

The Osteopathic Physician

September 1912

Vol. 22, No. 3

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The Osteopathic Physician

Volume XXII.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1912

Number 3

The Conducting of a Successful Practice*

By Glyde W. Bumpus, D. O., East Liverpool, Ohio.

TO CONDUCT our practice with a greater degree of success each year is the earnest desire of each and every one of us. To be able to cure more cases, to cure them in less time with the least exertion, as well as to make more money, are all points that are thoughtfully considered. At the same time our interest in this worthy system must not be forgotten, nor should we fail to consult with our brother osteopaths and aid them in every possible way.

We meet here as osteopathic physicians today as members of one of the greatest of professions on earth. We come as guardians of hundreds of lives, to learn from each other how best to protect those hundreds who depend upon us to save them in times of disease and distress.

In discussing this subject, I do not pose as a perfect practitioner by any means. There are others here who, I am glad to admit, are my superiors in some lines. I shall give you an outline of the methods used by myself and I shall expect you to make numerous suggestions that will be of benefit to all of us.

In selecting an office, the building, its occupants, surroundings, light, heat, freedom from dust, access to cars, as well as rental, are to be considered. In the cities the higher you get in an office building the better, as you have better air and are away from noise, dust, agents and loafers. In the smaller places where there are no office buildings, I prefer the second floor to the ground floor. It is more private and is still quite accessible. The ideal office should consist of a good large, light, waiting room, three or more treating rooms (depending upon the demand) and a small private office.

The ways of interesting persons are various, as are the methods of inspiring confidence so that we may be able to hold them after we once get in touch with them.

When a prospective patient consults me, I first have them tell me of the length of illness or disability, family history, supposed cause, treatment taken, and what, if any, results have been obtained. I then, by close questioning and careful physical examination, make my own diagnosis of the case regardless of anything I have been told relative to the diagnosis or treatment. In that way symptoms and conditions unsuspected by the patient are frequently discovered. This routine I follow, notwithstanding the fact that the person may have previously had osteopathic treatment. I do not take the words of others, but find out for myself in such cases.

After having made the diagnosis, I inform the person of the chances of a cure or improvement, at the same time stating the time and number of treatments I would require the patient to take should I accept the case. The price and date of payment is also mentioned.

Treatment should not be severe at first, unless it is in acute cases, but it should be given

regularly to accomplish the best results. Time and severity of treatment depends upon the age, occupation, vitality, weight, sex and resources of the patient, while the disease, or disablement and the stage of the same must be noted.

In chronic cases we should have them for at least twelve treatments. To accept such cases for a less time is an injustice. To be sure that the patient will continue for that time, it is advisable to have them pay in advance. If it is paid for they will have the treatment, if it isn't, they may not. That is where we all frequently lose out. It is quite remunerative sometimes to be independent. Where I am sure of my case I first treat them three times per week for two weeks, then



Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines, Iowa, First Vice-President American Osteopathic Association.

twice per week and lastly one per week, extending the treatment over a longer period of time, thus giving nature a better opportunity to return abnormal structures and functions to the normal state. Nature's laws cannot be improved upon. We can at best only assist and enforce them. Osteopathy is nature's own method and we should therefore not hesitate to accept any curable condition.

Chemical and microscopic tests should frequently be made, and rather than not do them, because of lack of time or ability, you had best employ some person especially qualified to do that for you. We must remember that usually sins of omission are much worse than sins of commission. At any rate, every possible means should be used to make a positive differential diagnosis. A correct diagnosis is half the battle won.

The osteopath has the opportunity to examine his patients closely at each treatment, to fail to avail himself of such a chance is the worst of neglect.

Since our memorable meeting in Chicago the past summer there has been a move on every hand to gain a greater publicity for osteopathy. That it is a move in the right direction no man can doubt.

The movement to establish a publication for the masses by our national association should receive our deserved support.

This brings up the matter of field literature. In the past its distribution has been rigidly condemned by many stalwarts of the profession, but I believe today the same persons are using it freely.

I, personally, have circulated about five thousand copies of these different publications each year for the five years I have been in practice. I know they have more than paid for themselves, have made many explanations for me, and lastly informed the laity of my district in a way that could not have been done otherwise. To me it seems that if we use printer's ink judiciously it can only prove beneficial.

I fear too many of us are too easily satisfied. This is no time to be contented with our lot. The dangers of and the encroachments upon our system have never been so great as now. It has been my aim to join every osteopathic society I could and to attend all meetings I could. Surely that is the least we can do for our profession, to feel that we have done our part. We should do more—give money and time for the profession, forgetting the idea of immediate returns in the way of money.

There are a few practitioners who, after having made a financial success of osteopathy, have withdrawn from the associations, ceased to help other osteopaths and are giving no support to the research work or anything for the advancement of the cause. If they have earned the money by osteopathy, they should not withdraw support, but should give more. If they are more competent (unfortunately they are not as a rule) they should aid us by teaching us their superior methods.

We must be able to discuss with all comers the public questions, namely, sanitation, vaccination, hygiene, and the different therapies. We must be able to point out the good points, as well as the bad ones, in these matters.

I believe it is the duty of every osteopathic physician to take part in the political activities of his community. We know not the moment we will need help in any State. Let us try to educate and gain the support of every law maker we can. We surely will need them in the near future. As members of a dignified profession we must abide by present laws, but never forget that we have hopes for more favorable ones in time to come.

Now, for a little heart to heart talk about our daily work, considering these difficulties and deficiencies for the betterment of all with malice toward none. Our worst tendency is toward the giving of routine or "stock treatment," no end but utter failure can come of it. Also the tendency to get away from specific treatment, to prolong the treatment, and virtually give massage instead of scientifically adjusting structures. We hear of hour treatments and all such rot. We are cutting our

*Read before the Ohio Osteopathic Society.

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own heads off in doing such work. If we would all knuckle down and give short specific treatments, the public opinion that osteopathy is massage would soon disappear. The treatment should always be given in private. It frequently prevents persons from taking treatment because they have seen others treated, when they were really not informed as to what the osteopathist was attempting to accomplish by his treatment. I am opposed to grand stand plays and quick cures. We cure all our cases in less time than does the M. D., so why teach the public to expect too much in a short time?

The enlightened citizen is always satisfied with a gradual improvement in his condition. Last year one of my patients went to an eastern city for a visit. I advised her to take treatment from the resident D. O. of that city. This she did, but upon her return to me she said, "Doctor, you charge too much, Dr. —, who treated me while I was away, at your suggestion, said \$2.00 was too much to charge and he treated me for \$1.50. I think you ought to treat me for that too." Well, I didn't treat her for that, and soon lost the case. Now, I say he did, not only myself, but the profession, an irreparable harm. What idea had he of what would be a just charge for me to make. If he wanted to break an established rule of the profession in his work, why should he interfere with my plans? I say \$2.00 for office and \$2.50 for resident calls is little enough for our work, and above all I shall be the last one to reduce the established rate that has existed for years. Of course, we all have our charity work and such, but in the every day run, there is no use making a hardship for others and depriving yourself of what you really earn. You will all recall instances where you rendered services worth \$25 to \$50 in one or two treatments, but you only received the regular fee. We should demand the amount earned in such instances.

This state has never been quite free from irregular practitioners. Mechano-therapists, chiropractors and whatnots were given the high sign, but during the past years they have been sneaking in. This should be stopped and can be if we will get together and prosecute a case right so as to get a favorable ruling.

Since Pennsylvania has emptied itself of the charlatans, Ohio has been the dumping ground. Only last month the Medical Society of Philadelphia adopted measures necessary to drive out the last of these imitators.

Let us so conduct ourselves that no unfavorable osteopathic condition will obtain in Ohio.

Owing to the competency of the osteopathists along anatomical and physiologic lines, a great field is open to him in medico-legal work. Our thorough diagnostic methods, coupled with the reliability of our treatment, make us indispensable in this field of endeavor. I have had varied experience in this work, gaining additional knowledge, being well remunerated, and lastly, gaining a legal recognition for us that could not otherwise have been obtained. Testifying in the courts of three states where in each case objections were made as to my ability to testify as an expert, being able to explain osteopathy to the courts and gaining favor, as well as interesting a number of older practitioners in this work, which has pleased me much.

Now, any competent D. O. can do this work. But we must work, we must do things. Advance and the profession will advance with you.

As other practitioners have entertained us well in the discussion of treatment, little has been said by me along that line, but I cannot pass over that important part of my work without mentioning a few words.

We should read the publications of our profession, and if we do so we will give the best

treatment. Osteopathy is a complete system, including thorough scientific manipulative measures for the adjustment of all abnormal structures, and all common sense measures that are of a common heritage to all, such as light, heat, hygiene, diet, physiology (common sense) and conservative surgery.

I am bitterly opposed to the adjuncts that many practitioners are clamoring over. If the practitioners of the old school fail to get good results with them as we claim, why should we adopt them? To my mind the day a D. O. fills his office with apparatus for anything but diagnosis, that day he becomes a load for his profession.

Any osteopathist who is willing to work, and who will deal justly with his patients and fellow practitioners, cannot help but succeed. Of course, he must be at his office during office hours (mine are long), his demeanor and personal appearance must be above reproach. Above all things, he must be clean. Keep loafers, friends and members of his family that have not quite sufficient reason for being there away from the office. The patient comes to the physician to consult him, and not to be watched or exposed to gossip mongers, or uninterested persons.

Now, don't forget these many vows you have made here, and tomorrow return to the same old rut. Awake, get down to study and genuine osteopathy, help your neighboring osteopathist, cut out the adjuncts, put your practice on a good financial basis, and help this state and our national society to educate these numerous thousands as to the value of the greatest of healing methods—osteopathy.

One Kind of War

WHAT is the true inwardness of this old school hostility toward the tranquil osteopath? If it is a frank confession of the medicine man that he means to prevent—if possible—any patient's cure unless achieved by drugs, then, of course, one understands, from a business point, this persistent warfare upon a rival.

It appears from the records that no conspiracy is too vast, no trick too little, for the gratification of the Medical Society's vindictive wrath.

When the osteopath first appeared in the field he was treated by these gentlemen merely as a harmless quack. But the men of drugs soon realized that their life-long patients, instead of loyally remaining life-long patients, were deserting in regiments to the newcomer, and were being cured. Then, indeed, was time for action. Efforts were made, by fair means and foul, to enact laws declaring the practice of osteopathy a criminal offense. Senator Platt, when appealed to for assistance in the holy work, said to the medical delegates, "I should like to oblige you, gentlemen, but as osteopaths cured me when others failed, I really cannot join you in putting them out of business."

Meanwhile desertions multiplied. Life-long patients, erstwhile loyal, sneaked silently away, were treated by the invader, and became strong and well. This gross violation of "medical ethics"—sudden cures by unauthorized persons—was something not to be endured. The soulless patients, now impregnable in their illegal health, were, unfortunately, beyond the law. They could not be punished. But the viler criminal, the osteopath himself, was open to attack. So, among other things, the Medical Society tried by every means in its power to withhold from the osteopath his right to issue certificates of death. That failed. Public opinion was too strong.

Later on the New York Medical Society, inspired by the sanctity of its cause—the prevention of cures by any outside school—achieved a final victory. It procured a formal decision by a New York court, declaring null and void any burial permit, unless signed by a medical doctor. In

other words, the osteopath can furnish a proper death certificate, but the body cannot be removed from the house unless authorized by an M. D. This is, of course, a medico-practical joke. While not of vital importance to the osteopath—his usual practice being to cure and not to kill—the case is interesting, as it shows the animus of the society. The medicine man may suffer on the field of battle, but the court awards him the consolation prize of throwing a little mud at his successful rival.—From *Life*, of May 16th.

Expert Damnation

WE respect Dr. Wiley, not only as chemist and man of courage, but also as a bridegroom and a father. But when he declares osteopathy a "pure fraud," he shows a naughty spirit and commits a cruel and most unbride-groomial act. Such a statement may be depressing news to those countless men, women and children who have been cured by osteopathy after drugs and chemicals had failed. Yet it is unfair to blame Dr. Wiley, for surely treason could no further go than for a chemist, however suffering, to allow himself to be saved by a school that ignores drugs. A decent death, full of medicine and honor, should be the choice of every self-respecting chemist. They have declared war upon the upstart who saves his patients without knife or bottle, and they must continue the good fight.

It does seem, however, that our chemist made a tactical mistake in asserting on the same occasion, "I do not know anything about osteopathy; have not any knowledge of it."

While this confession hardly jibes with his off-hand, free damnation, it shows the kindly attitude of the old school scientist toward the new practitioner.

We are here taught that a solution of ignorance, expertly blended with boiling prejudice, forms a coating for the brain through which daylight cannot enter.—*Life*, August 15th.

An Appreciation of Dr. Akin

Editor "The O. P."—May I use your columns to call the attention of osteopathic physicians of the northwest to their rare good fortune in having in their midst a strictly osteopathic surgeon? Dr. Otis F. Akin, of Portland, Oregon, is a staunch osteopath and an able, capable surgeon. His practice is limited to surgery and obstetrics and a patient placed in his care is returned to the osteopath from whom he came untainted with medical theories. It is usually a great advantage to be able to avoid turning your patients who are in need of surgery over to an allopathic physician. Osteopathy is placed on a higher plane in the eyes of the public when we can recommend a surgeon of our own school. May the time soon come when every large city will have its osteopathic surgeon and its osteopathic specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and the osteopathic profession will be able to take care of every ailment or injury that may befall man within its own ranks. Although remaining a distinctive, out-and-out osteopath, Dr. Akin's ability has been recognized by the old school and he holds the chair of orthopedic surgery and is a demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college of the University of Oregon. Every osteopath in the northwest who is not already doing so should, in the interests of his profession, his patient, and himself, turn his surgical work over to Dr. Akin. I spent two weeks in Portland recently, saw Dr. Akin perform operations and investigated his work thoroughly, and am convinced of his ability, his absolute honesty and sincerity and his conservatism as a surgeon as well as his accuracy as a diagnostician that should I be in need of surgical attendance and could do so, I would gladly travel across a continent to place myself in his hands.—*H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatchee, Wash.*

Officials of Osteopathic Organizations

Dr. Nicholl is president of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, which office he has held twice. Dr. Nicholl is a thinker and a worker. He got his diploma from the A. S. O. in June, 1905, but is a native of Philadelphia, and at present professor of Physiology and Diseases of the Eye at the Philadelphia

While president of the Washington Osteopathic Association, Dr. Morris was very active in urging the governor to give the association the privilege of submitting names from which osteopathic members of the Board of Medical Examiners would be selected. Dr. Morris sent letters to every member of the association urging



Dr. William S. Nicholl, of Philadelphia, Pa.



Dr. Ruth M. Wright, of Charles City, Iowa.



Dr. T. C. Morris, of Spokane, Wash.

College of Osteopathy. He contributed a paper for the last Pennsylvania state meeting on "Manipulative Treatment of Common Diseases of the Eye," and at the Detroit A. O. A. meeting he gave an address on "Exercises in Conjunction with Osteopathic Treatment," which was illustrated by a local gymnast. Among other things Dr. Nicholl finds time to take a big interest in Iota Tau Sigma Alumni affairs.

Dr. Wright is secretary of the First District Association of Iowa, one of our local societies that is active and making good progress. This district association was reorganized in October, 1911, after being dead for about five years. At the present time, out of sixteen osteopaths in the district, eleven are active members of the association, nine also members of the Iowa State Association, and five also members of the A. O. A. The society meets regularly, and has good clinics, papers and discussions. They are working to get every osteopath in the district enlisted as a member of the district, state and national organizations before the end of another year. Dr. Wright has been doing splendid work, and the results show what can be accomplished in these smaller societies if real enthusiasm is put into the proposition.

him to write the governor a similar request. He also made a very consistent campaign for new members, and for the securing of payments of dues from old members. As chairman of the membership committee of the state association, he is doing some very successful work in getting new members, and retaining old members in good standing by securing their dues.

Dr. Montague is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and of the Indiana Osteopathic Association, being secretary of the state organization. He graduated from the A. S. O. in 1903,

Dr. Cosner has been secretary of the Ohio Osteopathic Society for the past five years, and during that time he has seen the organization make big gains. Out of 165 osteopathic physicians listed as practicing in Ohio, 112

Dr. Bowen is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and of the American School of Osteopathy. He is secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Osteopathic Society, and a very live member.



Dr. W. C. Montague, of Evansville, Ind.



Dr. W. D. Bowen, of Richmond, Virginia.

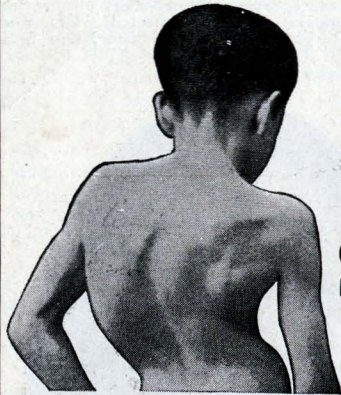


Dr. E. H. Cosner, of Dayton, Ohio.

and from Kansas City University in 1907. Though active in work for the advancement of osteopathy, he has been very successful in personal practice, and has recently taken as an assistant for one year, Dr. D. M. Stohr.

are members of the state society. Outside of his association work and regular practice, Dr. Cosner, has been very much interested in obstetric work, and has had a most abundant experience along that line.

If this case came to you what would you do?



Would you begin its treatment with doubts, misgivings and fear of failure?

You could not begin it otherwise if acquainted only with such antiquated apparatus as plaster casts, leather and steel jackets and similarly questionable and torturous forms of treatment.

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Another Legislative Fight in Georgia

By M. C. Hardin, M. A., D. O., Atlanta.

SOME time ago I received from the editor of your paper a request for a statement about the action of the allopathic board of examiners holding up some osteopaths who went before them for examination. I did not write just then as the case was coming up shortly in the court, and I thought I would await the decision and give you the whole story. However, when the court had heard the case and it was appealed to the Supreme Court, we had another stirring event to "butt in" upon us and I have been so busy with that up to this date that I have scarcely had time to write you. I am now ready to relate the whole story and comply with your request and add another chapter also.

The present medical laws of Georgia, enacted in 1894, provide for three separate independent boards: allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic. Then there is a clause in the law reading as follows: "If an applicant desires to practice another system not represented by either of these boards, he may elect the board before which he will go and if his examination is satisfactory the board shall grant him a license to practice his system in this state."

You will notice that this clause does not state the subjects that he shall be examined in, and those boards have always refused to examine any one unless they took the whole examination, which they gave to those of their own school. Thus the applicant must first be an allopath, an eclectic, or a homeopath, before he can be any thing else.

A *magnetic healer* was arrested some years ago in this state and his case was carried up to the Supreme Court. It became necessary in this case to define what the practice of medicine was in Georgia. I happened to have the Chief Justice as a patient at the time. He told me of the case and as he was himself writing the decision he talked very freely to me about it, as I have before narrated to your readers, and as we had no law here at the time I was vitally interested and used the opportunity afforded me to the very best advantage. I gave him my views and talked to him of other decisions in other states with which I was familiar. He adopted my views in toto and at my request he even put

into his decision a recommendation to the legislature that they should give us suitable recognition, which suggestion, I assured him, would stand us well in hand when we went before the legislature for the recognition which we received two years later. This decision held that the clause quoted above from the law had no meaning, and that the law only provided for the recognition of the three schools mentioned and this opened the state to every other thing.

A *new allopathic school* opened here in the city a year ago. Two osteopaths were in another allopathic school here. They had entered this school the year before in the sophomore class, this school giving them one year off. This new school received osteopaths by giving them two years off. Late in the fall these two osteopaths learned this and thinking to save a year's time sought to get into the senior class of the new school. After some time they were received and graduated with the senior class of the new school. This incensed the old school very much and was a *causa belli*. It so happened that the old school had people connected with it who were related to some members of the board and others who were special friends. This power was forthcoming in the contest that has followed. Irregularity was charged against the new school and the board while allowing the graduates of the new school to proceed with the examination under threat of mandamus proceedings from the new school, however, held up their license till the court shall pass upon the case. Three days after the allopathic board finished their examination here in Georgia, the Florida allopathic board met. Four of the seniors of the new school went down to go before this board.

The Florida Board had 74 applicants all told before their board, including such schools as Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Tulane, Vanderbilt, etc. Two of the four from the new Atlanta school were the two osteopaths in question, Dr. Tucker, of Durham, N. C., and Dr. Glascok, of Raleigh, N. C. All four of these men from the new school passed the board while Harvard and some of the other schools had men who failed. The glory of this crowning event is that Dr. Tucker made the *highest average grade* of the whole number, while Dr. Glascok held the *second place of honor*, as you will see by referring to the report of this examination in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Education counts more than any other one thing. When at the close of the Napoleonic wars, Germany, wrested of her territory, lay helpless at her conqueror's feet, a small company of her great men gathered around their old Emperor, were trying to console him, he said, "But they have not conquered our spirit. We will build a university. The power of a people is in its spirit." They founded the University of Berlin, and the spirit of the nation was strengthened by might of the inner man, and the education of the German nation fulfilled her Emperor's prophecy in the war of 1870. The Czechs there in Bohemia have no distinct nationality of their own, but they determined to dominate and rule any how and with their schools at Prague they not only rule their own people but all of those living in their territory in every way except in name. I want to see our schools the best medical schools on this earth. In twenty years we have made ourselves the greatest rivals of the allopaths. We have today the largest per cent of highly educated literary men in our profession of any other school of medicine.

The question before the courts in the school case mentioned above is: what authority does the examining board have over schools? Has the board any power to go behind the diploma issued by a chartered school where the school gives a course equal to that required by the law? Has the school a right to give advanced standing to a student, if it sees fit and finds by investigation that his education is equal to that of students in its own classes? Has the examining board any right to pass upon schools that exercise this right? We will get this decision from the courts before long.

Our Legislature met in June and continued in session for fifty days. The allopaths,—that portion of them whose policy dominated the examining board,—framed a new bill calling for a composite board of nine members: one osteopath, one homeopath, two eclectics, and five allopaths. The bill also required that "this board shall determine the reputability of all medical colleges." This was of course aimed at what they think is the deficiency of the old law in this respect, that in question by the courts now. I received a letter from one of the doctors of the city asking me to meet with them and discuss the revision of the medical law. On going to this meeting I found five allopaths present. They told me that they had invited one each of the homeopaths and the eclectics, but they did not show up. After reading their bill I was asked to give my opinion of it. I told them that I did not favor a composite board, but if I did I would certainly object to any one school having a majority. After the close of the conference I asked them what they intended to do with the bill. They said that they intended to introduce it as it was. I then in a very firm and positive statement told them that they would find me and my people opposed to it in every sense and all the time; that we would fight it to the end. I also reminded them that they put a bill very much like that in the legislature three years ago, and that I had myself killed it in the committee and that this one would have a like fate.

The next day two of these doctors appeared in my office by previous engagement and told me that they had a conference after I left the night before and that they had concluded to leave us with our board and that they would so amend the bill and then they would take it up with the eclectics and the homeopaths. We could but be quiescent to this proposition as we had won all we asked for, but at the same time we thought they would win over the others now and take us in next,—the lion dividing the lamb in two, before they lie down together. They pushed it over the other two schools and were getting along very nicely with their bill, except the eclectics had hired a lawyer who was giving them some trouble. In the mean time the Chiropractics appeared on the scene and got an amendment through the Senate "that this act shall in no way interfere with those of their school now practicing in the state." I called attention of the

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allopaths to this and asked them how it came. They said that a lawyer had slipped it in on them. I then told them that I would help them amend it in the House and the one I spoke to said he would appreciate it, but on consulting with his colleagues they said they were afraid that if they undertook an amendment they would lose it at that late date, and that they would get it through now and amend it next year. I then made up my mind that I would kill the thing if possible and went to work. I got the Rules Committee and entertained them, told them the history of the bill, and as they were good friends of mine, we, the eclectics and osteopaths killed the bill much to the discomfort of our brethren, the allopaths. They sought only their own interests. They got what was coming to them.

The Eclectic School here in Atlanta has concluded to do the square thing with the osteopaths. They will now allow three year graduates to take their M. D. in one year, and two year graduates to get it in two years. Any one who wants an M. D. degree can do well to arrange to come down here this winter. The allopaths say now that they are going after the same bill next year.

Do You Read the Catalogues of Our Osteopathic Colleges?

WE HAVE received 1912-13 catalogues from the American School of Osteopathy, the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, and the Littlejohn College of Osteopathy, which is later, we understand, to be known as the Chicago College of Osteopathy. These catalogues show decided improvement in descriptive matter, as well as in style of make-up and typographical work, although the printing of the half-tones in each catalogue would be very much better.

The Los Angeles College does not show any illustrations in its regular catalogue, but issues an illustrated souvenir in connection therewith. There are a number of good half-tone plates, but many of them show up indifferently, apparently because of poor press work.

Each catalogue contains a lot of good information on osteopathy. The explanations and defi-

nitions of osteopathy are approached from very different points of view, which is interesting for comparison, but each school strongly emphasizes the fact that, while the course of instruction in an osteopathic college includes all the subjects taught in a medical college with the exception of materia medica, it is the interpretation and application of facts and principles that mark the fundamental differences between an osteopathic college and an old school college.

A very good comparison of the philosophy and methods of instruction in drug colleges and osteopathic colleges is presented in the catalogue of the American School of Osteopathy under the head of "Different Treatment of Subjects in Osteopathic and Old School Colleges."

Articles in the Des Moines Still College catalogue under the head of "Anatomy" and under the head of "Osteopathic Technique" are particularly good. The idea of the human body as a machine is made prominent, and the course in Osteopathic Technique is described as "A thorough study and application of the principles of mechanics to the human body, with anatomical and geometrical precision. The course consists of daily lectures on the principles and philosophy of osteopathy and demonstrations and diagnoses of the laws of physics and mechanics. The human body is dealt with as a machine, and treated from the standpoint of levers, pulleys, the wedge, the screw, hydraulics, chemistry, forces, etc. We wish to emphasize that our endeavor is to reduce every treatment to a mathematical demonstration of the above laws, based on an exact diagnosis from the same standpoint."

Des Moines Sill College also lays considerable stress on the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the advantages possessed by the osteopathic physician in handling cases of these classes are well indicated.

In the Littlejohn College catalogue, the opening statements on pages 6, 7 and 9 are concise and to the point, and will, we believe, favorably impress prospective students with the rationale and breadth and scope of the osteopathic system.

In the Los Angeles College catalogue, under the heading "Osteopathy" there is a very interesting discussion as to what osteopathy is. It is probably too involved for the general reader, but will have appeal for the scientifically inclined. It

is pointed out that, generally speaking, the public, that has come to understand osteopathy at all, regards it as a system of bone-setting and the osteopathic physician as an expert mechanic, but that, while this is true, it does not completely cover the depth and breadth of osteopathic philosophy. The principles underlying osteopathic practice are in harmony with the fundamental laws of all life. "All living things are in a protoplasmic or colloidal state," and it is the function of an osteopathic physician to assist an "organism in maintaining a protoplasmic and chemical equilibrium," and to assist it in its "constant adaptation to environment portions acting upon it." Fundamentally then, "Osteopathy differs from all other systems of medicine in that it gives first place to the intrinsic causes of disease. Its practitioners are so imbued with the facts of natural resistance, relief and recovery, that the first question which arises in their minds when they see a living body the seat of disease is—"What is wrong with the body that it failed of adaptation and does not regain it? In obtaining the answer to this question, they make a careful examination of the body to discover what abnormality in it is holding in check the natural processes of healing. Usually they find some obstruction to the normal flow of nervous energy or the fluids. When the obstruction is removed, the equilibrium—colloidal and chemical—is restored and health is the result. Osteopathic physicians do not pretend to cure disease. They know that disease is terminated only by natural recovery and that their province is to establish the intrinsic conditions essential for this."

Every progressive practicing osteopath should have a supply of the catalogues of our various colleges on his tables, and should take occasion to point out the more general and interesting articles to his patients and friends. We need more students, and it is also desirable that the public know the attitude of our colleges, what they stand for, and the ideas and principles that they endeavor to instill into their students.

Curing a Cold.

To doctor No. 2 went the man with a heavy cold.
"What in the world can I do to relieve it, specially the coughing at night?"
"Take a little whisky."
"But I can't hold any more."

The Osteopathic Physician

On Educating Corporations on Efficiency Value of Health

IN a letter to the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, published in the July number, Dr. Thomas McSherry of Long Branch, New Jersey, calls attention to an important factor militating against osteopathic practice, and the incident related suggests an avenue through which very valuable osteopathic educational work can be accomplished.

A linesman in the employ of the New York Telephone Company fell from a telegraph pole a distance of 25 feet. His family physician was called in, and some continued treatment was taken, but without desired relief. He visited Dr. McSherry and decided to take treatments, but after explaining the situation to his employers, the company declared that osteopaths were not physicians, and, while willing to allow for medical treatment, they would not allow for expense incurred by the patient for osteopathic treatment. In this instance, the patient continued osteopathic treatment, but there are hundreds of corporations who have and who are taking the same attitude as the New York Telephone Company, largely, no doubt, through the prejudice and ignorance of executives. Many corporations now employ a regular physician, and in most instances they are of the "old school," and naturally opposed to permitting any recognition of osteopathy.

Osteopaths are fitted to give the best and the most efficient service to corporations employing labor liable to accident for which they are more or less responsible for the reason that their expert anatomical knowledge enables them to diagnose correctly just what is the nature and extent of the injury. Victims of such accidents will usually progress better under osteopathic treatment, and consequently will much sooner be in fit shape to work. This means less loss of time and less expense to the corporation, and so the interests of both employe and employer are conserved.

We believe that suitable educational literature could be prepared for distribution among the proper executives of corporations that would prove mighty interesting reading to them, and that it would result in many of them recommending osteopathic treatment for their employes instead of forbidding it or opposing it.

Our attention has also been called to the need of educating the owners of manufactories to the merits and benefits of osteopathy, with a view to inducing them to suggest and recommend it to their employes. It has been pointed out that most factory employes work long hours, that they have limited education, and do little if any reading in their leisure time. In health matters, they are inclined to follow precedence and the path of least resistance, and go to whatever doctor is recommended to them by their friends or their employers. It is hard, therefore, to reach this class of people by literature, unless it is suggested or recommended to them by some one that they feel has authority, and yet a great many of this class of people really do need osteopathic treatment. If the employer could be induced to recommend or suggest osteopathy, a great many of them would quite readily take treatment. Now, the way to secure this co-operation of the employers is to show them that osteopathic treatment and attention will really put their employes in better health and consequently make them more efficient workers. The proper kind of literature could be prepared especially for distribution to the executives of factories and manufactories.

Notwithstanding the earnest activities of woman societies and church organizations, the liquor temperance and prohibition movement made painfully slow progress for years. The

greatest forward movement for liquor temperance was initiated when corporations and manufactories began to realize that a habitually hard drinker, even though not a drunkard, was an inefficient and oftentimes dangerous employe. The railroad corporations were among the first to discover that a hard drinking locomotive engineer was a dangerous and expensive proposition.

They commenced by putting a mild ban on the alcoholic habit, and have constantly increased the stringency of their regulations, until today many railroads will not employ as engineers men who use alcoholic liquors in any form. The same attitude is growing stronger in various industries. As long as the liquor temperance movement was on a personal and religious basis it made slow progress, but once its economic value and importance was realized, the co-operation of employes was easily secured and men found it necessary to be temperate or lose their jobs.

In a like manner, if we can demonstrate to the employers of labor, that osteopathic attention and treatment will put their employes into better physical condition, and consequently make them more efficient, industrious and contented workers, we can win their indorsement and their co-operation. A recommendation from their employers that they investigate osteopathy and try treatment when needed is all that is necessary to put thousands of factory employes in a receptive and favorable attitude towards osteopathy.

If we want to be true physicians; if we want to see osteopathy occupy the position it should, we must be wide awake and active, and we must be real leaders. It is not sufficient that we make our appeal only to the wealthy, the refined, the intelligent, and educated; we must find ways and means to get in touch with the masses. They need attention and treatment as much as any class, if not more, and, while they cannot pay high-priced fees, they are not by any means charity patients. They are independent in spirit and are willing and able to pay for osteopathic treatment, once they understand it is something that really benefits them, and if proper arrangements are made to give them a little time to take care of their bills. Thousands of working people are constantly paying money to drug doctors for long terms of attention, which have practically done them no good, when possibly even a limited course of osteopathic treatment would have put them on the road to permanent good health.

There is a big field for productive educational work along these lines, and we shall be glad to hear from those who have felt this need, or who have suggestions to offer, or who would be glad to secure literature prepared for these special purposes.

Poet's Corner

Dearie Mother.

Of't a little voice is calling
To an ever listening ear,
And the childish wants are falling
Where a tender heart and dear
Patient, hearkens as no other
To the call of "Dearie Mother"

When the child, no longer youthful,
Leans upon her mother's heart,
Tells her woes in accents truthful,
Seeks for comfort, ere they part,—
Then how sweet her head to smother
On the breast of "Dearie Mother!"

What can fill the earnest yearning
For the love at night or dawn,
While life's lessons we are learning,
If the mother love be gone?
To the tender "Elder Brother"
Look we through our "Dearie Mother!"
—Frederick M. Steele.

Ode to a Cured Arm.

(After Pitti Sirg's Song in the Mikado.)
(A lady patient of Dr. W. J. Weitzel, of Springfield, Mass., who after suffering for four years with neuritis was finally cured by osteopathic treatment, brought in the following tribute to osteopathy, written by her son.)
She shivered and shook as he grasped her neck,
And straightened that spinal curve,
But all of a sudden the pain left off—
He'd surely cured her nerve.
For she wiggled her shoulder and shook her arm,
And waved her hand did she,
As the doctor slick,
Alayed that crick
In her cervical vertebrae.
When an arm pain hath
An osteopath
Is a cheering sight to see.
And oh! I'm glad
Those moments mad
Were soothed by the touch of he.

The Retort Appropriate.

On a bunch of recent regular statements we indulged in the following sentiment:

There are many days we celebrate
From January to December,
They bring us joy and happiness
And are pleasant to remember.
But after all is said and done,
The best Red Letter Day
Is the glad and blithesome day
On which we get our pay.

Dr. Joseph Ferguson, of Middletown, N. Y., responded in kind as follows:

The above is quite true,
And with you I agree—
But will you "hustle" patients
Who do not pay me?
The bill's not forgotten
A minute, "by heck,"
And as soon as I can
I will send you a check.

Hospital Recognition in Montana

AS a general thing, hospitals in Montana admit osteopaths without discrimination. The Methodist Deaconess Hospital in Great Falls, however, is an exception, osteopaths having been refused admittance even in urgent cases. At the Methodist conference in Missoula, in August, Dr. Asa Willard, obtained permission to voice the protest of the osteopathic physicians of the State of Montana to the state of affairs existing in the Deaconess Hospital in Great Falls. He quoted an instance which occurred last March, in which a young woman was taken to the hospital in a state of coma which had followed a series of agonizing headaches extending over a period of fifteen months. She was at the hospital five weeks, during which time the drug physicians of Great Falls held a number of consultations over the case, but finally gave it up as hopeless. The family of the girl called an osteopathic physician, but the hospital authorities denied him admittance, even though the drug doctors had given up hope. The family then had the girl removed to a private home, where she was cured after short osteopathic treatment.

Dr. Willard's presentation of the situation led to a resolution being adopted by the layman's association as follows:

"Resolved, that it be the sense of this conference that in all church hospitals, within this conference jurisdiction, licensed physicians of any school of healing and their patients shall be admitted, and that there be no discrimination whatever shown by the hospital management between licensed physicians of the different systems of healing and that the same consideration and courtesy be extended to the physicians of all schools and their patients; be it further

"Resolved, that the trustees of the Deaconess Hospital at Great Falls and the superintendent of that hospital be so notified by the secretary of this conference."

However, the ministers' conference refused to endorse the resolution unanimously adopted by the laymen, giving as a reason that it would hurt the business of the hospital because the allopathic physicians would refuse to patronize them if osteopathic physicians were allowed to enter.

The action of the conference is not endorsed by all the Methodist clergy of the state. Some of the ministers have openly declared that they will not allow hospital representatives to appear in their pulpits in behalf of the hospitals, until the wrong is righted and licensed osteopaths given proper consideration.

We congratulate Dr. Asa Willard and the

osteopathic physicians of Montana on the agitation they have started, and we hope they will keep up the fight until people who are taken to hospitals that are supposed to be non-sectarian as far as medicine is concerned will be able to get the assistance of physicians of whatever school they desire.

Two Striking Examples of Medical Tyranny

DR. W. S. DAWES of Bozeman, Montana, sends us this bit of news, which is certainly significant: In Sheridan, Wyoming, a woman had typhoid fever. Her husband gave her a remedy that he secured from Germany. The woman died "without the aid of an M. D." They convicted the husband of "criminal negligence" and gave him 20 years in the penitentiary. Dr. Dawes exclaims, "What do you think of that for free America!" and we echo the question.

We have not the full facts on this incident, but if they are as reported, things have come to a pretty pass in Wyoming.

The daily papers a short time back were containing dispatches from Washington, D. C., containing long comments on the case of Joseph J. Kapsa, a gunner's mate in the navy, who was court-martialed for refusing to submit to vaccination. Kapsa was convicted and given two years' prison sentence with hard labor; later, as a result of protest, the judge advocate general reduced the sentence to one year with hard labor. Kapsa refused to submit to vaccination on religious grounds, being a Christian Scientist, and Senator Works took up his case, and so it secured unusual prominence. Undoubtedly, there are many men in the Army and Navy who are being forced to submit to vaccination against their will, and there seems good reason to believe that they are subjected to experimental vaccine and antitoxin treatment practically at the will of the Army and Navy doctors.

The Army and Navy are at present the only branches of the federal government in which political doctors have gained a foothold. By presidential orders, vaccination for smallpox and typhoid has been made compulsory. The treatment of Kapsa is an illustration of what might happen to any American citizen, if sim-

ilar authority over them in their daily life was given to a bureau.

Another pertinent fact to be remembered is that the presidential order placing the control of medical affairs in the canal zone in the hands of the allopaths was amended in so far as it related to Christian Scientists, but osteopaths and all other practitioners still are prohibited from practicing without first obtaining a regular medical license.

Can there be any question but that we need a great educational campaign to inform the public that there is such a system of healing as osteopathy, and that an enthusiastic body of well qualified men and women can give them efficient treatment for the relief and cure of sickness and disease without resorting to dangerous drugging, or to more or less doubtful vaccine and antitoxin experiments?

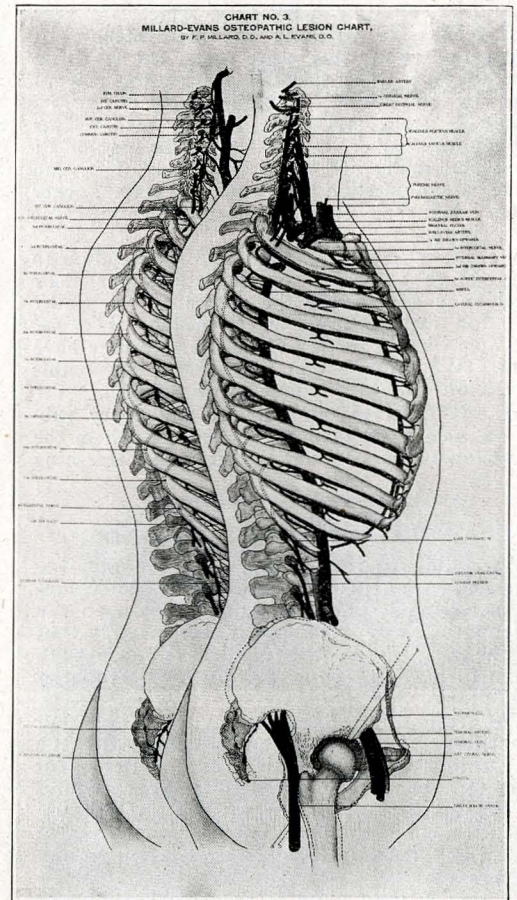
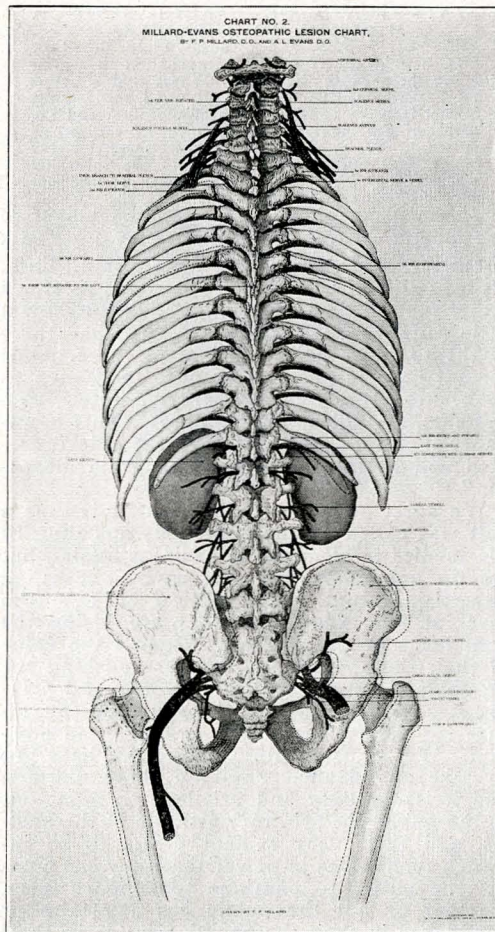
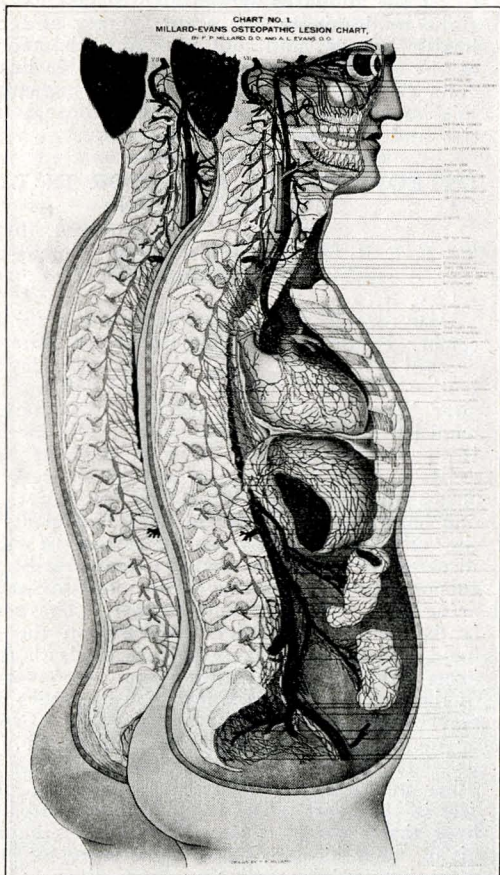
One way to encourage the people to assert their independence in medical matters is to show them that there is a better way of combating disease than by drugs, vaccines and serums, and that life and health will not be endangered by refusing to submit to the dictates of the "old school" doctors who are so anxious for authority.

Look! MILLARD-EVANS CHARTS

You know what they are—one of the most useful sets of Osteopathic Charts ever produced

A Limited Lot of these Charts, While They Last, \$2.00 a Set of Three, Handsomely Lithographed, Size 22x38 inches.

They will sell like "hot cakes" and it's first come, first served. We do not expect to have to repeat this announcement, so write your letter **now** if you want a set and send it along with a \$2.00 bill or check for that amount. There's a reason for this offer, and it's a real "chance" extraordinary. It's the biggest buy for \$2.00 we have seen in a month of Sundays. Regular price is \$5.00 a set and the charts are worth it. Act quick if you want to get a set at \$2.00.



The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO., 215 S. Market St., Chicago

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. XXII. SEPTEMBER, 1912. No. 3.

SUBSCRIBE FOR LIFE FOR LIFE

In this issue, we reproduce two articles taken from *Life*, of New York City, which are very courageous and splendid in their support of osteopathy. For many years past, *Life* has from time to time, done splendid service for osteopathy by publishing favorable articles in its inimitable style, and while *Life* is regarded as a humorous paper, it has always had a lot of good philosophy and conviction back of it, and there is no question but what it exerts a very potent influence over its host of enthusiastic subscribers.

We extend congratulations and appreciation to the editors of *Life*, congratulations for their wisdom in recognizing the merits of osteopathy and for their courage in espousing its cause, and appreciation for the valiant service they have done. We propose that every loyal osteopathic physician should become a life subscriber for *Life*. It deserves our support and every subscriber gets more than his money's worth in the excellent series of exhilarating and refreshing articles.

OSTEOPATHY IN ONTARIO

According to reports appearing in the Toronto newspapers, the Ontario Medical Council is paying a good deal of attention to the osteopaths these days, and it seems likely that in the near future the medics will agree to some form of legal recognition for osteopathy in Ontario.

We are not fully informed as to whether our practitioners in Ontario are satisfied with the way things are progressing, but in any event it cannot be said that the newspaper reports of the discussions of the medics on the subject are very complimentary to osteopathy, or reveal any friendly feeling towards our practitioners.

It seems quite plain from remarks made at the meetings of the Medical Council that the only reason the medics are considering the licensing of osteopaths is that they see our practitioners are increasing in number and

prospering, and they are afraid of them and want to find some way to control the practice of osteopathy and its practitioners.

A Dr. E. E. King, in defending the work of the Medical Council Legislative Committee, is reported as saying that "Osteopaths were now practicing both to the detriment of the public and the medical profession." The proposed bill, he said, would in a very few years raise the osteopaths from an *ignorant class* to a very well educated class. The definition of the practice of medicine in the proposed bill, he said, was obtained from the law of British Columbia. Dr. T. W. Vardon of Galt is reported as saying: "The provincial authorities have notified us that we must cease our prosecutions of osteopaths, so we must, by proper legislation, endeavor to bring them under our control."

Whether it is possible to get any independent recognition in Ontario we do not know, but we feel that our practitioners in that province should be pretty wary of what sort of a proposition they accept from the medics. Things were so manipulated in British Columbia as to make it extremely difficult for osteopaths already located in the province to secure license, and, notwithstanding that it is a very inviting section, we have heard of very few osteopaths passing the examinations since the new law became effective.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATION OF LUST FOR POWER

Evidence is accumulating that there is absolutely no limit to the lines of human endeavor that the medics feel qualified to superintend and regulate. The following clipping from a Kansas newspaper is sent to us by Dr. J. G. Follett, of Clyde, Kansas:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH SENDS A WARNING TO THRESHERS.

TOPEKA, July 9.—The Kansas State Board of Health today took under its jurisdiction the wheat being threshed in the state. Wheat that contains more than one-half a pound of weed seed to the bushel is to be considered an adulteration and the thresher who turns out the grain is liable to prosecution. Dr. S. J. Crombine, secretary of the board, sent out a special letter to the threshing machine operators and owners today setting out the new ruling of the department.

Commenting on this latest encroachment of the health board, Dr. Follett says: "Talk about the M. D.'s trying to dictate in all lines. How is this for the limit? It looks as if it's either for a little advertising or just to show a little authority. It seems to me that there ought to be a halt called somewhere. The medics have inspectors for pure food, men to look into stores, meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all public buildings. This newspaper item indicates that the next official created will be medical wheat and grain inspector."

We agree with Dr. Follett that it is time a halt was called on the pernicious meddling of the medics in all sorts of business affairs, but we do not think that this news item is an advertising stunt. The political M. D.'s who love fat jobs know that they are losing the confidence of the public as regards the value of their therapeutics, so they are pushing the prophylactic idea for all it is worth, and making it a stalking horse, whereby they can secure for themselves power, prestige and position. We, as osteopathic physicians, have got to take an advance stand on these matters, and it is our duty and privilege to point out to the public the arbitrary attitude of the medics, and their very evident desire to so trench themselves in power that they can compel the public to continue to support them, whether or not the public has any faith or confidence in their therapeutic system or their preventive measures.

Many of our osteopaths dislike to take a pronounced stand in these matters and the plea is made that a big majority of the drug

doctors are, after all, conscientious men. We freely admit that the average M. D. is likable personally, and that he is conscientious and doing the best he can for his patients, but he is the victim of a false empirical system, and nearly every day of his life he is brought to a realization of the fact that he is not making the progress in his fight with disease that he should, and so he is easily swept along by the political doctors in the profession who realize that they are in a sinking ship so far as public confidence is concerned, and who are therefore raising a great noise about preventive measures and the need of public health regulations with the hope that they can divert the public attention and secure by legislative action the power and prestige they have been unable to sustain on a basis of public confidence.

Please remember also that in all these campaigns for public preventive measures and for health boards, etc., the allopaths are working largely to secure positions for themselves, and yet there is absolutely nothing about the work in connection with, or the qualifications necessary for, these positions, that an osteopath or a homeopath cannot perform and show on a par with the allopath. Even granting that it is necessary to have numerous health boards and numerous medical inspectors for various lines of commercial and manufacturing activities as well as for the inspection of private homes, why not have osteopaths, homeopaths, or eclectics appointed for these positions instead of exclusively allopaths? Our political medical friends would be horrified at such a suggestion, and the reason is clear: they want the jobs for the revenue there is in them, and the power it gives them whereby to bolster up a discredited system of therapeutics.

Osteopaths rest secure on a sane, philosophical, and true scientific foundation, and we are foolish indeed if we continue without protest to let the allopaths arrogate to themselves the right to dominate our state, county and city health boards, and self proclaim themselves as the only real leaders for progressive health conservation, and disease preventive measures. We have a right to be leaders in these activities and we must claim the right.

OSTEOPATHY AS A FACTOR IN LIFE CONSERVATION.

March 11, 1912.

Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner, Equitable Life Insurance Co., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your *Human Factor* article for December entitled "Why Has the Death Rate Increased Above Age Forty," has arrested my attention. I will undertake to give you one answer based upon fifteen years' of the study of medicine and careful observation. The increase is due to the practice of drug medicine as it exists today. The drugs prescribed so freely by physicians, including the coal tar derivatives on one hand and the powerful heart stimulants on the other—particularly in the crises of acute diseases from which patients temporarily are supposed to recover—have the effect of weakening both the heart and kidneys. The result is the increase of Bright's disease on the one hand, and the growing prevalence of death from heart failure on the other. The best example of the latter is the prominent man of affairs who recovers from the grippe and in a few weeks or months later dies suddenly from heart failure. The physician may call it one thing or another in guessing for the reason, but the plain fact is, the heart fails. It's played out, and I believe that the real cause of the vital machinery giving away in many cases is the powerful heart remedies used in combating acute diseases.

It is quite possible that in England and Wales the physicians do not give the same quantity of these drugs as in America.

One of the best proofs I can offer for the cor-

rectness of this diagnosis is that one very seldom hears of the patient of the osteopaths or Christian Scientists dying of this kind of heart failure. Isn't it true? It happens that neither class of patients get these powerful remedies. Neither are they often the victims of Bright's disease. While treated by two methods as far apart as the east is from the west, the osteopathic system being one of mechanical or vital adjustment, while the other is unquestionably one of mind control and suggestion yet they both are blest with immunity from taking the powerful drugs that our physicians of today in the medical school use so ruthlessly.

Since the saving of life is the business of your institution, it is worth investigating into this situation.

Of course, the excellent physicians at the head of your medical department have the view point of the school which gives the drugs. If you are ever to get light on this subject, you will have to wait until the dominant school changes its view or else dig out the facts for yourself—I mean you laymen who constitute the working machinery of your company.

I do not have the good fortune to be a policy holder in the Equitable, but would like to have you send the *Human Factor* to me on exchange if you would care to receive my publication *Osteopathic Health*, a copy of which I am sending you by this mail.

Thanking you for your courtesy, very truly,
THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, H. S. Bunting, D. O., Editor.

June 17, 1912.

Mr. H. S. Bunting, Editor,

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.,
215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

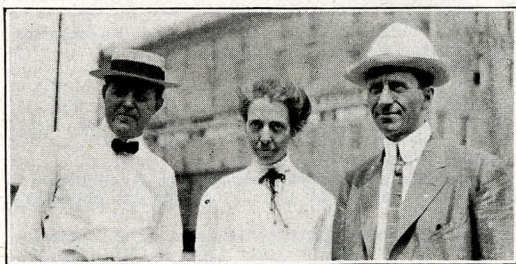
My dear sir: I must apologize for having overlooked acknowledging your letter of March 11th, which has recently been brought to my attention. I do not know how we came to overlook it.

I am, of course, interested in the points you bring to our attention, but will not be able to discuss them owing to pressure of business. However, I wish to assure you that the management of this Society appreciates fully the merits of osteopathy and also the benefits of mind-control and suggestion. In fact, we recognize the merits of all methods of treatment and cure, but you can appreciate that we cannot in our journal, take sides in these issues, for we have among our policyholders adherents of all of the so-called schools of medicine and we therefore confine our efforts purely to the question of prevention.

I have great pleasure in placing your publication on our mailing list for the *Human Factor*, and shall be very glad to receive your publication in return. We are mailing you today a copy of the June issue. Very truly yours, E. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner, THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New York City.

SUNLIGHT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

In Switzerland there is a hospital where no drugs are used, dedicated to the treatment of tuberculosis in children. The children are exposed without clothes to the sun's rays in mid-



Dr. George Perrin, Dr. Louisa Burns and Dr. Otis Akin, "On the Way" to Detroit Convention.

winter at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and many remarkable cures are reported to have been effected. The body of the patient is exposed to the sun's rays in open galleries communicating with the wards and facing due south. The actual seat of the disease is uncovered for five minutes only, to begin with, the time being lengthened each day as the treatment progresses, and a larger area of skin being uncovered, so that by the end of a week or ten days the body is lying nude in the sun, the head excepted. The patients are wheeled out to the sun galleries early in the morning, and are only moved back into the house when the cool night air makes itself felt.

OHIO OSTEOPATHIC COMMITTEE.

We have received a number of inquiries concerning the osteopathic committee that represents osteopathy on the Ohio State Medical Board. The committee is as follows: Dr. M. F. Hulett, 702 Capital Trust building, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. J. F. Bumpus, 408 Market street, Steubenville, Ohio; and Dr. E. R. Booth, 601 Traction building, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is quite likely that obstacles will be set in the way of those desiring to secure licenses, but if the matter is pushed vigorously enough, we see no reason why they should not be granted to those having the proper qualifications.

Osteopath Is Secretary-Treasurer of New Accident Insurance Company

THE Guardian Accident Insurance Company, which will have headquarters at 527 State Life building, was organized Thursday. The company is issuing \$100,000 worth



Dr. C. B. Atzen and Dr. O. J. Snyder, at Detroit. Background Shows City Building Decorated in Honor of Osteopaths.

of stock, fully subscribed, and is to have a surplus of \$25,000.

Horace E. Kenney, president H. E. Kinney Grain Company, Indianapolis, is the president of the company; R. P. Henderson, vice-president and general manager Henderson Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, is vice-president, and Dr. J. F. Spauhurst, is secretary and treasurer and medical director. These, together with H. E. Africa, sales manager J. C. Blair Company, Indianapolis; Marshall T. Levy, treasurer Thornton-Levy Company, Indianapolis; Alexander W. Thomson, vice-president and treasurer A. W. Thomson Company, Indianapolis, and Horace M. Thomson, president Indianapolis State Dental Association, Indianapolis, will compose the board of directors.

The general manager of the concern will be S. B. Hosmer, who for ten years was general

manager of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company of Michigan. Much of the stock already has been disposed of, it is understood, among the clients of Mr. Hosmer in Michigan and Illinois.—*Indianapolis Sun*, September 5, 1912.

September 7, 1912.

My Dear Bunting:

You will see by the above that the undersigned is still doin' things.

S. B. Hosmer, the practical insurance man and manager of the Guardian Accident Insurance Company, has been evolving this company for over two years.

We expect to make osteopaths examiners everywhere and favor them at all times. We shall confine our underwritings to Accident and Health, Weekly Indemnity, and will not be a competing company with the American Assurance Company. Believe me, we are doing business and will pay a dividend long before the "American." I have some stock in the "American" and am ready to boost it rather than "knock," but the "Accident" field is far more inviting than the "Life" field. Hosmer has had twenty-three years' experience in the life field.

I presume this is the first instance of an osteopath having been made "medical director" of an insurance company. A steel engraving for Doctor's Certificate is in the making by Taylor in your city—it is a beauty—cost \$225 for the plate—will send you one when finished. They will grace the wall of representative osteopaths over the country ere long.

We shall not incorporate until the first of January when we shall have a big bunch of business with which to start and will make a magnificent showing the first year. The Guardian will write strictly preferred risks—annual premium—no monthly nor industrial. We have a policy that will appeal especially to physicians and dentists, hence, the dentist on the board and the osteopath, also—good combinations, eh!

We shall be glad to enroll all the osteopaths who feel so inclined for stock, but we are not urgent in this particular for Hosmer can place all the stock still unsubscribed among his old patrons in Michigan and Illinois. If you desire further information about the Guardian, I shall be pleased to have Hosmer call and see you when he is in Chicago.

You may wonder from my connection with the Guardian if I contemplate retiring from osteopathic practice—I beg to advise—not me—when the company work demands more time than I can give it, I shall delegate it to competent assistants and keep right on with the most beneficent of all work—restoring sick to health by nature's own methods.—J. F. Spauhurst, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.



On "The Colorado Special" for Detroit. Drs. C. G. Wilke, Otis F. Akin, J. H. Bolles, Sylvia Printy, Grace Stratton, D. L. Clark, Louisa Burns, U. S. G. Bowersox (and family).

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; vice-president, 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.

Alberta Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary; vice-president, Dr. R. C. Ghostley, Edmonton; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. H. Albright, Edmonton; assistant secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. E. Walker, Calgary.

Arkansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. A. Laughlin, of Bentonville; vice-president, Dr. Jeannette Miller, of Siloam Springs; secretary-treasurer, Dr. M. W. Higginbotham, of Little Rock.

California Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; vice-president, Dr. Susan O. Harris, San Francisco; second vice-president, Dr. Grace Hain, Stockton; secretary, Dr. Effie E. York, San Francisco; treasurer, Dr. C. A. Haines, Sacramento. June 15, 1912.

Colorado Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. G. W. Perrin, Denver; first vice-president, Dr. U. S. G. Bowersox, Longmont; second vice-president, Dr. Cara Richards, Denver; secretary, Dr. J. Alvin Stewart, Denver; treasurer, Dr. F. A. Luedicke, 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. W. H. Bowdoin, Atlanta; vice-president, Dr. E. E. Bragg, Atlanta; secretary-treasurer, Dr. James Gorin, Savannah; assistant secretary-treasurer, Dr. Frances Saunders, Albany. July 5, 1912.

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.

Illinois Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. Q. Thawley, Peoria; vice-president, Dr. A. L. Galbreath, Oakland; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler, Chicago. July 5, 1912.

Indiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Thomasson, Terre Haute; vice-president, Dr. Lydia M. Copper, Warsaw; secretary, Dr. W. C. Montague, Evansville; treasurer, Dr. C. V. Fulham, Frankfort.

Iowa Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; first vice-president, Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee; second vice-president, Dr. M. E. Brown, Sioux City; secretary, Dr. Carrie B. Collier, Clarinda; treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak.—6-17-12.

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. Wesley Mackie, New Orleans; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Henry Tete, New Orleans.

Maryland Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Henry McMains, Baltimore; vice-president, Dr. Isabel Eiler, Cumberland; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Harry D. Hurlock, 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. Albert E. Chittenden, Portland; vice-president, Dr. Ralph A. Sweet, Rockland; secretary, Dr. Nora R. Brown, Waterville; treasurer, Dr. N. M. Kellet, Skowhegan. 8/15/12

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. F. 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. W. F. Englehart, St. Louis; first vice-president, Dr. B. J. Mavity, Nevada; second vice-president, Dr. Malvin Slaughter, Webb City; secretary, Dr. Arlowyne Orr, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. Lou Tway Noland, Springfield. July 6, 1912.

Nebraska Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. M. Ireland, Kearney; vice-president, Dr. Wm. F. Wurth, Fairbury; treasurer, Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury; secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha.

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 Mexico Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. Walter Mayes, Magdalena; vice-president, Dr. Annette Beckwith, Raton; secretary, Dr. M. Ione Hulett, Alamogordo; treasurer, Dr. Leonard Tabor, Silver City.

New York State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Clinton D. Berry, of Rochester; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Proctor, of Buffalo; secretary, Dr. Grant E. Phillips, of Schenectady; treasurer, Dr. Ralph Wallace, of Brockport.

North Carolina Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro; vice-president, Dr. A. R. Tucker, Raleigh; secretary and treasurer, Dr. M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount.

Ohio Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. C. Sorenson, Toledo; vice-president, Dr. O. Z. Prescott, Lorain; secretary, Dr. E. H. Cosner, Dayton; treasurer, Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool.

Oklahoma Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. F. Nay, Phoenix; vice-president, Dr. Johnson, Ardmore; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Elmore, Elk City.

Ontario Association of Osteopathy: President, Dr. James S. Bach, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. M. Kerr, Toronto; secretary, Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Berlin; assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt.

Oregon Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. H. Howland, Portland; vice-president, Dr. E. T. Parker, Portland; second vice-president, Dr. R. C. Hicks, Astoria; secretary, Dr. Lillian Baker, Portland; treasurer, Dr. W. G. Keller, Portland. July 5, 1912.

Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. M. Downing, York; vice-president, Dr. Irving Whalley, Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. J. C. Foster, Butler; treasurer, Dr. E. N. Hansen, Pittsburgh. 9-9-12.

Rhode Island Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. W. B. Shepard, of Providence; vice-president, Dr. H. M. Hutchins, of Providence, and secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. W. Wetmore, of Pawtucket.

South Carolina Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. E. Scott, Greenville; vice-president, Dr. B. F. Landrum, Florence; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims, Columbia. July 5, 1912.

South Dakota Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. S. Betts, Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker.

Tennessee Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Henry Viehe, Memphis; vice-president, Dr. Walter S. McClain, Nashville; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Ethel Brittan, Dyersburg.—June 15, 1912.

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. Austin Kerr; vice-president, Dr. J. F. Morrison; secretary, Dr. Grace Stratton; treasurer, Dr. Alice Houghton. All of Salt Lake City except Dr. Morrison, of Ogden.

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

Virginia Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, Lynchburg; vice-president, Dr. H. Bright, Norfolk; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. D. Bowen, Richmond.

Washington State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; vice-president, Dr. R. Wimer-Ford, Seattle; second vice-president, Dr. F. B. Teter, Davenport; treasurer, Dr. Frank Holmes, Spokane; 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 Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. A. Wright, Fond du Lac; vice-president, Dr. E. H. Deitzman, Racine; secretary, Dr. E. J. Elton, Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. Harriet Whitehead, Appleton. July 5, 1912.

Directory of Officers of City and District Associations

Arkansas Valley Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. G. DeTienne, Pueblo; first vice-president, Dr. Fannie B. Laybourne, La Veta; second vice-president, Dr. S. M. Kellogg, Rocky Ford; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. S. Maddux, Pueblo.—6-12-12.

Baltimore City Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. H. Alfred Leonard; vice-president, Dr. William A. Hurlock; secretary, Dr. Howard M. Houck; treasurer, Dr. Aloha Kirkpatrick.

Bexar County, Texas, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. G. Church; vice president, Dr. Pary E. Peck; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. R. Cunningham, all of San Antonio.

Canada, London Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. J. Gray, St. Thomas; vice-president, Dr. Marie H. Harkins, London; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. S. Detwiler, London.

Canada, Toronto Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. C. Jaquith; vice-president, Dr. Adalya K. Pigott; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frederick Schilling.

California, Pasadena Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Lee C. Deeming; vice-president, Dr. Chas. R. Palmer; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Clara Stillman.

California, Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. L. F. Daniels, Sacramento; vice-president, Dr. E. B. Palmer, Sacramento; secretary, Dr. C. E. Turner, Sacramento; treasurer, Dr. Carrie Slater, Sacramento.

Central Kentucky Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Martha, Petrie Paris; vice-president, Dr. Lulu Markham, Lexington; secretary, Dr. O. C. Robertson, Cynthiana; treasurer, Dr. J. S. Oldham, Carlisle.

Chicago Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Fred Bischoff; vice-president, Dr. Agnes Landes; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. E. Dayton; all of Chicago.

Colorado, Platte Valley Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Mary W. Warner, Fort Morgan; secretary, Dr. W. E. Bullock, Fort Morgan; treasurer, Dr. W. S. Warner, Fort Morgan. 8/15/12

Colorado, Western, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. S. Loving, Palisade; secretary, Dr. Grace D. Wilson, Grand Junction; treasurer, Dr. J. Henry Hook, Telluride. 8/15/12

Denver Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. A. Luedicke, first vice-president, Dr. M. J. Sanford; second vice-president, Dr. R. B. Powell, secretary, Dr. Mabel C. Payne; treasurer, Dr. Cora Richards; all of Denver.

Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane; vice-president, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. E. Caster, Spokane.

El Paso County Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. J. Pearce; secretary, Dr. H. F. Wright; treasurer, Dr. Flora Satterlee, all of El Paso, Texas.

Hudson River North Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. A. E. Were, of Albany; vice-president, Dr. Alice A. Brown, of Albany; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Maus W. Stearns, of Schenectady.

Illinois, Third District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. J. Mosier; vice-president, Dr. F. G. Thiele; secretary and treasurer, Dr. M. P. Browning.

Illinois Fourth District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Edgar Q. Thawley, Peoria; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. D. Stewart, Fairbury.

Illinois, Fifth District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. O. Cline, Monticello; vice-president, Dr. A. L. Galbreath, Oakland; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. A. Parker, Champaign.

Iowa First District Association: President, Dr. N. D. Wilson, Manchester; vice-president, Dr. Isadora McKnight, Oelwein; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Ruth M. Wright, Charles City.

Iowa Second District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Fred B. DeGroot, Rock Island, Ill.; vice-president, Dr. Grace Urban, Maquoketa; secretary, Dr. Margaret Hawk, Davenport; treasurer, Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, Vinton.

Iowa, Third District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington; vice-president, Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. C. Card, Ft. Madison.

Iowa Fifth District Association: President, Dr. M. A. Hoard, Cherokee; vice-president, Dr. A. W. Leard, Spencer; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. E. Fisher, Ida Grove.

Iowa Sixth District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. E. Clark, of Onawa; secretary, Dr. Charlotte McCuskey, Council Bluffs.

Iowa Seventh District Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. D. W. Roberts, Des Moines; vice-president, Dr. Nina Wilson-Dewey, Des Moines; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bertha M. Gates, Ames.

Kansas Central Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. W. Shearer, Abilene; secretary, Dr. W. E. Mooney, Barnard.

Los Angeles County Osteopathic Society—President, Dr. L. Ludlow Haight; vice-president, Dr. Grace W. Schilling; secretary, Dr. C. H. Phinney; treasurer, Dr. J. O. Hunt.

Louisville Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. J. Johnson; vice-president, Dr. H. H. Carter; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Evelyn R. Bush; all of Louisville.

Michigan, Upper Peninsular, Osteopathic Association: President, D. J. L. Shorey, of Marquette; vice-president, Dr. H. M. Stoel, of Houghton; secretary, Dr. J. P. Whitmore; treasurer, Dr. E. B. Guild, of Escanaba.

Michigan, Northern, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. O. Trueblood, of Traverse City; vice-president, Dr. A. B. Carter, of Cheboygan; secretary, Dr. L. Verna Simons, of Manistee; treasurer, Dr. E. H. Calvert, of Cadillac.

Michigan, West Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. P. Shoemaker, of Grand Rapids; vice-president, Dr. F. Hollingsworth, of Grand Rapids; secretary, Dr. Lewis E. Mathews, of Grand Rapids; treasurer, Dr. C. H. Jennings, of Grand Rapids.—6-12-12.

Michigan, Central, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. A. Seeley, of Lansing; vice-president, Dr. R. A. Northway, of Mt. Pleasant; secretary, Dr. L. D. Benedict, of Lansing; treasurer, Dr. Florence Gates, of Ionia.

Michigan, East, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. J. Harlan, of Flint; vice-president, Dr. R. E. McGavock, of Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, Dr. O. B. Gates, of Bay City.

Michigan, Southeast, Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. T. Sellards, Detroit; secretary, Dr. Maud Brokaw, Detroit.—6-12-12.

Michigan, Southwest, Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. R. A. Glezen, Kalamazoo; secretary, Dr. Alice I. Beebe, Battle Creek.—6-12-12.

Minnesota, Northwestern Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Merce Hurd; vice-president, Dr. Lillian Moffat; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Clara J. Hutchinson. All of Duluth.

Missouri Northwestern Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. F. P. Walker, St. Joseph; vice-president, Dr. Geo. Moffet, Kansas City; second vice-president, Dr. Anna Holme Hurst, St. Joseph; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Zudie P. Purdon, Kansas City.

New England Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Geo. W. Goode, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Dr. Geo. W. Reid, Worcester, Mass.; second vice-president, Dr. Margaret B. Carleton, Keene, N. H.; third vice-president, Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Portland, Me.; secretary, Dr. Eva G. Reid, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, Dr. Clarence H. Wall, Providence, R. I.

New York City Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, Brooklyn; vice-president, Dr. Florence E. Gair, Brooklyn; treasurer, Dr. Cecil R. Rogers, New York City. July 5, 1912.

New York, Central Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. D. Clapp, Utica; vice-president, Dr. Clara P. Beall, Syracuse; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Darwin F. Cady. 8/15/12

Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. J. Perkins, Carbondale; vice-president, Dr. Edna MacCollum, Dorranceton; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. May Benedict, Scranton.

Ohio, Miami Valley, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. F. Minear, Springfield; vice-president, Dr. H. H. Gravett, Piqua; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton. July 5, 1912.

Ontario Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. S. Bach, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. M. Kerr, Toronto; secretary, Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Berlin; assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt. 9-14-12.

Pennsylvania, Western, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Noyes Gaylord, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Dr. L. S. Irwin, Washington, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Mary Compton, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Dr. Silas Dinsmore, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania, Northwestern Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Mathew C. O'Brien, Pittston; vice-president, Dr. Sidney Cresswell, Scranton; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. May Benedict, Scranton.

Philadelphia County Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. W. S. Nicholl; vice-president, Dr. Robert J. Storey; secretary, Dr. M. G. Couch; treasurer, Dr. M. Leonard.

Polk County, Iowa, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Arthur E. Dewey; vice-president, Dr. Jennie Still; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, all of Des Moines.

St. Louis Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. J. H. Crenshaw; vice-president, Dr. Genoa D. Stephens; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. C. Chappeil.—6-17-12.

Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society: President, L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; vice-president, Dr. J. P. Snare, Modesto; secretary, Dr. A. T. Seymour, Stockton; treasurer, Dr. Carrie Slater, Marysville.

A Normal Bodily Condition

May be maintained by proper nutrition and tone; a long convalescence can be shortened, and anemia and emaciation prevented by

BOVININE

Which contains the vital elements of nutrition and nerve tone, as indicated by the full, normal physiological standard, namely

PROTEINS
OXYHEMOGLOBIN
ORGANIC IRON
ALBUMINS

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

THE BOVININE COMPANY

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Southern Kansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. M. J. Beets, Wellington; vice-president, Dr. J. O. Strothers, Winfield; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. M. McCoy, Wichita.

Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. R. F. Weeks, Owatonna; vice-president, Dr. Arthur Taylor, Northfield; secretary, Dr. D. B. Catlin, Mankato; asst. secretary, Dr. H. A. Rehfeld, Fairmont, treasurer, Dr. E. E. Long, Albert Lea.

Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. M. S. Slaughter, Webb City, Mo.; vice-president, Dr. F. M. Geeslin, Lamar, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Francis Wolfe, Carthage, Mo.

A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts: President, Dr. John J. Howard, of Franklin; secretary-treasurer, Dr. George W. Goode, of Boston.

Washington, King County, Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. E. Waldo; vice-president, Dr. Arthur B. Cunningham; corresponding secretary, Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford; secretary, Dr. James T. Slaughter; treasurer, Dr. Nellie Evans.

Wisconsin, Fox River Valley Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, Appleton; secretary, Dr. Henry T. Johnson, Appleton; treasurer, Dr. Ora L. Gage, Oshkosh. 8/15/12

Airing Professional Differences in the Newspapers Worst Kind of Bad Policy

My Dear Bunting: I am sending you a clipping from the Des Moines *Daily News*, "Letters from the People" department. If you care to give it space in your worthy "O. P." it may possibly give those not acquainted with the fight that the Iowa osteopaths have had some idea of what we have to contend with within our own ranks. There are a few of these "retrogressive stand patters" that get their views in the papers as often as possible, and make it hard for us to convince the layman that there is excuse and room for betterment.—L. H. Bell, D. O., Story City, Iowa, August 17th.

A Separate Board?

Editor The News—The August number of *Osteopathic Health*, a magazine published for the laity, in speaking of the osteopath says: "He spends more time studying human anatomy than the physicians of any other system of practice." Conceding for the sake of the argument the correctness of this statement I wish to voice the protest of the more intelligent and progressive osteopaths of the state and nation against the lowering

of our professional standards as indicated by the public utterances of one of the "leading osteopaths." I admit that Dr. Asa Willard is leading some of our osteopaths. I only regret that he is leading them in the wrong direction. His public address in Des Moines, if it is ever published, will show that his followers "are advancing backward." His letters to the press are already in evidence. The proposition to ask twice as many questions in anatomy as in some other of the subjects, in state examinations for certificates to practice, in order that this "will enable us to make so much better appearance to the educational and professional world" is amazing. I have seventeen words that I prefer to "amazing" but they would not look so well in print. It would be better for the propaganda for a separate board of examiners in Iowa if it could be shown that it is bottomed upon something else than lowering the standard.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for July, which comes in the same mail, has this among the resolutions adopted by the Iowa Osteopathic Association: "Be It Further Resolved, That we extend our heartiest thanks to Dr. Asa Willard for his most excellent address on legislation, and that we pledge ourselves to continued activity in securing a separate board law for Iowa, and that the association's legislative efforts from now on be entirely to that end, and that this campaign shall be continued until otherwise voted by this association."

Twenty-five years is the longest time suggested as sufficient to see the fruition of the effort to get a separate board in all the states. It will be easy enough for our descendants to extend the time of their decedents, when the twenty-five years have proven insufficient.—S. S. Still.

Flashes From The Funny Fellow

A Well-Informed Little Girl.

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., has a bright little girl. They have taught her not to cry when hurt. One day she was playing and fell. She was trying hard to keep the tears back and a lady who was passing said: "You will have to have your papa give you a rubbing." She straightened up and said: "My papa doesn't wub, he tweets."

Not What They Thought.

At a funeral of a well-known saloonkeeper a few days ago, the minister, instead of making the usual announcement that "an opportunity will now be given to view the remains," thought to make a change in the announcement, and said: "An opportunity will now be given to pass around the beer." And quite a number of old fellows in the back part of the room wiped the sympathetic tears from their eyes, removed their quids of tobacco, spat out of the window and awaited results.

Where Doctors Disagree and Agree.

Allopath—Take a big dose of this.....\$5
Homeopath—Take a little dose of this.....\$5
Osteopath—Do not take any medicine.....\$5
Professor Muldoon—Fresh air and work.....\$5
Fra Hubbard—It's a disgrace to be sick.....\$5
Science Healer—You are not sick at all.....\$5

—Puck.

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.

How Does Osteopathy Cure?

Osteopathy brings about a cure by building up the parts, by so stimulating the circulation that Nature brings every part to the performance of its function and throws off all superfluous and poisonous matter. When the circulation is sluggish, inflammation results, and the waste tissue which should be carried away by the blood, and exhaled from the lungs and skin, remains to clog and poison the system. The result is disease in the one or more forms which it assumes. Osteopathy cures by the well-known law of nature, that if properly sustained, each organ will perform its functions naturally. It does it by toning up the system and stimulating the circulation, so that the disorder, whatever particular form it may have taken, disappears.

Osteopathy really does not make the cure, but simply assists nature, who is the great physician after all. She it is who must repair every break and rebuild every tissue. All the skill of all the world's wise men cannot mend the broken leg of a sparrow, cannot construct one cell of millions that make up the body, nor weave one square inch of that delicate fabric, the skin. The best we can do is to bring our humble services to the aid of the great Physician, and this is all we claim to do with osteopathy.

What Is Osteopathy?

In the bright lexicon of Osteopathy there is no such word as "rub." Osteopathic treatment corrects the maladjustments, which cause the perverted functioning or diseased condition. The treatment is adapted to the strong as well as the new-born infant.

The treatment is not given next the skin and cannot be classed as massage, rubbing, or any other superficial temporary treatment, as the prejudiced and those ignorant of the treatment would have you believe. If you wish to know what osteopathic treatment is ask an osteopath.

—Used by Dr. Arthur Taylor, Stillwater, Minn.

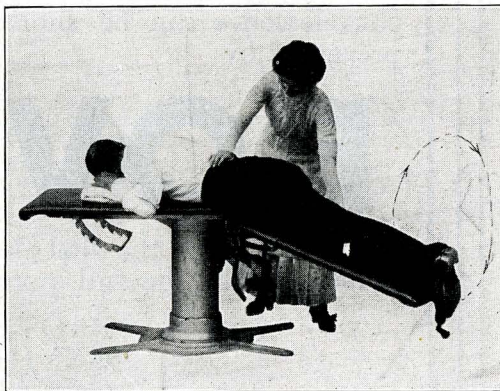
How Long Should an Osteopathic Treatment Be?

Osteopathic treatments, like the operation of pulling teeth, should be long enough to accomplish what the physician has in mind and not longer. Each case is different. One may require five minutes and another thirty. The osteopath must be the judge—not the patient. Treatment is not a thing to be reeled off by the clock, and one who gives treatment by this plan is administering massage, not osteopathy. Moreover, bad results may follow from too prolonged treatment? Sufficient treatment to become stimulating will usually depress if doubled. So patients must not judge the value they are getting or estimate the skill of osteopathic practitioners by the time consumed in giving treatments. Results are what count.

From *Osteopathic Health*.

Osteopathy is rapidly becoming a widely known science of disease curing. The doctor of osteopathy is trained first as an anatomist, in order to give him a thorough knowledge of bones, and nerves and the entire structure of the body. Osteopathy as defined by leaders of that system of therapeutics is a method of treating diseases by manipulation, the purpose and result of which is to restore the normal condition of nerve control and blood supply to every organ of the body by removing physical obstruction or by stimulating or inhibiting functional activity, as the condition may require.—*Kansas City Star*.

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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.

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.

Dr. Dana G. Sniff, who is now practicing at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, tells us that osteopathy is well known in Western Canada, due to the number of incoming settlers from eastern states and cities. He says more D. O.'s are needed, there being several good towns of from five to ten thousand population without an osteopath. Dr. Sniff will be glad to answer questions for information.

We are informed that there is an opportunity for a good live graduate osteopath in Centralia, Wash. Details concerning this opening can be secured from Dr. C. F. Burdette, of Centralia.

Convention Dates

Providence, Rhode Island, October 12th, annual meeting of the Rhode Island Osteopathic Society.

In D.O. Land

Rhode Island Convention.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Osteopathic Society will be held at Providence Saturday, October 12th.—*F. W. Wetmore, D. O., Secty.*

Northeastern Michigan Meeting.

The Northeastern Michigan Osteopathic Society held its regular meeting September 6th, at Saginaw. Dr. R. E. McGavock gave the address of the evening, his subject being "Lateral Curvature."

First District Iowa Meeting.

Osteopaths of the First District Iowa Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting September 10th at Waterloo. Dr. S. M. Andrews, of Oelwein gave a talk

on "The Liver" and Dr. M. R. Kitson, of Osage gave a report on the national convention at Detroit. Dr. Isador McKnight gave a paper on "Rib Lesion."

No "Rubs" in an Osteopathic Office.

A man came into my office the other day and said: "Well, I guess I'll take a little rub." I told him he was in the wrong place; the Turkish bath rooms were a block down the street. Then he decided he wanted an osteopathic treatment, and he got it.—*Dr. E. J. Stoltz, Austin, Minn., August 24.*

Northern Michigan Meeting.

The Northern Michigan Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting August 27th at Cadillac, Mich. Dr. J. O. Trueblood gave a report on the state meeting, and Dr. J. C. Simons a report on the national meeting. Dr. R. A. Northway, of Mt. Pleasant, gave a paper on hay fever and Asthma. Dr. C. A. Arand, of Sault St. Marie, was admitted to membership.

D. O. Found Dead in His Office.

According to a dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dr. William E. Smith, who recently located there, was found dead in his office August 20th. The condition of the body indicated that he had been dead five days. It was at first thought that it was a case of suicide, but the coroner's investigation resulted in the decision that it was a case of apoplexy, and an inquest was considered unnecessary. The body was sent East for interment.

Pennsylvania State Board Meeting.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met at the Capitol building, Harrisburg, August 31st, and elected officers for the year. Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, was re-elected president; Dr. Virgil A. Hook, of Wilkes-Barre, secretary; and Dr. H. M. Goehring, of Pittsburgh, treasurer. The board is active in its efforts to weed out fakirs. Dr. Snyder reported the arrest of one, Olaf P. Ahlquist, of New Castle, who was tried the latter part of August before a magistrate's court and held in \$500 bail.

Unofficial Official Recognition in New Jersey.

Intentionally or unintentionally, the Department of Public Health of Newark, New Jersey, is giving some of our osteopathic physicians recognition. At any rate, Dr. Edward W. Tate, of 800 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey, was the recipient of an official circular sent out by David D. Chandler, health officer, in regard to reportable diseases under the laws of New Jersey. Osteopaths everywhere are doing more and more acute work, and as they enlarge their clientele in this field, it will become absolutely necessary for public health officials to recognize them in order to maintain the efficiency of their departments.

South Dakota Meeting.

Our state meeting, held at Huron, September 10, was fairly well attended and very beneficial to those who were present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. C. S. Betts, Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker. The board of trustees will be appointed by the president. The next annual meeting will be held

at Sioux Falls, and an invitation will be sent to the Southern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa associations to join us in this meeting. Some of the papers on the program were: "Osteopathic Obstetrics," by Dr. M. G. Bezlun; "Hysteria," by Dr. C. Rebekkah Strom; "Appendicitis," by Dr. C. W. Sherfey.—H. F. Ludwig, D. O., Secretary.

Cell Nutrition.

All classes of cells are made to live and perform their several functions by the phenomena of cell nutrition, and whenever malnutrition, intoxication, or other causes, impair the special function of cells, they do so by producing some intrinsic metabolic defect. Agents which will directly or indirectly repair metabolic defects are true cell tonics. A very large experience and a close and careful clinical study of all pathological conditions shows conclusively that Bovinine is an ideal cell tonic and food. It stimulates the cells to healthy proliferation. It tones the newly born cell, giving it a full and normal power of absorbing, and immediately meets this demand by supplying a full and complete nutrition.

Miami Valley Meeting.

The Miami Valley Osteopathic Society of Dayton, Ohio, held its first fall meeting Thursday, September 12th, at the office of Dr. W. A. Gravett, 602 Conover building. The meeting was given over largely to the report of the committees appointed at the last meeting in June. Plans were formulated for conducting the society along more aggressive lines in publicity, and recognition in public institutions, such as schools, hospitals, etc. If it can be arranged, the Dayton Society desires to have a joint meeting with the Cincinnati and Columbus Societies about every three months. The attendance was large. Several new members just locating in this section of the state affiliate with the society, and the enthusiasm displayed at this meeting speaks well for a vigorous campaign for advanced osteopathy in southwestern Ohio.—W. A. Gravett, D. O., Secretary.

Illinois Osteopaths to Be Represented at Congress of Hygiene.

Dr. Fred W. Gage of Chicago has been appointed to represent the Illinois Osteopathic Association at the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which meets in Washington, D. C., September 23rd to 28th. It is the first of the great world congresses of hygiene and demography to be held outside of Europe. The last one was held in Berlin in 1907. It is estimated that this congress will bring together about 3,000 of the leading sanitarians of the world. Delegates from more than thirty countries will be present. There will also be held a national health exposition in which the United States will bring to the attention of the people of the country the results of the crusade in behalf of national public health, which has been going on in America in the past ten years. The osteopaths of Illinois are keeping abreast of the times by their interest in problems of public health that concern the whole world.

Littlejohn College Alumni Association Meeting.

Littlejohn College Alumni Association held the first quarterly meeting of the year 1912-13 at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on Saturday evening, September 7th. The regular meeting was preceded by a dinner, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the president, Dr. Edgar S. Comstock. The program of the evening consisted of the president's annual address; remarks on the "Efforts to Unify the Illinois Osteopaths," by Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, and a very interesting talk on "The Probable Future of the Profession in this State," by Dr. Ernest R. Proctor. Dr. J. H. Lucas then outlined the work of the Advisory Committee in its relation to the board of trustees and the Alumni Association. The meeting was the best attended of any quarterly meeting in a good long while and several pronounced it to be the most interesting and successful held in the history of the association. It was decided at this meeting that the members of the Alumni Association should throw their support to the meetings of the Chicago Osteopathic Association instead of having special meetings of the alumni. The next regular meeting will be held December 14th.—Anna L. Holcomb, D. O., Secretary.

Nebraska Convention.

The program of the Nebraska Osteopathic Convention was carried out in detail in Omaha September 11 and 12. Officers elected: President, Dr. E. M. Cramb, Lincoln; vice-president, Dr. C. K. Struble, Hastings; reelected treasurer, Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury; secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha. Practitioners nominated by the convention as candidates to fill the vacancy on the Nebraska State Board of Examiners due to the expiration of Dr. Atzen's term, one of these to be appointed by the governor, were: Dr. A. T. Hunt and Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, and Dr. C. K. Struble of Hastings. The convention adopted the plan advocated by the A. O. A., namely, to have the state association act in conjunction with the national association in the matter of legislation. The three propositions advocated in the letter sent to the state secretaries by Chairman E. D. Heist and Secretary E. J. Elton tentative, officers of the National Association of State Secretaries, was unanimously adopted. The proposition of consolidating the state association with the A. O. A. in conformity with the amendment of Section C, Art. II, Part I of the By-Laws of A. O. A. was favorably acted on but not as yet permanently adopted, as the membership felt that they required more light on the proposition before it was adopted as a working policy of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association. The new state constitution was adopted in perfect conformity with the na-

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tional constitution. The next place of meeting is Grand Island. Forty-five practitioners were in attendance.—C. B. Atzen, D. O., Secretary.

North Carolina Annual Meeting.

The North Carolina Osteopathic Society, Inc., held its annual session August 31, at Raleigh. Dr. A. D. Zealy president, presiding. Some very interesting clinics on anterior poliomyelitis, epilepsy, movable kidney and locomotor ataxia were presented by Dr. H. W. Glascock and Dr. A. D. Zealy. The president's address was very much enjoyed. Dr. S. D. Tucker gave an interesting demonstration of technique of lateral curvature. Dr. A. B. Meacham's talk on Osteopathic Consideration of Serum Thraphy showed considerable study and he proved the fallacy of this method of treatment. Dr. H. W. Glascock's discussion of Laboratory Diagnosis was also very interesting and as laboratory diagnosis is one of the short comings of the osteopaths, as well as the allopaths, it was very timely as well as beneficial. Dr. A. R. Tucker read a paper on Appendicitis, going into detail on the treatment. While he believes in surgical interference when necessary, he believes a large part of the operations are not indicated, if they are properly treated. Dr. M. J. Carson read a paper on Typhoid Fever, based on two hundred and two cases without a death. He placed particular stress on a liberal diet and osteopathic treatment. Dr. A. B. Meacham was elected delegate to the next A. O. A. convention. The following are the officers for the coming year: A. D. Zealy, Goldsboro, president; A. R. Tucker, Raleigh, vice-president; M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount, secretary-treasurer.—M. J. Carson, D. O., Secty.

Chicago Society Has Good Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held at Hotel La Salle, September 5, with President Dr. Fred Bischoff in the chair and Dr. F. E. Dayton as secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Motioned by Dr. Proctor that the regular order of business be set aside and the program begin at once. Dr. F. E. Dayton introduced a clinic case and gave the history under osteopathic treatments, this having been one of the cases cared for at the Bethesda Mission Clinic. Following the presentation of the case, Dr. H. M. Maltby, assisted by Nurse Anna Stone and the secretary, demonstrated the application of "Unna's dressing for varicose veins and ulcers." Dr. Maltby gave us a very interesting outline of the surgical connection in this class of cases and discussed the difference in surgical treatment and this form of application. We hope to present this case later showing improvements as the result of this treatment. This demonstration was followed by the application of the Oschner's method of strapping to correct flat foot conditions. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Maltby. Dr. Grace Smith reported on the program committee that endeavors are being made to secure talent from outside of town. Dr. Joseph Sullivan reported on the legislative committee. Motion was made by Dr. Gage that the president of the C. A. O. meet with the president of the I. O. A. to choose a delegate to represent us at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C. The number attending was 52.—F. E. Dayton, D. O., Secretary.

Louisiana State Board Announcement.

The State Board of Osteopaths will meet in New Orleans on October 12, 1912, to consider applications for reciprocity and to examine candidates for licenses.

This board is empowered under the law to license osteopaths who hold licenses to practice osteopathy in any other state providing the individuals credentials and affidavit are acceptable to a majority of the board.

In case of a failure to issue a reciprocity license the fee will be returned.

Candidates for license who are not licensed in any other state, will be given a fair, square, ability testing examination. Fee for same, \$15.00. Three trials granted in case of failure. Money not refunded.

There are eight or ten fine locations open. The following are particularly good:

- Monroe, population 10,209; one osteopath.
- New Iberia, population 7,499; no osteopaths.
- Lafayette, population 6,392; no osteopaths.
- Morgan City, population 5,477; no osteopaths.
- Houma, population 5,024; no osteopaths.
- Ruston, population 5,000; no osteopaths.
- Lake Charles, population 11,409; one osteopath.

This is the best season to start up in a new location. Everything is favorable for success. There are twenty other towns of 2,500 to 5,000 population in need of an osteopath.

The profession in this state is desirous of building up the science and gladly welcome good and competent practitioners.

Additional information gladly sent upon request for same, accompanied with a self addressed stamped envelope.—Henry Tete, D. O., Secretary, 1117 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans, La.

Colorado Osteopaths Refuse to be Entangled.

Thinking you would like to know the action of our State Association regarding the appointment that was tendered me by Governor Shafroth, I am enclosing the letter we sent to him. As you may remember, I placed the matter in hands of our State Association for action as I considered it was not a matter for me to decide personally as it affects every practitioner in the state.—Jenette H. Bolles, D. O., August 28th.

To the Honorable John F. Shafroth, Denver, Colorado. —Dear Sir:—The last of June we asked you for further time to consider the question of the appointment of an

osteopathic physician upon the State Board of Medical Examiners in order to get a reply from that board to certain questions submitted to them. The reply was both indefinite and unsatisfactory. It was submitted to our State Association at their semi-annual meeting. The members of our profession appreciate to the fullest extent the honor conferred and most sincerely thank the Governor for his recognition of osteopathy. Still we must remember the fact that there is no legislation for osteopathy in this state and that there is no assurance of future governors following the example of Governor Shafroth. At the midsummer meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Association the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that, we express to Governor Shafroth our hearty appreciation and thanks of the recognition shown our profession in the appointment of Dr. Jenette H. Bolles as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. But that on careful consideration we deem it unwise for any osteopathic physician to accept such a position at this time.

Again thanking you in the name of the profession.—
Committee, G. W. Perrin, D. O., president; J. A. Stewart, D. O. secretary; Jenette H. Bolles, D. O., August 15th, 1912.

Notes from Washington State.

Dr. Wm. Waldo is spending a few weeks in Portland. Dr. H. F. Morse and wife of Wenatchee enjoyed a vacation rest in the mountains at Scenic.

Dr. Katherine Reuter of Portland accompanied by her sister, Miss Reuter, from the Dalles, visited the Yellowstone and were entertained during their stay in Seattle by the Doctors Ford.

Dr. L. L. Shell, a recent graduate of the L. A. C. O., is visiting old time friends in Seattle.

Dr. L. L. Woodruff of Montesano was a Seattle visitor a few days recently.

Dr. W. R. Byars of San Diego attended the Elks convention at Portland and enjoyed a week sightseeing in Seattle and vicinity.

Dr. F. G. Cluett of Sioux City, was in Seattle several weeks calling on the brethren and recuperating.

Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford made several addresses before the various mothers' clubs of Seattle during July.

Dr. A. L. Goff of Tacoma is planning a prolonged journey for pleasure and study in California this fall.

Dr. Walter Jay Ford was a member of the Booster Club and with them attended the Elks' national convention in Portland.

Mrs. Slaughter and little son of California visited her children, Drs. James T. and Hattie Slaughter, in Seattle during August.

Dr. A. B. Ford is on a hunting and fishing trip in the Olympics.

Dr. Walter Jay Ford is a member of the Booster Washington who attended the national convention at Detroit. While away he called on the osteopathic practitioners in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake and a number of small places, besides visiting his parents in Kirksville.

Dr. S. S. Still of Des Moines has been touring the northwest and called on friends in Seattle.

Convention of Ontario Osteopaths

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy was held in the Temple building, Toronto, Ont., September 2d. The program in part in part was: "Demonstration of Exercises Accessory to Treatment," Dr. W. S. Nicholl, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Polyarthritis," Dr. R. J. Smith, Owen Sound, Ont.; "Mechanism for Resistance to Infectious and Contagious Diseases," Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y.; "Symposium on Technique," first dorsal, Dr. DeLano H. Bell, Chatham—second dorsal, Dr. Hubert Pocock, Toronto—11th dorsal, Dr. M. H. Pettypiece, Ottawa—first rib, Dr. C. Ethelwolfe Amsden, Toronto—5th lumbar—Dr. M. H. Good, Hamilton—rotation between fourth and fifth dorsals, Dr. Harry E. Sinden, Hamilton. The various numbers were well received, and much profit was derived from them and from the discussions following. The subjects presented by Dr. William S. Nicholl, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. C. W. Proctor, of Buffalo, N. Y., were of special interest and were much enjoyed. At the business session "legislation" was prominent among the subjects discussed. It is expected that a bill to legalize osteopathy will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature as a government measure and there seems little reason to doubt that it will become law. The legislative committee is hard at work and is doing everything it can to insure the success of the measure. In an open discussion on publicity, led by Dr. E. D. Heist, those present were unanimous in the opinion that a more uniform method of educating the public as to the merits and scope of osteopathy should be adopted by the profession. At the spring meeting of the association a committee on publicity consisting of Dr. E. D. Heist, Berlin; Dr. E. S. Detwiler, London, and Dr. A. G. Walmsley, Peterborough, was appointed and this committee has made considerable progress toward the adoption of better publicity methods in the province of Ontario. The attendance was not as large as was expected owing to illness in the families of a number of the physicians who had planned to be present. Several new members were enrolled at this meeting. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. S. Bach, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. M. Kerr, Toronto; secretary, Dr. Edgard D. Heist, Berlin; assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt; official reporter for the association, Dr. A. G. Walmsley, Peterborough; trustees, Dr. H. C. Jaquith, Toronto; Dr. A. G. Walmsley, Peterborough; Dr. E. J. Gray, St. Thomas. The semi-annual convention will be held in the spring of 1913, but the place of meeting has not been decided.—A. G. Walmsley, D. O.

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Osteopathic Health for October Has Unusually Instructive Articles and a Strong Appeal to the Public to Use Common Sense In Health Matters

In the October number of *Osteopathic Health*, we present for your attention, a series of timely, appropriate and instructive articles with the greatest confidence that they will accomplish much good for osteopathy in your community if you will give your patients and friends an opportunity to read them.

The summer season with its hot weather, vacations and usual distractions from regular business and professional affairs is past, and the season of renewed activity along all lines is at hand. It is the time when practice normally should be the heaviest, and it is the privilege of every progressive and energetic osteopathic physician to develop his practice at this time to the greatest extent possible, both for his personal reward and for the advancement of osteopathy.

The leading article in the October *Osteopathic Health* is entitled, "The Passing of the Drug Fetish." It is not in any way an attack on the old school doctors personally, but it is an exceedingly fair-minded and dispassionate talk pointing out how absolutely ineffective and discouraging has been the use of drugs for the relief and cure of a number of common complaints, and an appeal to the public to make themselves familiar with some of the fundamental facts about the anatomy and physiology of the human body, which are all important in order to have a right understanding of what is the reasonable and proper way to endeavor to preserve health and overcome and relieve disease. Reference is made to the progress that is being made toward a more natural therapeutics, and it is predicted that whatever the science or system in the future may be, it will have for its foundation, the basic principles and practices of osteopathy, and the article concludes.

"When the American people as a whole have a better understanding of the workings of the human machine and appreciate the importance of pure blood and normal nerve supply to all parts, and how these are dependent upon normal relations of all structures, then there will come a universal demand for this osteopathic method of treatment which will assure us an harmonious relationship within our bodies and that will aid Nature according to her laws. Then will it be understood adequately, if not before, why drugs do not cure disease, and why osteopathy gives relief in countless cases after all other methods have failed."

The article on catarrh, entitled "Catarrh Not the Incurable Ill so Often Pictured," is written in the most interesting style, and is bound to give those who read it, who have formed their ideas about catarrh from numerous advertisements and pamphlets issued by the manufacturers of so-called catarrh cures and patent medicines, an entirely new conception of the cause of this trouble and what is the rational method for attempting its relief and cure. If it contained nothing else but this article on catarrh, this October number would be exceedingly useful to osteopathic practitioners. Get this article into circulation during the month of October, and the good seed thus sown will produce abundant results during this fall and winter.

We have published frequent articles on the general subject of rheumatism, but because of the prevalence of rheumatism or complaints that are classed as rheumatism it is an important subject, and we are constantly urged to devote

new articles to it. The article in the October number, which is entitled "The New Way to Go After Rheumatism" should prove very useful to our practitioners at just this time of the year. There is a good quotation illustrating in what a simple minded way the public continues to experiment with drugs, notwithstanding the fact that the results are absolutely fruitless.

"It all reminds me of a talk I once had with a wife of a good old homeopath. She was telling me how she used to suffer from gall stone colic and how many different kinds of medicine she would try when an attack would come on. 'We,' said she, 'have tried as many as twenty different kinds before we would hit on one that would give me relief, and the strange part of it was that the last one tried was always the one that did the work, but the pain would stop immediately!' 'But,' she continued, 'that same medicine would never work when I would have another attack. We always had to start all over again and try different kinds until we hit upon another effective one!'

"The fact is after the little stone that was passing down the gall duct reached the intestine the pain would stop immediately of its own accord. This poor sufferer tried various kinds of medicine until this happened, then thought that the last dose taken had given the relief. Untold thousands do this foolish thing and it is the basis of support of drug-taking, both on prescription and as patent nostrums."

"Sore Spots in the Spine, Stomach Trouble and Bad Breath" contains a warning, advice, and information that is needed by a large class, and will be read with appreciative interest by those who are troubled in this way. "Common Sense in Curing Constipation" is an article that should be read and heeded by thousands of the American public. The big business success that is being made by numerous manufacturers of patent medicine "constipation cures" that do more harm than good, is in itself sufficient evidence of how common and wide-spread is this complaint, and how absolutely important it is that the public have some true information as to the proper way to overcome constipation and secure a normal cure.

"Iritis and Other Eye Diseases Amenable to Osteopathy" is another of our articles intended to call attention to the success of osteopathy in the "specialties." Many of our osteopathic practitioners are having remarkable success in curing diseases of the special organs that have been regarded as organic defects or as progressed to such a state as to be absolutely incurable. In this article is told how a little girl was saved from total blindness by osteopathic treatment. The eye specialist who first had the case gave conscientious and careful treatment according to his system, but he devoted his attention to the external conditions and the symptoms of the distress, and never came anywhere near ascertaining what was the real cause. An osteopathic examination, however, disclosed that there were lesions in the eye centers of the upper part of the spine, and subsequent osteopathic treatment resulted in a complete cure of the disease, and restoration of sight to both eyes, establishing that the diagnosis was correct and that osteopathy really reached the cause.

This October issue will appear with an attractive cover in dainty colors, and with a coffee colored body stock, giving it a unique and artistic appearance.

This kind of literature is a credit to osteopathy. It is fair-minded in its style, and honest in its statements. It has no hostile spirit, but is a sincere appeal to the public to learn more about osteopathy and the common sense way to overcome disease and preserve health.

We believe that this October issue should have a wide distribution and we feel confident that it will have a ready sale among our practitioners. We shall appreciate your co-operation. It is a number that will help you in your work and practice. Get your order in as early as possible, so as to get your distribution out in good time, and to make sure of getting the supply you want, before the edition is sold out.

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Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh. Dr. Rose Vanderburgh
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San Francisco, California

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Good Talk! How About It?

Enclosed find my check for \$1.00 for "The O. P." for another year. The paper is worth a couple of dollars a year now, and I move we raise the price. Do I hear a second.—Dr. H. B. Mason, Temple, Texas, September 1.

Brings Results Every Time.

Osteopathic Health has been used by me almost continuously for six years, and of course, it has proved satisfactory or I would not hang on to it. Every month's issue bring results. I am thinking of increasing my order this fall.—Dr. L. A. Bumstead, Delaware, Ohio, August 17th.

Says Patients Ask for Magazines.

Please send me seventy-five January, fifty February, and ten November Osteopathic Health. I have never noticed that my patients took any interest in Osteopathic Health until the last few months, but now they are calling for the magazine.—Dr. French P. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.

"Many are Asking for Literature"

Enclosed please find \$2, for which please send me an assortment of Osteopathic Health. I have never used the magazines as an advertisement, but so many are asking for literature on various diseases treated by osteopathy that I could think of no better method than to supply them with copies of Osteopathic Health.—Dr. Grace Stratton, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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The nauseating sweet flavor and "tang" generally found in malted milk form the one objectionable feature to its use as a steady diet in convalescent feeding. The patient's stomach revolts against this peculiar sweetness.

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September Osteopathic Health Much Appreciated

Sample copy of the September Osteopathic Health received. Dr. Bunting, this is a masterpiece. If you never write another line, I can never forget your work. It gives such good old-fashioned truth about osteopathy that they really cannot help denouncing drug therapy after reading it. It is simply a case of "truth will out."—Dr. James G. Morrison, Terre Haute, Ind., August 23.

* * *

I am more than pleased with the September number of Osteopathic Health, and expect good results from mailing out the copies.—Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Iowa, August 29.

* * *

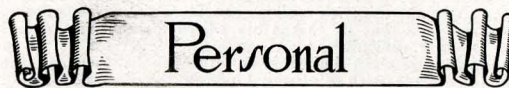
The September number of Osteopathic Health is just what I have been looking for. Please double my order. I like Osteopathic Health better and better all the time.—Dr. Etta Chambers, Geneseo, Ill., August 27.

* * *

The illustrations in the September number of Osteopathic Health with the excellent text make it an unusually good number. I want 25 additional copies.—Dr. Frederick H. Martin, Pomona, Cal., August 27.

* * *

Accept my very sincere congratulations on this exceedingly splendid September number of Osteopathic Health.—Dr. J. Allen West, New York City, September 7.



Dr. R. S. Pickler, A. S. O. graduate, has located at Waupaca, Wisconsin, having offices in the Roberts block.
Dr. Alice Whipple, of Galva, Ill., has been enjoying a month's vacation at her old home in Ohio.

Dr. S. L. Gants, A. S. O. graduate, has located at 19 Franklin street, The Lenox, Providence, R. I.
Dr. Etha Jones has located at Bethlehem, Pa., and has offices at 44 E. Broad street.

Dr. E. C. Dymond, Des Moines Still College graduate, has located at 3 Hyde block, Pierre, S. D.
Dr. Ruth Clay, formerly at Auburn, Neb., has removed to Decatur, Neb.

Dr. Clayton N. Clark, A. S. O. 1912, has located at Caldwell, N. J., having offices at 346 Bloomfield avenue.
Dr. D. Frances Sellars, formerly of Los Angeles, has announced her location at 403 Alta Vista, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. Alfred W. and Dr. Effie L. Rogers, of Boston, Mass., have removed their office and residence to 1091 Boylston street, corner Ipswich.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Albert Boyles, of Mount Royal, Baltimore, have returned from their summer vacation which was spent at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Dr. Marie Thorsen, of Los Angeles, Cal., is making preparations to spend the fall and winter traveling in Europe.

Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, of New York City, has removed from 18 West Thirty-fourth street to 35 Madison avenue.

Dr. R. P. Richmond, formerly of Perth Amboy, N. J., has removed to Jersey City, with offices at 925 Bergen avenue.

Dr. Ionia P. Twitchell, of Morristown, Tenn., has been spending a month's vacation with her parents, at Kent, Ohio.

Dr. Lulu Kerrigan, formerly of Beatrice, Nebraska, has accepted a position at the Blackman Sanitarium, Bluffton, Indiana.

Dr. B. O. Burton has located at Boulder, Colo., where he says the prospects for the practice of osteopathy seem very good.

Dr. Frank R. Heine, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., has gone to Kirksville, Missouri, to take the fourth year's work at the American School of Osteopathy.

Dr. Lillian M. Friend, of Wray, Colo., has been suffering from a severe illness, and has been obliged to abandon practice temporarily.

Dr. L. C. McCoy of Drs. Willard, Richardson & McCoy, Norfolk, Va., is now spending Tuesday and Friday afternoons at Suffolk, Va.

Dr. J. W. Banning, of Brooklyn, New York, has removed from 415 Washington avenue to more accessible and commodious quarters at 516 Nostran avenue, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and patients.

Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, and her husband, the well known attorney of Washington, D. C., were callers at the office of The Osteopathic Physician Company September 14th and had a very pleasant visit with Dr. Bunting.

Dr. A. Maud Atherton, formerly of 314 Main street, Worcester, Massachusetts, has changed both her name and address. She is now Dr. A. Maude Atherton Crier, and her address is 6 Main street, Worcester.

Dr. Otto Gripe, A. S. O. graduate, and formerly of Edwardsville, Illinois, is now in charge of the Robertson Sanitarium, at Atlanta, Georgia, during the absence of Dr. Blackman.

Dr. L. M. Robinson, who has been practicing at Kansas City has returned to her old location at Fayette, Mo. Until about two years ago, she practiced at Fayette for six years.

Dr. S. P. Taylor, of Norfolk, Neb., has purchased the practice of Dr. E. P. Ireland, and will occupy the offices

formerly occupied by Dr. Ireland. Dr. Ireland goes to Kearney, Neb.

Dr. J. H. Deeks, of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, was laid up for a couple of weeks in August, and temporarily had to be away from his office. He has now recovered and practicing in his usual efficient manner.

Dr. J. S. Baughman, of Burlington, Iowa, has recently re-purchased the branch office at Aledo, which he established some years ago and later sold to Dr. K. C. Ventress. Dr. Baughman will be at Aledo each week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Dr. Mary E. Golden, Des Moines Still College graduate, is at Atlantic, Iowa, taking care of Dr. C. D. Finley's practice. Dr. Finley is still unable to engage in active practice on account of his illness, but is making progress.

Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler, of Malden, Mass., is suffering from a very severe nervous breakdown, and it is feared that he will not be able to engage in active practice for some time to come. Osteopathic treatment has done much good for his condition, but the breakdown was so severe that it is feared that complete recovery is doubtful.

Dr. Sarratt Sinclair of Waco, Texas, suffered a very severe siege of typhoid fever last month and was four weeks in the Providence Sanitarium of Waco. The early part of this month she was sent to Denver, Colo., to take osteopathic treatment under the care of Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles.

Dr. St. George Fechtigs' house at Lakewood, N. J., was opened September 2d with a number of patients. Dr. Seward Mulford, Massachusetts College, 1912, will assist Dr. Fechtig in his Lakewood practice, and Dr. H. G. Walters will have charge of the ophthalmological work.

Dr. W. Orrin Flory, of Minneapolis, Minn., has secured new offices at 421, 422 and 423 Medical block. He will have a suite of two treating rooms, a dressing room and a large reception room. He has purchased a new Albright table, as well as considerable new furniture, and he says that he thinks his offices look pretty "nifty." It is quite difficult for an osteopath to get offices in an up-to-date modern building in Minneapolis, because the M. D.'s have such a strong hold on the desirable buildings.

Dr. H. M. Ireland, formerly of Kearney, Nebraska, has accepted a professorship at the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. He will teach osteology, embryology, histology and physiology. He graduated from Still College in 1902 in the class with Dr. Taylor, the present president of the Des Moines Still College. For the year 1912 he was president of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association. For a number of years he practiced with his brother Elmer P. Ireland, at Kearney, Nebraska, but last February, Dr. E. P. Ireland took up practice at Norfolk. Now that Dr. H. M. Ireland has gone to Des Moines, Dr. E. P. Ireland has returned to Kearney and taken over the old practice.

Location and Removal

Dr. Etha Jones, at 44 E. Broadway, Bethlehem, Pa.
Dr. Lucius B. Coggins, from Higginsville to Warrensburg, Mo.

Dr. Alexander H. Smith, from 358 to 229 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Dr. Ruth Clay, from Sanders building, Auburn, to Decatur, Neb.

Dr. W. A. Gossman, from 13 Market place, Stratford, to 232 Bloor street, East, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dr. Murray Graves, from 213 Central Savings Bank building, Monroe, La., to 209 Symes building, Denver, Colo.

Dr. H. M. Ireland, from Opera House block, Kearney, Neb., to Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. E. P. Ireland, from Norfolk to Opera House block, Kearney, Neb.

Dr. Chas. L. Severy, from 403 to 409 Stevens building, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Lorena Kagay, from 405 West Center to 322 East Center street, Marion, Ohio.

Dr. L. J. Courts, from 67 Saginaw street to Davis block, Pontiac, Mich.

Dr. Harriet A. Nelson, from 1025 Farson street, St. Joseph, Mo., to Medical block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Willard C. Dawes, from 16 West Babcock street, to 261 S. Grand avenue, Bozeman, Mont.

Dr. Henry McMains, from 1805 N. Charles street to 810-11 Union Trust building, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Lucy Leas, from Garfield to Hamilton building, Akron, Ohio.

Dr. Samuel A. Hall, from 1432 Franklin avenue to 959 E. Livingston street, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. W. W. Hall, from Kent to Ravenna, Ohio.

Dr. Mary Sherriffs, from Berlin to 10 Suffolk avenue, Guelph, Ont., Canada.

Dr. S. W. Vallier, from Ord, Neb., to General Delivery, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada.

Dr. W. L. Buster, from 11 to 31 Park avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

Dr. DeWitt T. Lightsey, at 3-4 State Bank building, Kissimmee, Fla.

Dr. G. L. Harker, at 21 Murdock block, Brandon, Man., Canada.

Dr. Thomas R. Thorburn, at 44 Green avenue, Madison, N. J.

Dr. L. E. Day, at 359 Lincoln street, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. T. H. Hoard, and Dr. Harmon C. Smith, at Widlund block, Grand Forks, N. D.

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Dr. Gail C. Kammerer, at Ashland, Ore.

Dr. Agnes May Brown, at New Journal building, Port-
land, Ore.

Dr. Edmond B. Haslop, at Mohawk building, Portland,
Ore.

Dr. C. K. Garrett, at Medical building, Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Fred Ashton, at 118 Wellington road, Heaton
Chapel, N. Manchester, England.

Dr. D. Frances Sellars, at 403 Alta Vista, Berkeley,
Cal.

Dr. Frederick A. DeWolf, at Mitchell, S. D.

Dr. Earl C. Dymond, at 3 Hyde block, Pierre, S. D.

Dr. Chas. W. Messick, at 4300 Ellis avenue, Chicago,
Ill.

Born

To Dr. J. W. and Dr. Clara M. Barker, of Eureka,
Ill., August 22d, a son, William Lysle.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Rolf, of McPherson, Kan.,
August 8th, a son, Bruce Bailey.

To Dr. Howard T. and Dr. Nell Cutler Crawford, of
Lexington, Mass., a 7-pound girl, Katharyn Winifred.

Died

Dr. William E. Smith, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Cana-
da, August 20th, of apoplexy.

Esta Elizabeth Barnett, infant daughter of Dr. J. A.
Barnett, of Rogers, Ark., August 18th, of enterocolitis.

Rev. W. H. Harris, of Waitsburg, Wash., father of
Dr. L. A. Harris, of Kalispell, Mont., August 19th, aged
52 years.

Want Ads

FOR SALE—In a northern Mississippi valley town of
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FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH—A very
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