

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

Do You Want the "Doctors' Trust" to Be Able to Force Its Opinions on You?

DO YOU want government by political doctors? When doctors disagree so constantly, should your choice be abridged by law, or the ruling of a department or bureau? Do you want your health and hygiene to be regulated by an army of United States inspectors under the direction of a medical bureau?

Do you know that there are five bills before the present Congress which, if passed, could be so used, and the concealed purpose of which is to give such powers to a national department or bureau or "officer" of health, and that the political doctors are making the final supreme effort to get one of them passed before the close of the present session?

Do you know that the terms of all of the bills are so subtle that such bureau or department could at any time take action according to its interests or prejudices without specific legislation while the moral effect would be to commit the United States Government to the establishment of a system of medicine, denying to the people the right to determine for themselves the kind of medical treatment they shall employ?

Do you know that William H. Welsh, president of the American Medical Association, told the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine that the Doctors wanted such a National Department of Health for the purpose of "influencing" the State and Municipal Boards of Health, and that he felt the Constitution could be so interpreted as to give the National Board the POWER to regulate health affairs nationally.

Do you know that Prof. Irving Fisher, president of the so-called "Committee of One Hundred" which is ostensibly the moving impulse behind this attempt to secure this legislation, was unexpectedly confronted at the recent Senate hearing with a letter he had written to a physician asking for funds to push the bill saying that it was a project which, once started, would surely expand within a decade so that "millions upon millions of government money" would be disbursed in carrying out the provisions of this legislation?

To defeat this or any other such paternal, unnecessary, extravagant, un-American medical legislation is the purpose of "The National League for Medical Freedom." Mind you,

this League is not opposed to sanitation or quarantine properly administered and it makes no war on, and has no quarrel with the faithful medical practitioner of whatever school. Nor is it opposed to the needed work of the state, country or municipal authorities along these lines; but it is opposed to any clique of political doctors which seeks to dominate the legislation of state and national government for the purpose of increasing their power and furthering their own ambitions, all under the pretense of the public weal.

If you want the federal government to continue to attend to its own business, the states to attend to theirs and the political doctors to theirs, join this League.

No fee required, sign and mail coupon. Also write immediately your representative at Washington protesting against the passage of any bills of this character.

Address The National League for Medical Freedom, Metropolitan Building, New York City. B. O. Flower, Editor "20th Century Magazine," President.

Some Thoughts on Professional Ethics

H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatchee, Wash.

ETHICS has been defined as "rules of conduct." It attempts to show the location of the boundary wall between your rights and the rights of those with whom you come in contact, the place where your rights end and the other man's begin. The physician's relations with his fellow men are complex and it is often a problem to decide what attitude he shall take, for in deciding a question on its ethical merits he must take into consideration and carefully weigh his duty to the patient, his duty to physicians of his own or other schools with whom he may be in direct or indirect relation on a case, his duty to the general public, his duty to the profession, his duty to himself, and in some instances his duty to his family. Because of this, hard and fast rules of conduct to be arbitrarily followed cannot be laid down and the decision of an ethical problem usually depends more on the character of the physician than

upon his allegiance to a code of rules.

We should all strive to be ethical and if we believe that "with the same measure that ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," ethical relations cease to be so unselfish and altruistic as we are wont to look upon them. I thoroughly believe that when the scales are all balanced, no man will have lost by adherence to ethical principles. The conduct of some professional people whom we meet makes us feel sometimes as if we would like to follow David Harum's Golden Rule, "Do unto others as they'd like to do to you and do it fust," but if we stoop to the other fellow's methods we cannot complain if we are repaid with interest.

This is only fragmentary discussion, but I desire to present a few phases of the subject as they occur to my mind.

The fact is often overlooked that the patient has duties to the physician. When he places his case in the hands of a doctor, he should be prepared to place himself unreservedly in his hands. He should frankly tell everything about himself that may have a bearing on the case and answer fully every question. He should follow all instructions to the letter and if unable to do so, it is but right that he should say so. A young lady suffering from a nervous breakdown, who persists in attending dances and keeping late hours when told not to, wrongs her physician by placing a handicap on his work and retarding or preventing results. A man suffering with acute indigestion wrongs his physician by persisting in eating sausage for breakfast when he has been told to avoid pork products. The osteopathic physician is wronged and handicapped by the patient who uses a drug doctor's prescription at the time he is taking treatment.

There is but one thing for us to do when we find that instructions are being disobeyed. A frank talk should be had with the patient, the facts should be plainly laid before him, and if he will not agree to do exactly as told, he must be discharged. There should be no compromise. If you discharge a patient for

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Chicago.

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disobeying orders, you retain his respect and he is very apt to return to you later. If you continue treating him, your results are apt to be unsatisfactory and it is likely that he will quit treatment of his own accord and be dissatisfied.

When a patient comes to an osteopath he is right in expecting to receive the attention that can only come from one well versed in the teachings of the science of which he is an exponent. The physician who will not take time outside of his practice for the reading and study that is necessary to keep abreast of the progress made in his profession and to keep himself from retrograding is not giving value in return for his fee and must be looked upon as an imposter. The patient may rightly expect that special study be given to his individual case also.

A boy who had just recovered from the mumps was told by his physician that he could go back to school. "But can't I give it to others now?" said the boy. "Yes," the doctor replied, "but they weren't very careful about not giving it to you were they?" The boy went back to school and I presume others took the disease from him and lost time from their school work, and perhaps brought more work to the doctor. Might it not be possible that some anemic girl contracted it and that it was transmitted to an ovary and perhaps was the start of a chronic ovarian trouble?

Carlessness in the quarantine of contagious diseases is a crime. No true physician will attempt to cover up the existence of such a disease no matter how it may interfere financially or otherwise with those who would be affected by a quarantine. There are some contagious diseases in which the state laws do not require quarantine and in which the physician cannot demand it. He should then explain matters to the patient and relatives and try to prevail on them to voluntarily isolate the patient.

It is the duty of the osteopathic physician to spread the truths of osteopathy. Each one must choose his own way. If one does not care to distribute any of the magazines of promotion such as the Herald of Osteopathy, the Osteopathic Journal, The Right Way, or Osteopathic Health, he can prepare a pamphlet himself descriptive of osteopathy. He may prepare for lectures to be given by representative men of the profession but, whatever means he uses, it is his religious duty to enlighten the public in regard to the new science that is taking the place of the knife and drugs to such a great extent.

When he can, the physician should give thought and study to the problems of sanitation and hygiene so he may be ready to give the public information along these lines.

Fully fifty per cent of the members of our profession need to change their attitude toward those who are practitioners of the old school. As a class, they are just as honest and conscientious in their work of alleviating human suffering as members of our own school. The majority of them are cultured and of good character. They are not half as bad to get along with as we fondly picture them to be if we are right in our attitude toward them.

They believe in drug therapy. We do not. They know but little about our theories and method of practice. They do know, however, that their method of healing has been elaborated by men of great learning and by painstaking scientific research. They know too that until recent years the osteopath got his training in twenty months in a school that had rather indifferent equipment and that the graduate of one class was often the instructor of the next. There are two sides to every question and the M. D. certainly has his.

If the drug doctor knocks you, let your work answer him. If your work won't do it, your

(Continued on page 11.)

Get Busy on Plans for Trip to San Francisco Convention

THE importance of making your plans for the convention early and of communicating them to a member of the Transportation Committee can not be underestimated. In order to provide the best accommodations en route and to arrange for special parties and entertainment it is absolutely imperative that the wishes of the individual members be known well in advance. Railroad agents have to be consulted and many details attended to. Much of the work to be done can not be commenced until there is some data in hand as to the size of parties to be taken care of. Half a dozen routes are open to you and the members of the Transportation Committee are anxious to assist you in getting the most for your money whichever way you elect to travel, but if you want their co-operation it's up to you to decide now how you want to go and let the committee know. Osteopathy has been making good progress this year and has received some creditable general publicity through, for instance, the very successful McConnell lecture and banquet in New York City and the article on *The Delinquent*. By all means let us make the San Francisco Convention a big affair and still further impress the public with our progress and strength. This publicity feature alone is of vital importance and makes attendance a duty incumbent upon every D. O. who can possibly get away and afford the price. In addition to this the inspiration and enthusiasm that one obtains at a big convention; the valuable interchange of ideas and the lectures and demonstrations are worth more than the price. Furthermore, for its beauty and interest the trip alone is worth its cost.

Personally Conducted Yellowstone Park and Pacific Northwest Party

IN making your plans for the A. O. A. Convention at San Francisco, do not forget the personally conducted party headed by Dr. H. S. Bunting, which will leave Chicago morning of July 16th via the Burlington Route and Northern Pacific Railway for a tour through Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Northwest in their own Special Pullman sleeping cars.

The party will travel through a region replete with fine and varied scenery rich in historic incident, and interesting from an agricultural and industrial viewpoint as well.

For many miles the route coincides with that followed by those first great explorers of the Northwestern territory, Lewis and Clarke, and is known as "The Scenic Highway Through The Land of Fortune."

A complete tour of Yellowstone Park will be made. Stops will also be made at Butte, Mont., Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore., where interesting sight seeing trips have been arranged for.

Make this your vacation trip; bring your family and join the party. It is a veritable trip through Wonderland and The Land of Fortune.

Trip to Alaska Full of Beauty and Interest

WE coast osteopaths feel that in a sense, we are host to all the fraternity east of the mountains, this summer, so we are thinking of pleasant things for their entertainment.

I think the finest trip possible for a tourist is a run up the inside passage to Alaska, every minute of the day and night in view of

snow clad mountains and scenery that rivals Switzerland's best. Seeing whales, icebergs and other "oceanic" things; stopping at Ketchikan, Juneau, Wrangell, Sitka and Skagway long enough to see all the historic points in each, the industries, and the native Siwash in his favorite haunts, with his totem poles and peculiar wares for sale; going by rail over the famous White Horse Pass, the most remarkable engineering feat in the world.

We made the trip in June and words can never do it justice. Our staterooms were ideally clean and comfortable. Our meals, five a day, were of Nebraska corn fed turkey, Rocky Ford melons and abundance of other good things.

Boats make excursion trips out of Seattle every six days from June 17 to Aug. 27, a ten days' round trip. Transportation, baths, meals, etc., for \$66.00 round trip. Those wanting additional information, dates of sailing, reservations, etc., I will gladly answer any inquiry, and see that they are provided with literature and data on the subject. *Roberta Wimer Ford, D. O., Alaska Building, Seattle.*

Utah Osteopathic Association Wants to Entertain Visitors Enroute to San Francisco

THE Utah Osteopathic Association hopes that as many of the osteopaths as possible will plan to stop in Salt Lake City, on their way to San Francisco in August.

Those who choose the Rio Grande route because of its beautiful scenery will find it as easy to stop here as not. Those who come via Union Pacific, will only need to take an hour's ride down here from Ogden.

There are some very attractive features in and about Salt Lake City, which we hope to be able to show to a lot of you.

Let us know if you are coming. Very sincerely yours. *Utah Osteopathic Association, Mary E. Gamble, D. O., Pres.; Alice Houghton, D. O., Sec.*

Notes on a Trip Over the Rockies Via Denver and Rio Grande Railway

AFTER leaving Denver the first point of interest is Palmer Lake, the crest of the divide between the Platte and Arkansas rivers, a famous summer resort; then we come to Colorado Springs, a city with a population of 30,000. The D. & R. G. suburban service extends to Manitou five miles from Colorado Springs and a side trip may be taken to the celebrated mining camps of Cripple Creek and Victor. Manitou has a population of 2,500; it is the Saratoga of the West and marks the entrance to the Garden of the Gods through Cheyenne Canon and the Cave of the Winds. Here the ascent of Pike's Peak (14,109 feet) can be made by Cog road. Passing through Pueblo, the Pittsburg of the West, and great center of smelting and steel industries, Canon City, at the mouth of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas is reached. Here is located the State Penitentiary. Now we enter the Grand Canon and the Royal Gorge, passing over the famous Hanging Bridge; here the walls tower aloft on either side 2,627 feet, the sky is a thread, and the stars may be seen at midday. Herds of mountain sheep are seen almost daily on the high cliffs. At Salida connection is made with the narrow-gauge line over Marshall Pass through the Black Canon of the Gunnison. Montrose and Delta are in the thriving fruit and sugar beet belt. At Buena Vista, the State Reformatory is seen. Opposite the city rise the three peaks Harvard 14,375 feet, Princeton 14,196 feet, and Yale 14,187 feet. Leadville, population 15,000, is one of the greatest mining camps in the world. At Tennessee Pass

the train climbs the winding grade over the Continental Divide. The crest of the pass is pierced by a tunnel a half mile long. Passing the Canon of the Grand River we come to Glenwood Springs, one of the famous pleasure and watering places in the west. Here the Roaming Fork River empties into the Grand Hot Sulphur Springs.

Dr. Samuels Will Take Care of Parties by Way of Seattle and Portland

I AM at this time sending out letters to all osteopaths in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana to find out the number expecting to attend the meeting. I am also getting in touch with railroad authorities to find out if it is possible to get a special out of Portland or Seattle and also the required number to make up a special. Nothing we can do to advertise our meetings or conventions, and increase their importance in the estimation of the laity will do more than making in numbers the showing for our profession that it deserves. It will help in the future for securing rates and transportation.

I think the move suggested by you is a very good one, providing it can be carried out by every member of the Transportation Committee. Of course they can only encourage this move and not enforce. I would like D. O.'s expecting to attend the San Francisco Convention by way of Portland, Ore., or Seattle, Wash., to notify me as early as possible, viz: Eastern D. O.'s time of arrival and over what railroad. Also Osteopaths out of Salt Lake City, Utah, for California as a number in my territory will prefer this route.

I wish to say that all matters pertaining to transportation under my jurisdiction will be promptly attended to by addressing me at Baker City, Ore., P. O. Box 857.—C. T. Samuels, D. O.,

Alaska Again to the Front

For the Convention I expect to go to Chicago and then straight to San Francisco. After the Convention I shall visit Santa Cruz and the Yosemite and then I want to make a trip to Alaska and come back home via way of the Canadian Rockies. I shall leave the latter part of July and hope to be able to join some party and have a celebrity to entertain us.—*Florence A. Covey, D. O., Portland, Maine.*

Now who else wants to get in on a schedule of this kind? Make known your wishes and let the Transportation Committee arrange to take care of you.

An Invitation from Denver

THE Colorado convention will be held about a week previous to the National Convention. Immediately upon adjournment we shall proceed to San Francisco. We hope to make up several special cars. All who desire are invited to attend our meeting and join us in a special car to the coast.—*J. T. Bass, D. O., President C. O. A.*

Resignation of Dr. Bailey of Waco, Texas, Is Requested

VERY interesting meeting of the Texas Osteopathic Association was held at Cleburne, May 6th and 7th.

On the afternoon of the seventh a motion was made and carried by a large majority asking Dr. Bailey, of Waco, to resign as the osteopathic member of the Texas State Medical Board of Examiners, so that we could get a member to look out for our interests. This action was taken after a full discussion of the Board examination held on June 22-23 and 24, 1909.—*Cyrus N. Ray, D. O., Forth Worth, Texas.*

Illinois Osteopaths Will Gather at Springfield

THE annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association will be held at Springfield, May 25th and 26th. Headquarters will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel and meetings will be in the Senate Chamber. An attractive program has been prepared and special effort has been made to make the banquet an enjoyable feature. The officers have done their part, it is now up to the rank and file of the association to make the meeting a success by turning out a big crowd. Get out to Springfield and rest assured you will be both edified and entertained. The program in part will be as follows:

Address of Welcome, Hon. John F. Schnepf, mayor of Springfield. "The Articulated Spine," Dr. H. H. Fryette. "After the Lesion is Corrected, What Then?" Dr. Ethel Louise Burner. "Some of Our Common Mistakes," Paper by Dr. C. F. Bandel, Brooklyn, N. Y., and read by Dr. Carl P. McConnell. "Examination and Technique of the Inominates," Dr. F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Indiana. Banquet; the committee is sparing no pains to make this banquet a most enjoyable and profitable occasion. Clinics, demonstration and discussion, Dr. Wm. Smith, Kirksville, Mo. Trolley ride about the city. Lecture, Dr. Wm. Smith, Kirksville, Mo., the public is invited.

Don't Forget the Big M. O. A. and M. V. O. A. Meeting at Kirksville in June

THE annual meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association will be held at Kirksville, Mo., June 2d, 3d, and 4th. Its a big meeting and splendid entertainment has been arranged for. It will repay any osteopath in the Middle West to make a special effort to get there. The program in part is as follows: Thursday June 2d. Address of Welcome Dr. A. T. Still, "Laboratory Diagnosis," by Dr. Alma Kinney, Kansas City, Mo., "Acute Infectious Diseases," by Geo. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo. How to promote and Maintain a practice.

Friday June 3d. "Emergencies," by Dr. Geo. Still, Kirksville, Mo. "Respiratory Tract," by Dr. W. S. Hibbett, Grinnell, Ia. "Emergencies of the Lying Chamber," with stereopticon views, by Dr. W. M. Smith, Kirksville, Mo.

Saturday, June 4th, "The Alimentary Tract," by Dr. H. K. Benneson, Clay Center, Kas. "Diseases of the Female Petuis," by Dr. Jessie Catlow, Boon, Iowa.

Dr. C. N. Ray Wins His Case in Texas

THE State Board of Medical Examiners must issue a license to Dr. C. N. Ray, the young osteopathic physician, who four months ago instituted mandamus proceedings against the board following that body's action in refusing him a license, according to the decree of Judge R. H. Buck, of the forty-eighth district court May 10th. The second trial of the case was held Monday afternoon.

Dr. Ray based his mandamus petition on two grounds. He claimed he had been admitted to the practice of medicine in the state of Missouri, and that the reciprocity agreement between Texas and Missouri entitled him to practice in this state, and that the single paper upon which the examiners gave him a grade less than required was in fact deserving of a passing grade.

The petition charged that the board had discriminated against the osteopaths taking the examination, which was held in Cleburne June 22 to 24, 1909.

On the temporary hearing Judge Buck granted

a temporary license, but revoked the order on the final hearing. The plaintiff secured a new trial through new evidence.

The evidence showed that only in the subject of gynecology had Dr. Ray failed to make a grade of fifty per cent, the examiners giving him only 42 per cent on the paper, and that his average was 74.04 per cent, less than one per cent lower than the required average of 75 per cent.

Six "regular" physicians of Fort Worth, Drs. R. D. Talbot, R. Chambers, W. C. Durringer, Alden Coffey, Charles O. Hook, Lloyd Pollock and I. C. McCoy, made affidavit that they had examined Dr. Ray's paper on gynecology and comparing his answers with the highest medical authorities, had found it worthy of a grade of from 75 to 85 per cent. To have passed the examination with the required average the grade needed only to be 54 per cent.

E. V. Allen, ticket agent for the Santa Fe at Cleburne, made affidavit that on the day of the

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THROUGH

YELLOWSTONE PARK

AND THE

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

EN ROUTE TO

A.O.A. Convention

VIA THE

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Party headed by Dr. H. S. Bunting will leave Chicago July 16th, making complete tour of Yellowstone Park; stops will be made at

**BUTTE, SPOKANE, HOT SPRINGS,
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The trip will be through a region replete with fine and varied scenery, rich in historic incident and interesting from an agricultural and industrial viewpoint as well. For many miles the route coincides with that followed by the first great explorers of the Northwestern territory, Lewis and Clark.

Reservations should be made at once. Write today for descriptive literature and rates.

ADDRESS

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examination he had seen a number of men whom he supposed were members of the board standing on the platform, and that he had heard one of the number say: "We have cut out all the osteopaths and negroes."

Missouri, with which the state of Texas has a reciprocity agreement in the matter of medical certificates, has two examination boards, one "regular" and the other osteopathic, but both are recognized by the Missouri statutes. The state board of Texas has hitherto recognized the certificates issued by the "regular" board of Missouri, but has refused to grant recognition to the certificates issued by the Missouri osteopathic board.

The case has been stubbornly contested and it is expected that the board, through its attorney, James N. Wilkerson, will immediately give notice of appeal. The firm of Smith, Turner, Bradley and Powell represent the plaintiff.

Indianapolis News Reviews State Board Tangle

THE Indiana law, enacted in 1905, providing that the school of osteopathy, in the practice of medicine, shall be represented on the state board of medical examination and registration, has fallen under the ban of the state board of medical examination and registration in Michigan, and the secretary of the Michigan board has written to Governor Marshall to the effect that as long as the osteopaths are represented on the Indiana board the reciprocity agreement between the two states is in danger of being rescinded. By reciprocal agreements between boards of different states, a license issued in one state is good in another state which has such agreement with the issuing state.

The letter attacking the law followed one attacking Dr. John F. Spaunhurst, of this city, who represents the osteopaths on the Indiana board. The first letter received by the governor declared that "that man Spaunhurst" was incompetent, and that as long as he remained on the board the reciprocal agreement was in danger. The governor replied, asking for specific charges concerning the incompetency of Dr. Spaunhurst, and the letter denouncing the law was received in reply, Dr. Spaunhurst not being mentioned in the second letter. On receipt of this letter the

governor dropped the Spaunhurst-osteopath matter as far as Michigan was concerned, it being demonstrated to him that the Michigan board was interested in the Indiana law rather than in the osteopath member of the board.

Questions Are Satisfactory.

As a further means of ascertaining whether the presence of Dr. Spaunhurst on the board was inimical to the welfare of the medical profession in the state, the governor has submitted to a number of practicing osteopaths of high standing the list of questions on etiology and hygiene; and that on physiology, prepared by Dr. Spaunhurst for the January examination by the state board, representations having been made to him that the questions were not up to the standard on which the board ought to insist. Replies to the governor's letters of inquiry concerning the questions were uniformly to the effect that from the viewpoint of the osteopathic school, the questions were just, sufficient and perfectly satisfactory. The questions were made the subject of a vigorous debate between Dr. Spaunhurst and the other members of the board in a meeting following the January examination, when the session almost broke up in a pitched battle of words. Report of the dissension among the members reached the governor, who ascertained the cause, and set about to determine whether or not Dr. Spaunhurst was at fault.

The governor has satisfied himself that the assault on Spaunhurst was unwarranted, since his work on the board was satisfactory to the school he represents, and since the school has officially inducted the work of its representative, he regards the Spaunhurst phase of the state board matter a closed incident.

Another Cause of Dispute.

A second cause of ruction among the board members, it is understood, is about to be adjusted satisfactorily to the governor. Some time ago a letter was received by the governor from Dr. W. N. Wishard, of this city, who, as president of the council of the Indiana Medical society, held that Dr. S. G. Smelser, of Richmond, appointed by the governor at the time Dr. Spaunhurst was appointed, was not satisfactory to the regular school. The fact that Dr. Wishard wrote as president of the council is said to have displeased a number of the members of the association of regulars, and it

is understood a meeting has been arranged to take the question up.

The governor is planning at this time to call the members of the board into a conference with him in his office, where a number of points concerning practices of the board will be discussed. It is understood that the governor objects to the amount of money collected by the members for preparing examination questions and grading manuscripts, and to the amount collected for their various board meetings, as reported to him. The conference, as planned, will be entirely friendly.

Dr. M. S. Camfield, of Frankfort, whose commission expired April 23, has thus far failed to file with the governor a recommendation from his school, the Eclectic, for reappointment, although he has been recommended by C. N. Brown, of Swayzee, president of the Association of Eclectics for 1909, and Z. T. Hawkins, of Fairmount, president for 1908.

Governor Asked to Choose.

The executive committee of the association, of which Dr. E. B. Shuoman, of Waymansville, is president, has submitted the following list of physicians of the association from which the governor is asked to choose Democrats—Dr. Carl G. Winter, this city; Dr. Morse Harrod, Ft. Wayne; and Dr. J. D. McCann, Monticello; Republicans—Dr. W. P. Best, this city; Dr. Orlando S. Coffin, this city, and Dr. G. Robert Hauss, Sellersburg.

Dr. Camfield has filed with the governor a large number of indorsements of a personal nature from members of the school.

It now appears that if the governor adheres to his present implied intention of selecting the members of the board to succeed Dr. Camfield and Dr. W. A. Spurgeon, of Muncie, whose commission also expired April 23, the representative of the eclectics will be selected from the list of Republicans, in order to maintain the equally divided political partisanship on the board. Dr. Spurgeon is the only candidate for appointment by the physio-medical association who has been recommended by the association, although Dr. Clark E. Day, of this city, is an applicant, with a number of personal recommendations. Dr. Spurgeon is a Democrat, and if he is reappointed it will make necessary the selection of a Republican from the regular ranks.

It is not probable, however, that the governor will take any action toward filling the vacancies until next month.—Indianapolis (Ind.) News, May 12th.

Research Work Versus the Research Institute

A MAN told me lately that at the A. O. A. convention at Put-In-Bay, a fellow got up at one of the meetings and talked 'em into subscribing \$25,000 as an endowment fund for some sort of investigation, but that only the income should be used. Well, that sounded good to me, as I always like to see others give towards what will help me along, and I was feeling pretty pert until last month; I was up to the city and saw a lot of the boys. On asking them about this matter, I found them all sore. They said all they knew about it was the receipts from the treasurer, and while there was a big bunch of euphonious titles tacked onto a lot of the boys, they did not think the duties tired 'em out very much.

You see, it's like this, according to the way they look at it. Dr. Booth sits on the lid and lets out nothing, not even information. He is a sort of close corporation, president, directors—in fact, the whole works, all within himself, and no one can get any news from headquarters, even by bribing the office boy or sending violets to the fascinating t. w.

The boys say Turner Hulett is all right, instead of seeing our immediate needs, he is looking some 17,000 years into the future. It is a good deal like promising the kingdom of heaven

GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO

Be sure to include the
Colorado Midland Railway

in your route to the convention. The only line that traverses the heart of the Rockies by daylight.

Ask for descriptive books and information.

H. W. JACKSON
GENERAL AGENT
107 Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

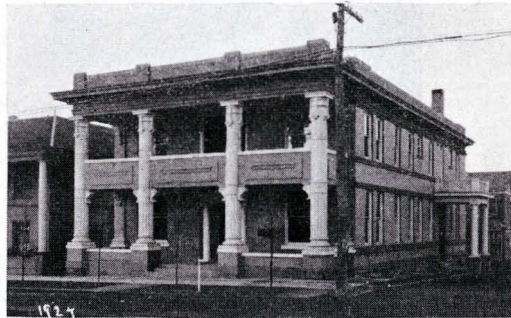
Dr. Norwood, of Mineral Wells Texas, Erects Beautiful Building Exclusively for Osteopathic Purposes

If there are any members of the profession with doubts as to the permanency of osteopathy in this country, or who are skeptical of the possibilities it holds out to skillful and progressive practitioners, the accompanying picture of a special exclusive osteopathic building erected at Mineral Wells, Texas, for the use of Dr. R. R. Norwood and associates, should at once put to shame their lack of faith and stir their ambition to new life.

Mineral Wells is a health resort with a permanent population of 8,000, and a large annual influx of visitors. By good steady work, Dr. Norwood has established a large practice. For some two years he has cherished the idea of a special building for his offices and treating rooms and last year he was able to gratify his ambition by the erection of a building, recently completed, that is a credit to osteopathy, a monument to Dr. Norwood's high ideals, and a testimony to his success as a practitioner and his artistic taste.

The building as it now stands cost \$23,000, and it is the intention in the near future to increase the length twenty feet and add two stories. It will then be used as a sanitarium as well as for regular osteopathic practice.

The structure has a forty-foot frontage, and is eighty feet in depth, has two stories and basement, and is built on a foundation designed to carry two more. It is of Colonial design, with



New Building of Dr. R. R. Norwood, Mineral Wells, Tex.

porches supported by massive concrete pillars. It has eighteen ample rooms, seven of which will be used for treating patients.

It is equipped throughout with electric bell and speaking tube service, all connecting with the main office on the first floor. Steam heat is supplied from the plant in the basement. All of the rooms have connecting toilets and lavatories, and each of the treatment rooms are equipped with operating tables and other accessories besides having enameled walls. The other walls throughout the structure are enameled to the wainscoting. Hot and cold water is always on tap at the stationary enameled combination wash stands and cabinets which are in all the rooms. Sun parlors, reception rooms and wide verandas, screened sleeping porches are all embodied in the general scheme for the comfort and treatment of the patients.

The entire profession may well be proud of this splendid testimonial to the efficiency of osteopathy and we heartily congratulate Dr. Norwood on his success and for this worthy expression of his faith in the permanency of osteopathy as an institution and the substantial future ahead of it.

Dr. Norwood informs us that they get many patients in Mineral Wells from all the middle and western states. The practice has increased so rapidly of late that it became necessary to secure another partner, and arrangements have been concluded with Dr. Alfred J. Tarr, formerly of Ennis, Texas. The firm is now composed of Dr. Robert R. Norwood, Dr. Regina W. Norwood, and Dr. Alfred J. Tarr.

Glyco Thymoline



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Chairman of the Faculty

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to a man when what he really needs is one square with two cups of coffee on the side.

It's like this with the boys, I gathered from their talk: They want to know there is something really doing, even if only a little bit, and they would appreciate a bulletin or something, even if it only told about the hired man's improperly wringing a setting hen's neck. Some of them said that unless they got some satisfaction more than the treasurer's report, they would be tempted to repudiate.

One of the boys had a New York paper which had an account of Dr. McConnell's lecture, and it told quite a lot about his work. I was real surprised to hear about it; but this chap said that McConnell had been working most five years on this lesion business. "Well," said I, "you told me the Research College was not doing anything; what do you call that?" "Oh," he replied, "Mac is doing that for his own amusement." "Gee, he must have queer ideas about amusement, and I should think it would be expensive," I said. This fellow replied: "You don't know Mac, or you would understand."

Well, you see when I got home I was thinking it over, and it seems to me like this: If I had contributed toward that fund, I would like to see the income spent for just such purposes. Seems to me it is important for us to get all our theory down before some wicked M. D. comes along and steals our thunder. Turner Hulett isn't afraid of that and is building for posterity. Oh, yes; my friend told me that McConnell has a good business and could well afford to contribute his time and money for the benefit of us chaps, I don't know. Somehow I almost am tempted to give a little, if I thought it would go for such sort of work.

Confidently, I rather got the idea that there was an insurgent party being formed to do something radical. Probably the boys have been reading about Uncle Joe and want to try their hands at insurging a little.—*A Pessimist, D. O., in The Western Osteopath for April.*

An Interesting and Unusual Case Demonstrating Truth of Osteopathy.

DR. L. A. BUMSTEAD, of Delaware, Ohio, reports an interesting case of a man injured in an accident. The man lost his memory and was restored by Dr. Bumstead. The local papers covered the incident, but very unfairly made it appear that the restoration of memory was due to a subsequent fall. Dr. Bumstead's summary of the case follows:

Report of Case of Harley W. Simpson.

History—Man aged 38, thrown from buggy during runaway on Oct. 2d, 1908, alighting on curbstone, striking point of chin. Fracture of lower jaw, hemorrhage from mouth, nose, and ears. Loss of memory immediately and total loss of consciousness within an hour. In hospital six weeks, treated by best Columbus and Delaware surgeons who finally pronounced him incurable.

Osteopathic examination seven months following accident.

Lesions—Anterior Occiput. Transverse processes of atlas back of mastoid bone. First rib on left side drawn up against clavical. Spinal joints from atlas to seventh dorsal severely wrenched and very sensitive.

Symptoms—Extreme tenderness about atlas and Glenoid fossa. Inability to extend head back of vertical position. Severe pain in back of the head continually. Numbness of left arm. Eyes tending to inversion and pupils enlarged. Sight poor. Hearing defective. Inability to fully open the mouth. Memory of past life a complete blank. Inability to recognize family or friends. Halting speech, saying but few words and those in manner of a small, diffident child. No paralysis. Physical condition as to appetite, digestion and elimination good.

Osteopathic treatment:

Preliminary—Heat applied to muscles of neck and gentle manipulation every other day to reduce soreness and muscular contractions. Reduction of rib lesion at once. As much motion given as patient could endure in spinal joints down to seventh dorsal. Later, traction on occiput and gentle rotation of head on neck. This was given with great care as it always excited intense pain. This grew less as the time elapsed and the treatment was increased in strength.

Radical treatment was given on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, when the lesion of the occiput was reduced.

Results of preliminary treatment were gradual reduction of tenderness of spinal joints, easing of the pain in the head, complete removal of the numbness in left arm, good memory for current events, ability to talk and carry on ordinary conversation, but no memory of the past.

Result of radical treatment was immediate return of memory, terrible pain in head, vertigo, lasting for twelve hours. Then comatose condition lasting for three and one-half days, during which time ice was applied to head and neck. Final awakening in normal mental condition, but physically very weak.

Present condition is one of mental vigor and perfect memory of things before the accident, but of nothing following it up to the time of last treatment. Physical condition good.

Paracelsus, the Modest Man

The advertisements of modern quacks are not remarkable for their modesty; even members of the profession in good standing are sometimes a trifle bitter in denouncing their confederates, the implication being that the speaker is free from the faults he ascribes to others. Few, however, have gone so far as Paracelsus in outspoken self praise combined with abuse, as when he addresses the academicians of Basle: "The silliest hair of my occiput knows more than all you doctors, the buckles of my shoes are more learned than your Galen and your Avicenna, and my beard is more experienced (*experta*) than all you academicians." Paracelsus solemnly burned the writings of Galen and Avicenna when he was appointed professor at Basle, and accomplished some good in helping to dissipate the extravagant admiration of the ancients, which was in all branches of science a tremendous bar to progress.

A Four Weeks Postgraduate Summer Course, Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, Aug. 8, to Sept. 3, Inclusive

IN response to a general interest manifested, the faculty of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy will conduct a postgraduate summer school, for the four weeks following the annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association at San Francisco.

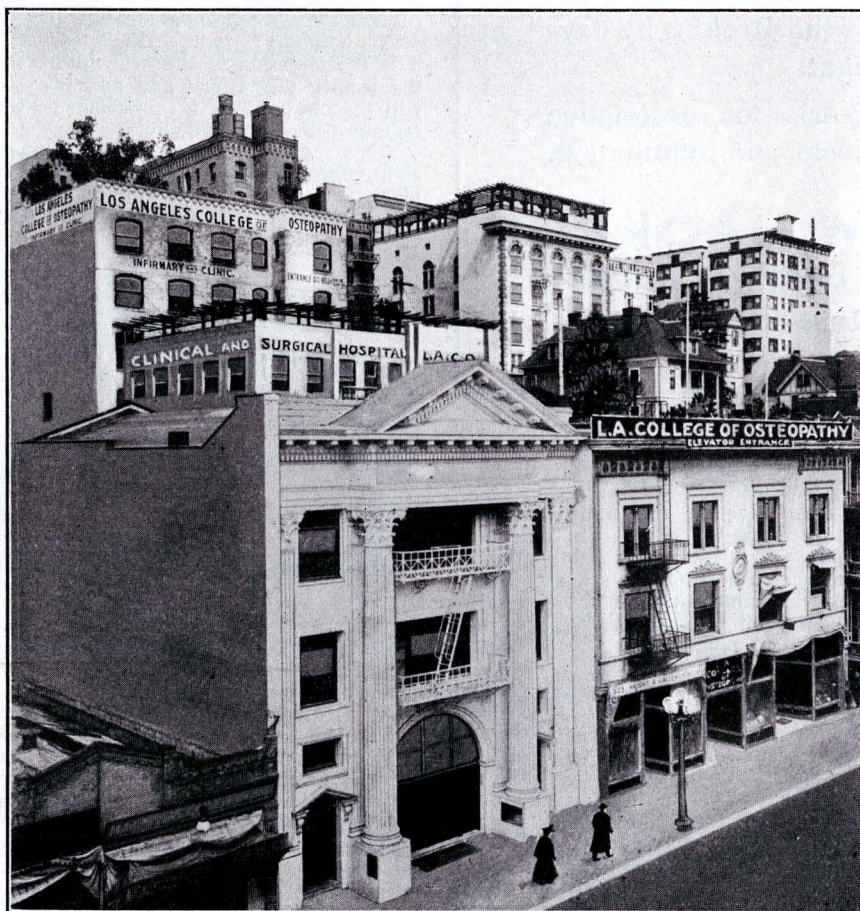
The work will cover the major studies of medical education, given by the professors of largest successful experience of the osteopathic world in their respective chairs.

A postgraduate certificate will be conferred on those who satisfactorily do the work of five or more subjects. The work will be so coordinated as that it will apply, with subsequent work, on the three-year, or postgraduate diploma, as desired. The tuition fee is \$75.00, being \$15.00

been carefully matured, to the end that the maximum of service may be rendered its participants in the minimum period. There has never been a time when the conditions for a thoroughly practical and useful postgraduate course have been so favorable. The A. O. A. will bring together a large number of the progressive osteopathic physicians of America;—those who insist in keeping abreast of the firing line of osteopathic science.

The eleven stories of the college buildings, laboratories and hospital will be at the service of the participants, together with all the clinical and laboratory material that can be utilized.

Incidentally, the occasion will afford a realization of a dream common to most normal and red-blooded residents of the east and middle-west,



per subject, or proportionately for more or fewer subjects, payable in advance.

The number of matriculants accepted for any one group will be so limited that the best personal instruction may be given. In general these groups will be limited to twenty. But, by reason of the technical character of the instruction, in Physical Diagnosis, Technique, Gynecological Clinics, Obstetrical Clinics and Operative Surgery smaller groups will be formed in these subjects. When these divisions are filled, in order of application, accompanied by matriculation fee of \$25.00, no more matriculants will be received.

In the event a matriculant subsequently finds he cannot attend, the advance fee will not be returned, since such a rule would keep out others after the groups are filled, but it may be transferred to any other applicant.

The plans for this postgraduate course have

to spend a period of vacation in this wonderful valley of perpetual fruit and flowers, of ocean outings and mountain mountings.

Schedule of Courses.

Osteopathic Technique....Dr. Harry W. Forbes
Physical Diagnosis.....Dr. Harry W. Forbes
Diagnosis and Technique in Nervous Diseases.....Dr. C. H. Spencer
Special Nervous and Trunk Anatomy.....Dr. R. W. Bowling
Operative Surgery.....Dr. Frank P. Young
Clinical Surgery.....Dr. Frank P. Young
Diagnosis and Technique, Women's Diseases.....Dr. Jennie C. Spencer
Laboratory Diagnosis....Dr. W. Curtis Brigham
Serum Therapy and Opsonic Index Technique.....Dr. W. C. Brigham
Diagnosis and Treatment of the

Eye...Dr. T. J. Ruddy and Dr. Marrit M. Ring
 Technique, Fitting and Grinding
 Glasses.....Dr. M. M. Ring
 Practical Obstetrics...Dr. W. C. Brigham and
Dr. Thos. C. Young
 Dissection.....Dr. L. T. White
 X-Ray Technique, Diagnosis and
 Treatment.....Dr. A. B. Shaw

Outline of Courses.

A more detailed outline of courses and work to be done will be mailed on application. The groups will be limited in number, as stated, according to the amount of personal, individual instruction and laboratory work involved;—for example, Dr. Forbes will conduct one class of twenty members each, in technique and in physical diagnosis. He will conduct another of each, limited to ten members, for which there will be an extra charge of \$10.00 each. The operative surgery will be individual work on the cadaver, each participant performing the classic operations, major and minor, under the personal instruction of Dr. Frank P. Young. The obstetrics, gynecological, X-Rayiance and eye clinics will be personal work and individual instruction.

Any matriculant not satisfied in any department will have the tuition refunded, the matriculant being the sole judge. This is only a practical way of giving assurance to those far distant and unfamiliar with the development of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy that they will be not only satisfied but enthusiastic for the skill and instruction received in each department.

For particulars address,

DR. A. B. SHAW,

Sec. Los Angeles College of Osteopathy,
 321 So. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Osteopaths Make Their Limitations

Leon B. Hawes, D. O., Adrian, Mich.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN last month was good. I am glad the members of the profession are thinking for themselves and telling what they think. It seems certain to me that osteopathy will never be any better than the people who are in active practice and if they all air their views on whatever is of interest it will be mutually helpful.

In regard to the limitations that have been imposed on our practitioners I think in the main they are themselves responsible for them. Many of our people have talked as though there never was any necessity for major surgery and that view has found expression in many or most of our state laws. I am sure it is one of the largest mistakes we have made for I agree with some of our people who have complained that when they had a surgical case they had to call on a member of a school directly opposed to our own and very often to our disadvantage; where, if there had been no limiting clauses in our laws such would not have been the case.

I am satisfied that as a school we are as well prepared for surgical work as any school and to allow such limiting clauses to be put in our laws is, to my mind, a disgrace to our profession and I think the sooner we get them reformed the better it will be.

One of last month's contributors speaks about the different things he wants to use in his practice, such as anesthetics, antiseptics, opiates, etc. When I want to use an antiseptic I do not consider that I am breaking any kind of a law in using such or in prescribing such and I do it any time I consider it helpful, but with the anesthetic, there is where we are crippled in our usefulness and unnecessarily I think. I would be glad to see all our state laws (if state laws we have to continue with), along the lines of the Texas law, but altogether separated from our medical brethren

if possible. I am for the independent state board as long as we have state boards.

With regard to osteopaths having an M. D. degree; I am glad that for the present the majority are without them. It is so much easier to practice drug giving than osteopathy and so much more remunerative when you do have a good practice, that the temptation to give a little of this or that is very hard to overcome. It is very apt to be as a patient told me the other day. Some years ago she went to a D. O. for treatment and he got an M. D. to prescribe for her, saying that until his work began to have effect she had better take this medicine. She said: "Why, doctor, I came to you for non-drug treatment, I have had medicine till my stomach is all used up and now you tell me to take some more of this stuff I want to get along without." He saw the force of what she said and didn't press the matter farther. Human nature is much alike and if all D. O.'s had the unlimited privilege of giving dope, a great many of them would be prescribing instead of doing good hard work hunting for lesions of some kind and correcting them.

As another writer said, the old school doctors are right at the point of getting rid of drugs as fast as they can gracefully substitute something in their place, and at this stage of the game it seems as though it would be nothing short of suicide to put in a chair of materia medica in our osteopathic colleges and go to adding to the number of drug givers, which would certainly be the result.

Let the discussions go on! They are all full of interest and I would be glad to see "The O. P." obliged to enlarge to hold all of the papers our people get out which it would, if they once got started. We have just as good talent in our school as there is to be found in any school, and our people are doing right along, a lot of work for their patients that the old school doctors are neglecting.

Women D. O.'s "Snapped" by Our Eagle-Eyed Photographer!

NO task is too difficult or too hazardous for our intrepid staff photographer. Lately he swooped down on old St. Louis and caught a group of prominent lady



From left to right, Dr. Bertha A. Buddecke, Dr. Arlowyne Orr, Dr. Ella D. Still and Dr. Nannie J. Chapell.

D. O.'s and got them all happy. Lest there be any trouble about hats being on straight the wily artists artfully got them posed when they were not wearing those wonderful creations and presto! Snap! The shutter clicked and the deed was done. Some astonishment has been expressed at the apparent ability of our staff photographer to be in several places at the same time. The official snap shot artist

is a genius all right, but his work is rendered somewhat less arduous by the fact that every D. O. who takes a group picture with a view to sending it to the O. P. immediately and automatically for the time being, becomes the Official Photographer. So send us your pictures and help make the picture gallery full of interesting faces.

Let Us Show Our Friendly Feeling

Frederick W. Woodhull, D. O., Philadelphia.

WE have one hundred and twenty licensed osteopaths in Philadelphia and on several occasions during the past few years different ones have met with various afflictions such as may come to any human being. In some cases these afflictions have not been generally known among members of our profession in time for us to show the sympathetic and fraternal spirit which we have one for another, or at least not at the time when most needed.

In thinking the matter over, it occurred to me that we should have some method whereby each member of our County Society could be promptly informed of any serious illness or affliction in our ranks. The idea was favorably received by the executive board of our society and cards were printed for immediate use, as shown herewith. The wording of the card may be improved later on by other members.

In order that the recipient of many notes of sympathy may not be over-burdened by the writing of numerous personal letters, it has been suggested that he or she may simply send a note of acknowledgement and thanks to our president or secretary, who will announce the same to our members at next meeting.

If any other osteopathic societies are looking after their members better than the P. C. O. S. is doing, we should be pleased to hear from them. We aim to be at least equal to any in the promotion of the best interests of our members and osteopathy in general.

Philadelphia.....

Dear Doctor:—This card is to notify you of

Should you feel so inclined, it would show a friendly and fraternal spirit to write a few words of sympathy, or to call and leave your card.

Showing these little attentions does us all good and we are rarely forgotten by those to whom they are shown.



In our various contests for legal recognition the M. D.'s have shown themselves particularly anxious to prevent osteopaths from practicing obstetrics and they have been quite successful in getting inserted a clause limiting osteopaths in this respect. Such an effort is now being made in the District of Columbia. Some concise information on the extent of osteopathic obstetrical practice would be helpful in pleading our cause and for disproving the fallacious arguments used against us.

We would like to have some brief reports from our readers who practice obstetrics, stating something of the extent of their experience and success. The state law on the subject might also be quoted.

The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

Published on the 15th of Every Month by

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.

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Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., M. D., D. O.
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Editorial

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!
"How to the line, let chips fall where they will"

Vol. XVII

MAY, 1910

No. 5

THE NEW JERSEY RUMPUS.

Osteopaths won a victory in the veto by Governor Fort of the New Jersey "Ramsey medical bill," so persistently advocated by the old line doctors as granting recognition to osteopathy.

It was one of those craftily worded measures that are designed to undo the very interest they profess to protect.

A great rumpus has been raised throughout the State by the regular medical societies on account of the denunciation of Dr. L. M. Halsey by Governor Fort at one of the hearings. The papers have been full of their resolutions of censure. Incidentally osteopathy has received a lot of wholesome publicity.

Governor Fort used strong language, but it was doubtless deserved. The innuendoes, half truths, and positive misstatements that are used by the M. D.'s in their efforts against osteopathic measures are simply sickening. The high and mighty attitude they assume as being the only ones interested in the advance of medical science, the raising of the standard of education, and the safeguarding of the public health, is disgusting in the extreme.

However, we have some reason to be grateful to the M. D.'s for their bigotry. Their injustice and arrogance has helped us to get recognition in the past. The hollowness of their pretensions is now more fully recognized and this realization will have a great influence in our favor in the future.

The American people love a fair show and a square deal. By virtue of this spirit of fairness, osteopathy will eventually be granted independent boards in every state and a full opportunity to work out its own destiny.

GOOD WORK.

Under a co-operative plan of sharing expense by the Chicago Osteopathic Association a series of articles on osteopathy, by George E. Moran, have been appearing in Sunday editions of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. The articles have been extensively copied by exchanges and have undoubtedly been the means of giving osteopathy much additional publicity

in addition to the original articles. This is a work that could be well taken up by other city societies. Articles best suited for this purpose should not be burdened with technical details, and should be in easy, simple style, the object being to interest even the most casual reader. The regular educational literature of the profession can then be used to give more complete information.

OSTEOPATHY IN THE DELINEATOR.

The Delineator for May can be used by osteopaths to good advantage. Not because of any scientific discussion of the science, but because the fact that there is such a thing as osteopathy; that is has made wonderful progress; that it has materially affected modern therapeutic thought; and that it has and is curing cases of sickness not reached by other methods; are presented in such a form and through such a medium that they will be read and appreciated by thousands who heretofore have had no really definite thought on the subject. Ask your patients and friends to read this article and pass it on to others. We have a right to be enthusiastic about the progress osteopathy has made and its millions of friends and advocates, but taking the population of the country as a whole the amount of dense ignorance that exists in regard to the science is simply appalling. One has only to move among strangers and casually and incidentally broach the subject to find how true this is. Every means of bringing osteopathy before the public in a prominent way should be utilized to the utmost.

Says Dr. Dodson Presented Faulty Argument

Martin W. Peck, D. O., Lynn, Mass.

IN the January issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN was published an article by Dr. C. A. Dodson in which he discusses the teaching of materia medica in the osteopathic colleges. This article was reprinted in the Kirksville Journal of Osteopathy, in a later issue and so far as I know nobody has replied to it up to the present time.

The opinions of any man, if sincere, and the result of thought and deliberation, are entitled to respectful consideration. At the same time there is a certain obligation incurred in the public expression of ideas through the medium of the press. This is, that no matter what their kind or quality, these ideas shall be consistent with each other. It seems to me that Dr. Dodson has grossly violated this obligation.

In the first part of his article he attempts to prove by some general statements concerning the history of the two schools, and by the tabulated results of five years of general practice in his own case, that osteopathy deals more successfully with sickness and suffering than has or does the old school of medicine. In spite of the fact that osteopathy is too new, and that fields covered by the actual practice of the two schools have been too different, to make mathematical calculations of their respective merits fair or possible, and notwithstanding that in his own case signing no death certificates in five years of general practice casts some discredit on the degree of its generality, I think all members of the profession will be glad to agree with his conclusions so far.

But such is not the case with some of his other conclusions. In one breath he commends the ambitious osteopath who is satisfied with nothing short of perfection in his ability to practice the healing art, and in the next he damns the man who, feeling that osteopathy, as he was taught it and as he knows it, has not yet reached the stage of perfection, wishes to know something of what there is outside in or-

der that his progress and his beliefs may be based upon scientific knowledge.

In doing this the ambitious osteopath according to Dr. Dodson becomes the weak kneed and trembling one, and he prescribes abundant enthusiasm rather than knowledge as a tonic to bolster him up. In one place he tacitly condemns a man for desiring to know something of materia medica and with but the lapse of a few paragraphs he admits his own desire for the knowledge and power to use certain drugs as remedial measures.

Our laws, implies Dr. Dodson, should be broader and will be in the future just what we educate the people to make them, and he wishes us to educate those people to give us the legal right to use things and do things without our being ourselves trained in using them or doing them.

There should be no limit to our legal rights and privileges, he agrees, and yet we should be taught nothing about the use of drugs.

We must be given the right to use drugs in order not to be limited in our powers and the public who gives us this right must rest satisfied with the assurance that we are not going to make use of it. All honor to the man who can so educate the American people.

The second part of the article is made up of an explanation or apology for the author attending a medical college. He states that he does not think it would be well for most osteopaths to do what he is doing, although he does not say whether it is excess of ability or lack of it which makes the exception in his case. The special reasons given for this procedure are as follows; the desire to use anesthetics and antiseptics, to improve course in bacteriology, and to become more proficient in diagnosis, and practice of major surgery. These reasons are all good ones and apply to others of us as well as Dr. Dodson. At the same time they are becoming less powerful every year and it is in order that we shall not have to humiliate our profession and ourselves by admitting the validity of these reasons that some of the colleges are trying to educate their students in every branch of science pertaining to the healing art.

Dr. Dodson thinks it wise for our colleges to stick closely to the structural lesion and manipulative treatment in their instruction, and sees no objection to an osteopath who wishes to specialize in any other department, spending four years in a medical college. Specialize! Spare the term! The osteopath doing this is not specializing but generalizing.

By the very nature of the word, to specialize means to become proficient in a particular part of something more general. A practitioner cannot wish to specialize in something outside the limits of osteopathy without admitting that osteopathy itself is a specialty, a part, that is, of general medicine. For an osteopath to specialize by taking a four year course much of which is not contained in the osteopathic curriculum, is an actual and verbal impossibility.

We should not teach or know anything of materia medica, again says the writer because even the regular schools are becoming disgusted with drugs. There is only one reason why we should not use drugs, if governed by humanitarian rather than selfish motives, and that is that never under any circumstances can their administration add to the well being of our patients. Granted that this is true for the moment, how are we and future osteopathic students going to show it? Must we consider drug hatred a necessary part of our osteopathic belief and interest, must we believe it because somebody who knows nothing but what he has heard tells us so, or should we prove it and have our reasons for the belief in first hand knowledge of drug actions? Certainly at the present day, disgust with drugs on the part of the old school is poor reason for ignorance concerning them by us.

The writer also claims that drug knowledge is incompatible with a high grade of osteopathic excellence and that the two systems mix no more successfully than would medicine, theology and the law. Overlooking the weakness of comparison, to my mind the conception of osteopathy is a narrow one which would be seriously disturbed by a knowledge of drugs.

If it be true that such is the case, then indeed does our profession rest upon a tottering foundation.

As a final argument it is said that if we teach materia medica there is no reason why old medical schools can not put in a chair of osteopathy. There is no reason why they can not do so at the present time as far as names go, but again I say it is a narrow conception of osteopathy which can picture it being taught as a department in allopathic medicine.

It may be unwise to teach materia medica as such in our colleges, but I for one cannot accept Dr. Dodson's reasons against the wisdom of the course without registering a protest.



"It Always Follows" (Precedes? an Osteopathic Opportunity)

Submitted by Franklin Fiske, D. O.,
New York City.

Birds will soon be singing
In the blooming trees,
Onions will be springing
Up, and so will peas.
Soon I will be raking
At the garden biz,
Back and knees all aching
With the rheumatiz.

The Modern Medicine Man

W. A. Blackwell, Chicago.

These are days of great achievement both in Science and in Art,
When master minds are busy tearing old-time myths apart,
And solving age-long mysteries of earth and air and sky,
But there's one place they're delinquent, where they come up rather shy.

To call Medicine a science is a travesty on Art,
Its glory comes from Chemistry, of which it is but part;
It is drug administration by the artists who can shade
The poisons in the dose-book that has reputation made.

It is in the field of Medicine, then, we need the brains today,
To keep the Van of Progress moving upward on its way;
For, with all its boasted conquests, one can see but little change
From the list of sterling remedies within the red man's range.

Doctors get their stock of pepsin from the stomach of the hog,
It stimulates digestion, keeps your juices on the jog;
And if, perchance, they realize you have a lazy pump,
They'll give you suprarenalin and start it on the jump.

If you're troubled with a goitre and its hold is getting deep,
They'll give you some Thyrodiae from the thyroid glands of sheep;
And when senility sets in and youthful powers decay—
Oophorin and Testidin drive all lassitude away.

Musk, taken from the glands of deer, lifts indigestion's load
And certain other ailments yield to extract of the toad;
The alcoholic extract of the liver of the fox
Will loosen up the microbes e'er they get upon the box.

The ant, potato beetle, black spider, Spanish fly
Are ground into a powder and are given on the sly;
The virus of the copperhead, the venom of the snake
Are also two decoctions modern doctors make you take.

But these are not a starter—see their *list ad infinitum—
For ear wax which is hard to dry: Use "bitus in the nitum."

*U. S. P.

Our Duty to the "Other Fellow"

William Smith, M. D., D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

IF osteopathy is to live and grow it can only do so by the actions of its practitioners; it is up to them by their treatment of their patients and their success in their work, and, none less important, their conduct toward their brother osteopaths as seen by their patients. Nine-tenths of the students of osteopathy come as the result of good work done by osteopaths in their families, and the conduct of such osteopaths is closely observed. Let it be understood that I am no pessimist—quite the contrary; but experience of over thirty years in various lines of medical work has shown much to me, and one of the main factors in the ultimate result of osteopathy I now wish to point out.

Let me at once blurt out the words that I want to use as a text, then speak from them. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." I am not a clergyman, so will not speak from the ministerial side of this question; but as the laymen of this country are now urging mission work to the "heathen" in order to promote the commercial interests of the country, so let me take those words as applied to osteopathic practice as the basis of a "business" talk.

Brother Osteopath, when you started in practice you found it an up-hill fight; you found the "other fellow," in the town in which you started, looking on you as an interloper; he regarded that town as HIS; you were lucky if he did not regard the entire county as his private preserve. He sneered at you covertly; he insinuated that you did not come from as good a school as he did; if you came from the same school, you had been a poor student; and so on. If you got a patient, some patient of his would decry you; you went under; it was move or fight and, realizing full well that he was a rooster fighting on his own dunghill, you moved.

Then you went into another such town. Possibly you stayed it out, fought for years, demonstrated your worth, and got a foothold. And, AND, every case which you treated and treated successfully was an advertisement for the "other fellow" and helped osteopathy. How did it help the other fellow? Simply by showing that osteopathy was not something that only an elect few possessed, not something that anyone had "special pointers" on, not something that one who had "graduated under the discoverer of the science" had a patent right on, but a common-sense, scientific method of treatment, a treatment which requires no clap-trap or fakery, no "no questions asked," no "satisfaction guaranteed," no "trial treatments" or other rot and skulduggery like that, but a plain-going, up-to-date method of handling perverted anatomical and physiological conditions.

What osteopathy needs today is PUBLICITY, we are not working some mysterious form of charming or rubbing away disease. We are simply acting strictly in accordance with the laws of physiology as taught in every textbook of physiology used in the country.

Were I in practice today the more osteopaths I could get into my neighborhood—provided always that they were of good character and proper training—the better I would be pleased. Every cure they made would help them, naturally, but that would only be the direct action on one line, and on the other line directly osteopathy would get the praise. Now, that "other fellow" is an osteopath; he is practising that which I am; consequently it, indirectly, advertises me. Of course, he gets the bulk of the credit, but then osteopathy gets it all, and I get a little, and, conversely, had I done the work which resulted in nature restoring the patient to health, the results would have gone the other way. In

other words, the more there are successfully practising osteopathy, the more credit will osteopathy get; the more widely will it be known; the greater benefit will come to all of the practitioners.

Brethren, we do not live for ourselves, we are "all members of one body, one member cannot suffer without all suffering." We live in one another's prosperity; we suffer by the delinquencies of one another. It is inevitable. As I said at the beginning of this, many a man has been driven out of practice by unkind, unneighborly actions, not of necessity slander raised against him, but often-times an unkind word may be hidden so that while it stings and does the deadly work one is unable to place the finger of condemnation upon it. "Damning by faint praise" is just as common today as in the days of Shakespeare.

How then, should we act one toward the other to fulfill the simple, old "Golden Rule" which is my text?

First, the new practitioner in a town should call upon his fellows already in practice, announce his intention of opening practice there, and state the school whence he comes. His fellows should greet him cordially, express the hope that he may remain and be successful, and say they will see him later. It is now up to them to return his call; but because a man calls on me, tells me that he is going to practise there and shake hands with me "up to the elbow" is no reason at all for my taking him on his own say-so or at once opening the doors of my house and heart to him.

Write to the school whence he comes, solicit private, confidential information, find out if he was a good student, an honest man, a clean man whom you can introduce to your friends without the fear that subsequent misconduct may lower you in their estimation.

And now it is up to the school whence that man came. Let its secretary tell the truth; he is now responsible; and, should that man, after a practical guarantee from his Alma Mater of his good character, prove to be a bad lot, and such be known to the school at the time that the report came in—well, that school would certainly have my hard feeling for the future. Further, I would not hesitate to tell the man who gave me the false report my opinion of him.

But, supposing all reports come in right, now it is up to me to see that my fellow practitioner gets a square deal from me. I do not propose to hand over to him any of my patients, but I do propose to aid him in all legitimate ways. How can I give him a start without hurting myself? It is very simple; there are a thousand ways. I will only suggest one—you can think out others.

I have a case which is not quite satisfied with results, in fact, is somewhat querulous. "Mrs. B., Dr. So-and-So, who has just come here is a good man who was a good student, if you don't mind I would like to have him meet me in consultation on your case. You see he has just left school six months ago and possibly he has some later ideas on such matters as your case." She consents, he comes, he agrees with me. I have made a friend. My patient will realize that I am not a hog who "wants it all," nor a man who thinks that "he knows it all," will look upon me as a broad-minded man. I have strengthened my own position by confessing my possible weakness.

A few weeks later Dr. So-and-So has a case; he returns the compliment. "Mr. B., I must confess that it would give me pleasure to have Dr. Such-an-one meet me in consultation. You see, he has had a little longer experience than I have in actual practice." I go, confirm his

diagnosis, suggest one or two little points and the patient realizes that here are two men, practitioners of the same school, each not trying to destroy the other and drive him out of practice, but each to help the other and rebuild the school of teaching which has given him his means of livelihood. Both those patients now realize that they have not only got one doctor, but that they have two, each willing to give to the other of his knowledge, all for the good of the patient.

Brethren, that is the "business side" of medical practice, osteopathy, the "business side" of the Golden Rule, and following that rule you will find that if you do to others as you would wish them to do to you, it can only result in one way, the advancement of our work and the firmer strengthening of the foundation on which we now stand.

I could tell of a man in this State (Missouri) who boasts that eight other men have tried to establish in his town and he has run them all out! Alas! It is true; he has actually done so. How? Very simply. At first his fees were the regular terms for this section. What we in the old country would call a neighbor came in; he called him a rival; at once cut prices to half; held his cases; the other man could not make a living at the reduced prices, so left. Leaving school after two years' expense without income, he had not the resources to fight a man established three years in practice. At once the fees were raised to their old point. This happened twice, two men who started there were driven out by that plan. When a third came, a very strong hint was given that raising again would not be tolerated—of course, not in as many words, but to that effect. Result, that practitioner who has now been in practice in that town for ten years, and is competent and trusted, is treating patients for 75 cents a treatment, or twelve treatments for \$8.00, is even forced

to "make a reduction on taking a quantity." Had he only acted to the first man on the lines indicated in the earlier part of what I have written, there would be two men there working in harmony, each making far more money than the one is making now; jealousy and heart-burning would have been avoided, sleepless nights scheming out plans for the undoing of the other fellow would have been eliminated.

On the other side of the picture I see a young graduate starting practice in Illinois last year, nearly going to the wall, seeking counsel from his "neighbor," not his "rival" and being tided over, carried along financially to the extent of his office rent till he got his feet on the ground. Now both are there. Will anything make those men other than partners in the advance of osteopathy? I reckon not.

Let us all think less for ourselves and more for the great cause we are working for. Let us realize that in numbers there is strength, that the more good men and women we can get within our band the stronger is our position. Then will Osteopathy the sooner become a greater power for good for the health of mankind.

It Finished the Doctor.

A gaunt and kilted Scotchman made his appearance in a country village, and was endeavoring to charm the locals to charity with selections on his bagpipe. A shaggy haired man opened the front door of a house and beckoned to the minstrel.

"Gie us a wee bit lilt just oot here," he said, in an accent which told that he also was from the land of the haggis. "My auld mither's in a creetial condection oppstaor. The doctor's wi' her the noo, and says the pipes may save her life."

Up and down in front of the house marched the braw Hielander, discoursing music that might well have been incidental to a cat and dog fight. Presently the shaggy haired man came out again.

"Gie us the 'Dead March' noo," he said. "Is the puir auld lady gone?" questioned the piper. "Na, na, mon; ye've saved mither," came the reply; "but ye've killed the puir doctor."—*Boston Transcript.*



[Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for Ye Book Review's sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply got to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

"The True Significance of the Times is Reflected in its Books."

The Doctor's Trust. Hon Chas. W. Miller. Democrat Publishing Co., Waverly, Iowa. (Price, 25 cents.)

Another man with good, red blood in his veins has spoken up on the subject of the Medical Trust. May courage not be lacking in others to do likewise. Where there is much smoke the general public will have its eyes turned finally to the fire that causes it.

Who, better than the osteopathic profession, should know that the Hon. Chas. W. Miller is right, and who, more than they, should sympathize with and encourage him? Above all, who, more than they, should equip themselves with a thorough knowledge of this subject as presented by various writers! For this trust exists by ignorance of the people alone. To educate them is to destroy the strangle-hold of the *Medical Trust*. Knowledge is Liberty.

Arrangements have been made to sell this book at reduced price in quantity, looking to its circulation largely among the people by those whose eyes are open to the situation.

All the great abuses of history have been due to combination between politics and various other special interests. The combination between pol-

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itics and religion was responsible for the horrors of the inquisition. The combination between politics and society was directly responsible for the French Revolution. In these days we are witnessing the most insidious of all—a combination of politics with business, which is largely responsible for the trusts.

The osteopathic profession has come into sharp contact with one phase of this situation which is as insidious and dangerous as man could dream of—The medical profession has gone into politics! The conditions that such a combination must lead to, following the inevitable trend of such combinations, are too horrible to speak of. There are those who assert that they are even now here—as for instance, Mr. Miller, in this book. Familiarity breeds contempt. The medical man's familiarity with life and death, especially seeing the hopeless pessimism in the instrumentality he uses in dealing therewith, has bred the contempt therefor that we have all so frequently seen. It is time for a thorough house-cleaning in that department, and by all the signs of the times it is soon to come. It is necessary first to realize what dirt and foulness are there, and in this we may all help.

The medical profession cannot be judged by its highest and best brains. These sit tight and cure diseases and delve into the mysteries thereof. All honor to them! But they sit tight and let the lesser characters manage the affairs of the societies of the profession, making no protest, and lending thereby their tacit consent and the weight of their good works to help on the bad work.

Mr. Miller and some others are leading in a crusade, using these books as their weapons. They should receive such support as will encourage them and all others minded to put forth weapons in the good cause.

Emergency Surgery, for the General Practitioner. By John W. Sluss, A. M., M. D., (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. \$3.50.)

This book is explained by its sub-title, "for the General Practitioner." It is a book brief enough to take on one's summer vacation, where it might be useful; for there it is that emergencies requiring surgery most frequently confront the general practitioner. Surgery in these days is confined as far as possible to hospitals, where alone it can be carried to the highest degree of perfection. The osteopathic profession having very few hospitals has a very weak hold on surgical practice. In many states it is forbidden by law to practice surgery.

But emergencies may arise at any time or place, and no one is forbidden to save life wherever occasion arises, if he is in any way competent to save, rather than to increase the danger. In one small emergency this book might give assistance that would more than repay its moderate cost. The proper way to fight these unfavorable laws and to establish a favorable opinion of osteopathy in surgery is to be an excellent man in emergencies such as arise in the moving incident by flood and field, the hairbreadth 'scape in the imminent and deadly breach.

This work is up-to-date in the main, so far as its space allows. It contains the same old illogical and utterly impractical treatment for phinosis, the picture of which is passed on from one surgery to another without evidence of criticism. The sections on dislocations of the hip and other joints will be of little interest to osteopathic physicians.

But the doctor of whatever school who is useless in emergencies will rapidly lose caste with the people. This work might well be a part of the equipment of every osteopathic physician.

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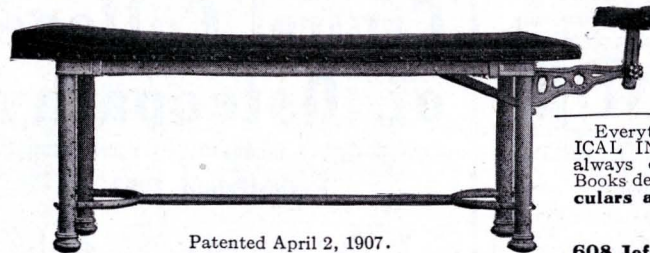
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Some Thoughts on Professional Ethics

(Continued from page 2.)

words can't. If your work does, his words can't hurt you. The disparaging words of an old school physician don't worry me in the least. It is the physician who says of you, "Yes, Dr. Blank is a nice fellow and I think he does good in some cases," who holds the confidence of the patient and his patronage. The M. D. who tells the patient who asks for an opinion of you "Massage can't help you" often does you much good. The patient will perhaps stay by him awhile and then, if he isn't improving fast enough, will give you a trial. When you help him, he will sing your praises doubly loud and make much mention of the fact that his old doctor said you couldn't help him. The old doctor is then put down as a bigot.

Don't knock the drug doctor. As a rule he is deserving of respect. It is only cowards and weaklings who have to pull the other fellow down to boost themselves. You can honestly say "Dr. Blank and I believe in different methods of treating disease. If we are both successful and I can accomplish a

cure without putting drugs into the stomach, I believe my way is the better." This makes an impression on a fair-minded, sensible man that knocking never could.

If you will do your part, the M. D. will usually meet you half way. Harmony should reign when both are engaged in alleviating human suffering.

It is a mistaken idea that one loses prestige by establishing amicable relations with practitioners of other schools. One still stands just as forcibly for the principles of the science he represents. We cannot hope to convince other practitioners and we should not be so ungentlemanly as to reflect on their methods and engage in heated argument, but a careful explanation and calm discussion of our science will win and hold friends.

Never side in with a patient who criticizes an M. D. If they are honest in their criticisms, they will respect you for your silence. The chances are, though, that the patient who comes to you finding fault with a previous physician will soon be finding fault with you.

When a patient comes to us from another osteopath and is dissatisfied with his previous treatment, it is your duty to find out where the trouble lies and if we are satisfied that the

doctor who has been treating the case is thoroughly competent and has been administering proper treatment, we should bolster up the confidence of the patient and send him back to his original physician. On the other hand, if we feel that the one who had charge of the case is incapable of getting the results that we could, we have a duty toward the patient and the profession to perform and should take the case. We must be careful, however, to be sure that we hav'n't been sizing up his capabilities with our eyes at the big end of the telescope, and our own with our eyes at the small end. We may honestly think that we are more capable than our neighbor because some patient he has failed on has secured relief at our hands, but the chances are that he has helped just as many of our failures and has the same opinion of us. We can usually put our estimate of ourselves down a few notches and that of our neighbor up a few notches without doing anyone an injustice.

Under no circumstances should we criticise a fellow practitioner even if we know him to be incompetent.

Advertisements that differentiate the practitioner from his fellows even to the slightest degree should not be indulged in. Such phrases as "the pioneer osteopath," "seventeen years in practice," "graduate under the founder," etc., should not be used. Self laudatory advertisements may bring pecuniary rewards, but they do it at the sacrifice of the dignity and modesty that should be the very essence of the demeanor of the physician. Advance osteopathy all you can, but let a simple card be the only means of putting yourself before the public. Let your ambition be not to have people say merely, "Dr. Blank is a good doctor," but rather, "Osteopathy is good and Dr. Blank is a good exponent of the science." Boost osteopathy in a dignified manner and depend on your ability to produce results to bring you patients.



Northwest Missouri Meeting.

The Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at Kansas City, April 21st. A dinner at the Hotel Kupper was enjoyed in the evening.

Chicago Association Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting and banquet of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held May 5th at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. Carl P. McConnell gave a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views.

Dr. Reid Under Stovaine.

Dr. C. C. Reid, of Denver, Colo., on March 21 was operated on for appendicitis at Mercy Hospital in Denver. Stovaine was used as an anaesthetic. The operation was successful and the patient made a prompt recovery. It will be some weeks before he is able to be back in his office again.

Pennsylvania State Board Examinations.

The next State Board Examination for Pennsylvania will be held in Room No. 976, City Hall, Philadelphia, from June 21st to 24th, inclusive. Those wishing application blanks and further particulars as to same should address John T. Downing, Sec'y, 305 Board of Trade Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Dr. Watson Becomes a Benedict.

Dr. Carl L. Watson, of Boston, and members of the faculty of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, was married April 25th to Miss Eva Bartlett Macey, of Somerville, Mass. After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Watson left for a visit to Washington, D. C. They are now at home at 166 Huntington avenue, Boston. Dr. Watson is very popular in the profession and his wife is a well known public reader.

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Osteopaths of Northern Colorado Hold Session.
The semi-annual meeting of the Northern Colorado Osteopathic Association was held at Greeley, April 17th. There was a good attendance.

Ohio Osteopaths Can Treat Contagious Diseases.
In an opinion rendered April 18th by Attorney-General Denman to Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health, osteopaths are not prohibited under the law from treating contagious diseases. However, they are compelled to make report of them the same as any other practitioner.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer.*

Osteopath Commits Suicide.

Dr. E. G. Barton, of Bartlesville, Okla., committed suicide April 26th in his room in the Stewart Hotel. In a note addressed to his wife he attributed his action to his wife's lack of sympathy. The body was shipped to Hillsboro, Ind., for burial.

The ninth annual meeting of the Kansas Osteopathic Association will be held May 24th and 25th at the National Hotel, Topeka. There will be a good program and it is hoped Kansas osteopaths will make the biggest convention in the history of the state association. Railroad fares will be pooled.—*G. B. Wolf, D. O., secretary.*

Osteopath Wanted at Macfadden Healthatorium.

Bernarr Macfadden is looking for an osteopath to do the work I did. I consider the experience very valuable. The osteopathic work is not connected with the other departments so osteopathy is not compromised. Any one interested should address Bernarr Macfadden Healthatorium, Chicago.—*A. Still Craig, D. O.*

Antitoxin Kills a Woman.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 22.—(By Associated Press)—Mrs. Guy E. Smith of this city is dead as the result of being inoculated with antitoxin today. She died in convulsions five minutes after the antitoxin had been administered by a physician. Mrs. Smith was visiting Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Jr., who had been ailing. While Mrs. Smith was at the Franklin residence a physician called and pronounced Mrs. Franklin's trouble diphtheria. He inoculated both women.

Antitoxin Causes Death.

A case of death from antitoxin occurred here last November. A family of six boys were exposed to a diphtheria case next door, which when discovered by the family doctor caused him to inoculate the whole family, in fact all the children in the block. One little fellow, eight years old, had been vaccinated a short time before and came from his play begging not to given the antitoxin. He died in less than half an hour. There has been no death from diphtheria during the past year.—*Imogene B. Cooper, D. O., Greenville, Miss.*

Zeigler Wins.

After the case had been carried through all the lower courts of the state, the Illinois supreme court recently decided that Dr. Lord Clarence Howard Zeigler, non-graduate physician, mental healer and osteopath, is entitled to \$100,000 from the estate of Harriet G. McVicker, widow of the famous Chicago theatrical manager. In handing down the judgment the supreme court reversed the decision of the appellate court and affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Cook county.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

If an irregular osteopath can win such a tremendous fee, what immense possibilities there should be for the regular graduate.

Osteopathy in Paducah, Kentucky.

Dr. J. T. Gilbert is bringing Osteopathy strongly to the front in Paducah, Ky. He recently erected a building for his exclusive professional use. The institution is known as Dr. J. T. Gilbert's Osteopathic Infirmary. There are five treating rooms, offices and reception room. Everything is fitted up in accordance with modern ideas of convenience and elegance, electric lights, hot and cold water and telephone connection with each room. The structure is regarded with pride in Paducah and is a credit to the advanced position Osteopathy has obtained in modern therapeutics. Dr. Gilbert enjoys a splendid practice and we congratulate him on his success and his progressive spirit.

Iowa Second District Meeting.

The regular semi-annual convention of the Iowa Second District Osteopathic Association was held April 28th, at Davenport. Dr. Frank L. Bigsby, of Kirksville, Mo., conducted a clinic and gave a lecture on "Rib Lesions." Other numbers on the program were: "Menopause," Dr. J. R. Johnson, of Clinton; "Pelvic Irritation," Dr. Sarah S. Brown, of Davenport; "Skin Diseases," Dr. J. S. Baughman, of Burlington. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. M. Furnish, of Tipton; vice-president, Dr. Sarah S. Brown, of Davenport; secretary, Dr. Elmer Stewart, of Clinton; treasurer, Dr. C. A. Hitchcock, of Vinton; member of board of trustees, Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids. An informal dinner was held at the Davenport hotel.

Massachusetts Osteopathic Society Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held May 7th, at Boston, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, of Boston; vice-president, Dr. Carl L. Watson, of Boston; secretary, Dr. Kathryn G. Tallant, of Boston; treasurer, Dr. Harry W. Conant, of Cambridge. Dr. Martin W. Peck, of Lynn, was elected delegate to the Legislative Council of the A. O. A. at San Francisco. Dr. Matthew T. Mayes, of Springfield, was indorsed for reappointment to the State Board of Registration in Medicine.—*Geo. W. Goode, D. O.*

Osteopaths Gather at Joplin.

The Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas Osteopathic Association met in regular session at Joplin, Mo., April 30th. Dr. Lloyd D. Gass, of Joplin, presented a case of valvular heart trouble for examination and discussion, which proved interesting and instructive. Dr. Minerva Kenago, of Joplin, who was obliged to go West recently, on account of failing health, was heard from at Trinidad, Colo., with report that she was improving rapidly. She has the best wishes of the association for early and complete recovery. Our next meeting will be May 28th.—*Frances M. Wolf, D. O., Secretary.*

Must Await Result of Trial.

The appellate division of the supreme court in Brooklyn, April 22d, handed down a decision upholding the action of Justice Crane in refusing to grant a writ of peremptory mandamus to Dr. Charles E. Bandel, an osteopath, who is seeking to force the board of health and the coroner to accept death certificates signed by himself. Practically all the Osteopaths in the greater city are behind the movement. Justice Crane held that the writ was unnecessary, as no interests would be injured by the delay. The question of right will be decided at the trial, which is to be placed on the calendar for the next term. Justice Crane said that the Osteopaths were in the habit of calling in a regular physician in cases where death occurred during their attendance and that they could continue to do so pending the trial.—*New York Sun.*

District of Columbia Committee Hears Arguments.

The bill to regulate osteopathy in the District of Columbia was given a hearing by the subcommittee on Ways and Means, Thursday, April 28th. Statements in favor of the measure were presented by Dr. George M. Kober, of Washington; Dr. John D. Thomas, of Washington; Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Washington; Dr. O. I. Snyder, of Philadelphia; Dr. A. E. S. Anderson, of Washington, and the Hon. James T. Lloyd, member of Congress from Missouri. Attorney George H. Shibley also made a rebuttal of arguments offered against the bill. The statements and rebuttal are very comprehensive and would be of great value to any legislative committee preparing to work for an osteopathic bill. The statements and rebuttal have been put into pamphlet form by the government printing office. It is known as "Report of Hearings on H. R. 23431. Part 2."

Dr. Spauhurst Indorsed at Indiana State Meeting.

Governor Marshall has received from the State Association of Osteopaths an indorsement of Dr. John F. Spauhurst, of this city, the representative of the school on the state board of medical examination and registration. The indorsement was adopted by the Osteopaths at their meeting held in this city last Saturday and mailed to the Governor by the secretary of the organization. Dr. Spauhurst's commission has virtually three years to run, but since there has been considerable talk of a reorganization of the board, the Osteopaths submitted the indorsement in order to have it in the hands of the Governor at any time he might elect to take up any question concerning the organization.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) News, May 11th.*

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association held May 7th at Indianapolis, at which meeting the indorsement above referred to was voted, was well attended and was the most harmonious meeting in the history of the association. Everybody present felt that the interest of osteopathy in Indiana was being well looked after by Dr. Spauhurst on the State Board. A good technical program was listened to and discussed.

Dr. Allison Talks to Pacific College Students.

April 12th Dr. J. S. Allison addressed the student body of the Pacific College of Osteopathy on the subject of college degrees. Dr. Allison expressed his belief that the difference between the various schools of medicine represents only a transient condition and that as we become better acquainted with the nature of the human body and the cause of disease, our sectarian differences will disappear. Here in California we are all obliged to submit to the same standards and to take the same examinations and the doctor rather believed that if all received the same degree it would go far toward going away with sectarian differences without in any way tending to destroy the identity of osteopathic practice. His address was listened to with marked attention and while it was probable some present had views not strictly in harmony with those of Dr. Allison, still all felt that he had presented his case with singular fairness. Lectures of this kind are always deeply appreciated by our people.—*W. G. Burr, Student P. C. O.*

F. J. Stewart, D. O., M. D.
126 State Street, CHICAGO

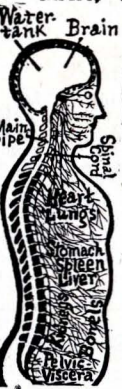
Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, chancre, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

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One Tenant can be deprived of water [life] by a pressure upon the pipe [nerve] through which he receives his supply. All the Tenants can be deprived of water [life] by a Leak in the Water-Tank.

Man is Discased in Like Manner (in Two Ways): Pressure upon a nerve (see picture) Will Disease the Organ or Part which it supplies with nerve-force [energy]. A "Leakage" of nerve-force [brain-fluid] from the "Human Tank" [the brain], due to "Mental-Weeds" [such as hurry, worry, envy, anger, hatred, resentment, over-indulgences, etc.] Will Disease The Entire Body.

"Man, Woman—Know Thyself!" is a ready-reference health-book for both the Home and Physician's office. It explains the Cause of disease and tells in a simple way How to Get Health and How to Keep it.

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DR. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW, 161 STATE ST., CHICAGO

Philadelphia County Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was held in College hall, North Broad street, April 14th. E. S. Willard submitted a letter explaining very explicitly our methods of diagnosis and treatment of contagious diseases, for the approval of the society. The same was approved, and Dr. Willard instructed to forward the letter to Dr. Neff, chief of the Department of Public Health and Charities, who had asked for such information. Dr. Beitel introduced Dr. Franklin Fiske, late professor of philosophy and mechanics, at American School of Osteopathy, and former editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, gave a most helpful lecture and demonstration on "The Mechanics of Spinal Adjustment." Dr. Fiske, with the utmost ease and grace, showed the practitioner how to save himself, and let the patient do most of the work by using the proper leverage of the body. He also demonstrated several treatments, for the reduction of stubborn lesions, among them was a very safe and accurate way of reducing a posterior occiput.—*Cecelia G. Curran, D. O., Secretary.*

Texas State Meeting.

The tenth annual meeting of the Texas Osteopathic Association was held May 6th and 7th at Cleburne. It was a most enthusiastic and enjoyable meeting. After a thorough discussion of the attitude of Dr. J. F. Bailey, of Waco, on the State Board, a resolution was passed requesting him to resign, as it was the sense of the meeting that he had not properly taken care of the interests of osteopathy. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. T. Elder, San Angelo; vice-president, Dr. W. S. Smith, Meridian; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. B. Mason, Temple. The program in part was as follows.

"Lower Dorsal Lesions," Dr. Catherine Compton; "Why We Are Smiling," Dr. S. L. Scotchorn; "Demonstration of Technic of the Minor Surgery of Head and Throat," Dr. C. O. Hook; "Pneumonia," Dr. J. T. Elder; "Constipation," Dr. D. W. Davis; "Rheumatism," Dr. A. A. Speegle; "Inflammations of the Cervix," Dr. J. E. Gilderleeve; "A Broader Survey," Dr. Jas. L. Holloway; "Anterior-Polio-Myelitis," Dr. W. B. Loving; Lecture and Demonstration, Dr. C. E. Still, of Kirksville. A banquet was served at the Cleburne Hotel, Dr. Paul M. Peck acting as toastmaster.

He Wants a Professional Directory.

Members of the Osteopathic fraternity! Look here!! Can't we do something for ourselves? Don't we need a new Directory? Of course, we do. It is over two (2) years since our last was published. Excellent as it, and others were they are out of date. Who is there among us that don't want to be up-to-date? We need one—and need it badly. Let's have one; I for one would take pride in it. Of course, I know, there are some old fossils that take no pride in advancement; they would rather be "behind the times." We are forging ahead in all things else. Why not secure what is of mutual benefit to all? Aren't we progressing? We either are or we're going back. Let us remember there's no middle ground. I can understand why a correspondence course "osteo," or some "half-baked" wouldn't care for a Directory, but not so the "full-fledged." There are perhaps scores—even hundreds—of towns that didn't have any osteopath at all in February, 1908, that have one or more now. We can't correctly inform our friends who want to know if they or their friends can get treatment in any certain town or not. Let's get busy and boost! Let the profession pull all together!!! We can make it worth while for some one of our publishing companies to publish it. I'm willing to start the ball rolling. I'll give two dollars (\$2) on the condition that the balance of the profession will do likewise, or enough of them to make it go. Let's do something, brothers and sisters in the faith, and that speedily. It is a shame, it seems to me, that we haven't a late—a complete—Directory. It may be that the publishers of some of our old directories weren't exactly treated on the square and lost out; but, if so, it doesn't need to be repeated. Let's reimburse them this time, both for their expense and their trouble. I know that any of them are magnanimous and unselfish enough not to charge an exorbitant figure.—*H. D. Bowers, B. S., D. O., Newberg, Ore.*

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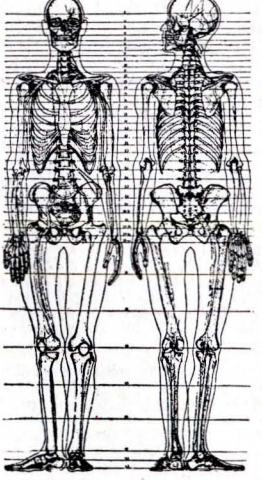
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Oregon Board Examinations.

There is no more attractive field for capable lesion osteopaths who are built from the ground up on straight-out osteopathy, than the great State of Oregon. There is a disposition to welcome to our state osteopathic physicians who are ambitious to work for the cause of osteopathy while they themselves are winning great success which is not only possible but probable. Oregon has the largest undeveloped sections of any state in the Union, and right now two great transcontinental lines are racing for the interior of the state. New osteopathic physicians do not locate here fast enough to keep up proportion with the new population which comes by thousands every month. Portland with two hundred and fifty thousand has only about twenty-five osteopathic offices (with two in the office in some instances). Osteopathy stands high and we mean to push it higher. The town of a thousand will keep one busy if unable to locate in the city. Dr. Lillian Baker, secretary Oregon Osteopathic Association, 919 Corbett building, Portland, can advise on locations. Osteopaths who are well grounded in anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, chemistry, obstetrics, gynecology and practice of osteopathy, the subjects required, are largely successful before Oregon Medical Board. Next examinations July 5, 6 and 7 at Portland.—F. E. Moore, D. O., Osteopathic Member.

Nutrition in Anaemias.

Defective or unsuitable food supply is one of the most frequent causes of anaemia. It is clearly manifested that not only must we see that there is an adequate and suitable supply of food, but we must look also to its digestion and assimilation in order to obtain the benefit of the iron which it contains. The digestive secretions in these cases are apt to be defective both in quantity and quality. The gastric mucous membrane is atonic and enfeebled; its functions of digestion and assimilation are at low ebb, sometimes entirely abolished; in other words, anaemia is but part of the condition of which malnutrition, malassimilation and faulty metabolism are the essential features. It will be seen that it is necessary in any rational treatment of these cases to awaken the dormant, torpid, nutritive functions, and restore them to physiological activity. The atonic, enfeebled condition of the digestive mucous membrane must be remedied. The abrogated digestive and assimilative functions must be coaxied into a proper performance of their duties by something which has a direct selective influence upon them. Until this is accomplished, ordinary food, the natural restorative as well as the natural source of iron cannot be utilized. With restored activity of the digestive and nutritive functions, the assimilation of iron and food is assured. The stimulant and restorative action upon the digestive organs of supplied blood has already been shown in many cases and it is indicated as the only rational remedy to restore the atonic, enfeebled digestive powers, and raise the blood to normal quality. Bovine, being perfectly preserved arterial bullock's blood, must of necessity contain every element of nutrition in the proper proportion. One strong point in its favor in the treatment of anaemia is that it requires hardly any digestion, but is immediately ready for assimilation, thereby giving the stomach absolute rest.—The Bovine Company.

CONTENTS—June Number

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH

Myths and Delusions Regarding Osteopathy

Slow Dethronement of Drug Fetish. Physicians Admit Drugs Don't Cure. Human Freedom Evolves Slowly. How People Get Ideas About Osteopathy. When the Blind Lead the Blind. Some Insist It is What It is Not. Those Who Don't Give It a Fair Trial. The Myth that Osteopathy is Severe. Mistaken Fears Prevent Relief. Osteopathy is Not Rough. Some Think Patients Are Treated Nude. How Patients Dress for Treatment. Folly of Setting Limitations. Many Think It Good for Only One Thing. Patients Sometimes Go Astray. Osteopathy Often Stops Pain Promptly. Thought It Was a Substitute for Exercise. Adjustments—That's All. Still Multitudes Will Be Misinformed. Still We Must Educate. Osteopathic Medicine. To Overcome Constipation.

He Asked His Doctor How a Slipped Rib Made an Invalid

Thought He Had Tried Everything. "An Osteopath With Standing in His Own Profession." Get a Thorough Anatomical Examination. The Osteopath Found the Cause. "It Was Only a Slipped Rib." Never Knew He Had Sore Spots. The Osteopath Set the Rib in Place. Relief Might Have Been Secured Eleven Years Earlier! Osteopathy is Not a Cure All.

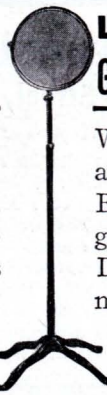
The Human Machine Perfectly Planned

Machines Don't Work When Out of Repair. Body Repairs Itself to Great Extent. Disease is Friction in Working Parts. Osteopathy Stands for Adjustment.

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Warts, Wens, and cures Cancer, Eczema, Ring go, Pruritis-Ani Diseases of the money back if it the work.

DR. J. O. DAY Pat. March 17, 1908 **MAYFIELD, KY.**

A VALUABLE LEGAL OPINION

A copy of the legal brief of Col. Sol. Long, attorney for Arkansas City, Kan., as to the practice of obstetrics by osteopaths, will be mailed to any D. O. on receipt of \$1.00.

This brief was rather expensive as Col. Long is an attorney of national reputation. Better send for it today. It is certainly conclusive and may be worth many \$'s to you.

James Decker, D. O.
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Arkansas State Board Meeting.

I recently received my commission from the Governor appointing me a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. The next regular meeting of the board to examine applicants for license will be held July 5th at Little Rock, in my offices, eighth floor, State Bank building. We expect to have a state association meeting on the same date.—C. A. Dodson, D. O.

Notes from Pacific College.

The students and faculty of the Pacific College of Osteopathy were delightfully entertained at the beautiful home of the Drs. Whiting, in South Pasadena, April 8th. Instrumental and vocal solos entertained the guests until about half past ten o'clock, when dainty refreshments were served. The spacious rooms of the Whiting home were pleasingly decorated with Lady Banksin roses for the occasion.

Mr. Edward B. Warman has just completed a course of six lectures on "Health Problems" before the student body of the Pacific College of Osteopathy. Mr. Warman, who is president of the Hundred Year Club, is a fluent speaker, and is a practical hygienist of wide experience. It is believed that his lectures will be of great practical value to those who have had the privilege of hearing them.

The students of the P. C. O. gave another of their enjoyable dances at the Woman's Club House April 29th. Many of the alumni were among the invited guests and all voted it a most delightful evening.

Dr. Esterley, of Occidental College, gave an interesting and scholarly lecture at the P. C. O. May 9th. His subject was "Artificial Parthenogenesis."

Prof. C. A. Whiting was reappointed Health Officer of South Pasadena at the last meeting of the board of trustees of that city.

Rally Day was observed May 10th by a rousing meeting of students, alumni and faculty of the P. C. O. Speeches, songs and college yells were the order of the day, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Prof. C. A. Whiting lectured before the Liberal Club April 3d, on "Halley's Comet," and on April 6th before the Burbank Club on "Tuberculosis." On April 10th he spoke before the Socialist Club on "Inheritance."

A Hard Time Social and Dance was given by the students of the P. C. O. April 1st. The first part of the evening was given to a mock court to which many were hauled by three energetic policemen and fined according to the enormity of their offense. After the majesty of the law had been duly upheld the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

The Walking Club has proved popular with the students this semester. Once each week a trip is made to some nearby point of interest and once a month longer trips are planned. March 23 a trip was made to the observatory on Mt. Wilson. The peak was covered with snow at the time and this was quite a novelty for some of the native Californians. (I am a native of Illinois myself.)—Walter G. Burr.

A Broadside Against Prevailing Myths Regarding Osteopathy

EVERY osteopath in the country is daily losing patients because people who would otherwise come for treatment are obsessed with some foolish, totally false idea concerning the science or its mode and method of treatment. You know it's true, Doctor! Everybody intimately connected with the profession knows that it's true. The practical consideration is how to overcome the condition.

The June number of *Osteopathic Health* is designed to meet the need for information along this line. Properly used it will do a great deal to wipe out myths and delusions regarding osteopathy in your community. It would be a splendid thing for you if you could place a copy in every home in your community.

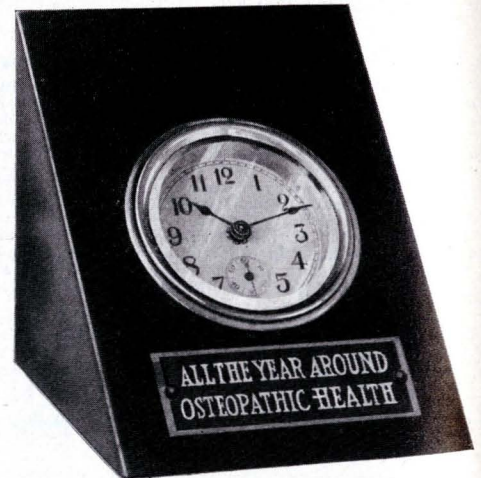
Another big feature of the June *Osteopathic Health* is the story of a slipped rib. It's a dandy! Interesting as a fairy tale and absolutely compels an appreciation of osteopathy. It is a true story and could have been made stronger than it is, but we purposely stated the facts conservatively.

No osteopathic physician can really afford to get along without this fine piece of osteopathic promotion literature. Deliveries can be made at once; we shall be pleased to have your order.

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Chicago.

Tickerty—Tickerty—Tock! Now's the Time to Get a Clock

OUR Osteopathic Desk clock proved a great success. Our supply was more than subscribed for, so we placed a new order and there is still a chance for dilatory D. O.'s to provide themselves with one of these handsome little desk ornaments. Time is money; many D. O.'s complain that they are short of it. Here's a chance to get long. Really we want you to have one of these clocks and we want you on The Osteopathic Physician subscription list. It is good value



Our Novelty Desk Clock.

whatever way you look at it. The paper is worth the price and the clock would cost you \$2.00 at retail. Moreover this is a clock that you could not buy at retail. It is an unique clock, an osteopathic clock, with an osteopathic message that will constantly impress your office patients and visitors. Those who have received the clock so far praise it highly. We are sure you would be much pleased with one. We can do no more than make the offer, it is up to you to do the accepting. Many have done so; many more will. The supply is only limited and whether we get any more will depend on the number of re-

sponses. Meanwhile, first-come are first served. Send us \$2.00 for The O. P. for two years, and ten cents for postage and get in line for clock gratis. If we cannot supply you, money will be refunded.

The February number of *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer," is the best one you have ever put out.—Dr. A. F. Van Duzer, Newburgh, N. Y.

I wish to congratulate you upon the excellent way in which you have worked out the scheme in the February issue of *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer," particularly the extract from "Life," on the last page. It very aptly explains a phase that has been difficult so to do. You certainly did great work in this number from cover to cover, including the cover.—Dr. William W. Brock, Montpelier, Vt.

We are much pleased with "The Osteopathic Primer." We are especially glad to see that this volume, which is just the thing to scatter wide amongst all classes and professions, lacks any suggestion of sarcasm or bitterness, any word which should antagonize, while at the same time the author has made clear the very points which are greatest stumbling blocks, not only to non-professional people but to doctors of other schools, and even to osteopaths themselves.—Drs. A. D. and Jennie

Personal

Dr. John F. Alderson, formerly of Moberly, Mo., is now at Fort Scott, Kas.

The "stork" visited the home of Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, of Vinton, Iowa, on May 3d. The new-comer is an eight-pound boy, Chester Homer Hitchcock. The mother and babe are both doing well, and Dr. Hitchcock predicts that Chester will make a good osteopath some day.

Drs. Dana G. and Emma E. Sniff have joined forces again at Escondido, Cal. They practiced for a time at Harve de Grace, Md., but later decided that all things considered, California was the place for them.

Dr. W. R. Dozier, of Atlanta, Ga., recently completed a course in the Atlanta School of Medicine, a regular allopathic college, and graduated April 25th. He says he enjoyed the work very much.

Drs. W. W. and Carrie B. Stewart, of Detroit, Mich., have been taking a series of country tours through Michigan and Ohio in their new auto car.

Drs. Edgar D. and Mary L. Heist, of Berlin, Ont., Can., have moved into splendid new offices at 39 King street, West. They have three treating rooms, six dressing rooms, reception room, and private offices.

Dr. Eloise F. Jacobs, of Boston, Mass., suffered a severe illness this winter.

Dr. Carrie B Taylor-Stewart, of Detroit, Mich., recently gave a paper before the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs on "Mental Therapeutics," giving especial attention to effect of excessive emotion on bodily secretions, and urging need of emotional control in children. Dr. Stewart's paper, with a picture of author, was printed in one of Detroit's leading papers.

Drs. J. A. Price and Emma Price, of Guthrie, Okla., have removed to Oklahoma City and formed partnership with Drs. Rouse & Rouse.

Dr. G. R. Boyer, of Peoria, Ill., has moved into offices in the Jefferson building, a splendid modern fire-proof structure, the first of its kind in Peoria.

Dr. Byron F. McAllister, of Fayetteville, Ark., has been fighting a siege of scarlet fever. He had six cases in one family, lost two.

Dr. Louise F. Jennings, of Centralia, Ill., is retiring from practice temporarily to take a year's rest on account of ill health.

Dr. Julius Quintal and his family have left Kirksville for Denver, Colo., where he will practice. Dr. Quintal has been assistant secretary at the A. S. O. for many years and the students and faculty regret to have him leave, as he filled a most difficult position most creditably.

Dr. Herbert F. Peckham, of Boston, spoke on "The Psychology of the Normal Child" at a meeting of the Metaphysical Club of Boston recently.

Dr. J. H. Sullivan, of Chicago, was recently called to French Lick Springs, Ind., to diagnose a case that was baffling the local M. D.'s. He had a friendly reception and succeeded in having the case put in the hands of an Osteopath.

Drs. George C. Flint, of Cambridge; Melvin H. Nicholls, of Everett, and Clarence W. Estey, of Attleboro, passed the March examinations of the Massachusetts State Board.

Dr. D. M. Kline, of Malvern, Iowa, has been laid up for over six weeks with a siege of inflammatory rheumatism. We are glad to report he is improving. Dr. Clyde Gray, of Horton, Kas., has been looking after him.

Dr. Nellie L. Rand, of West Newton, Mass., has been appointed a census enumerator.

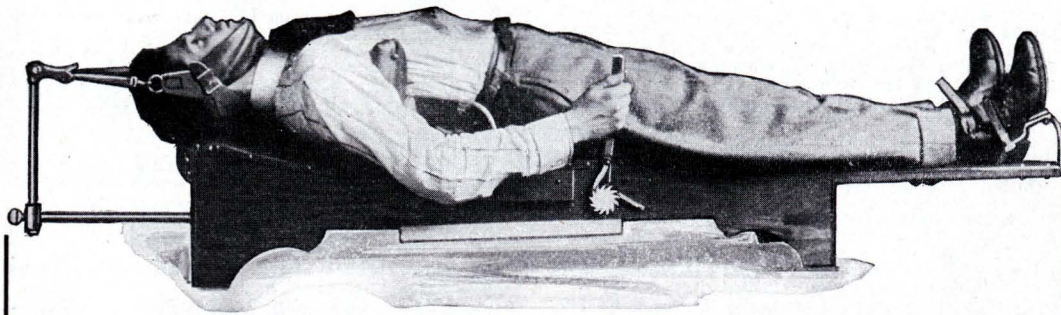
Dr. Mary Steel Ewing, of West Palm Beach, Fla., is visiting Hot Springs, Va., with two patients.

Dr. Jane E. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., has removed to her summer home at South Dennis, Mass.

Dr. Ella Edwards, January, 1911, graduate A. S. O., has located at Stuttgart, Ark.

Dr. Minerva Kenago, formerly of Joplin, Mo., is now at Trinidad, Colo. She went West on account of failing health, and the change has proved decidedly beneficial.

Dr. C. E. Walker, of Portland, Ore., has been suffering from a severe illness for several months. He is just beginning to get things into shape again.



The Consensus of Osteopathic Opinion Supports Our Contention—

That the Stretcher will produce a condition of muscular relaxation more thoroughly distributed and equalized than can be done by hand or other mechanical means. This makes possible the most minute diagnosis of osseous or muscular conditions; correction of lesion or displacement is easier, more definite, more thorough and more permanent; many a vertebral condition has responded under the stretch after successfully resisting all other means of correction. The Stretcher holds the patient in the extended condition under any desired degree of tension for a sufficient period of time to allow Nature to come in and do her reparative work. Osteopathic medicine is infinitely more effective when applied with all osseous, or contracted pressure, removed from nerves, cartilages and articulating surfaces, and no one longer questions the therapeutic value of the simple and thorough stretch. The Stretcher has wrought in cases of curvature, Pott's disease, rheumatism, lumbago, paralysis, locomotor, asthma, insomnia and deafness, miracles as great as any recorded. It is labor-saving, practice-building and success-assuring; not an adjunct, but a part of your medicine. We are putting more money in its manufacture than ever before. It is handsome in appearance and mechanically perfect, and we give you the benefit of these improvements at even a reduced price. Our sales to physicians double once every two months. We positively guarantee its practicability to any osteopathic physician. When answering this ad see that the Osteopathic Physician gets the credit.

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Next class will begin
September 12, 1910



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"Journal of Osteopathy,"
or any information.

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

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

— ADDRESS —

American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

Drs. Robt. G. and Edna E. Ashcroft, of Kingston, Ont., Can., have moved into larger and more suitable quarters at 435 Princess street. They report the outlook for osteopathy in Ontario brighter than ever, since the recent fight with the medical council.

Dr. J. A. Price and wife, Osteopathic physicians, from Guthrie, have formed a partnership with Drs. Rouse & Rouse. Drs. Price & Price are graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., and have been practicing in the state nine years. Dr. Price was instrumental in securing favorable legislation for Oklahoma Osteopaths and was secretary of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners for five years. He is a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners at the present time. He and wife are among the leading Osteopaths in the state. The new firm name will be Drs. Rouse & Price.—*Oklahoma City (Okla.) Oklahoman.*

The Men's League of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Elizabeth, N. J., listened last night to an interesting lecture on "Osteopathy" by Dr. Benjamin F. Still. Owing to the interest which has been manifested in Osteopathy, the women of the church were invited to be present, and they availed themselves of the opportunity, more being present than men. Dr. Still's lecture was exhaustive and was much appreciated by the audience.—*Elizabeth, (N. J.) Journal.*

Dr. R. R. Norwood, of Mineral Wells, Texas, was a recent caller at the offices of *The Osteopathic Physician*. He has been on a short vacation and rest, visiting Mt. Clemens and Battle Creek, Mich. He also stopped at Hammond, Mich., and placed with Frank S. Betz Co. the right to advertise, manufacture and sell his extension knee brace. The Betz Company, however, was not given exclusive rights, as Dr. Norwood will also make and sell the device from Mineral Wells.

In a recent pictorial supplement of the Philadelphia Public Ledger a sheet was devoted to "Picturesque Suburban Homes in and about Philadelphia." The artistic residence of Dr. O. J. Snyder at Narbeth, was shown. There's nothing the matter with the architectural taste of Osteopathy.

Dr. Leslie D. Smith, of Anna, Ill., has assumed the practice of Dr. L. F. Jennings at Centralia. Dr. Jennings is retiring from practice temporarily.

Dr. F. P. Wood, formerly of Laddonia, Mo., is now located at St. Louis, in room 304 Century building.

On June 1st, Dr. Walter J. Novinger, after ten years in practice in Trenton, N. J., will turn over his office and practice to Dr. Charles M. Sigler, of the same place and permanently with and assume charge of Dr. Watson's practice at the Hotel Woodward, Broadway and Fifty-fifth street, New York City.

Dr. C. A. Dodson, of Little Rock, Ark., will change his offices June 1st, from the Riegler building to the State Bank building. The State Bank building has a first class location and is considered the finest office building in the state of Arkansas, in fact, one of the show structures of the entire South. We congratulate Dr. Dodson on the very satisfactory change in quarters.

Dr. Ellen Bird Nott, of Boston, Mass., has been suffering a serious illness and was obliged to undergo an operation. She is now back in practice but it will be some time before she can recoup her financial loss and get her practice into its former good condition.

Dr. Hezzie C. P. Moore informs us that while at Enterprise, Ore., this winter she and her husband had the experience of being snowed in for two weeks and cut off from outside communication by high water for a week.

Dr. Carrie E. Rand, of Boston, Mass., has the sympathy of all her friends in the profession in the loss of her brother, which occurred at Lowell recently.

Dr. Harry R. Bolan, of Boston, Mass., is bereaved by the death of his mother after a lingering illness. Mrs. Bolan passed away in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. A. W. Berrow, of Hot Springs, Ark., is contemplating a trip to England and possibly France.

Dr. J. W. Robinson, of Erie, Pa., says he enjoys calls from visiting D. O.'s, and extends an invitation to any passing through Erie to call and see him. That's the right kind of fraternal spirit.

Dr. Lola L. Hays, of Moline, Ill., sends us a postal card from Tokio, Japan, dated February 26th. She says "Banzai," from which we presume everything is fine and lovely.

Locations and Removals

Dr. Catharine DeVeney, from 6210 Lexington avenue, to 6212 South Park avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. H. L. Conklin, from Montauk Theater building, to 93 Howe avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Dr. G. R. Boyer, from the Masonic Temple, to suite 519 Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.

Dr. W. A. Crawford, from 748 Ellicott Square, to suite 12, 928 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Elmer T. Hall, from 300 Lowndes building, to 603-4 Forsyth building, Atlanta, Ga.

Drs. Dana G. and Emma E. Sniff, from Harve de Grace, Md., to Escondido, Cal.

Dr. John F. Alderson, from Moberly, Mo., to Fort Scott, Kas.

Dr. Walter J. Novinger, from Trenton, N. J., to Hotel Woodward, Broadway and Fifty-fifth street, New York City.

Dr. Leslie D. Smith, from Anna, Ill., to Centralia, Ill.

Dr. Truman Wolfe, from 202 West Fourth street, to 609 Howard avenue, Carthage, Mo.

Dr. Elizabeth Ayres, from 152 Main street, to 12 Central avenue, Hackensack, N. J.

Dr. Herbert T. Cooke, from Kirksville, Mo., to Clayton P. O., Ohio.

Dr. W. L. Laslett, from 562 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass., to 21 Danville street, West Roxbury, Mass.

Dr. Edgar D. Heist, from 26 King street, West, to 39 King street, West, Berling, Ont., Can.

Dr. Wm. A. Martius, from 42 Auditorium building, to 409 Tacoma building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Lulu M. Irland McKinney, at Rockport, Mo.

Dr. Agnes V. Landes, from 2032 Clarendon avenue, to 713 Grace street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. E. H. Merkle, from 162 Engle street, to 38 Church street, Englewood, N. J.

Dr. Allie Bell-Stockwell, from Whitehall, Mont., to 47 Owsley block, Butte, Mont.

Dr. J. R. Shackelford, from St. Louis, Mo., to 205 Jackson building, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Almada J. Goodspeed, from the Champlain building, to suite 300, 57 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Residence, Kenilworth, Ill.

Dr. Emma Hook Price, from Eldon, Iowa, to Hutchinson, Kas.

Dr. Maus W. Stearns, from 708 Albany street, to 226 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. Anna M. Allen, from Grangeville, Idaho, to 1116 Jefferson street, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. H. F. Ray, from 3 Hunt building, to 321 Realty building, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Roland J. Dunbar, from 102 North Elm street, to 10 North Diamond street, West, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Martin A. Somers, from 1432 Euclid avenue, to 34 Embury avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Dr. H. N. Baker, from Loving, to Carlsbad, N. M.

Dr. Katherine A. Broderick, from Agard block, to 70 Litchfield street, Torrington, Conn.

Dr. R. M. Cooper, from Norton, to Leader building, Lawrence, Kas.

Dr. Owen J. Courtney, from Kansas City, Mo., to Russell, Kas.

Dr. Nina Wilson Dewey, from Des Moines to Colfax, Iowa.

Dr. V. V. Everson, from Kansas City, Mo., to Coffeyville, Okla.

Dr. Mary E. Graham, from Lincoln, Neb., to Temple, Wash.

Dr. Homer Gray, from Olympia, to North Yakima, Wash.

Dr. J. L. Henry, at Leale building, Mill Valley, Cal.

Dr. A. M. Hewitt, from 122 Cajon street, to 2-4 Fisher building, Redlands, Cal.

Dr. Nettie E. Hoffman, from 609-10 to 816 Carleton building, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Jennie Houghton, from Philadelphia, Pa., to 208 North Tyrone street, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Helen Rhoda Kinsell, from St. Louis, Mo., to 4 Lockwood avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.

Dr. Clara DeGrees McKinney, from Lebanon, Mo., to 507-8 Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Julie B. Matsler, from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Smith, Ark.

Dr. H. E. Reed, from Los Angeles, to Loring building, Riverside, Cal.

Dr. Evelyn Young, from Tulsa, Okla., to 5½ North Jefferson street, Iola, Kas.

Dr. Ella Edwards, at Stuttgart, Ark.

Dr. J. W. Blackmer, from Wilmington, to Lumberton, N. C.

Dr. G. E. Hassman, from Springfield, to Litchfield, Ill.

Drs. Robt. G. and Edna E. Ashcroft, from 405 to 435 Princess street, Kingston, Ont., Can.

Dr. E. L. Denniston, from Chicago, Ill., to 417 North Second street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Married

Dr. Frank A. Sloan and Miss Claire Snyder, at Caldwell, Idaho, April 6th. At home after May 1st, at Mountain Home, Idaho.

Dr. Carl L. Watson and Miss Eva Bartlett Macey, at Boston, Mass., April 25th. At home after May 1st, at 166 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Proctor, of Chicago, Ill., April 26th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hitchcock, of Vinton, Iowa, May 3d, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, Pa., April 3d, a daughter.

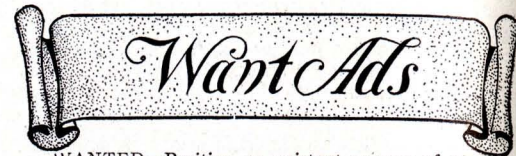
To Dr. and Mrs. Walter Mayes, of Socorro, N. M., March 26th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Kline, of Malvern, Iowa, March 7th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Parker, of Carlinville, Ill., March 2d, a daughter.

Died

Mrs. Laura Leadbetter Munroe, wife of Dr. Milbourne Munroe, of East Orange, N. J., April 13th, of Bright's disease. Mrs. Munroe was a graduate of the Atlantic College of Osteopathy, class of 1903.



WANTED—Position as assistant or care of office for the summer. Graduate A. S. O., June, 1910. Address 1910, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—My office equipment, value about \$200.00. Population of city about 2,500. Practice established five years this summer. Reason for selling, am going into partnership in larger city. Must sell by July 1st. Income for any year or years made known to intended purchaser. J. T. Young, D. O., Superior, Neb.

NOTICE—WANTED—Some one to form partnership in the promotion of a strictly osteopathic invention, "The G-H Headache Appliance," which will relieve the average pain of the head and face where there are no abrasions. This is for the "ground floor." Address Clyde Gray, D. O., Horton, Kans.

An instructor in Osteopathic college will be free to take some Osteopath's practice for one or two months during the summer vacation. Address 186, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy or take charge of some practice, or information of good locations. New York or Pennsylvania preferred. Address H-1905, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Office equipment, in city of 3,500 people; established for eight years; in Southern Minnesota; good reasons, good terms. Address 187, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Office furniture and equipment, all modern, no junk; in a county seat; Southern Iowa city of 6,000. Two main line railroads, two branch lines and interurban; good connections to all towns in county; only Osteopath in county; big practice; collections 98 per cent; good reason for selling; "snap"; must sell on or before September 1st. For further information address C. K. L., care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

Lady Osteopath, registered in Missouri, would like to take position as assistant, or take charge of office during summer. Address 188, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

Lady D. O. wishes to take charge of Osteopathic practice during summer months; 7 years' field experience; best references. Address 189, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Thirty medical books from library of the late Dr. Stratton. Some half price, some less. Dr. Morse, Wanatchee, Wash.

\$4,000 practice for sale in Western city with 100,000 inhabitants, with only eight Osteopaths, for \$1,200, including office equipment, consisting of furniture, tables, static X-ray machine, Faradic and Galvanic cabinet, Stretching machine, etc., worth \$600. For particulars, address "Opportunity," care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Practice in Illinois city of 50,000. One hour's ride from Chicago. Everything absolutely desirable. Only resident Osteopath here. Address "J," care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

CHICAGO DOCTOR, ATTENTION!—A. S. O. graduate, 1910, wants to practice as an assistant for a year, or will buy small practice in or near Chicago. Address H. N. Lacy, 116 East Jefferson street, Kirksville, Mo.

P. G. student, with 6 years' field experience, wants good position. Might buy guaranteed, established practice in good town. California license. Address 190, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

BRANCH OFFICE—Privilege of well equipped office in best office building in Newark, N. J., to rent for Wednesdays and Saturdays. Address 191, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

TO RENT—Will share furnished Chicago office with lady Osteopath, three days, or three half days, per week; four rooms, best central location. Address 192, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—One of the best locations in Southern Michigan is to be had for the price of equipment. Reasons for leaving given to interested parties. Address 193, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

Experienced Osteopath with references would assist or take charge of business for a time. Address 195, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A \$6,000 practice; \$4,000 cash taken in per year; a Colorado city; well equipped office; expenses low; cash sale, but low price; business calls me elsewhere. Address 196, care of The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Well established business, of six years, (office furniture if desired), in town of 10,000, Western Pennsylvania; a fine location, excellent practice for right party; reason for selling, want to take extended post graduate course. Address 194, care The O. P., 191 Market street, Chicago.