

The Osteopathic Physician

October 1911

Vol. 20, No. 4

Reproduced with a gift from the Advocates for the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA Special Projects Fund) and Michigan Auxiliary to the Macomb County Osteopathic Association

**May not be reproduced in any format without the permission of the Museum of Osteopathic
Medicine SM
(formerly Still National Osteopathic Museum)**

The Osteopathic Physician

Volume XX.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1911

Number 4

Osteopaths Win Sweeping Victory in Colorado—Supreme Court Upholds Right to Practice and Privilege of Using the Title "Doctor"

OSTEOPATHS have a legal right to practice and to call themselves "doctors" in Colorado.

They do not have to have a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners.

After many years of persecution at the hands of the M. D.'s and of vain attempts to induce the legislature to do them justice by clearly defining their legal status and giving them the right to conduct their own examinations for practice through a properly authorized State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, the osteopaths of Colorado have at last been vindicated and by no less an august body than the State Supreme Court. The substance of the decision is to the effect that an osteopath who administers treatments and does not prescribe drugs or other medicines to patients, need not have a license from the State Board of Medicine to practice nor is he violating any state law when he prefixes "Dr." to his name. The decision was given in a test case brought by the Colorado Osteopathic Association in the name of Dr. Ralph M. Jones, of Denver. In the original case in the lower court, Dr. Jones was charged with using the title "Doctor" without a license. It was admitted by the defense that the defendant had administered his treatment and had described himself to his patients as a doctor. District Judge Greeley W. Whitford, before whom the case was tried, refused to allow a motion to dismiss and fined Dr. Jones \$50.00. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the same defense set up.

The opinion reversing the decision of the lower court was rendered by Justice Garrigues and in doing so, he pointed out that the District Attorney had admitted that Ralph M. Jones was a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy and that he held his diploma therefrom conferring upon him the degree of "Doctor of Osteopathy" and that he also held a certificate from the Colorado Osteopathic Association as a doctor of osteopathy. The court said there was nothing under the statutes to prevent an osteopath from using the title "Doctor" when not prescribing medicine or administering drugs, but on the contrary he had the right to do so, as was shown by the clause in the statute, as follows: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit, nor shall it apply to the practice of, osteopathy when not prescribing medicine or administering drugs."

The osteopaths of Colorado are to be greatly congratulated on this decision. It will relieve them from a great deal of petty persecution and annoyance and will enable them to practice their profession in peace and security. It will also do much for the progress and development of osteopathy in Colorado.

The people of Colorado have long been friendly to osteopathy and its recognition by legislative enactment has only been prevented by political log rolling and the sinister political influence of the M. D.'s.

This decision should encourage Colorado osteo-

paths to get under way, immediately, preparations for a strong campaign before the next legislature that will insure the passage of a bill establishing an independent state board of osteopathic examiners.

Ethical Publicity

By A. L. Evans, D. O., Miami, Fla.

OSTEOPATHY is essentially an educational movement. Not only does it seek to implant new ideas concerning disease and its cure, but it purposes to supplant a system that comes to us hoary with age and strongly entrenched behind the bulwarks of law, custom and tradition. It is not enough, therefore, that the new practice is good in itself, but, like any other reform movement, its virtues must be made known. If our wisest statesmen see in publicity the surest remedy for the giant ills attending the combination of capital so prevalent in modern times, surely we may believe in its efficiency in propagating a reform in the healing art.

When we speak of publicity we mean not merely that the virtues of osteopathy should be proclaimed, but that the necessity for a reformation should be made apparent. This involves the publication of the error, the weakness, and the inherent harmfulness of the system practiced by the dominant school of medicine. We can never convince a public that is more and more assuming the attitude of wanting to be "shown" that it should embrace something new, unless we can point out the wrong of the old. Publicity means the turning on of the light.

When we speak of ethical publicity, it is implied that there may be an *unethical* variety, as indeed there may. One way of manifesting this in osteopathic publicity is to adopt the muck-raking style of literature in treating of the fallacies of medicine. Attacks upon individuals, exaggerated denunciations, and unsupported statements should be scrupulously avoided. A wholesome regard for the truth should be sufficient reason for this, but in addition it may further be urged that it is unprofitable—this in accordance with the axiom that "vinegar never catches flies." Sufficient and convincing argument against current medical practice is furnished by the authorities in medicine, and in reprinting these we are open neither to the charge of being abusive nor undignified. Besides, according to the well-known rules of evidence, that "declarations against interest are considered the best evidence of a fact," we are giving the strongest testimony in support of our contentions that can be adduced.

When we consider the strong trend toward amalgamation among the various schools of medicine, the effort the dominant school is making both in state and national legislatures to grip more firmly the reins of power, its per-

sistent decrying of osteopathy, and the further fact that even our friends have only a hazy idea of the scope of our school of practice, it would seem that no argument would be necessary to convince those in our own ranks of the great need of further publicity.

I wonder if most of us have not had some such telephone message as this: "Mr. Blank will not have his treatment today; he is not feeling very well," or "Mrs. Jones is not doing very well, and we have called in Doctor Pills; when she gets better she will resume treatment." Now, while there is an element of humor in this, it hardly compensates for the humiliation it entails. Of course, we know that if a man is not feeling well he needs osteopathic treatment, and if a woman is not doing well she needs more treatment; we know that osteopathy is for sick folks. But we must make other folks know it. The answer is not that we must do better work at the treatment table, though that is true, also. Good work helps our practice because one cured of an ailment will tell others that osteopathy is good for that particular ailment—and go elsewhere for treatment for an ailment more easily managed.

We must carry to the people the truth that osteopathy is a school of healing, and that its scope is about as wide as the range of disease.

It should be further borne in mind that osteopathy is not yet so well entrenched in the statute books that we can afford to neglect the cultivation of an enlightened public sentiment in relation to it. So long as it can be generally known that we are seeking only fair play, that our cause is just, we can rely upon the people and their chosen representatives to see that no injustice is done us.

It is not, however, so much the purpose of this paper to argue the necessity for publicity as to discuss ethical methods of promoting that end.

There have been some attempts in our profession to introduce the lecture as a means of publicity. This cannot be said to be in any way unethical, and those in our ranks who have talent in that direction should never fail to respond to any invitation to address clubs and societies that may invite them. But it has been my observation and information that when public addresses have been given, or open sessions of our conventions have been held, that no policemen were necessary to prevent a stampede for advantageous positions in the lecture hall. Osteopathy, we consider, is a most important subject, yet we must admit it is not especially thrilling. While our best friends will come to the lectures and listen with patience and interest, yet these are not exactly the people we are trying to reach. It is my conclusion that the lecture method will prove about as efficacious in osteopathy as have our fashionable churches in religion in solving the problem of how to reach the masses.

Personally, I know of no better way than through printing. The press is the most potent agency, the mightiest instrumentality for the promotion of reform in the world today—except possibly public sentiment, and public sentiment is dependent for its enlightenment and crystallization upon the press.

The Osteopathic Physician

If we can agree thus far, we have but to consider the best, most efficacious and most ethical methods of utilizing printer's ink. Of course, it goes without saying that nothing in the way of hand-bills should ever be used, and equally, of course, all professional cards, letterheads, etc., should be neatly printed on good paper without any effort to exalt the merits or credentials of one practitioner above another.

It is a matter of common knowledge and agreement in the profession that the articles on osteopathy that have appeared in the literary magazines, such as the *Cosmopolitan*, *Metropolitan*, *Independent*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *The Fra*, the *Delineator* and others were not only eminently ethical, but that they did more to bring our science into general prominence than any other agency employed or any publication that had previously been made concerning it. That avenue, however, is now practically closed to us. The articles were printed because they treated of a live subject and conveyed information that the editors considered of interest. But, when they have once printed a story the magazines do not repeat it. In this instance they are chary of giving any advertising. It may occasionally yet happen that osteopathy will get into the periodicals, but not with sufficient regularity that we can afford to rest our propaganda on the chance of it.

There is a vehicle that stands ever ready, for a compensation, to deliver our message—I refer to the newspaper press. The publishers and editors of most of these are now willing, without compensation, to print any legitimate news items pertaining to our science. Many of them are generous enough to give even more space than the news value of the items merit. This is a proper means, and we should be enterprising enough to avail ourselves of this method of publicity upon every suitable occasion.

I believe, too, that there are times when, and localities where, our practitioners could profitably unite, providing the exploiting of individual physicians is omitted, in bearing the expense of the publication in the newspapers of a certain class of carefully written articles on osteopathy. Our educational campaign cannot safely be left, however, to this kind of publicity, for two reasons. The very fact that it appears in a newspaper and is not news carries with it the implication that it is an advertisement, and all advertisements are more or less discounted, if they are read at all. The second objection is like unto the first, and refers to the casual manner in which newspapers are read. We all know how a paper is seized, the big headlines glanced at, possibly the meat of some news items in which the individual is specially concerned is scanned, then it is turned to the stock market, the editorials or the baseball news, according to the bent of the particular reader, after which the paper goes into the waste basket, garbage can or kindling heap. The newspaper is an ephemeral type of literature.

There remains to consider what I deem the most effective ethical means—and no means that is not ethical can be ultimately effective—of reaching the public. I refer to the popular osteopathic periodical. If the articles in the literary magazines have created an appetite for osteopathic literature, the osteopathic magazine supplies the means of satisfying it. It may be sent into the homes of the class of people we wish to reach, and its literary appearance will tend to rescue it from immediate incineration. If it keeps going it will be read; if it is read it will interest and instruct. All who read may not become patients, but they will imbibe a respect for the science, and the opinions that people entertain about it become a part of that public sentiment upon which we must rely in time of stress.

While these publications are not perfect, they appear regularly, the articles are usually well written, the subject is presented from many angles, and osteopathy is presented in its true perspective as an independent science and art, while the narrower conception so commonly held is constantly combated. As Claire D. Vallette has recently declared: "The truth of any matter of public good must be declared, reiterated, repeated. The mightiest trip-hammer does its work by repetition."

There are some in our profession who have gotten their ideas of ethics from the medical profession, and in many respects these ideas are good. Especially is this true so far as they condemn that publicity which some charlatans employ who boast of their education, ability and cures. But it should be borne in mind that there is this fundamental difference between allopathy and osteopathy; the former has had much to conceal, its policy has been to mystify and bewilder the public, while the latter has from the beginning taken the people into its confidence. Osteopathy, having a rational basis for its therapy, has nothing to lose, but everything to gain by a frank and full discussion of its principles, and in pointing the way to health. It may be well to remember, too, that the medical profession is not altogether idle when it comes to publicity.* We know it has a man in the field lecturing, ostensibly on hygiene, but really in the interest of measures wanted by organized medicine.

Osteopathy and the Drug Fallacy—Testimony Shows It Is Important That Patients Know the Truth.

OSTEOPATHY is a radical protest against old popular beliefs in medicine. It proclaims new principles. It is the duty of osteopaths to tell people the truth that drugs do not cure disease both because osteopathy is an educational movement and because its growth depends to a great extent on the rapidity with which people come to recognize that what it protests against is false and what it proclaims is true. Knowing the truth about drugs, it is a part of the mission of the osteopathic physician to inform the public of their inconsequence and liability to inflict damage to the human organism.

A further important consideration is that in telling about the impotency of drugs we not only do our patients a direct service by giving them that information, but we also enable them to understand definitely and at once that osteopathy is a very different kind of system, and that it obtains its results without recourse to drugs. They won't know that if we don't tell them. Many won't understand it after we do tell them; so if we remain silent on the subject of drugs many people to whom osteopathy is entirely new will not at all comprehend or appreciate the great fundamental vital fact that osteopathy is a system that does not use drugs.

On the contrary many people would from sheer force of habit infer that drugs form a part of our system "for some ill at least."

So by keeping on preaching the plain fact that *drugs do not cure disease*, we tell the public the truth about drug practice and at the same time promulgate a broad negative truth about osteopathy, namely, that it does not use drugs; and we thus stimulate public interest to know what we do employ to combat disease.

As long as people are satisfied with the drug system they will not give it up, and they will not accept osteopathy in great numbers or enthusiasm until they are shown that its claims are reasonable and can be substantiated.

The vote in favor of preaching the truth in this matter has been almost unanimous. The responses show also that the profession is very much alive on this subject and that it

Through the prompting of medical men the newspapers and periodicals have much to say about the wonders of modern medicine and, especially, of surgery. Indeed, in all the subtle methods of free advertising the members of the medical profession are past masters—the most adroit and skillful known to modern society.

It therefore behooves us to be alive to our own interests and to do all that may honorably be done to propagate the truths of our healing system. To me the importance of publicity for osteopathy is so apparent that I feel that no member of the profession, no matter if he has all the practice he can attend to, is doing his full duty if he does not contribute in some ethical way to spread the knowledge of osteopathy among the people.

*Since this paper was written the American Medical Association held its session for 1911 in Los Angeles. That this organization realizes the advantages of publicity the following excerpt from a newspaper account of the address of the president, Dr. John B. Murphy, will bear witness: "Dr. Murphy went so far as to suggest a health journal for the laity, as well as a press bureau where any one might obtain desired information on any medical topic." Dr. Murphy is quoted as saying: "The education of the public is the most important obligation of this association."

is regarded of vital importance. In addition to the numerous comments quoted many were equally strong and over one hundred and fifty sent affirmative votes without comment. The ballots are still coming in, and we shall be pleased to hear from each and every one who desires to go on record either for or against. Osteopaths have earned the reputation of being militant reformers in the matter of the conservation and restoration of health. We believe they should maintain this reputation and attitude and strive ever to be leaders of public opinion and thought so far, at least, as it concerns rational therapeutics.

A Strong Indorsement and Arraignment

IT is my belief that we should tell people that "Drugs Don't Cure Disease," and furthermore, tell them why. They can understand.

Good heavens! What is the matter with you, anyhow? When such men at the top of the medical profession as Elmer Lee, M. D., Charles E. Page, M. D., and scores of others are trying to tell the medical profession the same thing through the medium of their professional journals, why should the osteopathic profession be so weak kneed as to hesitate to tell the truth? Especially the publishers of our literature! Perhaps the lone D. O. in a little old town full of M. D.'s, such as they are, might hesitate for the sake of diplomacy, or cowardice, or inefficiency, but when our journals cannot back us, then what next?

Why don't you say more about "adjustment," and the normal nerve supply inducing normal function, as well as restoring normal cellular tissue? And give the people a little meat occasionally.

I am in receipt of your circular stating in headlines that "The People Now Know That Osteopathy Treats Pneumonia and Typhoid," but say! what about Dr. Lockwood's learned article in July journal of our national organization about the osteopathic management of typhoid?

It is enough to make an osteopath sick at heart to see this appearing in our national organ.

Think of it! Ice packs and baths. Food every two hours to a fever. Dangerous temperature by third week (of course with above management)—Abdominal manipulation!

What about adjustment of the spine, setting up normal nerve impulse and doing away with ice-bath shocks?

What about following in the wake of advanced medical thinkers who are discovering the uselessness of drugs, and cutting out feeding a fever, so as not to maintain a toxemia. Hundreds of doctors know that digestion does not take place in fevers and that it simply burdens the system with toxins.

Listen to the distinguished and eminent Dr. Pepper fourteen years ago: "Fifteen years of active experience teaches it is not possible to harmonize the materia medica. Empiricism is at the root of the practice of medicine." April 24, 1894, *New York Medical Record* gave Dr. Page's views abandoning feeding in typhoid as folly, showing up also the folly of drugs.

What is the matter with our osteopathic literature?—J. T. Penrose, D. O., Whittier, Calif.

Affirmative Comments

"Regarding the September issue of *Osteopathic Health* and the question, 'Should We Osteopaths Continue to Tell the People That Drugs Don't Cure Disease?' I vote most heartily with you. The article is fine." C. A. Arand, D. O., Marysville, Kan.

"I vote in the affirmative in the question, 'Should We Osteopaths Continue to Tell the People That Drugs Don't Cure Disease?' not because I wish to 'knock' the other fellow, but because it is the truth and the world is in need of this truth."—Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha, Neb.

"I am of the opinion the 'real' osteopath has a great opportunity of becoming an educator of the people of benefit second to none. You 'strike the nail on the head,' when you say, 'We have drifted away from Father Andrew.' I believe absolutely in the highest degree of education, letting no truths slip our attention and by reason of this broader education we are better able to instruct others. I find our best friends need osteopathic literature nearly as often as the stranger, to that end we should keep our best before them, at least every month. A great many friends say, 'I didn't think osteopathy could treat my acute trouble, so I had to take medicine,' we are to blame for such conditions in such cases. I am thoroughly convinced Dr. Still's idea is correct, the only fault is, we don't know enough of it and don't tell the other fellow enough. I can and do get results without drugs, so it is not necessary for me to spoil my title of D. O. by hanging the title M. D. onto the end of it. By systematically using *Osteopathic Health* I hope to work the people here up the realization of being cured without resorting to their old habit of drugging. I am glad to say a great many friends look forward to the next number of *Osteopathic Health* with as much pleasure as they do to their next best journal."—J. W. Alkire, D. O., Corning, Cal.

"I send my ballot in the affirmative. The September *Osteopathic Health* I consider not only good, but very good. In my opinion telling the people about drugs depends on the way it is done and in this last *Osteopathic Health* you have the idea right and expressed it well. In 'Myths and Delusions' you have also done well."—Dr. J. W. Murphy, Bremerton, Wash.

"I am not ashamed of my colors. I am heartily in sympathy with your view of the publicity question. If we do not proclaim the merits of osteopathy, we can be quite sure the M. D.'s will not.

"Kindly send me one hundred copies each of the September and October issues of *Osteopathic Health*."—Dr. John W. Banning, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I want to be counted as one who thinks that we should keep on preaching that drugs do not cure disease.

"We have a candidate for governor of this state who has had from the start certain convictions and is not afraid to tell the people what they are. I think he will win. He ought to win! Now, I maintain that if osteopathy wishes to attain the standing as a profession which it rightfully deserves, we must come out boldly and tell the people the truth. They are tired of being misled."—Robt. H. Miller, D. O., Beardstown, Ky.

"Should We Osteopaths Continue to Tell the People That Drugs DON'T Cure Disease?" It is my belief that we should use this kind of editorial matter in our field and office literature. By all means preach straight osteopathy and the worthlessness of drugs. No need to be thin-skinned. Go after them just as strongly as the M. D. goes after us. Above all educate the public to our high standard of education, our completeness as physicians, and our ability to handle, without drugs, any disease that afflicts them. We will never convince the public that we have a 'complete system of healing' as long as our own practitioners do not acknowledge it or our state societies ask for laws curtailing our

rights and admitting our incompetency and lack of education in the healing art. Educate the D. O."—Dr. Walter L. Beitel, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Sure! Keep up the good work. The osteopath who objects to publicity,—and more especially to the kind you have been furnishing, is, to use an 'abnormal' expression, a 'bonehead.'"—J. C. Kaufer, D. O., New Milford, Pa.

"On the question, 'Should We Osteopaths Continue to Tell the People that Drugs Don't Cure Disease,' my vote is—Yes! The September number is very good."—E. F. Dietzman, D. O., Racine, Wis.

"I vote in the affirmative and I have been influenced to do so by my experience with patients I have treated. Many of them voluntarily inform me that they have lost all faith in drugs, are disgusted with them, and their opinion has been formed from actual experience also. The result is they have read about osteopathy and have become convinced by its common sense appeal to natural laws that if it does not cure them nothing will. Many a patient has said to me, 'Well, if this don't cure me I don't know what will.' Now, let the osteopath begin smoothing it over for the M. D. and the patient's enthusiasm and faith in osteopathy will show a decline at once and he soon thinks osteopathy after all is only a half-way measure instead of a complete scientific revolution as he had conceived and hoped it to be. Give the drugs h—l, and don't mince any words about it."—W. C. Armstrong, Pittsburg, Pa.

"I stand for Osteopathy, a science, as opposed to medicine, a conglomeration of more or less false and impractical theories. I wish to congratulate you on the progressive stand you have taken and assure you my support in any way I may be able to give it."—Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, Ashland, Ore.

"On the question, 'Should We Osteopaths Continue to Tell the People That Drugs Don't Cure Disease,' I vote yes! Not only based on the fact that leading medical doctors have made that statement but on my experience of over ten years in osteopathic practice. When I first entered the field and got patients who had been under medical care and were taking drugs I allowed them to sometimes to continue for a time the drug they were taking until I could get some effect from my treatment, then shut off the drugs. But I found results came slow and I made up my mind that I was working against two conditions, the original trouble and in addition effect of drugs that instead of assisting nature retarded it and of late years I will not treat a patient who takes drugs. If they want osteopathy from me, they must depend on me and leave drugs alone, and I find I get better results. I, for myself, am satisfied on this point and I believe we should tell the people what is best for them.

"Again, the time has come when osteopathy is strong enough to come out and claim what is coming to us. Some claim M. D.'s are not fighting us. No! Not in the open, but they are politically and underhandedly and I believe the time is ripe for us to start a howl against the 'trust' before it becomes more permanently established. Let the people know the true situation and we will have them with us."—Dr. Geo. Moffett, Kansas City, Kan.

"I believe thoroughly that all sane claims for the efficiency of osteopathy as a rational method in aiding nature to overcome disease should be given the widest publicity. The time has gone for timidity—and we should stand our ground without fear or favor. The outlook in Massachusetts was never better."—Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, Boston, Mass.

"I do not think there are enough English words at our command to make our stand against drugs strong enough. By all means let us keep up the fight."—Dr. Frederick A. Piper, San Antonio, Texas.

"I want to assure you that I am in accord with the ideas that you so carefully set forth in the article against the use of drugs."—Dr. Edwin R. Larter, Niagara Falls, New York.

"I heartily believe in publicity literature against the use of drugs, when it is written with justice, as was done in *Osteopathic Health* for September."—Dr. R. W. Schultz, Garner, Iowa.

"A real osteopath cannot but refute medicine as therapeutic agency. I am sorry there are some in our city who use medicine as a therapeutic means of curing disease, jumbled with osteopathic treatment."—Dr. Evan Williams, Santa Monica, Cal.

"It is my opinion that we osteopaths should use more literature such as contained in the September issue of *Osteopathic Health*, concerning the uselessness of drugs. I for one will be glad to circulate it."—Dr. Annette Beckwith, Raton, N. Mex.

"I am in favor of teaching the public that drugs do not cure disease. Your September number of *Osteopathic Health* is surely a 'hot one.'"—Dr. R. C. Dugan, Marion, Ohio.

"I think the September issue of *Osteopathic Health* especially good. I vote for a clear statement of our position on drugs, as you have made it in this issue."—Dr. Dan H. Breedlove, Valdosta, Ga.

"My time has been so engrossed thus far this month, in moving from Boston here—that I have but just had time to read the September number of *Osteopathic Health*

—together with the enclosed letter. Both meet with my most hearty approval and after finishing the letter remarked to my wife I would like to give you a hearty handshake. I am one of the men who has disapproved of certain issues of *Osteopathic Health* and although a registered physician—having passed the medical examination in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island (in fact, being the only osteopath who has ever taken and passed the R. I. examination), and licensed to administer as many drugs as I please,—I lose no opportunity to teach my clientele and the public that drugs do not cure. It has always struck me that the osteopath who fits himself and passes the medical board of his state stands stronger for osteopathy in the eyes of the public by virtue of the fact that he could practice drug therapy and does not, than the man who is not licensed, for he could not practice drug therapy if he would."—C. A. W. Howland, D. O., Providence, R. I.

"I received your article about publicity literature against the use of drugs, and I most heartily agree with you that it is about time that we are crying out against drugs, just as hard as we can; and it will be agreeable to me if such articles come oftener than once a year in *Osteopathic Health*. The medics, themselves, are continually telling us that drugs don't cure disease, and I don't think we should permit them to tell all about the inefficacy of drug therapy, so here is wishing you success. Go after them as hard and as long as you like."—Dr. J. C. Garrett, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Some Comments From a Different Point of View

Even those who have written us but who have not recorded their vote as being in unqualified favor of this kind of propaganda do not take a positive stand against the truth of the argument. Their attitude has more to do with the question of policy and method.

What they say is worthy of consideration and we agree with their sentiments to a great extent. There is plenty of concrete information to be given about osteopathy and we believe in giving it. We must always use discretion in the way we make reference to the futility of drugging, and we shall always endeavor to use due care in this regard.

Still there is a great work to be done in educating the public about the impotence and danger of drugs and we believe it is a splendid thing for osteopaths to be leaders in the movement. It is the truth and its telling is helpful to osteopathy because osteopathy is also the truth and therefore in harmony with the teaching that drugs do not cure disease.

"I have never been a believer in the principle of building up one's self by tearing down the other fellow and using ... as a rung in a ladder to climb up to fame. In other words, I firmly believe in preaching the merits and good qualities of my own goods, stopping there and letting the people choose for themselves. As an illustration: Yesterday one of my patients said to me, 'Don't you think if your profession through its magazines or journals would tell the people exactly what osteopathy is and what it will do, giving the basic principles of, and what your science is founded on, and let the other fellow and the drug system alone, and let the people themselves decide, that you would be a great deal better off?' I certainly had to agree with him and I have never allowed myself to preach or talk against the worthlessness of the drug system. I find I have all I can do to talk osteopathy and no time left to discuss the worthlessness of the drug system."—Dr. George H. Merkle, New York, N. Y.

"In the propagation of our science by means of printed publicity, I believe that our interests are best served if we confine ourselves to the exposition of the merits of osteopathy, rather than by pointing out the demerits of any other system. If the latter, however, is indulged, it is my opinion that it should be limited to the publication of authentic quotations of reputable members of other systems of therapeutics. Whatever derogatory statements we, as osteopaths, may make regarding other methods of healing, will not, by the public, be considered authoritative. Whereas, what M. D.'s themselves say with reference to the inefficacy of drug therapy may reasonably be expected to be accepted by public as worthy of consideration, at least."—W. F. Wurth, D. O., Fairbury, Neb.

"If the readers of the *Osteopathic Health* were as broad minded as we osteopaths, then the telling of what drugs cannot do would be all right. Another point is that we, as osteopaths, should not spend our time in trying to tell what the other fellow's method of treatment will not do. I think that our time will be far better spent if we will tell the people what osteopathy will do, and I also think that the people will be more interested in what we have to say if we confine our talks to our method of treatment.

"I find that most people know so very little about osteopathy that when we begin to talk about our method of treatment they will stand with ears, eyes and mouth open to take it all in because it sounds good to them."—Dr. H. H. Trimble, Moultrie, Okla.

Successful in Over 16,000 Cases

WITH Osteopathic Physicians who know its worth, the Sheldon Spinal Appliance has become an important adjunct in their treatment of the various forms of spinal trouble.

The judgment of these physicians who fit the Sheldon Appliance in cases of spinal weakness, irritation and curvature, has been justified by our record of successfully treating over 16,000 cases in the past ten years.

If you are not acquainted with the

Sheldon Spinal Appliance

Isn't this record of successful results, obtained by brother practitioners in all parts of America, worth considering seriously? Isn't it a record which makes desirable your own *personal* acquaintance with the Sheldon Appliance?

The Sheldon Appliance is light, comfortable, cool, humane—yet it gives all the required support to the affected spine and brings gentle pressure just *where needed*. The appliance can be quickly adjusted to meet improved conditions in cases of curvature. Its easy removal facilitates examination and treatment. *Every* Sheldon Appliance is made to order, and to meet the requirements in each individual case.

Write today for our plan of co-operation. We will send detail and illustrated description of the Appliance, and *proof* of its corrective efficiency.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 141 10th St., Jamestown, N. Y.



Bully for Detroit!—Splendid Letter From Dr. Holloway Shows They Are a Live Bunch

REPRESENTATIVES of the Executive Committee of the A. O. A., composed of Drs. Hildreth, Farmer and Chiles, met the Osteopaths of Detroit, September 16th, to consider ways and means pertaining to the next annual meeting in that city. They report everything in fine shape, with plenty of vim and enthusiasm on the part of local members to assure us the greatest reception yet tendered. This is saying a great deal when the San Francisco and Chicago preparations are considered. When it comes to hustle and enterprise, however, it is quite evident that the Detroit bunch doesn't propose to play second fiddle to any aggregation that has hitherto invited the A. O. A. to be its guest. They have studied in detail the methods employed in Chicago to make that meeting such a decided success, and will use these with such improvements as that experience and their own ingenuity may suggest. All committee chairmen have been selected and probably before this is in type the membership of all committees will be completed. The selection of Dr. H. B. Sullivan as Chairman of the Arrangement Committee is a guaranty that no stone will be left unturned to make the coming session one long to be remembered. Then there is Dr. H. E. Bernard. Now everybody knows Bernard, and as chairman of the Press Committee he'll see to it that the press gang know him and know what we are doing in Detroit from the opening till the closing gun is fired. Whatever may have contributed most to the success of the Chicago meeting, certain it is that Dr. Farmer's work at the head of the Clinic Committee took front rank. We have his duplicate in Dr. T. L. Herroder, who will make this important feature come squarely up to every demand of the occasion. When clinics are on, we are assured subjects will be ready on the dot, so that no breaks nor waits will be experienced with this chairman at the helm.

But why individualize? With Dr. Meyers as secretary-treasurer, Dr. Ford as chairman of Entertainment Committee, Dr. Clark, Information, Dr. Dorothy Sellards, Reception, Dr. Stewart, Banquet, Dr. King, Reception, and Dr. Bennett

for Halls and Exhibits, we have a representative set of chairmen who can and will make this meeting, as far as local matters are concerned, a record breaker.

I am informed by Dr. Farmer that the program is well under way, and from intimation as to its character I am free to say that in subject matter and personnel it will be such as we have seldom or never before had spread before us. Not a note of inharmony has been struck. With such unity of purpose in a cause so worthy the thought, enterprise, and devotion of every member of the profession, our next meeting promises to be our greatest. Let every osteopath begin now to shape his or her affairs to attend. It means growth, confidence, skill, inspiration.—*J. L. Holloway, D. O., President A. O. A., Dallas, Texas, October 9.*

Osteopathic Fraternalism

By John F. Spaunhurst, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

THERE are doctors fraternal and doctors infernal. The former are the David and Jonathan kind; the latter are the David and Goliath kind. Which kind of fraternalism do you follow, brother?

The David and Jonathan type is the kind that does not undercharge to win business from a colleague; the kind that is devoted and loyal to the cause; the kind that makes the young doctor safe in consultation with his senior; the kind that keeps step with the onward march of progress; the kind that is willing to contribute his best efforts to help gain the great ends to high calling for the betterment of the profession; the kind that is saturated with a great motive in which lies the making of one's self larger and fitter to help afflicted humanity.

The parody on "Comin' Through the Rye" briefly and aptly expresses the David and Goliath type; "When a doctor meets a doctor need the doctor try, when he meets and greets the doctor, to put out his eye?"

If you would inculcate True Fraternalism you must co-operate with your brethren in social union. That which fosters and promotes true fraternalism is the Osteopathic Society, hence it is the duty of Osteopaths the world over to affiliate with both local and national osteopathic organizations.

Here is the great arena where the knotty prob-

lems of the profession are wrought out, where dark corners are illumined by the lime light of discussion and recorded experience—the very hotbed of True Osteopathic Fraternalism—the culture medium which germinates and grows the highest type of practitioners.

The good derived from membership is what the members make it. The member who gives time and talents to the society adds to his own efficiency. For every discussion in which the member engages; for every paper he writes, the society pays him back ten-fold. The member gives his individual effort, while the society imparts the combined wisdom and experience of all.

The Osteopathic Society stands for unity, harmony, advancement. Here ideas are exchanged, inspiration is gained, new thoughts are imbued, enthusiasm is begotten. It keeps the doctor "up to date"; makes him more liberal, less selfish, more fraternal, less jealous, more tolerant, less conceited, more skillful and still more successful.

Indiana Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association will be held Wednesday, November 1st, at the Dennison Hotel, Indianapolis. Program: Business, unfinished and new; "Rectal Disorders," Dr. C. V. Fulham, Frankfort; "Gastritis (acute—chronic)," Dr. Julia A. Forgarty, Michigan City; "Osteopathic Progress," President's address, Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis; election of officers; "Osteopathy—a Prophylactic Treatment," Dr. C. J. Blackstone, Bluffton; "Vomiting, Gas, Heartburn," Dr. J. C. Morrison, Terre Haute; "Cause of the Osteopathic Lesion," Dr. T. P. Hoffman, La Fayette; "Food Indications and Combinations" (illustrated with pictures), Dr. H. W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich.—*John F. Spaunhurst, D. O., Chairman Program Committee.*

Still College Continues

IN the September issue we reported the efforts then being made to place Still College on a permanent and solid foundation, and expressed the hope that in the next number we might publish a complete account of the reorganization of the school.

We are glad to announce the success of the efforts so nobly put forth by the Alumni and Student Body. Des Moines Still College opened its fall term September 18th, with a loss of but three students from its upper-classmen, and the largest incoming freshmen class that the school has had for the past three years; a truly remarkable showing which speaks well for the loyalty of the student body, and their conviction that Des Moines Still College gives the kind of instruction that they want.

We are informed that the endowment fund is now a reality, and the school is today upon a financial basis that makes for a really great institution. A new board of trustees, composed entirely of osteopaths has been organized. The officers are: President, S. L. Taylor; secretary, D. S. Jackman, treasurer, D. W. Roberts, dean, C. W. Johnson. Each man is an efficient and experienced teacher and enthusiastic for the spread and advancement of osteopathy. Five professors give their entire time to the work of teaching, and in addition the school employs the practitioners of the city to lecture and conduct clinics, which tends to make the work covered of a highly practical value.

The lecture-quiz system of teaching is used. This is in line with the latest and best educational thought of the day, and it seems to be slowly but surely displacing the older lecture system in the larger institutions of learning. At any rate the excellent showing made by Des Moines Still College students before various state boards speaks well to this method of teaching.

It seems safe to say Des Moines Still College is here to stay. Rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding it is firmly established in Des Moines

and has bright prospects of entering upon a period of unrivalled prosperity and opportunity. With a united faculty and board of directors, a loyal and enthusiastic student body, coupled with a solid financial basis and the support and good will of the profession at large, it should have a successful future and win credit for itself as an institution and for the profession as a whole.

A Letter from Dr. Taylor

IN the last issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN I noticed an article which gave some facts regarding Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. I want to thank you for your fairness in this somewhat trying situation.

Notwithstanding the chaos that hovered about us a few weeks ago the old school has emerged triumphantly. To our surprise we have matriculated every one of our old students save three, and have the largest Freshman class which has been registered here for three years. There has never been such a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm among the student body as there is today, and we are confident that there has never been such a response from the alumni as came in this crisis.

It is true Detroit and Kansas City were spoken of as possible locations for the re-organized institution, but after the endowment plan was finally adopted and since we are now established on that basis, Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy will not give heed to overtures from any other city. The institution is established here and will remain here. We have splendid buildings, well equipped, and with our present organization, we are prepared to handle any kind of work.—S. L. Taylor, D. O., President, Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy.

An Explanation from William Wood & Company

Your letter of September 13th, is received. You are under a misapprehension, which is perhaps not unnatural, but which we can, we believe, remove by a short explanation. We do not advertise in any journals except the two journals published by us, viz.: the *Medical Record* and the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. We long ago found it necessary to make such a rule because there are more than 250 medical journals published in this country, not to mention class-books, souvenirs, etc., and most of these, as you can readily appreciate, would at one time or another think they have a claim upon our patronage because they had purchased our books. Therefore, for longer than the writer has been in the business, it has been the rule to advertise only in our own two journals. No one can therefore take exception to our declining to advertise. The fact is so generally known, that it is only two or three times a year now that we are solicited to advertise.—Yours truly, Wm. Wood & Co.

This explanation is plausible and it may be accepted as an excuse for William Wood & Company, but there are other publishers of books who do not publish periodicals and with them the good work of agitation for recognition should go forward.

“THE August issue was the best I have ever seen under an Osteopathic Health cover and the September number is an ‘eye opener’ to the superstitious drug worshipping layman, and I want to assure you that I endorse this sort of literature most heartily.” — Dr. E. C. Murphy, Eau Claire, Wis.

The True Osteopathic Physician

By Allen B. Caine, D. O.

Part of an address delivered at the A. S. O. June Commencement Exercises.

We, the class of 1911 of the American School of Osteopathy, stand today upon the threshold of a new life. We are inspired with noble and lofty ambitions, and embued with sincere and steadfast purposes. For three long years have we labored toward this end, and now, as we enter the path of our chosen profession, a feeling of deep responsibility comes upon us. We are to labor in strange fields. We must take our place by the side of the experienced practitioner and perform our duty in each community. At the same time we owe allegiance to the Science of Osteopathy, and to our Alma Mater, and we certainly wish to satisfy our own best and innermost desires.

With this before us, I might ask of each of my fellows this morning, such questions as these: What is a physician? What is an osteopathic physician? Should not the osteopathic physician be just as truly recognized as such as the medical physician is? Why, to date, is he not so considered by the medical men and by many laymen? In answer to these and similar questions there will be some slight differences of personal opinion, yet I am sure we will all agree upon the real, fundamental considerations.

To my mind, one of the greatest obstacles confronting the osteopathic practitioner of today lies in the fact that too many of us, seeing the financial tree loaded with ripe, luscious fruit and perhaps altogether unmindful of the inherent requisite of a professional career, are entering the colleges, being graduated and stepping forth into practice with no further thought or ambition. We are satisfied with the minimum of position, socially and professionally, if only we attain the maximum of financial success. In other words, too often we do not think seriously enough as to whether we are adapted to or qualified for this work; nor are we fully conscious of the fact that the true osteopathic physician of today has, in many ways, much more to overcome than did his brother osteopath of yesterday. Our educational requirements must be raised, our knowledge of osteopathy broadened, and our sense of fairness and liberality much more fully developed.

I would not for a moment decry the ambition or belittle the purposes of those thousands of loyal, hardworking, conscientious and successful men now in the field. They are doing a noble work, and have, in a great measure, paved the way that we may join in the onward march of osteopathy. But what greater advance may be made, what mightier power forthcoming, if we, the present day three and four year graduates, will halt long enough to take an inventory of stock on hand, and then judge of our preparation to meet the situation.

I am no prophet, but it seems to me that there is great need in the profession today for broad-minded, professional spirited, ethical, unstinted and unalloyed osteopathic physicians—men capable of taking their place in the community second to no other practitioner of whatever school. Men gracious enough to recognize the rights of others in the same field, and yet possessing enough stability of character and purpose to hold fast to the underlying principles of osteopathy. Notice I am using the words “osteopathic physician” in marked distinction to the term “osteopath.” We are fairly well known as osteopaths, osteopathists and D. O.’s but we are not where we should be as real, true, substantial, all-round physicians.

The physician of our persuasion must be something more than a skillful manipulator, a judicious mixer, or a cheerful jollier. There was a time when at least the first of these was the “sine qua non” of a successful practice and a fat pocket-book. Then, the very meaning of the term “good manipulator” stamped the possessor as a qualified practitioner. Then, little was expected of him, except, through certain movements, to set

Glyco Thymoline



CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT INTESTINAL STOMACH, RECTAL AND UTERO-VAGINAL

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY,
210 Fulton St., New York.

a bone, thereby, in some mysterious manner, curing a chronic ailment that hitherto had baffled his medical adversaries.

But today note the change. The osteopathic physician who does only this is falling far short of his probably inherent capabilities and of the certain possibilities that lie before him in his chosen profession. The physicians of the so-called regular school and their system are now firmly established in the minds and hearts of the laity; but we must still to a great degree win a place in the community for osteopathy and for ourselves by hard and conscientious work, and, so far as possible, with unexcelled qualifications. Our problems are many; to the medical practitioner's few. We must fight for our rights at every turn. Our enemies, found in nation, state, county and village are always watchful and alert. Much more than should we be mindful of the just as well as the unjust criticism, and nip it in the bud. We should be absolutely as far above reproach as it is possible for a human being to be, not only in our professional duties but in our social life as well. We should not only pose as osteopathic physicians but we should be men and women in the every highest sense possible—individuals of especially high moral character, wholesome and clean in spirit, mind and body. For who comes, professionally, into closer relationships with their patients than do we? Confidence, hereby justly and safely won, will certainly prove a boon and a comfort to our conscientious effort. This is the foundation stone upon which the superstructure of our successful careers will be built; for without this manhood, without this depth of character, without this confidence however skillful we may be from the academic standpoint we cannot hope for more than a temporary, unsatisfactory, superficial response from the public.

Again, too often we do not seem to have a due appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, of the breadth and depth of our science, of the vastness of the field on this earth, and that hence there is a place for at least one more of our kind—to say nothing of the consideration due our medical friends. The seemingly adverse position and critical attitude attributed to them is, too often, only the reflection of our own jealously and biased judgments. We should be nourished with a grander purpose, and inspired with the spirit of

fairness and reciprocity. At the same time, we must hew so straight to the line of our teaching with a professional zeal, born of justice, that our daily actions will show to the outer world that we understand our business and can prove it. We criticize the medical profession for their unjust attacks upon us; yet how often in the same breath do we drive a dart into the heart of our osteopathic brother so unfortunate as to be located in our vicinity. Usually, the position they take is founded upon ignorance. Likewise ours; differing only in kind. Theirs is an ignorance of principles; ours an ignorance of moral and social laws and of professional ethics. We gain nothings more than they. On the contrary we lose; and the sooner we rise above such petty, selfish and unprincipled methods the better it will be for the profession. Let us remember that "Every knock is a boost" and that "In unity there is strength." Let us cease fighting among ourselves over the minor points, and stand shoulder to shoulder for the majors. Then, and then only, will the conception of Andrew Taylor Still become known, believed and practiced as the true, live, basic and scientific system of therapeutics that we now know it deserves to be.

Then too, there is nothing that creates a more wholesome respect for the doctor and the system he upholds than to know that he is the "Real thing"; not the weak, luke-warm, adulterated article. If we profess to practice osteopathy, let us do so to the very best of our ability and according to the teachings of our venerable founder. If we are not ready to do this, and cannot conscientiously abide by the "Rule of nature" why not still be men enough to admit it, and take a new track? The world has no place for the mixer—the type of physician who attempts to practice both osteopathy and medicine at the same time, being neither skillful in the one, nor wise in the other; yet in the hopes that through both he will catch public favor. We have too many in our ranks now who are just as inconsistent as a minister would be who, at one time, points the way to spiritual health by the Methodist road and at another, advocates the ritual of the Episcopal Church as best suited to his parishioners' needs; while he himself knows not which he prefers. If the good osteopath wishes to increase his knowledge or to specialize in some particular line, there is no reason why he should not take the medical degree. However, if he is conscientious and alive to the situation, he will, after having both, choose to practice the one or reject the other. He will thereby be a stronger osteopath or a weaker medical man. If he be wise enough to cling to osteopathy, well and good; the profession needs men who know both sides and who are ready to fight for the truth because they possess that knowledge. But if through lack of backbone and sheer laziness, he prefers to cater to the ertswile uninformed public mind and give pills and colored water simply because it is easier and because the people demand it (or will give a treatment if you so desire) he is no kin of ours. Our profession does not want him, the medical fraternity will not fellowship with him, the community will soon see his weakness and I question whether he himself has a thorough understanding of his own position. He certainly cannot conscientiously believe in both and practice both. Neither can he preserve and retain the confidence and respect of his patients and of both schools of healing.

Recipe for happiness: Just enough work to make life worth loving, and just enough love to make life worth living.—*Helen Rowland.*

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
Cresco Grits and Barley
Crystals BREAKFAST AND DESSERT
 CEREAL FOODS
 FOR CASES OF STOMACH, INTESTINAL, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
 Delicious foods for sick or well. Ask your physician.
 Leading Grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

Short Suggestions For Newspaper Publicity

WE will show under this head short newspaper announcements that come to our attention and that we consider creditable and also articles suggested for such use.

What Is Osteopathy?

There is so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation regarding osteopathy, what it is and what it will do, that we have decided to start an educative campaign. Those who have investigated osteopathy are its strongest friends. Every well educated man and woman should know of this rational method of treating human ailments. If you care to investigate, just mail a postal to The Osteopathic Publishing Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago, Ill. An interesting magazine will be mailed to you for three months without any obligation on your part whatever. The propriety and duty of placing the truths relating to the science of osteopathy before the people is recognized in the code of ethics of the American Osteopathic Association.

Used by Drs. Davis & Bond, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Osteopaths Win Victory in Colorado—Supreme Court Upholds Right to Practice and Privilege of Using Title "Doctor."

Osteopaths in Colorado have just won a great legal victory. They have been granted the right to practice their profession without molestation from medical doctors, and also to call themselves doctors.

After many years of persecution at the hands of the M. D.'s and of vain attempt to induce the State Legislature to do them justice by clearly defining their legal status and giving them the right to conduct their own examinations for license for practice through a properly authorized State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, the osteopathic practitioners of the state have at last vindicated by no less an august body than the State Supreme Court. The substance of a decision just handed down, is that an osteopath has the right to practice his profession, providing he does not prescribe drugs or give internal medicines to his patients, and has the right to call himself "Doctor" and that he has no need to secure a license from the State Board of Medicine, as the state medical statutes distinctly recognize that osteopathy is a peculiar system, differing entirely from the medical drug system, and is especially exempted from the medical laws in these words: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit, or shall it apply to the practice of osteopathy when not prescribing medicine or administering drugs."

Adapted news item suggested for reprinting in local papers.

Osteopathy a Broad System.

Manipulations do not constitute the whole treatment of the osteopaths. They insist upon the importance of right living. They study the chemistry of food and advise as to diet. In many cases they prescribe exercises, both active and passive. They acknowledge the value of the application of heat, light and water, using these agencies whenever indicated. When necessary, they employ or countenance the use of antidotes, antiseptics and anesthetics. They believe that the use of such measure comes within the scope of their system, as a heritage common to all schools of healing.

The osteopaths accept mental states for their full value in producing health or disease. Many diseases are unquestionably due to unhealthy mentality such as fear, worry, hate, envy, jealousy,

greed and anger, and, to be cured, must remove these mental lesions. The osteopathy corrects mental attitude just as well as spinal faults in his patients.

From *Osteopathic Health.*

To suggest the manipulation of congested parts characteristic of colds is like suggesting the clamping of a ruptured artery.

Both ideas are prompted by instinct.

And when instinct is fortified by manual skill based on all that is worth while in remedial science, as in osteopathy—it becomes positive neglect to allow a cold to run its own course—or to wholly rely upon chemical means of relief.

Any Osteopathic physician will be glad to give you information regarding it that will be both interesting and valuable.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.

Had some of the remarkable cures of osteopathy occurred a few decades ago the miracle would have been regarded with superstitious awe.

Today these cures are looked upon as the natural result of a comprehensive knowledge of cause and effect.

Osteopathy is a broad science and is applicable to practically the whole realm of disease, disability and deformity.

It treats a headache, a cold, pneumonia or a fever—just as rationally and effectively as it treats dislocations, paralysis, neuralgia, backache and countless other things of similar character.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.

The fundamental principle of Osteopathy is, that the body has within itself the power necessary to combat disease, and that when the causes producing disease are removed nature will effect a cure.

The osteopathic physician through a highly developed sense of touch and his scientific methods, combined with a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the body is enabled to discover and correct even the slightest physical derangement, thus removing the obstruction to nature's forces, and enabling her to restore the patient to perfect health.

Drugs are never used, neither is the treatment painful.

If you would like to know what osteopathy can do for your case, consult a reputable Osteopathic physician. Do not ask the family doctor, for while he is honest he probably knows but little of this method of curing disease.

Used by Dr. Charles D. Finley, Atlantic, Iowa.

For years osteopathy has undergone the most careful investigation and comparison. It has traveled boldly along unbeaten paths and because of its sanity and simplicity it has met and defeated the most stubborn opposition the human mind can imagine. Single handed and alone it has brought about the most radical evolution the healing art has ever experienced—an evolution that has been solidly and vigorously opposed. It has altered all old-time opinions. Because of it millions all over the world are the recipients of health. Worth while knowing about, isn't it? It certainly is if you love health. Get the facts about the treatment that is leading the world to think in new channels. They are given in our literature.

Used by Dr. E. H. Bean, Columbus, Ohio.

While the success of the Osteopathic physician depends largely upon the delicate touch of his fingers—there is back of this a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and physiology that enables him to detect—and correct—functional disorder wherever it may exist.

The ordinary patting and rubbing of massage is not Osteopathy and must not be confused with it.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.

Opportunities for Osteopaths

IN this column we want to list towns that present opportunities for good osteopathic practice. If you know of any town, or towns, in your state that needs an osteopath or that can support more practitioners, tell us about it. State briefly something of the circumstances and conditions such as size, character and attitude of the people.

A good osteopath can find a splendid opening at Cameron, Mo. It is my home town and I can vouch for the good standing of the science there. A population of about 3,000 and a splendid territory to draw from. Prof. B. Riggs, Cameron, Mo., will give further information on request.—*R. H. Williams, D. O., 617 New Ridge, Kansas City, Mo.*

Two especially good locations have been brought to our attention. In one location a thousand dollars will be necessary to buy office fixtures and furniture, which are very fine. There is absolutely no opposition in this field. The other location is a town of between twelve and fifteen thousand people with no osteopath within a number of miles. Both places are described to us as excellent opportunities and require an A No. 1 man and in the location where the investment is required it is useless to attempt any deal unless the necessary cash is forthcoming. All communications will be considered confidential. For further information address A-1, care The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 215 South Market street, Chicago.

We are informed that there is a good opening for an osteopath at Lubbock, Texas. Probably an osteopath who has also a M. D. degree would be most successful at this place, as it would save him some friction with the local M. D.'s. Mr. John D. Quick, of Lubbock, Texas, will give additional information to those interested.

There is a good opening for a live osteopath in Stamford, Texas, a town of 10,000 population. There are many people there who are ready and anxious to take treatment right now. Secretary of Chamber of Commerce of the town is willing to do all he can to get

New Manual of 36 Pages, Out Soon!



ROLLER BEARING

ATTENTION DOCTOR

Our latest No. 4 Table is equipped with special mechanism, which enables operator to automatically raise and lower swinging leaf *while patient is on same* by merely turning hand wheel at side.

No effort required.

LEAF LOCK IN ANY POSITION
SPECIAL LEG SWING

ALBRIGHT'S REVOLVING LEAF TABLE CO.

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

a good osteopathic nicely located. A number of requests to secure osteopath for this place have been received by Dr. M. B. Harris, of Amarillo and Dr. Penock, of Plainview.

There is an M. D. here who has a monopoly on most of the work, and he wants to sell out and if I could get a man in here who is qualified as a surgeon and could take the medical examination to take his place I think it would be a "sure winner," both for osteop-

athy and the osteopaths. This fellow has the only hospital in the county and it is strictly allopathic, and what I want is some one to help me get hold of it and make it strictly osteopathic. I am alone here and I think osteopathy would have a better show if there were two of us, providing the other fellow isn't a "mixer." If you know of any one, or in any way can aid me in securing the right fellow, I would appreciate it and will do my best to repay you.—*J. Henry Hook, D. O., Telluride, Colo.*

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

THE FIRST AND ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which has complied with all the requirements of the Board of Regents of New York.

THE ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which requires all students to pursue a four years' course of eight months each.

THE FIRST OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which requires all students to show evidence of a preliminary education equivalent to a high school course.

EQUIPMENT AND TEACHING FACILITIES unexcelled.

HOSPITAL AT 1617 FAIRMOUNT AVE. contains three departments; DISPENSARY, SURGICAL, MATERNITY. Practical work in all these departments assured.

THE NEW HARVEY SCHOOL OF ANATOMY is housed in the College Annex and a new Anatomical Laboratory has been fitted up for it.

A NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY has just been completed and elaborately equipped.

For Catalogue and further information address the Registrar.

1715 N. Broad Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

Published on the 15th of Every Month by

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

215 SOUTH MARKET STREET

Chicago, Ill.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B. M. D. D. O.
Editor and Manager

Ralph Arnold, Assistant Manager

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Entered as second-class matter April 7th, 1903, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3d, 1879.

Editorial

Fairness, Freedom, Fearlessness.

"New to the line. let chips fall where they will"

VOL. XX OCTOBER, 1911. No. 4

"Nature when freed from hindrance is the greatest healer of disease."

"The Osteopath's constant aim is to discover and remove obstructions to nature's healing forces."

"Nature alone can cure; this is the highest law of practical medicine, and the one to which we must adhere. . . . Nature creates and maintains; she must therefore be able to cure.—Dietl (1845).

"Diseases are not entities that have entered into the body; they are not parasites that take root in the body; they merely show us the course of the vital processes under altered conditions.—Virchow (1847).

WHY THE WORD "ADVERTISING" IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNING

There are those in the profession by whom the word "advertising" in connection with their professional work is shunned with a peculiar horror.

The style of the advertising or the method makes no difference, if it is termed "advertising," or if they can in any way construe it as such, then it is unspeakably horrible!

With some this hyper-sensitiveness is so developed as to take offense at a simple card with name and address and office hours in a newspaper, or on the back cover of a magazine. It is difficult to understand why this feeling should obtain in a profession made up of such progressive and unprejudiced people as osteopathic physicians, as a rule, are, and from the nature of things should be.

Now it is true that "advertising" is not the best word to use in connection with our educational and promotional efforts and simply for the reason that the word is ordinarily accepted in a very limited sense, meaning commercial announcements for the purpose of disposing of merchandise and it is quite generally associated in the public mind with store display advertising announcements, circulars, etc.

In itself, however, and particularly in its broader sense, "advertising" is highly creditable.

The word means among other things to "inform," to "give intelligence" and develop a public sentiment for a proposition. That is certainly what we desire to accomplish for osteopathy. Moreover, "advertising," in its broader sense, is rapidly becoming recognized as a science and an art and is acquiring the dignity of a learned profession. Some of the brightest, brainiest and best educated men in the world are making it their life vocation and are proud to be identified with the profession of publicists. Elbert Hubbard would rather be called "an advertising man" plain and simple, than a "doctor of letters." He says so. The propriety and value of advertising properly done is being recognized by high class, dignified commercial institutions, such as banks, by leading colleges and universities, by various religious denominations, by humanitarian and philanthropic societies and movements and by the United States government itself.

If the *motive is right and the method is dignified and appropriate to the end in view*, there is no reason to be ashamed of "advertising." It is the fool advertiser who by a wrong choice of method or media and an asinine display of vain-glory and the making of false or misleading representations, that wins disrepute.

The origin of the sentiment in the profession against "advertising" can largely, no doubt, be traced to the "code of ethics" of the A. M. A., but that in the first place was directed against handbills and display newspaper advertising, the writing up of individual doctors, in newspapers and the personal claims they made for unusual skill; the publication of testimonials, and the notorious advertisements of "quacks" which are so offensive to refined taste among average people. The medical profession today is conducting a mighty crusade in newspaper and magazine space to educate the people not to lose faith in the old school of medicine.

Conditions in the osteopathic profession are totally different; osteopathy has something to proclaim and there is no good reason why it should be hampered by the musty traditions of an antagonistic system.

Allopaths, too, are themselves notoriously shrewd violators of even the spirit of the "code" respecting display advertising. They are notorious "joiners" of societies and movements, contributors to all charities (which they often can't afford), contributors to all papers which will print their names free on any pretext, and by such methods keep their names and practice in the public eye. Much of it is contemptible, nearly all of it lacks the merit of being open and sincere.

For these reasons "advertising" is not the right word to use in connection with our educational propaganda because it does not fitly represent a great educational and reform movement like osteopathy. As a word it creates a wrong influence, having so long been restricted to mean "quack" and patent medicine advertising. The idea of "extending common knowledge" is wholly lost sight of in the mention of "medical advertising" so the word "advertising" may well be dropped from usage in our promotion councils.

To give proper publicity to his science and art, to disseminate widespread information about what osteopathy *is* and *does*, and to give merely the name, address and office hours of accredited practitioners of osteopathy is neither undignified nor improper, but is, on the contrary, a public service and very meritorious effort which the public appreciates.

There can be, and there is, much professional advertising that is unethical, undignified and disgusting and which hurts anything or any institution that it besmirches, but to censure and oppose the publication of excellent articles and magazines explanatory of osteopathy, and the use of simple professional cards in newspapers or field literature, is to neglect a duty to let the public know who the real osteopaths are—to prohibit a privilege, that of letting a doctor stand proudly to his colors and give the weight of his personal position and acquaintance to the principles and

practices which he believes—and is to stultify a practice recognized as very proper by the medical profession for many years. In most communities where newspaper rates are not prohibitively high the cards of the reputable physicians of the town have been carried in the newspapers from time immemorial and are today.

One might just as well object to a door plate or a window sign of a physician at his office and residence as object to the same thing on a piece of honest literature or in a city newspaper column devoted to that sort of information.

GOOD WORK IN NEWSPAPERS.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society has shown itself in line of progress by establishing a publicity committee and taking hold of live newspaper campaigns. A number of articles along the line of the challenge issued by the National Convention, at Chicago, have appeared in the local newspapers. This is the kind of material the big papers will print and it gives osteopathy lots of good publicity and will lead the public to do much thinking and investigating. Dr. George E. Perkins, chairman of the publicity committee, by whose efforts this newspaper space was secured, is to be highly commended for his fine work. It takes some time and effort and courage but it blazes our convictions to the world and in no uncertain terms says that we are ready to substantiate our claims and demonstrate that osteopathy is the most scientific system of combating disease in existence today.

Dr. Clarke Bunting, the Aviator, Killed by the Fall of a Monoplane

THE schoolmates and friends of Dr. Charles Clarke Bunting, A. S. O., 1901, who did not learn of his death by Associated Press dispatches will be shocked at the announcement here. He was killed by the fall of his flying machine at the International Meet of Aviators at Nassau boulevard field, New York City, September 26th.

It is not known what happened to the machinery to make it unmanageable but something went wrong in making an ascent and from a height of about 100 feet it turned nose downward and dived heavily to earth. Dr. Bunting was badly crushed under the heavy Gnome motor of his monoplane, and died at the Nassau hospital four hours later without regaining consciousness.

Clarke Bunting only practiced his profession at Kansas City for a period of about two years. He felt the lure of other fields of endeavor. He had a very inventive turn of mind and long before the era of aviation gave his attention to the problem of overcoming gravity by machines and feats which paid strict regard to mathematical laws. He invented the now celebrated act of descending an incline on a bicycle, jumping a gap and lighting on a springboard, thirty feet distant. Under the personal pseudonym of "Dr. C. B. Clarke" and using the show name of "Volo, the Volitant," he introduced this act himself as the star attraction of Barnum & Bailey's circus in the season of 1906, thrilling millions of spectators by his exhibition of skill and daring.

Similarly he developed the "Loop the Loop" bicycle act as "Diavolo," which also had a popular run in circus and vaudeville.

Lastly, Dr. Bunting invented the "Mysterious Globe of Death" or "Hazardous Globe"—a steel mesh sphere, 14 feet in diameter, in which he speeded up on a motorcycle to the rate of 30 miles an hour. These various acts have been seen in circus or vaudeville by many of his friends without knowing who was their originator and exhibitor.

From that to the beckoning field of aviation was a natural step for Clarke Bunting. He had been at work for two years upon a new principle of building aeroplanes which he felt sure

would make air travel more steady. He believed he could so construct monoplanes as to prevent them turning turtle in air. With that as the consummation of his ambition, after his decade of experiment in his chosen field of invention, he went into aviation, believing that he would be able to contribute something notable to the science and art of conquering the air.

He also was the inventor of several automobile devices now in general use and was president and manager of the I. J. Smith Manufacturing Company, of New York, which manufactures these specialties.

Those osteopaths who knew Clarke Bunting as the modest, diffident, soft-voiced boy at Kirksville a decade ago will find it very hard to identify the dashing enterprise, originality and lion-hearted courage which he exhibited in his later achievements with his quiet personality. These qualities made him internationally famous and the rage in several seasons of show work, yet throughout his career his quiet bearing and natural diffidence never changed in the least.

The great pity is that the courageous generation of bird-men such as Clarke Bunting who now are giving up their lives almost every week to advance progress in the field of air transportation, cannot be spared to complete and realize the work they set out upon. Yet only by individual sacrifice is the cause of mankind advanced, and whether we live or die—particularly as we *must* die—it is a glorious thing to have laid down one's life to advance, even one step, the cause of human progress.

Report on Some Cases Treated by the "Antidotal" Method

By Edward E. Edmondson, D. O., St. Louis.

I BELIEVE many of your readers will be interested in a brief report on ten cases of drink habit among women treated by my three-day method.

The ages ranged from 22 to 50 years; the habit from four to eighteen years. The character of alcoholics used was: Beer, wine, gin, whisky and crude alcohol. Two cases were heavy drinkers of crude alcohol, one using about thirty ounces daily, the other about ten ounces. One case was a periodical drinker—a bookkeeper—and took this as a means to relax. About every fourteen days she became intoxicated.

The other nine women are housekeepers whose husbands are fairly well to do. Two of these drank because of a personal dislike for their husbands. Another drank steadily to render a "nervous temperament endurable," she explained.

On entrance, two were on the verge of delirium, two were hysterical with the humiliation of having their condition found out by the family.

The delirium cases were soon controlled and restored to their normal faculties. Three cases were completely free from the desire for alcoholics during the first thirty-six hours—six others were free in 45, 48, and 50 hours respectively, while only one case could be induced to take an alcoholic on the sixtieth hour, but not subsequently.

In all cases the appetite was quite restored on the second day at noon except the case using thirty ounces of crude alcohol, but in this case it was improving.

All slept well the second night and only three complained of restlessness the first night. No treatment was given between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., thus insuring sleep. The nervous tremor, foul tongue, and discolored skin disappeared in all cases on the second day.

Nine were discharged at the end of the third day in a state of good health. One case requiring twelve hours extra treatment on account of the delirium—none of these cases have relapsed to date, although it is generally said women relapse more readily than men.

Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

On account of a typographical error we again print with a corrected answer the question:

"Can a single dorsal vertebra go anterior?"

Yes, although usually there are two or more vertebrae involved in an anterior dorsal lesion. The normal anterior movement of the dorsal vertebra takes place in backward flexion and is very limited; therefore, a single dorsal anterior movement is extremely limited, but it can go anterior. It does this by narrowing the interspaces of its laminae with those of the vertebra below and the one above and gliding downward on its articular facets, which will approximate the spinous processes of its two fellow vertebrae with itself. An osteopathic lesion is usually no more than an exaggerated normal movement. The vertebra is crowded to the extreme limit of its articulation, either anterior, posterior, lateral or rotated, and held there by changes in the attached tissue.

Dr. H. Alfred Leonard Submits an Important Question.

Editor THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Dear Sir: In the September OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN I notice that you have opened a query department under the heading, HARD NUTS CRACKED FOR PUZZLED PRACTITIONERS.

Such a department I am sure will prove of great benefit to all D. O.'s, providing the information obtained is founded upon fact, otherwise great harm may be done by spreading broadcast errors to be repeated by uninformed practitioners.

In this connection I wish to make a friendly criticism of the answers given by Dr. Herbert Bernard to his first two questions. In doing so I hope I will be rightly understood for what I shall say is for the purpose of stimulating thought which will make for progress.

In answering the questions Dr. Bernard first says "I believe," and second "I think." If what the doctor tells us is merely his opinion, his theory, then we have no criticism to make regarding his use of the words, believe or think, but if he is giving us facts, truths, correct knowledge as a guide for reliable procedure, then we would prefer he and others who are to crack the nuts tell us "what they know." No court of justice accepts as evidence what an individual believes or thinks, it wants to know what "he knows." So in this question department lets have "known facts" so stated in the answers, or if it is only theory so express it and perhaps by experience and observation by a number it may be proven true or false.

There is also another factor which to some extent, must be reckoned with in the answers given by different individuals which is this: "Personality." *What I know* as the result of my experience with my patients in any given case may not be facts to some other D. O. as the result of his experience with his patients in a like case. Under the law of personality and thought force no doubt each physician to some degree attracts a certain class of people as patients which affords him an experience somewhat different from his fellow practitioner, hence the great variety of opinions and conclusions upon any given subject.

Mr. Editor with your permission I will give my answers to the first two questions stating "what I know" as the result of *my* experience, not with egotism, but to ascertain if possible if others can verify what is truth to me.

Dr. Bernard says in answer to the first question, "Why do lesions so often recur after being corrected?" that he believes over-treatment is the cause. This is true in a limited number of cases where the bony lesion is caused *primarily* by traumatism. The over-treatment keeps the holding

tissues in such a relaxed condition that the least over-strain reproduces the lesion. Not so in lesions produced by *abuse of function*, and by the way, a large proportion of lesions, bony or otherwise, are produced, primarily, by this cause. In these cases as in all cases we must go after "first causes" for permanent results.

For illustration: An individual continually abuses an organ of digestion, the stomach, by overeating, bad combinations of food, etc. The continued irritation of the stomach reflexly irritates the spinal centers resulting in muscular and ligamentous contractions sufficiently strong to produce mal-adjustment of certain vertebrae. This then is an *effect*, the result of the abuse of the stomach. The removal or rather the re-adjustment of the bony structures without the removal of the cause producing the condition, abuse of stomach, is only to invite its recurrence, and this is what happens in a majority of these cases.

At this point it might be well to formulate a query. "Are we as physicians giving sufficient attention to this first great cause of so many diseases," "Abuse of function?" It's a big field and worthy of our attention and a subject upon which we should be better educated.

In answer to question number two Dr. Bernard says: "I think the use of braces in Pott's Disease is deleterious." Now, "I believe," this is a disease that most of us have not come in contact with a sufficient number of times to definitely settle whether artificial supports should be used or not.

My own experience is that no two of these cases present the same conditions, each one has to be considered by itself, and whether artificial support should be used in any given case is really a matter of good judgment on the part of the attending physician. A case in point. A boy five years of age developed the angular curvature as the result of spinal meningitis. No brace or jacket had been used up to the time he was brought to me for treatment, but the attending M. D. had kept him lying flat on the back for some time resulting in great muscular flaccidity. After a month's careful osteopathic treatment, with special attention to the diet, olive oil and salt rubs to stimulate superficial circulation, the little fellow was still unable to get about. At this time we resorted to a *flexible* jacket and found that it gave sufficient support to the spine to allow the child to play and take exercise which rapidly strengthened the muscles and finally the jacket was discarded. The boy became fairly healthy and robust and could run and play like other children. I know that in this case the jacket was of considerable value as an assistant, and it taught me the lesson that *sometimes* we do need more than our ten fingers to accomplish the best and quickest results.

Dr. Bernard is quoted as saying, "It is my belief that every problem of diagnosis and treatment can be answered osteopathically in terms which do not violate one well established fact or principle of science."

What the doctor believes is *positively* true, providing the science of *osteopathy comprehends all causative factors in the production of disease, and their removal by scientific, hence natural methods*, and if it does not, then osteopathy is not a complete system of healing.

In conclusion I send the following question to be answered, not merely by saying yes or no, but with sufficient elucidation to establish a correct conception of what we can claim for our science:

"Does osteopathy comprehend *all causative factors* in the production of disease and their removal by methods scientific?"—Respectfully submitted, H. Alfred Leonard, D. O., Baltimore, Md.

"What I Have Found Out"

This is another new department we hope will prove of permanent interest. In the course of years of practice every osteopath discovers methods and means that prove of considerable aid in his or her work. Now here's an opportunity to tell "What You Have Found Out," for the benefit of others. We shall be pleased to receive short contributions for this department.

Directory of Officers of State Associations

WE want to make this directory a permanent feature and we shall appreciate the assistance of the various officers and of all our readers in keeping it accurate and up-to-date.

American Osteopathic Association: President, James L. Holloway, Dallas; vice-president, Edythe F. Ashmore, Detroit; secretary, H. M. Vastine, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Harry L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.; assistant secretary, Geo. T. Monroe, Silver Springs, N. Y.; treasurer, M. F. Hulet, Columbus, Ohio.

Arkansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. W. Berrow, Hot Springs; first vice-president, Dr. L. Cummins, Hot Springs; second vice-president, Dr. Charles E. Ross, Fort Smith; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Lillian L. Mohler, Pine Bluff.

California Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. L. Haight, Los Angeles; first vice-president, Dr. Martha Barmby, Berkeley; second vice-president, Dr. Ella Ferguson; secretary, Dr. E. E. York, San Francisco; treasurer, Dr. Lester R. Daniels, Sacramento.

Colorado Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. G. W. Perrin, 525 Empire Building, Denver; first vice president, Dr. U. S. G. Bowersox, Longmont; second vice president, Dr. C. N. Brackett, Salida; secretary, Dr. J. Alvin Stewart, 524 14th Street, Denver; treasurer, Dr. Jenette H. Bolles, 1457 Ogden Street, Denver.

Florida Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. R. Moseley, St. Augustine; vice-president, Dr. Ida Ellis Bush, Jacksonville; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. Adelyn Ellis, St. Petersburg.

Georgia Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. Muir Turner, Savannah; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Bowdoin, Atlanta; secretary, Dr. G. M. Phillips, Atlanta; assistant secretary, Dr. James Gorin, Savannah.

Idaho Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Earl D. Jones, Pocatello; first vice-president, Dr. W. M. Hatfield, of Moscow; second vice-president, Dr. Frank P. Smith, of Caldwell; secretary, Dr. Walter S. Kingsbury, of Boise; treasurer, Dr. H. D. Morris, of Boise.

Indiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis; vice-president, Dr. E. M. Geyer, Goshen; secretary, Dr. W. S. Thommason, Terre Haute; assistant secretary, Dr. Z. A. Nevius, Brazil; treasurer, Dr. Lydia Copper, Warsaw.

Kansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina; vice-president, Dr. E. B. Waters, Wichita; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa.

Kentucky Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Thomas Gilbert, Paducah; vice-president, Dr. J. M. Coffman, Owensboro; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, Paris.

Louisiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Paul W. Geddes, Shreveport; vice-president, Dr. H. Wessley Mackie, New Orleans; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Henry Tete, New Orleans.

Maryland Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Aloha M. Kirkpatrick; vice-president, Dr. Grace McMains; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. A. McMains; all of Baltimore.

Massachusetts Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, Boston; vice-president, Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, Somerville; secretary, Dr. Ellie L. Rogers, Boston; treasurer, Dr. Geo. E. Perkins, Wellesley Hills.

Maine Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. Clare Brown, Waterville; vice-president, Dr. Genoa A. Sanborn, Skowhegan; secretary, Dr. Mayme K. Tuttle, Portland; treasurer, Dr. Geo. M. Whibley, Portland.

Montana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. E. Dover, of Glendive; vice-president, Dr. M. C. Crafft, of Deer Lodge; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. C. Dawes, of Bozeman.

Minnesota Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Arthur D. Becker, Preston; vice-president, Dr. Leona Woollen, St. Paul; second vice-president, Dr. W. O. Flory, Minneapolis; secretary, Dr. S. E. Jorris, Minneapolis; treasurer, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Minneapolis.

Michigan Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. William H. Jones, Adrian; vice-president, Dr.

C. A. Bennett, Detroit; treasurer, Dr. James C. Simons, Manistee; secretary, Dr. Rebecca Mayers, Detroit; chairman Executive Committee, Dr. T. Sellards, Detroit; chairman Legislative Committee, Dr. T. L. Herroder, Detroit.

Missouri Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. W. Hoffess, Kansas; first vice-president, Dr. Anna Holme Hurst, St. Joseph; second vice-president, Dr. W. F. Englehart, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. J. M. Smith, Carrollton; secretary, Dr. Matilda C. Loper, 207 Deardorff building, Kansas City.

Nebraska Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. T. Hunt, Omaha; vice-president, Dr. W. L. Burnard, York; secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha; treasurer, Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury.

New Jersey Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, Orange; vice-president, Dr. E. F. Miner, Rutherford; secretary, Dr. F. Myrell Plummer, Orange; treasurer, Dr. R. L. Colburn, Newark.

New York Osteopathic Society.—President, Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, 148 W. 69th street, New York City; vice president, Dr. Amos G. French, 125 E. Onondago street, Syracuse; secretary, Dr. Grant E. Phillips, 617 State street, Schenectady; treasurer, Dr. John H. McDowell, 102 Third street, Troy.

North Carolina Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro; vice-president, Dr. A. R. Lincoln, Durham; secretary-treasurer, Dr. M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount.

Ohio Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; vice-president, Dr. T. C. Sorensen, Toledo; secretary, Dr. E. H. Connor, Dayton; treasurer, Dr. Wm. S. Pierce, Lima.

Ontario Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. R. B. Henderson, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. S. Bach, Toronto; secretary, Dr. E. D. Heist, Berlin; assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt.

Oregon Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Gertrude L. Gates, Portland; first vice-president, Dr. Le Roy Smith, Portland; second vice-president, Dr. J. H. Wilkins, McMinnville; secretary, Dr. Lillian Baker, Portland; treasurer, Dr. L. H. Howland, Portland.

Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. M. Vastine, 109 Locust street, Harrisburg; vice-president, Dr. C. W. McCurdy, 332 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. E. M. Downing, Rupp Building, York; treasurer, Dr. H. A. Leonard, 404 Mint Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. W. Rhodes, Providence; vice-president, Dr. H. M. Hutchins, Providence; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. W. Wetmore, Pawtucket.

South Carolina Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. E. Scott, Greenville; vice-president, Dr. W. K. Hale, Spartanburg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Mary Lyles Sims, Columbia.

South Dakota Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker.

Tennessee Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. R. Shackelford, Nashville; first vice-president, Dr. A. L. Dykes, Bristol; second vice-president, Dr. Bollinger L. Blocker, Chattanooga; secretary, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville; assistant secretary, Dr. Alice Lynch, Winchester; treasurer, Dr. R. S. Titsworth, Knoxville.

Texas Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. G. A. Cobb, Port Arthur; vice-president, Dr. C. Strum, San Antonio; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. B. Mason, Temple.

Utah Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Mary Gamble; vice-president, Dr. F. Austin Kerr; secretary, Dr. Alice Haughton; treasurer, Dr. M. McDowell, all of Salt Lake City.

Virginia Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. Alfred J. Snapp, Roanoke; vice-president, Dr. Alice N. Willard, Norfolk; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. D. Bowen, Richmond.

Washington Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane; first vice president, Dr. W. J. Ford, Seattle; second vice president, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; treasurer, Dr. Ida M. Jaynes Weaver, Seattle; secretary, Dr. W. T. Thomas, Tacoma.

West Virginia State Society: President, Dr. W. J. Seaman, Huntington; vice-president, Dr. J. O. Miller, Morgantown; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. A. Fletcher, Clarksburg.

Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. M. Olds, Green Bay; vice-president, Dr. E. C. Murphy, Eau Claire; secretary, Dr. E. J. Elton, Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, Wausau.

GIFT BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

Contentment—*Wilde*
Christmas Wish—*Dickens*
Crossing the Bar—*Tennyson*
Destiny—*Arnold*—*Duty*—*Brooks*
An Evening Prayer—*Stevenson*
The Footpath to Peace—*Van Dyke*
Friendship—*Thoreau*
Happiness—*Materlinck*
My Symphony—*Channing*
Resolutions—*Edwards*
Self-Reliance—*Emerson*
Success—*Whitman*
A Task—*Stevenson*
Work—*Longfellow*

Bound in hammered vellum, cover illuminated with hand colored inlay. Size 7x4½ inches, boxed. Per volume 40 cents, or in Persian ooze 65 cents.

Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of price.

THE O. P. BOOK CO.
215 South Market Street CHICAGO

TYPHOID FEVER ITS CAUSE AND ITS CURE

SHOWING THAT OSTEOPATHY
AFFORDS THE MOST
RATIONAL TREATMENT

A highly valuable booklet containing such interesting articles as:

Typhoid Fever Under the New Treatment.—Two Good Reasons Why Osteopathy Abates Typhoid.—Do You Know a Case of Typhoid When You See It?—How Osteopathy Controls the Circulation.—What Makes the Abdomen Anemic in Typhoid?—The Practical Treatment for Typhoid.—You Can Trust Such a Treatment for Any Sickness.

If Osteopathy can control fevers—and it can—it is a safe system for any acute disease. This is the important and fundamental truth driven forcibly home in this brochure. When people realize that Osteopaths are fully qualified and equipped to take care of acute diseases as well as chronic complaints then osteopathy will be a long step ahead in its journey to full recognition. When people realize that you can handle acute diseases successfully they will have more confidence in you, and your practice in both acute and chronic cases will increase.

We will supply a limited quantity of this fine fever number at \$2.00 a hundred delivered. Send your order today.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company
215 So. Market St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Wisconsin Association News Column

A FEW years ago it was suggested that it would be a fine thing to have a History of Osteopathy in Wisconsin. Dr. Elton was asked to prepare data and has accumulated some statistics which, when compiled will make quite interesting reading. In this connection any one having access to facts relating to early practioners located in this state will confer a favor by sending such material to Dr. Elton. In the "making" of osteopathy in this state one is particularly impressed with the fact that the practice has had a steady, sound, substantial growth. There have been perhaps over one hundred practioners all told located at one time or other in various parts of the state, but the maximum number of active practitioners was never greater than at present, about sixty.

* * * *

Our association membership has had a normal growth although there are many at the present time who are not members. Each one of us should constitute himself a committee of one to try and influence the non-members to join. The special membership committee to get after this work of securing additional members will be active soon. The result of the mail vote is as follows: Total number votes cast, 27. Number voting Yes, 23. Number voting No, 2. Two votes, cast Yes, but were unsigned. Tellers, Drs. Crow, Fisher, and J. F. McNary.

The committee on stationery have prepared a very attractive letter head for the future use of the association. The top of paper at center bears the seal of the state surrounding which is the name of the state association; at the left are the names of the president, secretary, and member State Medical Board. The right side is left blank for the purpose of printing the names of committee if it is desired or, any individual practitioner may have his or her name engraved for personal use. The secretary will be prepared to furnish this stationery to any one desiring same for personal use at cost. I am not prepared yet to say just what amount this will be. Any one wanting some please write Dr. Elton further.

The spirit of osteopathic publicity seems to be in the air and I wish to call attention again to all

ESSENTIAL BLOOD ELEMENTS

Which all convalescents lack, have been found by thousands of the leading physicians for their patients in

BOVININE

BOVININE supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Opsonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

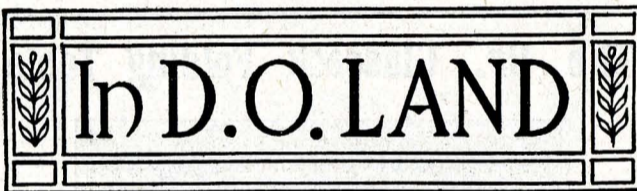
BOVININE is not only a perfect nutritive tonic in itself, but being rich in elementary iron and all essential elements necessary for complete cell reconstruction and nutrition, it re-establishes completely normal metabolism, thus assuring a quick recovery from all wasting diseases.

Write for Sample, also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors

THE BOVININE COMPANY

75 West Houston St., New York City

practitioners to the last Wisconsin column article and communicate with the chairman of our Press Committee at once. What a tremendous power it would be for the good of those who yet know nothing of osteopathy if we plan for co-operative work state wide in this direction.



Virginia Society Meeting.

The Virginia Osteopathic Society held a regular meeting at Norfolk September 30th. A good program was carried out.

A. S. O. Enrolls Big Class.

The September class of the American School of Osteopathy has an enrollment of a hundred and fifty-nine. There are now six classes, containing 700 students.

New York State Annual Meeting.

Annual meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society will be held October 28th at Buffalo. We expect a rousing good meeting.—G. E. Philips, D. O., Secretary.

Kansas and Missouri Osteopaths Meet at Parsons.

The Southeast Kansas and the Southwest Missouri Osteopathic Society met September 30th at Parsons. The theme for the general discussion was "Echoes from the Chicago Convention."

Baseball Player Consults Osteopath.

Mordecai Brown, the famous baseball pitcher, consulted an osteopath in Chicago recently to put himself in shape for the big Cubs-Sox game that was agitating the fans of the city at that time.

New Association Organized.

At a meeting held October 4th at Abilene, Kans., the Central Kansas Osteopathic Association was organized. Dr. J. W. Shearer of Abilene was elected president and Dr. W. E. Mooney of Barnard was elected secretary.

Information Wanted.

Does anyone know of an osteopath, or osteopaths, who have been appointed United States Civil War Pension Examiners?

Please send information to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, or direct to Dr. C. G. Wheeler, 119 Main street, Brattleboro, Vt.

Says Copyright Is Infringed.

Claiming that the American School of Mechano-Therapy of Chicago is infringing upon his copyright, Dr. Charles H. Murray, of Elgin, Ill., informs us that he will commence suit for \$10,000 against the concern

for damages and will also ask for an injunction restraining the firm from publishing its so-called works on osteopathy.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium System.

A book of two hundred and fifteen pages entitled, "The Battle Creek Sanitarium System," has just been issued by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, M. D., superintendent. It is well written and illustrated and contains a great deal of interesting information about this truly great institution. There is no price indicated and we presume copies can be obtained free upon request.

Eastern Washington Meeting.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held October 7th at Spokane. A proposition to establish a free clinic was discussed. The program, in part, was: "Treatment of Proterior-Spinal Sclerosis," by Dr. F. C. Jones, of Sunnyside, and "Osteopathy in Diseases of the Eye," by Dr. F. B. Teter, of Davenport.

Idaho Meeting.

The Idaho Osteopathic Association held a two day convention at Boise, October 12th and 13th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Earl D. Jones, of Pocatello; first vice-president, Dr. W. M. Hatfield, of Moscow; second vice-president, Dr. Frank P. Smith, of Caldwell; secretary, Dr. Walter S. Kingsbury, of Boise; treasurer, Dr. H. D. Morris, of Boise.

Philadelphia Wants 1913 Convention.

Dr. Walter L. Beitel, of Philadelphia, sends a beautifully illustrated souvenir booklet, descriptive of Philadelphia and vicinity. He also sends us a postal card showing "Liberty Bell" of Philadelphia with the words, "A. O. A., 1913, Philadelphia," and says that this is "the proper slogan." Philadelphia looks good and sounds good to us. Who says the same?

Chicago Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held at the La Salle Hotel October 12th. Dr. Louis P. Crutcher, of Hahnemann College, University of Kansas City, addressed the meeting on the work of the National League for Medical Freedom, which was followed by a discussion led by Dr. Alfred Young. Dr. E. R. Proctor gave a review of state legislative conditions.

Western Michigan Meeting.

The Western Michigan Osteopathic Association met October 17th at Grand Rapids and elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Paul Shoemaker; vice-president, Dr. F. Hollingsworth; secretary, Dr. Margaret Thompson; treasurer, Dr. C. H. Jennings, all of Grand Rapids. Committee on by-laws, Dr. F. Heyer, of Muskegon; Dr. C. B. Root, of Greenville, and Dr. O. L. Slater, of Wayland.

Philadelphia County Elects Officers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, held September 28th, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. S. Nicholl; vice-president, Dr. Robert J. Storey; secretary,

COLE'S PERFECT SIGHT RESTORER

Do you have trouble with your eyes? Do you eyes blur? Do yours eyes smart or tire when reading? Have you near or far sight? Are your eyes weak?

This instrument serves to exert both pressure and suction around and upon the eye, molding it into normal shape, establishing vigorous circulation, and thus by feeding it we restore normal strength and function. Over 60% of functional headaches is due to eye strain.

The Perfect Sight Restorer is valuable for office use, and sells readily to the laity.

Write for descriptive booklet and terms to Physicians.

Perfect Sight Co., Oklahoma City

"I HAVE your letter in regard to the October and November issues of Osteopathic Health, which will be the 'Osteopathic Catechism' and 'Most Diseases are of Spinal Origin,' the two most convincing articles ever written for osteopathic publicity. Please send me three hundred copies, additional, of each of these issues and oblige."—DR. GEO. W. PERRIN, Denver, Colo.

Dr. M. G. Couch; treasurer, Dr. M. Leonard; sergeant-at-arms, Dr. Simon Peter Ross; executive board, Dr. W. Armstrong Graves, Dr. C. Kenderdine and Dr. Earl S. Willard.

Connecticut State Board Officers.

At a meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Osteopathy held in Hartford September 5th the following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, of Hartford; treasurer, Dr. M. S. Laughlin, of Norwich; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Thornbury, of Bridgeport. Roger Nelson Squire, Brooklyn, N. Y., was admitted to practice osteopathy in Connecticut on examination.—*H. A. Thornbury, D. O., Secretary.*

St. Louis Association Meeting.

The St. Louis Osteopathic Association held their regular meeting at the Hotel Jefferson October 6th. Dr. J. H. Crenshaw, in a paper on publicity, advocated a series of unsigned articles to appear in the daily newspapers. Dr. H. F. Goetz gave a paper on "The Conservation of Human Efficiency," and Dr. H. L. Conner spoke on "Business for the year." Dr. E. Bailey gave an address on "Flat Foot—Its Cause and Cure."

A Good Resolution.

At the regular meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, October 7th, it was unanimously voted to introduce into the legislature this year a bill providing for the shutting off of all appropriations of state moneys to hospitals or other institutions which exclude registered physicians of particular schools. The state homeopathic and eclectic societies have been invited to participate in this legislation.—*R. Kendrick Smith, D. O., Chairman of the Legislative Committee.*

Northwestern Missouri Meeting.

The Northwestern Missouri Osteopathic Association held a quarterly meeting at Kansas City October 12th. Dr. F. P. Walker of St. Joseph read a paper telling of the success of an educational newspaper campaign carried on in that city. The feasibility of adopting some such a campaign was discussed by the association. Officers elected were: President, Dr. F. P. Walker, of St. Joseph; vice-president, Dr. Geo. Moffet, of Kansas City; second vice-president, Dr. Anna Holme Hurst, of St. Joseph; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Zudie P. Purdom, of Kansas City.

Iowa First District Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Iowa First District Osteopathic Association was held October 5th at Waterloo. Among the speakers on the program was Dr. Ella B. Caldwell, of Des Moines, president of the State Association, who emphasized the necessity of bringing practitioners into closer relation with one another. Officers elected were: President, Dr. N. D. Wilson, of Manchester; vice-president, Dr. Isadora McKnight, of Oelwein; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Ruth M. Wright, of Charles City.

Osteopath Wins Suit.

Dr. S. W. Corbin, of Chickasha, Okla., has just won a suit for professional services rendered to the wife of a Frank Stevens. Stevens contended that Dr. Corbin's services did not do his wife any good and on the contrary did her harm. He refused to pay the bill. One of the questions involved was, "How Much an Osteopath's Services Are Worth?" as there is no state law governing the matter. After taking the case under advisement, Judge T. P. Moore rendered a judgment in favor of Dr. Corbin for the full amount of his claim.

Bexar County, Texas, Officers.

The Bexar County, Texas, Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting October 9th, and elected officers. President, Dr. A. G. Church; vice-president, Dr. E. R. Dougherty; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. R. Cunningham. The past year was a "rough" one in the association, but harmony is expected from now on as the majority stand for A. T. Still osteopathy and will continue in the good old fashioned way, the way that is right, and will lead us to victory. Our organization is considering very strongly an educational campaign through the medium of our daily newspapers. A committee is now at work on the proposition.—*Dr. A. G. Church, D. O., President.*

New Jersey State Meeting.

The New Jersey Osteopathic Society held its eleventh convention at Newark October 7th. After an all-day session, during which an interesting program was presented, the meeting came to a conclusion with a banquet and an election of officers in the evening. Those elected were: President, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, of Orange; vice-president, Dr. E. F. Miner, of Rutherford, secretary, Dr. F. Myrell Plummer, of Orange; treasurer, Dr. R. L. Colburn, of Newark; executive committee, Dr. Charles E. Fleck, of Orange; Dr. F. F. Wilcox, of Plainfield; Dr. Melbourne Monroe, of East Orange; Dr. C. M. Sigler, of Trenton, and Dr. Edwin W. Tate, of Newark.

Minneapolis Will Conduct Publicity Campaign.

The Minneapolis Osteopathic Association held its first meeting of the season September 21st the special object being to provide ways and means for a campaign of publicity through the local newspapers. The suggestion to take up this work met with a very good response from the members and Dr. William Orrin Flory was elected as chairman of a committee whose duty it will be to call on the members of the association and get them enthused and secure their contribution to the cost of the proposition. There seems no doubt but what, if the

Christmas Number Helps Collections

"I HAVE used thousands of copies of *Osteopathic Health* and I think the last Christmas number was the best of all. So many of those to whom I sent them thanked me for remembering them or for my *Christmas greeting*. I think a good Christmas number should have an attractive cover so that it will serve for a Christmas card. Editorially I think it should be written more for old and present patients than for people who have never taken treatment. I believe that every osteopath should send a copy of the Christmas number to each former patient that he wishes an opportunity to treat again.

Another thing, the Christmas number will be a great help to country osteopaths like myself who have to keep books and who do a large credit business. Probably one-third or more of my business is done on credit and the Christmas number can be used to remind credit customers very kindly of their obligation, and will cause many remittances to be forthcoming. Country people are good pay, but are not educated to ordinary business statements. The Christmas number last year was certainly a big 'hit' with me and I expect to use several hundred copies of the forthcoming number for December, 1911, and I believe it will be the cause of my collecting several hundred dollars."

—*DR. ALBERT L. GALBREATH*
Oakland, Ill., October 6th, 1911

campaign is carried on as thoroughly and consistently as now contemplated, it will prove a great benefit to the cause of osteopathy in Minneapolis and adjacent territory.

Iowa Fifth District Meeting.

The fifth annual meeting of the Fifth District Osteopathic Association was held at Sioux City October 5th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. M. A. Hoard, Cherokee; vice-president, Dr. A. W. Leard, Spencer; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. E. Fisher, Ida Grove; directors, Dr. A. W. Peterson, of Hawarden; Dr. E. G. Cluett, Sioux City; Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake. Dr. A. E. Hook, of Cherokee, was elected trustee. The program included a report on the National Convention by Dr. A. W. Peterson, of Hawarden, and a report on research work relative to the insane by Dr. A. E. Hook, of Cherokee. A round table discussion conducted by Dr. F. G. Cluett, of Sioux City, was also a feature of the meeting.

Defends Osteopathy.

In *The Register and Leader*, of Des Moines, for September 18th, a Dr. J. A. Pringle, of Bagley, Iowa, had an open letter in the "Matters of Opinion" column in which he took occasion to give some alleged facts about the National League for Medical Freedom and to severely criticize the qualifications of osteopaths and their position in the matter of medical legislation. Dr. D. V. Moore, of Iowa City, took up the cudgels for the defense of osteopathy and in the same paper under date of October 2d had a very able reply occupying about a column space. Dr. Moore shows himself well posted on current events and there is no doubt but what the style and moderation of his article would have a very good effect.

South Dakota Convention.

The annual convention of the South Dakota Osteopathic Association met at Huron on the 13th of September. About twenty-five of the fifty or more members were present. A splendid, thoroughly osteopathic meeting was the result. Various subjects were discussed and several papers read for members unable to be present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. John W. Pay, of Milbank; vice-president, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, of Huron; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, of Parker; board of trustees, Dr. Lena Eneboe, of Canton; Dr. E. W. Heyler, of Mitchell, and Dr. C. S. Betts, of Huron. Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft, of Watertown, was named as leader of the science circle for the ensuing year and recommended to serve on state board should a vacancy occur. The next meeting will be held at Huron during fair week of 1912.—*H. F. Ludwig, D. O., Secretary.*

Western New York Meeting.

The New York Osteopathic Society will hold its next annual meeting at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 28th. The Western New York Osteopathic Association will hold a meeting at the same hotel on the evening of October 27th, functions beginning at 6:30 p. m. For both of these meetings a brilliant and unusually interesting program has been arranged. As president of the local association I extend a most cordial and earnest invitation for all osteopaths who possibly can to attend. It will be a grand get-together meeting, and a most enjoyable time is assured those who honor us with their presence. The Statler Hotel, with its world famous "organ," has one of the finest convention halls in the country. The hotel is unexcelled anywhere in the world for reasonable rates and excellent service. We especially want all osteopaths in this vicinity with us.—*F. C. Lincoln, D. O.*

California Osteopath Wins Important Decision.

Holding that there was no law in California to prevent osteopaths from practicing optometry in their profession, Superior Judge William S. Wells, October 2d, dismissed the judgment entered in August, 1910, by Police Judge George Samuels, which imposed a fine of \$50 upon Dr. Charles W. Lineker, of Oakland, for fitting a pair of lenses to the eyes of one, Sadie Schultheis. The case had attracted considerable attention and a very complete report of the arguments and the decision appeared in the *Oakland Tribune* of October 2d. The comments in part were as follows: "The case had been in the Superior Court on appeal for many months and Judge Wells' decision is regarded by osteopaths generally as a great victory for their profession. The prosecution was conducted by the State Board of Examiners in Optometry, represented by Attorneys Louis A. Hilburn and Robert R. Moody of San Francisco. Judge Wells' ruling clearly defines the right of osteopaths under the law. They are entitled to practice in any disease, ailment or affection so long as they do not resort to medicine or surgery. The law so specifies, the court held, provided always that the practitioner was duly qualified for his profession and held a certificate from the state board of medical examiners.

New York City Meeting.

The first meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held in Genealogical Hall, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, on Saturday evening, September 23d. The membership was very well represented at this meeting, and the society welcomed as its guests for the evening Dr. Ivan Dufur, of Philadelphia; Dr. George W. Goode, of Boston; Dr. L. B. Triplett, of Springfield, Mass., and Dr. Otis F. Aiken, of Portland, Ore. The program was of marked value and interest, and spoke well for the success of the society's endeavors for 1911-12. President N. D. Mattison in a forceful

The Dr. Glascock Folding Table



IT'S A BACK SAVER, and obviates all awkwardness, embarrassment and weariness connected with treating on low beds; folds flat to set in closet; oak turned legs, pantasote cover, perfectly strong and solid, won't slip or turn over; weight 35 lbs. Just the thing for treating in homes or branch office. Patients often buy them. Tell them about it. Price \$7.50 and \$8.50.

For full description and recommendations address

E. O. MILLAY, D. O.

1519 Woodward Avenue,

Detroit, Mich.

The Day Light or SOLAR GERMICIDE

removes BIRTH-MARKS, Epithelial CANCER, MOLES, WARTS, WENS, ACNE, LUPUS, RING-WORM, Etc. Your money back if it fails to do the work.

J. O. DAY, D.O., Mayfield, Ky.

address pointed out the needs of the society as he saw them, and outlined several objects for later accomplishment. The address showed an intimate knowledge of the factors which enter into the life of the society and an ability to utilize them in the further development of the society. The remainder of the program was devoted to a symposium on "The Lumbo-Sacral Articulation." The subjects "Rational Anatomy," "Physiological Exercises as an Aid in Correction," and "Technique of the Region," were ably presented by Dr. E. E. Tucker, Dr. Charles Hazzard and Dr. Joseph Ferguson, respectively. These excellent papers and the demonstration of technique were closely followed, and the general discussion was lively and helpful.—Richard Wanless, D. O., Secretary.

Massachusetts Society Has Good Meeting.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held its first regular meeting of the year Saturday evening, October 7th. The president, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, made a short address which embodied a strong plea for greater enthusiasm in society work, effort toward the establishment of an osteopathic hospital and individual research work. Action was taken upon the following important matters: A committee of five was appointed to report plans for the incorporation of a Hospital Association. Dr. Geo. E. Perkins of the Publicity Committee stated that a party stands ready to furnish \$25,000 for every \$100,000 raised by the Osteopaths for such a hospital. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for a course of public lectures on osteopathy and its principles. All members were requested to report cases of infantile paralysis to the Research Committee. The Legislative Committee was instructed to introduce a bill at the coming session of the legislature to the effect that hereafter no appropriation of state funds be made to any institution which excludes from practice any registered physicians who practice an exclusive system of therapeutics. The society is looking forward to an afternoon and evening session with banquet in January, every hour to be filled with good things for daily practice.—Effie L. Rogers, D. O., Secretary.

Nebraska Annual Convention.

The twelfth annual convention of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association was held in Omaha on the 22d and 23d of September with forty members present. The following practitioners were nominated by the convention, one of which is to be appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy on the state board: Dr. W. H. Cobble, of Fremont; Dr. N. J. Hoagland, of Central City, and Dr. H. M. Ireland, of Kearney. Officers elected were: President, Dr. H. M. Ireland, of Kearney; vice-president, Dr. Wm. F. Wurth, of Fairbury; treasurer, Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, of Fairbury; secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha. The chief feature of the convention was an address by Dr. L. Von H. Gerdine, of Kirksville, Mo., who gave a very instructive lecture on "Nervous Diseases." Other numbers on the program were: "Criticism on the Osteopathic Diagnosis in the Field," by Dr. J. T. Young, of Fremont; "Post Graduate Work," by Dr. H. M. Ireland, of Kearney; "Pseudo Pregnancy," by Dr. Frank A. Bates, of Geneva; "Auto Intoxication," by Dr. W. H. Cobble, of Fremont; "Chemistry of Foods and Its Relation to Body Health," by Dr. Wm. F. Wurth, of Fairbury; "Practical Talk on Urinalysis," by Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha. These subjects were discussed in open parliament and proved of much interest to all. The next meeting will again be held in Omaha.—C. B. Atzen, D. O., Secretary.

"Fearfully and Wonderfully Constructed."

Dr. L. H. Bell, of Story City, Iowa, sends us a copy of a professional card appearing in a local paper. It is as follows:

"Dr. B. E. Atkinson, Osteopathy. Office over Jondal & Henderson's furniture store. In Story City every day except Tuesday and Thursday. Osteopathic treatment and corrections, besides Chiropractic, Mechano-Therapy and Neurophathy. Successful treatment of all curable diseases without knife or medicine. Health produced by good circulation of the blood by osteopathic adjustment. Advice and examination free. Scandinavian Doctor. Phone 98."

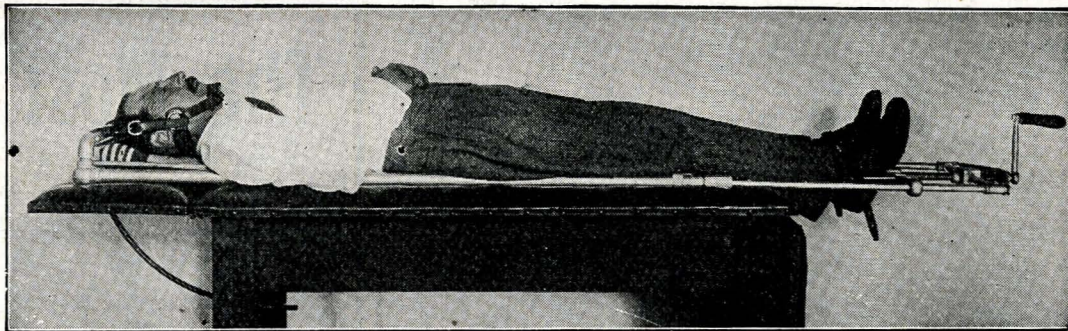
Dr. Bell says, "I wonder what the ethical conservative class will think of this. Does this kind of advertising lead the people to believe that a person is a good doctor because he has a smattering of all of the manual methods or does it make them believe that a person cannot be strong and have so many methods to depend on? If this card is not the worst prostitution and abuse that osteopathy can get, you will have to show me." We do not find Dr. B. E. Atkinson's name on our records or in any of the directories, so we do not know whether he is an accredited graduate from a recognized osteopathic college, but in any event the card is an outrage and if it is being published by a man holding an osteopathic diploma, he is dishonoring his alma mater.

Publicity in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held a regular meeting October 7th at Boston. Dr. Aubrey W. Hart presided and his address was characteristic of the man, being clean cut and full of meat and the kind that stirs one to enthusiasm. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were given, accepted. Reports of the other committees were of the kind which showed progress and with the exception of the report of the Publicity Committee there was no dissenting vote. Dr. George E. Perkins, of the Publicity Committee, reported a campaign of publicity started in the newspapers. The challenge to the M. D.'s issued by the National Convention at Chicago was made use of—a half to a column appear-

The HEGGEN Stretcher

(New Invention)



When not in use can be placed in a closet or hung on a wall, curtained. Will stand any test of strength, yet light in weight so as to make it convenient to use out of office. Adjustable for all size patients. Tension scale—enabling the physician to determine the amount of tension applied to each patient, to be increased or diminished as desired. In operating place on any ordinary treating table, couch, bed or floor. Correspondence solicited.

DR. A. S. HEGGEN,

Washington Building,

Madison, Wis.

ing three or four times in one week. The question as to whether or not this line of publicity should be continued was discussed, and views favorable and unfavorable were expressed. No final action was taken. One matter in the meeting which was referred to the committee along the lines of publicity was the proposition to arrange for a course of free lectures for the public. The committee, composed of Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, Dr. Arthur M. Lane and Dr. George E. Perkins, was appointed to arrange for the lectures. The president was empowered to appoint a committee to arrange for incorporating the new hospital to be built, it is hoped, some time in the near future. It was voted that at the January meeting of the society that it be made an afternoon and evening session with a banquet at 6 o'clock.—George E. Perkins, D. O., Chairman Publicity Committee.

A Peculiar Case.

A peculiar piece of fakery in Canada has come to our attention. A man went up to Saskatoon, and advertised himself widely as Dr. Wilson, osteopath. He was prosecuted in the police court for an infraction of the medical professions act and was convicted. He appealed the case and in the district court Dr. Wilson's appeal was allowed, and the conviction quashed. He produced evidence to show that he was a graduate doctor of

osteopathy. The decision stated that in practicing osteopathy, he was not infringing the medical laws. This was a gratifying victory for osteopathy. The peculiar thing about the case is that the man is not an osteopath at all and his name is not even "Wilson." He took the name of Dr. R. Beverly Wilson, of Leamington, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and impersonated him. When Dr. Wilson found out what he was doing, he went up to Saskatoon; he found the man doing a big business. When taken to task he at first pleaded hard luck and he said he took Dr. Wilson's name at random, but would quit using it if Dr. Wilson would refrain from prosecuting him. Later he tried to bluff it out and said that Dr. Wilson being from another province could not touch him; and even tried to hold out that he was the real R. B. Wilson and that Dr. Wilson himself was the imposter. However, when confronted with a lawyer, he backed down and three weeks later he disappeared from Saskatoon. Dr. Wilson refrained from taking immediate action because of the decision the man had won for osteopathy, which was really a valuable one. Dr. Wilson has since been trying to get track of him but has so far been unsuccessful. He was last heard of in Toronto, where a man from Saskatoon recognized him on a lake boat.

Minnesota Annual Convention.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association was held October 5th at Minneapolis. An address that proved of great interest was "The Human Aura and Its Value in Diagnosis," by Dr. Leslie S. Keyes. Dr. Keyes has the only chemical screens for viewing the "human aura" and his discussion on this new scientific discovery was followed with much interest. Dr. K. Janie Manual, of Minneapolis, addressed the meeting on "Spinal Curvature" with special attention to its prevalence among school children. She said that 75 per cent of children in public schools are affected with spinal curvature of a more or less serious nature. A banquet was held at the West Hotel as a social feature of the convention. Officers elected: President, Dr. Arthur D. Becker, of Preston; vice-president, Dr. Leona Woollen, of St. Paul; second vice-president, Dr. W. O. Flory, of Minneapolis; secretary, Dr. F. E. Jorris, of Minneapolis; treasurer, Dr. D. J. Kenney, of Minneapolis; Trustees, Dr. E. E. Long, Albert Lea; Dr. G. L. Huntington, St. Paul; Dr. L. E. Ijams, Marshall; Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Stillwater; Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis. Legal Adviser, Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul; Librarian, Dr. Ellen Magner, Minneapolis. Program in full: "Welcome on Behalf of the City Osteopaths," Dr. E. C. Pickler; "The Relation of the Health Department to the Physician," Dr. P. M. Hall, Commissioner of Health; "Cause and Correction of Spinal Curvatures in School Children," Dr. K. Janie Manual, Minneapolis; "Report of the National Convention of the A. O. S.," Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul; Business Meeting and Election of Officers; "Diagnosis and Technique of Adjusting Spinal and Rib Misplacements," H. H. Fryette, M. D., D. O., of the Little-John College and Hospital, Chicago; "The Mental Side of Osteopathic Treatment," Dr. R. F. Weeks, Owatonna; "General Observations," Dr. J. B. Bemis, St. Paul; "Open Parliament in Gynecology," conducted by Dr. Clara T. Gerrish, Minneapolis.—F. E. Jorris, D. O., Secretary.

Missouri Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association was held at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, July 24th. The convention was called to order by the president, Dr. J. W. Hofsess. The secretary being absent, Dr. Lou Tway Noland, of Springfield, was appointed secretary pro tem. Dr. Frank C. Farmer delivered the address of welcome, to which Dr. Hofsess responded. A paper on "Laboratory Diagnosis" was read by Dr. Gerdine, of Kirksville. Remarks were made by Dr. Atzen, Dr. T. M. King and Dr. Hofsess. Dr. J. M. Smith, of Carrollton, being absent, "The Clinical Thermometer" was discussed by Doctors Slaughter, Hamilton, Gerdine and Englehart. Dr. George Still presented a paper, "The Physician and the Nurse." Dr. Painter led the discussion, which was participated in by Doctors Purdy and Hofsess. A motion was made and

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin

November issue of
Osteopathic Health

An unexcelled scientific and popular explanation of Osteopathy. Indorsed by the "Old Doctor" himself and distributed by the profession the extent of hundreds of thousand of copies and the demand has never been satisfied. This is your only chance to get a supply for two years to come or possibly longer. We have printed a big edition but it will be "sold out" before the end of November, no doubt about that. The question is *who* will get them. Do you want some? If so order quickly.

"Please send one hundred copies of the 'Osteopathic Catechism' and one hundred copies of 'Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin.' These are the two standard articles upon Osteopathy and should be upon every D. O.'s table at all times to hand to all people entering his office."

—DR. F. N. OIUM, Oshkosh, Wis.

When sending your order for the November issue tell us your wishes for the special Christmas number.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING
COMPANY

215 South Market Street, CHICAGO

carried that the president appoint at this time the nominating committee; also a committee on resolutions—the latter to prepare, first, greetings to be sent to the "Old Doctor," second, a vote of thanks to the local management for their many courtesies. Accordingly, Doctors T. M. King, Hamilton and Hobart were named as nominating committee; Doctors Gerdine, Purdom and Englehart as committee of resolutions. The convention then adjourned until 2:00 p. m., at which time the program was resumed. In the absence of Dr. A. B. King, of St. Louis, his paper on the "Necessity of Concerted Action of the Profession" was read by Dr. R. E. Hamilton. The discussion was led by Dr. Geo. J. Conley in the absence of Dr. L. A. Brown. Dr. Englehart was then called to the chair in order that the president, Dr. Hofsess, might bring to the attention of those assembled House Bill No. 557, which was identical with Senate Bill No. 174; also House Bill No. 1120. Dr. Hildreth was called upon to tell what he, as chairman of the Legislative committee, had done in the past year in the interest of the Missouri osteopaths. Dr. Hofsess again took the chair and called for the treasurer's report, which was read and approved. The Nominating Committee reported as follows: President, Dr. W. F. Englehart, of St. Louis; first vice-president, Dr. J. B. Cole, of Columbia; second vice-president, Dr. Malvin Slaughter, of Webb City; secretary, Dr. Artwyne Orr, of St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. Lou Tway Noland, of Springfield; trustee, Dr. J. W. Hofsess, to succeed Dr. T. E. Purdom; legislative committee, Dr. W. J. Connor, to succeed Dr. F. P. Walker. On motion the secretary cast a ballot for the officers as nominated, and they were declared elected. The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the telegram of greeting to be sent to the "Old Doctor," also the vote of thanks to be given to the local authorities. The report was accepted and the committee instructed to send the telegram and extend the resolution of thanks. Dr. T. M. King read his paper, "Inhibition and Stimulation in Osteopathic Practice." This subject, as usual, excited much thought and was discussed with interest, first by Dr. Hofsess, then informally by Doctors Holme, Gerdine, Englehart and Orr. A paper, "Alveolar Pulmonary Emphysema," was read by Dr. Geo. J. Conley, and the subject discussed by Dr. Englehart. The convention adjourned, to meet at Kirksville in 1912.—*Lou Tway Noland, D. O., Secretary, Pro Tem.*

Personal

Dr. G. W. Plymell has removed from St. Joseph and has located at Albany, Mo.

Dr. L. E. Baldwin has purchased the practice of Dr. J. W. Shearer, of Abilene, Kan.

Dr. Carl P. McConnell has been called to Washington state on account of the illness of his father.

Dr. Clythie J. Ramsey, formerly of Colfax, has purchased the practice of Dr. C. E. Abegglen, at Ritzville, Wash.

Dr. E. W. Pickard, formerly of Ludington, Mich., has opened an office in the Minahan building, Green Bay, Wis.

Dr. L. A. Harris, formerly of Waitsburg, Wash., has removed to Kalispell, Mont., and has his office at 19 Conrad building.

Dr. Chas. K. Garring, who has been practicing during the summer at his old location, Brady, has returned to his San Antonio office.

Dr. J. L. Moore, formerly of Porterville, has removed to San Jose, Cal. He has offices at 709 First National Bank building.

Dr. W. A. McConnell of Marion, Ind., has returned to his practice after taking a much needed vacation of about three months.

Dr. L. E. Staff, A. S. O., 1911, graduate, has located at Burlington, Iowa, and has opened offices at 317½ North Fourth street.

Dr. M. Ione Hulet, who has been spending the summer at Clouderoft, N. Mex., has returned to her old offices at Alamogordo, N. Mex.

Dr. Ruth Clay, Still College graduate of June, 1911, has located at Auburn, Neb., where she has nice offices in the New Souders building.

Dr. C. R. Clemens of the 1911 class of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy has located at Boston and has offices at 149 Tremont street.

After an extended vacation spent at Chicago, Detroit, and other places, Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore has returned to her practice at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. J. W. Alkire, of Corning, Cal., has been spending a ten-day vacation in the mountains and has returned to his practice feeling in good shape.

Dr. Lena R. Hodges, formerly of Seaside, Ore., has recovered from her illness and is now located at Thirty-fourth and Belmont streets, Portland, Ore.

Dr. O. W. La Ploum, of Portage, Wis., who has been in poor health for some time past, has sold his practice to Dr. Russ Coplantz, formerly of Joliet, Ill.

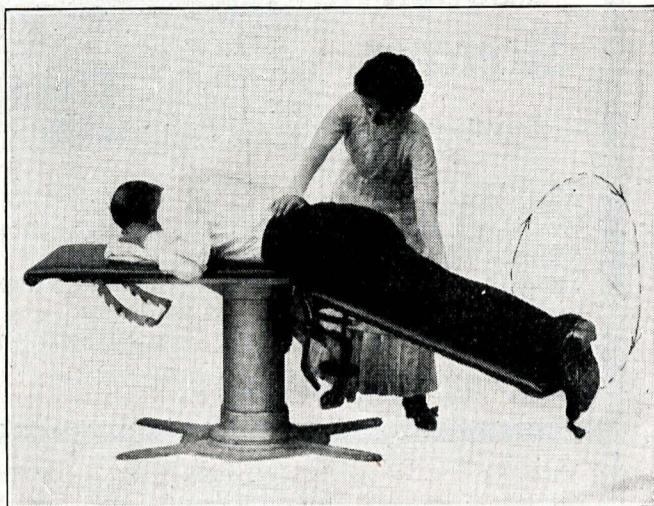
Dr. Fannie G. Stoner, A. S. O., 1911, graduate, has located at Hunterville, Mo. For some time past she has had charge of an office in Kansas City.

Dr. J. S. Schwiager, of Jackson, Mich., has removed his office from Suite 46 to Suite 59, Sun building. The new suite gives him more convenient location.

Dr. S. E. Wright, of Marion, Ind., has removed from the Queen City block to the Iroquois building, where he has three large, well arranged rooms.

Dr. Cora B. Weed-Marx, formerly of Oneida, New York, has removed to Lakewood, N. J., where she will assist Dr. St. George Fechtig in his sanitarium.

The Most Beautiful Table in Existence



Illustrating the use of the UNIVERSAL JOINT. The section swings in a complete circle and requires very little effort on part of operator. Weight being supported by a central spring.

SALIENT FEATURES

THE UNIVERSAL JOINT.
The spring adjustment. (One-half inch spiral spring.)
The friction clutch.
The traction device. (Traction with manipulation. The only one in existence.)
The leg hooks.
Anchor strap.
Gynecological feature.
Stability.
Durability.
Appearance. (Many parts are nicked.)
Valuable aid in detecting rigidity in an individual joint or in groups of joints.
Complete relaxation of patient during treatment.
The procuring of forced relaxation by approximation of vertebrae, aiding the effectiveness of treatments given.
The absolute lack of discomfort to patient while being treated. This in part accounts for the marked relaxation secured.
The marked beneficial effect of traction with manipulation upon the circulation to the spinal structures can only be fully appreciated by those who have used it.

Write for further particulars.

McMANIS TABLE CO. Twentieth Century Treating Table
BAIRD, TEXAS

Dr. F. W. Hanna, who has been practicing for some years at Anderson, Ind., has removed to Indianapolis, and has offices at 705 Traction Terminal building.

Dr. Miles S. Read, Sr., 1911 graduate of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, has located for practice at Philadelphia and has his office at 317 Weightman building.

Dr. August S. Winchester, of Boston, Mass., has removed his office from 755 Boylston street to 229 Berkeley street, which is known as The Woodbury building.

Dr. Gertrude Evans, of Scranton, Pa., has been spending about a month in the Berkshires recuperating. She made the return trip by water and found it very enjoyable.

Dr. E. G. Carel and Dr. Edythe L. Carel, both graduates of the A. S. O., 1911, are both pleasantly located at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and are enjoying a very good practice.

Dr. C. L. Treichler has located at Logan, Kan., a town that presents a fine opportunity for a good practice, and he informs us that he is already enjoying very fine success.

Dr. Marthena Cockrell, who has been practicing at San Juan, Porto Rico, has given up her office there and removed to Morristown, N. J., where she has offices at "The Elms."

Dr. Frank I. Furry, of Cheyenne, Wyo., writes us that he became the father of a ten-pound girl, Helen Louise, October 11th. Mother and daughter are reported to be doing well.

Dr. C. Landis Treichler, A. S. O., 1911 graduate, is practicing at Logan, Kansas, and is meeting with fine success. He is taking up a campaign of education with *Osteopathic Health*.

Drs. C. and E. DeJardin have removed from Toronto, Ontario, to room 23, Francis block, Fort William, and Berger block, Port Arthur, Ontario. They will operate the two offices jointly.

Dr. W. B. Edwards, of Concordia, Kan., writes us that on October 9th, at high noon, he became the father of an eight-pound boy, William Lovellyn, and says both mother and son are doing fine.

Dr. Robert and Dr. Edna Ashcroft have opened offices at 802 Dorchester street, west, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and will confine their Kingston practice to three days a week after November 1st.

Dr. Alice B. Chaffee, of Los Angeles, after an extended vacation has returned to her practice and opened up a fine suite of new offices at 514-516 Ferguson building, corner Third and Hill streets.

Dr. D. D. Young, of Dallas, Ore., has sold his practice to Dr. A. M. McNicol, formerly of Joliet, Ill., and is now at Los Angeles, Cal., where he expects to put in a year doing post-graduate work.

Mrs. C. Landis Treichler has returned to Kirksville where she is attending the A. S. O. She will graduate in June, 1912, class and commence to practice osteopathy with her husband in Logan, Kansas.

Dr. M. E. Corbin, of Powell, Wyo., who has been out of practice for some time past, has resumed practice and has purchased the office of Dr. J. H. Bodle and Dr. Avis Bodle Maxwell, at Boise, Iowa.

Dr. Geo. D. Kirkpatrick, of Washington, D. C., has removed from Stoneleigh Court to The Farragut, Seventeenth and "I" street, northwest. He has established very pleasant offices at his new location.

Dr. and Mrs. John Tiffany Bass, of Denver, Colo., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Etta Ruth, to Mr. Kenneth Lee Hyder, October 4th. Mr. and Mrs. Hyder will make their home at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Edgar W. Christensen, of Long Beach, Cal., has removed from 227 East Ocean avenue to 501-2 Long Beach National Bank building. Dr. Christensen tells us that on the 21st of May he became the proud father of a son, "Jack W." He is a genuine osteopathic boy, having been cared for by Dr. Lillian M. Whiting, of

The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.
Established 1896.

THREE YEARS' COURSE of STUDY

This college has long stood for thorough and practical professional training. It asks the favorable consideration of such men and women as wish to base their practice of Osteopathy upon a thoroughly scientific foundation.

Thirty Instructors and Lecturers.

Well Equipped Chemical, Physiological, Histological, Bacteriological and Anatomical Laboratories.

Clinical Advantages Unsurpassed.

Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods.

Faculty composed of Specialists in their several lines who have had Wide Experience in Teaching.

Excellent Opportunities are offered for Post Graduate Work.

For Catalogue or Further Information Address

C. A. Whiting, Sc. D., D.O.

Chairman of the Faculty

Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

the Pacific College of Osteopathy, who is very well known in the profession as an obstetrician.

Dr. W. E. Davis, who has been doing post-graduate work at Los Angeles, Cal., and special work at Houston and Beaumont, Texas, has returned to his old location at Paris, Ill., and reopened his offices at 242 West Court street.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of 19 Arlington street, Boston, Mass., has been elected president of the Smith Family Association of America. Dr. Smith wants all the Smiths who are practicing osteopathy to write to him if they are interested.

Dr. A. M. McNicol recently sold his Joliet, Ill., practice to Dr. F. E. Hyatt and has purchased the practice of Dr. D. D. Young, Dallas, Ore. Dr. McNicol and family will occupy the same house previously used by Dr. Young.

Drs. Elizabeth Jackson Geyer and Edwin M. Geyer have now associated with them as an assistant Dr. Lloyd E. MaGee, formerly of Indianapolis. They maintain offices at Goshen, Ligonier and Milford, Ind., and are experiencing a good practice.

E. C. Dymond, who will graduate in the January, 1912, class of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, successfully passed the examination of the Illinois State Board last summer and now holds his certificate to practice osteopathy in that state.

Dr. Victor C. Hoefner, of Paris, Ill., has removed from 242 West Court street to 225 North Central avenue, where he has a much better location as it is closer up town and more prominent office, being on the first floor. It is a suite of three rooms and was originally built for a doctor.

Dr. L. B. Triplett, who has been practicing at Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., will hereafter devote his entire attention to his Springfield practice and has turned his Holyoke connection over to Dr. Ernest R. Humphries, an A. S. O. graduate, who will have offices at 407-8 Smith building.

After an extended trip through the East following the A. O. A. National Convention at Chicago, Dr. Marie Thorsen has returned to Los Angeles, Cal., and reopened her office at 817-818 Wright & Callender building. She says that she is again enjoying a splendid practice that is keeping her busy all the time.

Dr. Hans Neilsen of Yonkers, N. Y., has been suffering from a severe illness, the result of a break-down under the heavy strain of a large practice. He is now on the way to recovery but he is still unable to take care of all the work in connection with his practice. Dr. Edward Albright, of New York City, has been assisting him through the summer.

In the September issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN there appeared a notice of the removal of Drs. K. J. and Gertrude M. Clements, from Amarillo to Higgins, Texas. This announcement was in error. The Drs. Clements are still practicing at Amarillo, but they have changed their office address from 12 and 13 Chanslor building to 4-8 Old Eberstadt building.

Dr. Emma Wing-Thompson, of Schenectady, N. Y., was elected secretary of the New York branch of the American Woman's League at the First New York State Convention, held September 28th. This is the highest office within the gift of the state organization. Dr. Thompson is also secretary of the State League and contributed to the program of the convention a State Song of her own composition.

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., is distinguishing himself as a poultry fancier. His Bitter Root Barred Plymouth Rock flock has been carrying off first prizes at county and state fairs. At the Missoula county fair his Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, "Prince Missoula," took the blue ribbon and his birds also took a number of other prizes. At the Montana state fair, held in September, "Prince Missoula" also took the first prize.

Dr. Harrison McMains, of Baltimore, started a lively discussion at the initial meeting of the Ashburton Improvement Association of Baltimore, October 10th, by introducing a motion that the association should endorse the commission form of government for Baltimore. There were a dozen seconds to the motion and also some very lively opposition. It was finally decided to bring the matter up for vote at the next meeting. Dr. McMains was elected vice-president of the association.

Locations and Removals

Dr. M. E. Corbin, from Powell, Wyo., to Boise City, Iowa.

Dr. Charles D. McCurdy, from 332 Witterspoon building to 301-3 Empire building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Maude E. Ward, at Washington and Sixth streets, Oregon, Ill.

Dr. Granville N. Waller, at 118 North Hite street, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Park A. Morse, at 218 East Seventh street, Michigan City, Ind.

Dr. McNabb, at 84 Alexander street, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. J. D. Worrell, at Bowen, Ill.

Dr. W. G. Keller, at 508 Taylor street, Portland, Ore.

Dr. Don C. Nye, at Chauncey, Ohio.

Dr. Eugene C. Waters, from Jackson to 153 West Eighth street, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. John G. Evans, at 528 West Plum street, Newton, Iowa.

Dr. E. Randolph Smith, at Lyons, Kan.

Dr. M. S. Read, from Landsdowne, Cal., to 317 Weightman building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Edith J. Dejardin, from Toronto to Fort Williams, Ont., Can.

A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology

By PERCY H. WOODALL, M. D., D. O.
SECOND EDITION

Revised, Enlarged and Illustrated

NOW READY

PRICE, PREPAID, \$3.50

For sale by the author

615 First National Bank Building
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

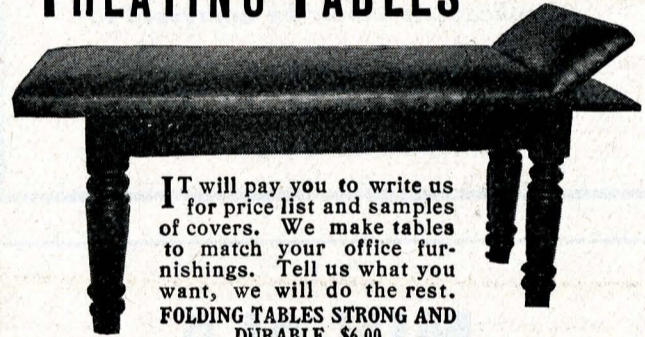
HEADACHES! No Drugs!

G-H Headache Appliance relieves headaches, sick headaches, pains in and about the eyes, almost every affliction of head and face.

\$1.50 Post Paid. \$1.00 to Osteopaths.
Price \$1.50 and \$2.00 after January 1, 1912.

Dr. Clyde Gray, Horton, Kansas

TREATING TABLES



IT will pay you to write us for price list and samples of covers. We make tables to match your office furnishings. Tell us what you want, we will do the rest.
FOLDING TABLES STRONG AND DURABLE, \$6.00

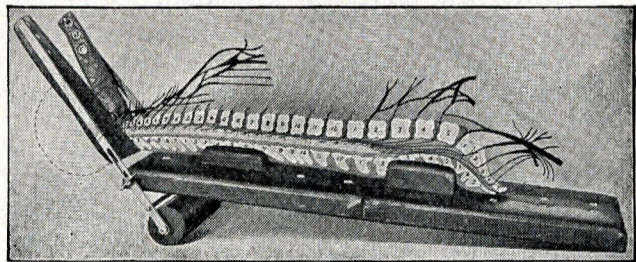
QUALITY, DURABILITY, NEATNESS

Dr. GEORGE T. HAYMAN, Manufacturer
317 Mint Arcade Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Osteopath's Assistant

Don't be without Dr. Galbreath's Passive Pressure Appliance. It will act as your assistant between treatments as well as help you in your office practice.

Dr. Galbreath's Passive Pressure Appliance



Pat. Sept. 7, 1909

gradually presses the congestion out of the spinal tissues; it thereby deeply relaxes the spinal muscles without causing pain or discomfort to the patient. The deep, steady pressure will relax the spinal tissues, and will thus free the most sensitive nerves without danger of causing harmful reflexes. The appliance treats any desired point along the spine specifically either by traction or passive pressure. Send for circulars.

Price only \$15.00 to Osteopaths

GALBREATH'S PASSIVE PRESSURE
APPLIANCE CO.

1524 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. Harry G. Rolf, from Colorado Springs to McPherson, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Davis, from Houston, Texas, to 242 West Court street, Paris, Ill.

Dr. Geo. W. Pymell, at Albany, Mo.

Dr. C. B. Ingalls, from Perry to Griggsville, Ill.

Dr. Edwin Wilson Pickard, from Ludington, Mich., to Minahan building, Green Bay, Wis.

Dr. M. E. Corbin, from Powell, Wyo., to Boise City, Idaho.

Dr. Katherine Parris, from 201 Slyvan to Elk and Holly streets, Bellingham, Wash.

Dr. Robt. H. Ashcroft, from Kingston, Ont., to 802 Dorchester street, West, Montreal, Que.

Dr. Flora B. Brown, from Durango, Colo., to Tenth and Center street, East, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Dr. Clarence W. Eells, from Petoskey, Mich., to Gold Hill, Ore.

Dr. Effie Roack, from Atlas to Holdenville, Okla.

Dr. O. R. Hurd, from St. Paul, Minn., to 512 South Mather street, Urbana, Ill.

Dr. Sara B. Detwiler, from Guelph, Ont., to Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.

Dr. Mary Clinton, from 1007 Arroot building to 1314 Keenan building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Ella E. Harris, from 100 Loomis street to Mary Thompson Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. David H. Bryan, from 420 Ninth avenue to 402 Ninth street, New Kensington, Pa.

Dr. Ella K. Stow, from 330 Mason building to 720 Golden avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. L. S. Adams, from McPherson to 3632 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

Dr. M. C. Hurd, from 301 Christie building to 1514 East Fourth street, Duluth, Minn.

Dr. Elizabeth Stanford, from 449 to 453 West Sixty-third street, Chicago.

Drs. Elliott & Keefer, at Garbutt-Donovan building, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Dr. W. E. Mooney, at Barnard, Kan.

Dr. Andrew McCauley, at Fairmont, Minn.

Dr. W. B. Shepard, at 146 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Ella Taylor Dodge, at 157 Mentor building, Chicago.

Dr. Parke H. Goodwin, at Glendora, Cal.

Dr. L. E. Staff, at 317½ North Fourth street, Burlington, Iowa.

Dr. L. E. Baldwin, at Abilene, Kan.

Mrs. Fannie G. Stoner, at Huntsville, Mo.

Dr. Muriel E. Lewis, at 25 Dartmouth street, North Woburn, Mass.

Dr. Martha Benion, at 1533 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Christine M. Irwin, at 146 Dalhousie street, Brantford, Canada.

Dr. C. H. Chandler, at Ringle building, Cherryvale, Kan.

Dr. K. J. Clements, at 4 Old Eberstadt building, Amarillo, Texas.

Dr. Benjamin E. Atkinson, at Jondal-Henderson building, Story City, Iowa.

Dr. J. H. Hardy, at Macon, Mo.

Dr. J. W. Bush, at 400 Schultz building, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. J. C. Burnett, at 56 Hollywood avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Dr. Loretta Backus, at Stockton, Ill.

Dr. Thos. G. Burt, from Kittanig, Pa., to Groton, S. D.

Dr. T. L. Bennett, from Orlando, to Masonic Temple, Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. C. R. Clemens, at 149 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Alice B. Chaffee, from 422 Lissner building, to 514 Ferguson building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Marthena Cockrell, from The Marion, Wilmington, Del., to The Elms, Morristown, N. J.

Dr. Arthur B. Conner, from 1008 Trude building, Chicago, Ill., to Beckely building, Wheaton, Ill.

Dr. W. G. Classen, from Dallas, Texas, to 433 W. Thirteenth street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Irvin Cockrell, from 17 W. Thirty-fourth street, to 1 W. Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

Dr. Julia Chase, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. Allen B. Caine, at 409 McMillan boulevard, La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. Ruth Clay, from Troy Grove, Ill., to Souders building, Auburn, Neb.

Dr. Julia M. Cole, from 41 S. Fifteenth street, to 1435 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Russ Coplantz, from Joliet, Ill., to Corning block, Portage, Wis.

Dr. J. M. Dyer, from Red Wing, Minn., to Pella, Iowa.

Dr. H. C. Edwin, at Adel, Iowa.

Dr. Wm. L. Grubb, from 516 Pittsburg Life building, to 401 Pittsburg Life building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Caroline I. Griffin, at East Granby, Conn.

Dr. John N. Helmer, from 128 E. Thirty-fourth street, to 136 Madison avenue, New York City.

Dr. N. F. Hawk, from over Postoffice, Estherville, to New Hampton, Iowa.

Dr. Nettie M. Hurd, at 108 Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. I. Sylvester Hart, from 1638 N. Seventeenth street, to 1438 N. Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. F. J. Howerton, from 401-404 Evans building, to New Southern building, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Ernest R. Humphries, at 407 Smith building, Holyoke, Mass.

Dr. Philip Holliday, at 403 Birks building, Montreal, Que.

Dr. H. R. Kellogg, to Putnam, Conn.

Dr. L. A. Harris, from Waitsburg, Wash., to 19 Conrad building, Kalispell, Mont.
 Dr. Charles L. Hoopes, from Mint Arcade building, to 514 Weightman building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. Lena R. Hodges, from Seaside, to Thirty-fourth and Belmont streets, Portland, Oregon.
 Dr. F. W. Hanna, from Anderson, to 705 Traction Terminal building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. Etha Jones, at Trust Company building, Ambridge, Pa.
 Dr. L. J. Kelly, at 4944 Cedar avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. W. B. Keene, from 711 Weightman building, to 1524 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. Geo. D. Kirkpatrick, from Stoneleigh court, to The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. J. H. Long, from Lancaster, Ohio, to 1010 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
 Dr. A. S. Loving, Denver, Colo., to Main street, Palisades, Colo.
 Dr. Bernard McMahan, 452 Albert street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to 117 E. Washington street, Kirksville, Mo.
 Dr. Geo. M. MacGregor, from 1702 Washington boulevard, to 108 Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Christena W. McNeal, from Seattle, Wash., to 6 Jasper block, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
 Dr. Harrison McMains, from 315 Dolphin street, to 1017 Fidelity building, Baltimore, Md.
 Dr. W. A. Merkeley, from Thirty-sixth street, New York City, to 487 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.
 Dr. J. R. Moseley, from Petoskey, Mich., to St. Augustine, Fla.
 Dr. Nellie L. Marcy, from 78 Broad street, Newark, N. J., to 5438 Prairie avenue, Chicago.
 Dr. Ada E. Mack, at 1214 Des Moines street, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Dr. Chas. Milliken, from Whittier, to Huntington Park, Cal.
 Dr. O. C. Mutschler, from Lewisburg, to 31 W. Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.
 Dr. J. L. Moore, from Portersville, to 709 First National Bank building, San Jose, Cal.
 Dr. Theophilus Neilson, from York Harbor, Me., to 601 W. 139th street, New York City.
 Dr. J. W. Patterson, at 529 Second National building, Akron, Ohio.
 Dr. R. Annette Ploss, at 32 E. Main street, Somerville, N. J.
 Dr. Mary Witten Peery, from Tazewell, Va., to Sumter, S. C.
 Dr. E. W. Pickard, from Ludington, Mich., to Minahan building, Green Bay, Wis.
 Dr. Clythie J. Ramsey, at Ritzville, Wash.
 Dr. M. S. Read, at 330 Owens street, Landsdowne, Cal.
 Dr. H. G. Rolf, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to McPherson, Kansas.
 Dr. Roy L. Starkweather, from Atlantic City, N. J., to Niles, Mich.
 Dr. H. J. Sanford, from Denver, Colo., to 603-4 American National Bank building, San Diego, Cal.
 Drs. Shumate & Wolfe, at Medical building, Lynchburg, Va.
 Dr. Thomas H. Spence, from 35 Mt. Morris Park, West, to Broadway and Ninety-second street, New York.
 Dr. Arthur H. Tuttle, from 202 Trude building, to 204 Trude building, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Helen M. Van Horn, from 57 to 14 W. Washington, street, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Maud Wodetzky, from Berwyn, Ill., to Slater, Mo.
 Dr. F. H. Williams, from 211 Main street, to 151 Huntington avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
 Dr. E. D. Warren, from Lubbock, Texas, to 220 1/2 W. Fourth street, Joplin, Mo.
 Dr. S. E. Wright, from Queen City block, to Iroquois building, Marion, Ind.

Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium NAGAWICKA LAKE

Post Office Hartland, Wis. Milwaukee Office 314 Matthews Bldg.

Doctor, you are losing at least three patients a year which can be saved to you, and to the Osteopathic profession!
 Green Gables can help you do this!
 Keep Green Gables in mind!
 Remember Green Gables is open all the year!
 If you have not seen Green Gables come and see it!
 (This is an invitation to you!)

Physicians in Charge
WILLIAM D. McNARY, D. O., M. D.
F. FOSTER McNARY, B. O. M. D.
 Associate
OSCAR W. WILLIAMS, D. O.

ANTIDOTAL DRINK 3 DAY DRUG AND TOBACCO HABIT TREATMENT

One Doctor writes:

"The Antidotal Treatments are so easily administered and get such satisfactory results that I wonder you do not make their availability coextensive with the map."

This we are doing very rapidly by selling State or City rights. These purchasers are delighted.

Very liberal contract on small investment.

Some choice states still open.

Another Doctor remarks:

"The Antidotal Treatments removed the lesions in these cases."

They do so every time.

Applications should be addressed to

Antidotal Treatments

904 North 22d Street
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

MIN-ALA

Trade Mark

CONDENSED MINERAL WATER

The Best Mineral Water on Earth AIDS YOU TO AID NATURE

The Osteopath's best aid in cases of Auto Intoxication, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Uric Acid Diathesis.

Used by profession in two forms,
 —Condensed Water (40 to 1)
 40 times its native strength.
 Min-Ala Tablets — Salts from
 Min-Ala Water.

Special Offer to Osteopaths

Write for Particulars

STANDARD MINERAL WATER COMPANY

52 Broad Street, - NEW YORK

Married

Dr. E. L. Denniston, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Backenstoe, of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

Dr. T. L. Holme, of Bolckow, Mo., and Miss Nannie Howell, of Amity, at the home of the bride's parents, September 23d.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Alkire, of Corning, Colo., September 3d, a daughter.

To Drs. P. S. and Charlotte Anderson, Fullerton, Neb., August 11th, a boy, Carol Stewart.

To Dr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Favell, of Superior, Wis., October 4th, a daughter, Madeline Ramona.

To Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Longpre, of Kankakee, Ill., September 26th, a baby girl.

To Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Edwards, of Concordia, Kan., October 9th, a boy, William Louellyn.

To Dr. and Mrs. Frank I. Furry, of Cheyenne, Wyo., October 11th, a girl, Helen Louise.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Follett, of Clyde, Kansas, October 16th, a girl, Olive Virginia.

Died

Dr. F. F. Peters, of Monroe, Wis., October 2d, of kidney disease.

Dr. Francis Leroy Smith, of McKees Rocks, Pa., October 10th, at the home of his parents, New Castle, Pa. He was 33 years old and was a graduate of the 1910 class of the A. S. O.

Want Ads

WANTED—To subrent to a bona fide osteopath part of well furnished, centrally located offices in Chicago. Address 275, care the O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Will share my office in Paterson, N. J., with a reliable osteopath. Address 273, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Fine practice in a town of thirty thousand population. Good town; fine practice for man and wife. Only one other D. O. Wish to remove to a larger city. Address, 271, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—At half price, one set of Edinburgh Stereopticon Anatomy; also Goetz Spineograph. Address 272, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.

OSTEOPATHIC OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY—Best location in the city. Completely furnished, three treating rooms, private office, reception room and secretary's office. Furniture worth \$1,000. Lease expires May 1, 1913. Rental, \$1,800. Address D. W., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.

DOCTOR!!—\$25.00 for 10 minutes of your time! I will give this amount to the person giving me information that will lead to my securing a satisfactory location in a good, wide-awake community of 10,000 to 150,000 population. Easy money, eh! If I accept and act on your information, the \$25 is yours. Reference, O. P. Co. Address 274, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—Osteopathic physician in every town and city in the U. S. to represent Cole's PERFECT SIGHT RESTORER. Every physician should have one for his office use, and can sell hundreds to the laity. Splendid inducement. Write for particulars to Perfect Sight Co., 517 Colcord building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DOCTORS—Read my Macerated Wheat advertisement in Physical Culture Journal and write for my offer to the profession. It means better success in your practice and money in your pockets. Byron Tyler, Mfg., 14 Syndicate building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Office equipment and furniture in one of the best growing towns in Nebraska. Modern suite of office rooms prominently located, which may be retained indefinitely. Price \$200 cash. For particulars write J. B. Schrock, D. O., Broken Bow, Neb.