, of Benton Harbor, Mich., was in Chicago recently and called at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Drs. Walter J. and Roberta Wimer Ford, of Seattle, Wash., have enlarged their quarters in the Alaska building. They now have four private offices and two reception rooms.

Dr. Mabel Akin, of Portland, Ore., was visiting in Chicago the latter part of November. She was a pleasant caller at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Della K. Stevens, of Baton Rouge, La., is taking a P. G. course at Kirksville.

Dr. Paul B. Wallace, who has been in Canon City, Colo., for about two years, has returned to his old camp-

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BOVININE represents the most valuable combination of Food and Tonic elements known to the medical profession.

BOVININE has proven clinically to be most valuable in all forms of Tuberculosis.

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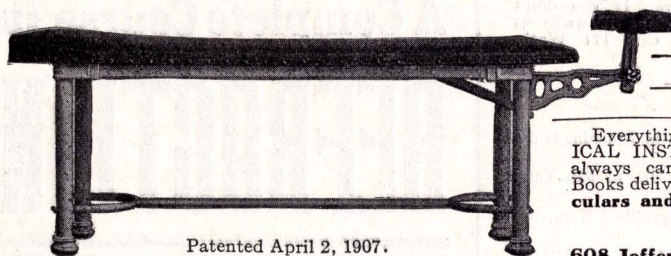
BOVININE supplies full and complete nutrition through its Food and Tonic properties.

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SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength.

The **Common Sense Treating Table and Adjustable Swing** is still better than ordinary tables for many reasons. It saves you much needed strength—is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable, beautiful, and not an expensive table.

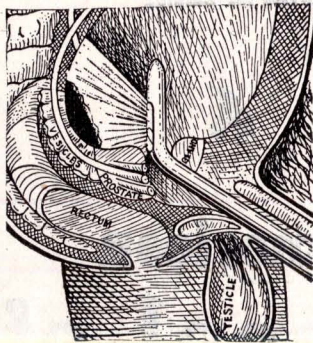


We also have a fine line of wooden tables in mission and fancy styles with or without the adjustable swing.

Everything in **BOOKS, SKELETONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, BAGS and CHARTS** always carried in stock for quick shipment. Books delivered to destination. **Write for circulars and prices.**

Patented April 2, 1907.

H. T. ROOT
608 Jefferson St. KIRKSVILLE, MO.



DR. OVERALL'S Book on The Non-Operative Treatment of prostate, sexual neuroses, impotency, gleet, etc., is intimately related to Osteopathic treatment of the spine and reflex irritation arising therefrom. The few Osteopaths whom the Author has met are especially interested in this book. An interesting brochure on this subject will be mailed for 6c in stamps, to pay for mailing.

Dr. Sour of Virginia, Minn., says: "Dr. Overall's book should be read by every up-to-date practitioner, for he will have conditions of the prostate that can only be treated in a sensible way by having a thorough knowledge of this book. Dr. Overall has worked out a system that is original, plain, practical and gives results that no other treatment or method can. He has drawn the curtain aside and there is no excuse for us not now curing these cases or knowing where to send them to be cured."

PRICE \$2.00. Illustrated circular sent upon request.

FOR SALE BY THE

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72 E. Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

ing ground at Grand Rapids, Wis., and will resume practice there.

Dr. S. A. Bartlett, formerly of Couer d'Alene, Idaho, is taking a trip through California and Oregon with a view to selecting a location where climatic conditions will agree more favorably with his health.

Dr. L. H. Most, A. S. O. '09 graduate, has purchased the practice of Dr. S. A. Bartlett at Couer d'Alene, Idaho.

Dr. O. E. MacFadon, of Columbus, Ohio, was in Chicago the first of the month and was a caller at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Dr. W. V. Goodfellow, of Los Angeles, Cal., has purchased a "bungalow." He says that after a year's experience he likes it so well on the coast that he wants to be one of the permanent residents.

Dr. T. J. Watson, of New York City, has purchased a farm in Maryland and expects to enjoy his summers "farming."

Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, made an address before the International Maternal Association in Boston November 4th. He gave a stirring talk and advocated that married women participate more freely in outdoor sports and such recreation as music and dancing.

Dr. O. L. Butcher, of Atlantic City and Philadelphia, was visiting in Chicago the latter part of last month and made a pleasant visit at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Adam Baker, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, is now associated with Dr. J. B. Bemis, of St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. A. Still Craig, now with the Bernarr MacFadden Sanitarium in Chicago, was a caller at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN recently.

Dr. Echel S. Pearson, of Chicago, has purchased the Earlville, Ill., practice of Dr. W. F. Murray, who will devote himself to his Sandwich office.

Dr. G. M. McIntyre, formerly of Grand Rapids, Wis., has given up his practice there. He will probably locate in Chicago.

Dr. H. A. Rehfeld, of Fairmont, Minn., expects to be away from his office soon for a three months' P. G. course.

The name of the building in which Dr. W. S. Mills, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has his offices has been changed from Goodspeed building to First National Bank building, the office numbers being 614-617.

Dr. E. C. Link, formerly of the A. S. O. faculty at Kirksville, Mo., is now at Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Bert H. Byers, formerly of Manchester, Iowa, is temporarily out of practice taking an M. D. course. He expects to complete his studies in June, 1911.

Owing to the increase in practice at Hinsdale, Dr. Kathryn Van Velzer has been compelled to give up her city office in the Trude building, Chicago. Hereafter she will devote all her time to her Hinsdale patients.

Dr. Elizabeth Willcox of Oakland, Cal., spent several days in Chicago this month. Dr. Willcox came East to attend the convention at Minneapolis, afterwards going on to Detroit, Mich., to visit her sister, Mrs. T. K. Tyson. Before returning to Oakland she will visit relatives in Kansas City and Los Angeles.

Dr. A. S. Loving, formerly of Jacksonville, Ill., is now located at Denver, Colo., in partnership with Dr. William P. Snare. The firm name is Drs. Loving & Snare, and the address 508 Temple Court Building.

Dr. J. B. Schrock, formerly of Bedford, Ind., is at the Lincoln Medical College, Lincoln, Neb., taking his fourth year medical work.

If you have no present arrangement for field literature we would like to supply you with ours. If you don't know the best plan to follow in circulating it write us and we will advise you. The O. P. Co., 171 Washington street, Chicago.

REMOVALS.

Dr. J. B. Schrock, from Bedford, Ind., to Lincoln, Neb., care Lincoln Medical College.

Dr. A. S. Loving, from Jacksonville, Ill., to 508 Temple Court building, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Eugene Tiberghien, from Marysville, Kan., to Julesburg, Colo.

Dr. Allie Bell-Stockwell, from Pony, Mont., to Whitehall, Mont.

Dr. W. E. Elliott from Bonne Terre, Mo., to 215-A South Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

Dr. Jane E. Lockwood from 93 Prospect Ave., to 669 Potomac Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. H. F. Wright, from 800 Montana street to corner Texas and Stanton streets, El Paso, Tex.

Dr. Addison O'Neill, from Daytona, Fla., to 201 Citizens' Trust building, Paterson, N. J.

Dr. C. W. Riches, from Anoka, Minn., to 506 Fifteenth avenue southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. R. C. Dugan, from 126 South Vine street to 225 East Center street, Marion, Ohio.

Dr. Edwin H. Shackelford, from 102 East Grace street to 212 East Grace street, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Edna Earle Ashcroft, from Kirksville, Mo., to Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Dr. Clara Bakehouse, from Kirksville, Mo., to Greenville, S. C.

Dr. Irving Colby, from Westerly, R. I., to Harris building, New London, Conn.

Dr. Julia V. Frey, from Denver, Colo., to Trenton, Mo.

Dr. Alice Skyberg Gooden, from Riverside, Cal., to 205 North Main street, Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. E. C. Link, from Kirksville, Mo., to 517 North Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Anna B. Lown, from 903 Boylston street, Boston, to 1 Bradford court, Newton Center, Mass.

Dr. W. E. Smith, from Harper, Kans., to Lamoni, Iowa.

Dr. James W. Lloyd, from Winona, Minn., to 553 Calle Lavallo, care J. W. Bassesser, F. C. O., Buenos Aires, A. R., S. A.

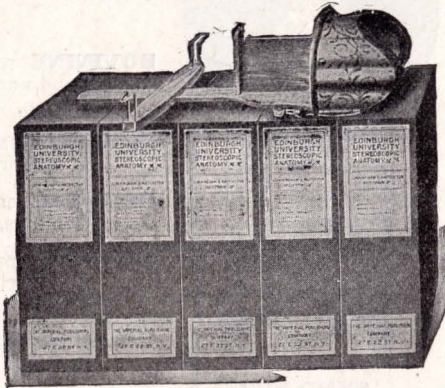
Dr. Elva James Lyman, from Marston block to Suite B, Wayne Apartments, North Hamilton street, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Geo. T. Monroe, from Warsaw, N. Y., to Silver Springs, N. Y.

—THE—
Edinburgh University Stereoscopic Anatomy

Cunningham and Waterston

Contains 250 Dissections
Reproduced from the Cadaver



Are you up on your anatomy?
Can you instantly demonstrate it to your patients?

This new method is a good one, very helpful to students and practitioners in their anatomical studies. I cordially recommend it to the osteopathic profession.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D.

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American School of Optics

ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

Dr. Myrtle P. Morrison, from 17 West Sixth street to 525 Commercial street, Emporia, Kans.

Dr. Charlotte Sawyer, from Cleveland, Ohio, to Augusta Trust building, Augusta, Maine.

Dr. Frances H. Thoms, from 123 Alaska building to 1511 E. Mercer street, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. John M. Treble, from 771 Ellicott square to 254 Hoyt street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Drs. G. F. Schmelzel & Hubert F. Leonard, at 219-20 Mohawk Bldg., Portland, Ore.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa., November 25th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Ward C. Bryant, of Greenfield, Mass., November 10th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. George T. Cook, of Buffalo, N. Y., November 27th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Ball, of Shawnee, Okla., November 28th, a son.

DIED.

Mr. J. M. Haswell, father of Dr. Geo. A. Haswell, of Westfield, Mass., November 15th, at Hoosick, N. Y.

Dr. John W. Slade, of Guthrie, Okla., November 26th, of general debility; he was 83 years of age.

The infant son of Drs. Bert and Katherine R. Byers, at Adel, Iowa, November 19th, from pernicious anaemia originating from an unknown infection; aged 2 years and 9 months; he was an only child.

Dr. Ida McMurray Hoefner, wife of Dr. J. Henry Hoefner, of Franklin, Pa., November 20th, at the Franklin Hospital, following operation for mastoiditis.

Mrs. Katherine Moriarty, mother of Dr. J. J. Moriarty, of Ottawa, Ill., November 8th, at her home in Danville, Ill., aged 85 years. She was the grandmother of Dr. E. C. Murphy, of Eau Claire, Wis.

WANT ADS.

WANTED—Position as assistant by late assistant in osteopathic college. Holder of Iowa certificate. References furnished. Address 150, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

CHICAGO OSTEOPATH leaving the city will turn over practice to good osteopath, who will assume lease; rent very reasonable; best location; will sell furniture if wanted. Address 151, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy a practice. Must be able to stand strictest investigation. Address 152, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Fine practice in town of 3,500; northern Iowa; strongly Irish; a Catholic can do well; want to dispose of fixtures cheap. Address 155, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—Assistant osteopath. Give credentials, age, size, reference. Good money for hustling man of ability. Address care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as assistant on salary. Graduate of Littlejohn College and have Illinois license. Can furnish reference if desired. Location no matter. 156, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

TO RENT—Osteopathic office in Trude building, three days a week; can turn over some patients to a good man. Address 157, care of "The O. P.," Chicago.

WANTED—Position as assistant to D. O. or practice to take charge of for a few months. Man. All references. Address 153, care of "The O. P.," 191 Market street, Chicago.

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