

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Post Mortem and Expert Testimony

By Marcus E. Brown, D. O., Sioux City, Iowa.

There is very little of absolutely original material in this article because the subject has been handled from the legal viewpoint so long and authoritatively that should I diverge too far my remarks would be worthless.

From the legal aspect, to be required to give post mortem testimony is a serious position for a physician to be placed in, and one who assumes the responsibility should absolutely know human anatomy and pathology; he should not only know when an organ is in abnormal position or diseased, but be able to trace the nerve supply of that organ to determine as to whether the injury that caused the displacement was of recent date or some old luxation of a rib or vertebrae, having shut off normal nerve control and blood supply, and thereby allowing said organ to become misplaced and diseased long before the injury that was supposed to have caused the death.

In all cases it is advisable to have two examiners, and any suspected person should be allowed representation by some one of his own selection.

The examination should be made in daylight, as there are shades and colors that cannot be recognized by artificial light.

Analytic and microscopic investigations are liable to be necessary, therefore each organ that is removed should be placed in a separate jar, so that the chemist can determine as to whether poison has been absorbed during life.

Any bloodstained clothing on the body, or any object near the body on which there are bloodstains, should be removed from the room where post mortem is to take place, and marked as Exhibit "A."

The examination should include every organ of the body, as there might be an enlarged heart, diseased kidney, aneurism of the aorta, clot on the brain, or congestion of the liver, and various troubles that might contribute to cause of death, and if the physician was asked if he knew that these diseases did or did not exist, he would be in a very embarrassing position if he could not say positively that he knew the conditions.

The post mortem should be made on the first day subsequent to death, but it should never be refused even though decomposition has started.

The surroundings should first be carefully inspected for evidence of footprints, evidence of struggle; look for weapons, missiles, bloody finger marks, bloody shoe marks; if in a room, position of body in reference to everything in the room, and a picture of the body and the surroundings is advisable.

The clothes should be carefully examined to determine as to whether torn or cut and whether any fragments on or near the body correspond to the clothing of the accused; note as to whether cuts in clothing correspond to cuts on the body.

Notes should be made of the sex, height, weight, age and general development; of scars, abnormalities, blood, seminal and other stains; the color of the skin and the condition of the eyes and teeth; the temperature and rigidity of the body; matters flowing from the mouth and ears and nose may indicate fracture of the skull. The presence or absence of foreign bodies in the

nose, mouth, anus and vagina should also be noticed.

All wounds should be carefully examined as to depth, extent, and direction and whether they suit the weapon that is supposed to have made them; the condition of the edges as indicating whether recent or not; marks of inflammation, suppuration or gangrene; as to whether any foreign body be present, as a ball, fragment of clothing, etc.

In fractures and luxations, notice their condition and that of the surrounding parts. In case of burns observe their degree and extent.

In females examine the genital organs, especially in cases of alleged rape, pregnancy and recent delivery.

In new born children, ascertain the length, weight, color, sex, diameter of the head, condition of lungs, hair, nails, membrana pupillaris, the genital organs, and the condition of the umbilical cord.

Internal Examination of Body.

It is important that the examination should be thorough and systematic, and in order to secure this, it will be necessary to follow a definite course under all circumstances, or to be able to supply a sufficient reason for an evasion in any particular case. If the investigator be in the habit of always examining the head last, he will be astonished at the amount of blood which will escape if the head be examined first, and thus, by varying his usual course, may mislead himself, attributing the increased flow to abnormal conditions when they are not present. The following order is commended as offering the best advantages with the fewest variations. It is assumed that the external examination has been completed:

The Abdomen.—An incision is made from the interclavicular notch to the pubes, passing to the left of the nerve in order to preserve the ligament and, in the newborn, the vessels which pass to the liver. The incision is carried entirely through the abdominal wall, care being taken not to wound the viscera; the integument is then dissected from the chest wall as far back as the costal cartilages of both sides; by forcibly stretching both sides of this incision an abundance of room will be supplied without any transverse incisions, except in rare cases; in stretching the chest wall care must be taken to avoid the smallest opening of the thoracic cavity, as any contained fluids—blood, for example—may escape, or may change the position of the diaphragm, which it may be important to observe. The abdominal cavity is now to be examined, noting the organs in detail. Note the fluid present; is it clear or cloudy; amount; search for evidences of peritonitis, extravasation of blood or the contents of the stomach, intestine, gall bladder, urinary bladder, the finding of which will indicate that there has been a wound or rupture of some of the viscera. If such be found it must be closed, and the cavity carefully cleansed and dried before the chest is opened, as the foreign material in the belly cavity would immediately flow into the chest and complicate the examination of the thoracic viscera.

The height of the diaphragm is to be noted (especially in newborn children, where question of stillbirth is likely to arise) before the chest is opened, as immediately after no inference can be drawn as the position of the diaphragm after the chest has been opened may change. In cases of suspected poisoning the stomach should be ligated at both ends before opening the chest, as the glue might be accidentally wounded and the stomach contents thereby permitted to escape. The abdominal viscera are not to be examined until after the chest, as the removal of the organs will drain the blood from the heart and thereby prevent an accurate examination of that organ.

The Thorax.—The costal cartilage, together with the sterno-clavicular ligaments, should be carefully divided, avoiding the large veins of the neck, the pericardium and its contents; the sternum is now reflected. Do the lungs immediately collapse or do they fill the chest cavity to distention? Examine the pleura for adhesions; note character and quantity of fluid in each pleura separately; remove all fluids from the bladder in order to prevent the pericardium from being flooded when opened. Open the pericardium in the axis of the heart, being careful not to wound the heart. Note the character and quality of the pericardial fluid; note the condition of the heart as to the distention of the cavities; see that the great vessels given off from the heart are in a normal relation to that organ; open the heart in situ; note in detail the contents of the cavities; is the blood fluid or in clots; are the clots white, black or red; this is important, as it may establish whether death was instantaneous or prolonged. Distinctly ante-mortem clots are positive indications of the death agony not having been instantaneous, and may for this reason be of the greatest importance, establishing the exact time at which the injury was received or the poison given. The heart may next be removed by cutting through the vessels at its base, and examined as to its weight, condition of its cells and tissue, and state of its valves. The aorta should likewise be examined for atheroma and aneurism. The lungs may then be removed and inspected as to their color, density, etc., as indicating disease; also for poisons or foreign matter in the air passages, and if blood has escaped into the thorax it should be removed by a sponge so as to ascertain the color of the parts. The ribs should be examined in succession for evidences of fracture or other injury. The esophagus may be cut from its attachments in the neck and stripped from the chest and left to be removed with the stomach. A ligature, in case of poisoning, should be placed at the cardiac end of the stomach to prevent regurgitation of the gastric contents. The organs of the abdominal cavity are next examined—the spleen, kidneys and bladder. If any urine be present in the bladder it should be carefully preserved in a chemically clean bottle, that it may be examined for albumin, sugar or for poisons. The internal and external genital organs are next examined, then the liver. The stomach should be examined, noting the general external appearance, and then open it along its lesser curvature. Examine the contents as to quantity, character, odor and reaction; carefully inspect the lining membrane with a lens for solid particles of phosphorus, crystals or patches of arsenic or other mineral poisons, fragments of leaves or seeds, or other foreign matter.

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The intestines, after inspection for twist, strangulation or hernia, should be examined by removing them from their attachments and slitting them throughout their length, looking for any foreign matter; also note the condition of the appendix vermiformis.

After careful examination of the head for wounds or injuries, for which purpose the hair may have to be removed, the scalp should be separated by an incision from ear to ear across the vertex, down to the bone. It should then be everted in both directions so as to expose the skull. Search for fractures and do not mistake irregular sutures for these. Blood along the line of a suture can be wiped off; along the line of a fracture it cannot. Gently tapping on the bare skull may give a "cracked pot" sound in fracture. Notice any unusual thinness of bone. Follow out any fracture to its whole extent. Observe any extravasation of blood under the scalp. The skull should now be carefully sawed around about half an inch above the opening of the ear, the calvaria removed (under no circumstances should a hammer or chisel be used), the condition of the dura mater noticed. Look for hemorrhages and for any fracture on the inside of the skull that may not show on the outside.

The brain is to be carefully removed by inserting the fingers beneath it and dividing the medulla oblongata. The base of the skull should be carefully inspected for fracture. The brain should be examined from above, slicing it horizontally, regarding specially its consistency, color, presence of extravasated blood or serum or tumors or abscesses, diseases of the blood vessels or of the membranes.

The spinal column should be opened through its whole extent, the neck should be inspected for marks of violence by the fingers or by a cord, for strangulation or hanging; notes should be taken of the condition of the great vessels and nerves.

In cases of disinterment of the body, the inspector should always view it before it is removed from the coffin and at all times it should be properly identified by friends or relatives of the deceased. There should always be a clerk or second inspector to make notes of all appearances presented by the organs, stating facts, not opinions. The notes should be read over by both examiners and, if necessary, corrected, before sewing up the body.

Osteopathy Affords Complete Armamentarium for General Practice

I HAVE read with interest Dr. R. K. Smith's reply to a letter from a "Graduate D. O." which appears on page 4 of February "O. P." I am of the opinion there are very few osteopathic physicians who have taken the medical course and received the M. D. degree after having spent a year or more in the actual field work or practice of osteopathy who would not make practically the same replies to the questions put in this letter. I have often made the statement and still hold the same opinion that if, knowing as I do what the medical school has to offer the osteopath, I was to be given a choice of opportunity to take either the medical or osteopathic course and could have only the one, after twelve years of practice as an osteopath and a graduate of a medical college in 1905, I should choose the osteopathic course.

Of course I recognize the fact that if a man wishes to practice major surgery or any specialty he should qualify for that special work, the same as the graduates from other medical schools do. I look forward to the time when all our osteopathic colleges will require the four-year course, so arranged that it will not be necessary for our graduates to go outside of our own colleges for any special instruction they may desire, and when that time comes we can go before the

public with the demand for equal rights and privileges granted to graduates of the other medical colleges.

I have taken the pains to inquire of many osteopaths who have taken the M. D. degree what their feeling in regard to osteopathy was after having seen what the other schools had to offer and almost without exception they tell me they were stronger osteopaths and that their experience in the medical college had made their belief in our foundation principles more firm. The young graduate who has not had opportunity to see what can be accomplished by osteopathic methods may go out with a feeling of uncertainty, but if he has done his college work honestly and will apply what he has been taught during his course when he gets into actual practice, he need have no fear for his results. My experience has been that when properly applied, osteopathy gets the results and often where others fail. We need more osteopathy taught in our schools so that our graduates will come out "knowing" wherein they believe, and as for being ashamed of being classed as an "Osteopath—Never!—Geo. H. Carpenter, D. O., Chicago.

Michigan State Association Has Important Meeting—Dr. J. W. Jones, of Baltimore Makes Interesting Address

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association, as held at Post Tavern, Battle Creek, February 22nd, proved most interesting and successful. Many practitioners from all parts of the state were present, and took active part in the affairs of the meeting.

New articles of incorporation were subscribed to, thus establishing the association upon a firmer business basis, and affording a better opportunity to combat the legislative propositions which are arising in our midst. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Robert E. McGavock, Saginaw; vice-president, Dr. Paul C. Shoemaker, Grand Rapids; treasurer, Dr. James C. Simons (re-elected), Manistee; secretary, Dr. Rebecca B. Mayers (re-elected), Detroit; statistician, Dr. George B. F. Clarke, Detroit. Board of directors, Dr. R. A. Glazen, Kalamazoo; Dr. Hugh Conklin, Battle Creek; Dr. T. L. Herroder, Detroit; Dr. Betsy Hicks, Battle Creek; Dr. Henry B. Sullivan, Detroit.

The association passed resolutions offered by Dr. Sullivan, protesting against the compulsory vaccination of soldiers and sailors in the United States army and navy—or, as the Doctor called it, "making laboratory guinea pigs out of the soldiers and sailors." A legislative committee with Dr. H. B. Sullivan as chairman was appointed to look after the legislative situation in Michigan, particularly that pertaining to the proposed chiropractic bill.



Dr. J. W. Jones, of Baltimore, Maryland.



Dr. Robert E. McGavock, of Saginaw, Michigan.

After the business session there were a number of talks of interest to the attending physicians, the principal one being by Dr. J. W. Jones of the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the subject "The Relation of Osteopathy to Social Problems."

Dr. Jones for several years has been a physician to the Society for the Protection of Children of Maryland, and has served in the same capacity for the Children's Fresh Air Farm, where he has come in contact with thousands of poor children, and has had ample opportunity to learn the necessity for more active work in all movements of social betterment—such as the demand for better conditions and working hours for women and children, the protection of children from immorality and vice, cleansing of the slums, etc. Dr. Jones declared that so far osteopaths have done very little as an organization to improve social conditions. This was due, he said, largely because the practitioners are timid, and in some states lack recognition. Osteopathy, however, has become a distinct profession—its graduates have adequate training and mental equipment, and in most states it has legally organized state examining boards.

Dr. Jones said in part: "Investigation has proven beyond a doubt that malnutrition, due to improper or insufficient food, and infections are the greatest cause of physical deterioration in infants. These causes have their origin in neglect, ignorance, filth, failure to protect the child from source of infection, and lack of proper education of the child. "Now can you see the primary function of the physician in hygiene is to be the leader and director of all of the movements for social reform, whose aim is to improve the conditions of living?"

"As directors of the public health osteopaths should insist upon the community in which we live having a pure and sufficient water supply. Our city osteopathic associations and the individual osteopath should protest against improper housing conditions, and demand protection from infectious diseases and clamor for efficient removal of garbage, for pure, clean food, clean milk and air. He should be the prime mover for the establishment of small parks, use of city school yards for public play grounds, outdoor gymnasiums and swimming pools."

Dr. Jones also urged that the women osteopaths inaugurate a system of instruction for women, on subjects of personal hygiene, and on raising and caring for infants.—Rebecca B. Mayers, D. O., Sec'y.

New England Association Plans a Great Meeting and Has Prepared a Fine Program

THE New England Osteopathic Association is one of the "liveliest" organizations in the profession. Its meetings are full of enthusiasm. The meeting that the editor attended at Springfield is remembered with pleasure and was an experience of profit as well.

For the ninth annual meeting, which will be held at Providence, May 9th and 10th, a most excellent program has been prepared, and the committee in charge is to be congratulated on the array of talent that will be present. The men who have been secured as speakers stand high in the profession as osteopaths and men of scholarly attainments and are recognized as original thinkers and investigators.

The chance to attend such a meeting should be regarded as an opportunity and a privilege by every osteopathic practitioner in the New England States. Doubtless there will be many from outside of this section who will journey to attend this meeting. Nor should the opportunity and privilege that is thus offered be lightly regarded or estimated. It is no small job to organize a meeting of this kind nor to arrange for the assistance of such men as have been gathered together to appear on this program. It means a lot of hard work, the devotion of much time and attention, and the sacrifice of many personal interests.

The officers and various committees of the New England Association have spent their good time and effort to organize a program that cannot but yield to every man and woman who attends, new enthusiasm, new understanding, new knowledge, and the very least that "the rank and file" can do in appreciation is to be in attendance so

that the effort that has been expended may produce the greatest amount of good.

Think about this meeting, fellow practitioners of New England, and talk about it. Boost for it as hard as you can between now and the first of May, by which time definite individual plans should have been made for attendance. There is nothing like big, generous turnouts at our meetings to give strength and vitality to our organizations. It encourages the officers and members of various committees; it impresses the public and arouses to a new sense of loyalty and enthusiasm every individual member.

The official announcement as to the program follows:

The Ninth Annual meeting of the New England Osteopathic Association will be held in Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., May 9th and 10th.

The program committee has put forth every effort to secure strong speakers of the profession. The program will be in four sections. One section will be devoted to Obstetrics and Orthopedics; one section will be given over to public health matters, the third section to a few general topics and the fourth section to Osteopathy pure and simple. Following the Public Health meeting Friday evening there will be an informal social hour and dance. The following is a list of some of the speakers:

"Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique," Dr. Earle S. Willard.

"Motion Study in Osteopathic Technique," Dr. C. C. Teall.

"Government Work in Sanitation at Panama Canal," Dr. George W. Riley.

"Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," Dr. T. J. Ruddy.

"Osteopathic Technique for Treatment of Auto-Intoxication" (Dorsal and Lumbar Region), Dr. Charles S. Green.

"Regulation of Blood Cephalad," Dr. F. P. Millard.

"Orthopedics," Dr. R. K. Smith.

"Public Health," Dr. George W. Goode.

"Neuritis," Drs. Kendall L. Achorn and Dr. Norman B. Atty.

"Obstetrics," Dr. Geo. W. Reid and Dr. Mary W. Walker.

"Headache Associated with Menstrual Troubles," Dr. Florence A. Covey.

"Sacro-Iliac Technique," Dr. A. H. Gleason.

"Examination of School Children," Dr. W. H. Nicholl.

"X-Ray," Dr. Von David.

The management of the Narragansett Hotel has promised us the very best of accommodations and favorable rates. A noonday lunch will be served at the hotel Saturday. A full attendance is urged.

Ward C. Bryant, D. O., President.
Helen G. Sheehan, D. O., Secretary.

Dr. Frederick H. Williams of Boston Engages in Specialty Practice

AS progressive physicians, osteopaths should have an open mind to take hold of anything that is good that can be properly harmonized with osteopathic principles and practice. An osteopath in New England has developed a method of treatment for rectal complaints that has stood the test of time and effected the most satisfactory of cures of stubborn old cases.

The method has already received the endorsement of a number of well known osteopaths, but the originator of the method is willing and anxious to have it investigated. Such a means for the relief of suffering should not be hidden "under a bushel." We urge osteopathic physicians, especially of New England, to verify the claims made for this method, and we should be glad to publish reports in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

For ten years Dr. Frederick H. Williams, now of Boston, has done more or less rectal work and during the last five years has devoted a great deal of time to it. Since locating in Boston he has devoted his entire time to rectal practice, and now intends to attempt to interest the profession in his methods, partly because he believes that thus more patients could be benefited, and partly for the individual good of the doctors concerned.

Dr. Williams holds closely to the proper osteopathic viewpoint. He wishes to spare the patient a surgical operation on one hand, or a worthless course of drugging on the other hand. He accomplishes his results by electricity, a mild current, with specially constructed electrodes. A treatment lasting possibly fifteen or twenty minutes is said to be sufficient to cure almost any case of hemorrhoids. For other troubles the

treatment is different, but it is always non-surgical, and for this reason should appeal to osteopaths when they have a patient for whom they have done everything possible, and the remaining alternative is to turn the case over to a surgeon who, in many instances, would take occasion to give the osteopath a "black eye" with the patient.

Of course, as is well known, regular osteopathic treatment will afford relief for cases of hemorrhoids if they are not of too old standing or of an inflammatory character. Dr. Williams claims for his method, however, that the worst cases and the best cases can be handled with equal efficacy and with absolute assurance of permanent cure.

A Natural Inquiry

IT HAS been my desire to be a physician and until recent years have never been in a position to realize my ambitions. I naturally favor drugless methods, but am writing to you for advice.

Is osteopathy thorough enough to compete with other schools of healing? The reason that I ask this is, in the last few years a good many D. O.'s have matriculated in medical schools—why?

I will appreciate any advice that you may be able to give me in regard to osteopathy or allopathy and would like to receive addresses of osteopathy colleges. You may publish this and your answer in your columns if you like, as we have recently added THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN to our list.—Sincerely, R. Smith, Harvard, Nebraska.

We congratulate you upon your desire to become a physician of the modern progressive type, namely, without resorting to the use of drugs. The old drug theory of medication is exploded and physicians of the old school are turning their attention to serums and toxins and to the manipulative methods that have been established by the osteopathic profession.

Your queries concerning osteopathy are pertinent and natural, and in this connection we cannot do better than refer you to an article in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN on page 4 entitled "A Sincere Letter and a Frank Answer."

The only reason that any intelligent, conscientious and well grounded osteopath takes a course in a medical school is because some of the medical colleges on account of their financial resources are able to provide facilities for special study that are as yet not equaled by our osteopathic institutions. The control of the hospitals by the old school physicians also enables students and graduates of medical colleges to obtain ready access to these institutions which provide valuable opportunity for experience and for clinical work.

The facilities of our osteopathic colleges are rapidly improving and that our graduates are educationally well qualified is proven by the record they make before examining boards.—*The Osteopathic Physician.*

Medical "Bunk" Statistics Exposed.

H. B. Bradford in *Health Culture* for January does a good job in ridiculing and exposing the absurdities which occur in Professor Irving Fisher's "Memorial Relating to the Consecration of Human Life," which has been distributed so lavishly and with so much acclaim by the drug doctors (for the public good, of course).

Among other things Professor Fisher says: "The nation is allowing 3,000,000 people to be sick constantly, and 1,500,000 to die annually."

Commenting, Mr. Bradford says: "The word 'allowing' is rather amusing! If the above be true, it is quite rough on the regulars in whose care is the great majority of these victims. Every American citizen may get regular medical treatment if he wants it, but its worthlessness has sent thousands to more competent and less dangerous sources from which they have found relief. The Army and Navy are in absolute control of Government medical authorities, but a casual review of preventable diseases in Army and Navy Reports show the grand failure of 'regular' treatments and 'preventatives' hard to match among people living as they please without such medical supervision."

Jenner Medical College of Chicago Starts Suit for Damages Against American Medical Association

A SUIT for \$500,000 damages against the American Medical Association, Dr. Arthur D. Beban and others, has been commenced by the Jenner Medical College of Chicago.

Charles J. O'Connor, attorney for the Jenner Medical College in an open letter addressed to Dr. Beban comments on the situation as follows:

"Our institution was never examined by any one representing you and your so-called council of medical education but one. That was by Dr. N. P. Colwell, who frankly stated his surprise at finding the institution in such excellent condition.

"The unfortunate part is that he did not report to you and men of your standing. Presumptively he reported to Dr. Simmons, secretary of the American Medical Association, whose record is so bad and so dark that it has been assailed time and again, openly, notoriously, and publicly, by many men of as great eminence even as yourself in the profession, one of whom is Dr. G. Frank Lydston, of whose specific charges against Dr. Simmons you are undoubtedly aware.

"The National Cash Register company of Dayton, O., operated exactly along the lines as you are operating in your efforts to crush competition."

The reference to the American Medical Association operating along the same lines as The National Cash Register Company is significant, and indicates that officers of the American Medical Association might be convicted on a charge of operating a trust and subject to penitentiary sentence.

We congratulate the Jenner Medical College on the vigorous stand it has made, and we should be highly pleased to see it win its suit. The methods adopted by the American Medical Association to embarrass and discredit institutions that do not come under its favor are arbitrary and outrageous. It is using the confidence that the public has reposed in it as a scientific organization to boost certain favored institutions to the discrimination and detriment of other institutions that are honestly conducted and equally entitled to receive public support. The Jenner Medical College has "called" the high handed tactics of the A. M. A. in just the right way, and regardless of the outcome of the suit, the airing of this matter in the courts will be decidedly beneficial to the interests of the public and to the independent medical colleges.

Osteopath Proves Himself a Hero in Texas Disaster

AT McKinney, Texas, January 23rd, without warning and without as yet a discovered cause, a department store building collapsed. The front walls caved in and in almost less time than it takes to say it, the entire building was one mass of ruin. A suffocating light dust filled the air, and to this was added smoke from a fire which almost immediately followed the collapse. There were about fifty people in the store at the time, eight of whom were killed and some fifteen or sixteen injured.

The fire fortunately was soon gotten under control and a large force of volunteers were soon at work in an effort to rescue those who were imprisoned and injured in the ruins.

Dr. J. Knight, an osteopathic practitioner was one of the first on the scene. Attracted by cries of John Thomas, a department manager who was one of the imprisoned, Dr. Knight assisted in the release of Mr. Thomas and some clerks and customers who were imprisoned with him. Dr. Knight then made his way to where Miss Lula Searcy, cashier, was pinned across a counter, partially stunned. Although there was great danger from suffocation and by fire, Dr. Knight crawled beneath the ruins until he was able to reach Miss Searcy and by sponging her face with water, restored her to consciousness and sustained her until jack-screws were put in position and she was set free. Although her condition is serious it is believed she will recover. A sister, Miss Eva Searcy, was among the dead.

We are Both Working for the Same End

YOU, doctor, by your strict physical examinations must discover the appalling prevalence of spinal troubles and diseases. In your practice, adapted to giving efficient aid in all such cases, doubtless you have discovered the need of some practical appliance designed on scientific principles, as a substitute for the old, cumbersome and painful Plaster, Leather and Starch Jackets, as an adjunct to your treatment of spinal deformities.

We have such an appliance. We ask you to carefully consider our claims of excellence and effectiveness for

Our No. 1 Appliance

Light and comfortable to wear, easy of adjustment, bringing the desired pressure upon the parts, made only to individual measurements to meet the requirements of each case, from materials of lasting quality, OUR NO. 1 APPLIANCE is the adjunct you need.

"The Sheldon Method of Curing Spinal Curvature" contains a full description, fully illustrated from actual photographs, of Our No. 1 Appliance, in use. Let us send you a copy of this book and other literature bearing upon the subject of Diseases and Disorders of the Spine.

We hope also to interest you in our plan of co-operation with you in reducing the enormous total of sufferers from Spinal troubles which are producing a generation of hunchbacks and cripples. Write to us.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 141 3d St., Jamestown, N. Y.



Unique Monster Parade of the States in Honor of Birthday of the "Old Doctor" to be a Feature of Kirksville Convention

THE committee on arrangements for the Kirksville A. O. A. convention met in St. Louis on March 4th, and selected as their secretary, Dr. Walter Bailey. A great deal of detail was gone over, and outlines suggested for making the Kirksville meeting, in every way, a great success.

The committee on arrangements strongly advises every effort to make this, our next A. O. A. meeting, the greatest on record, and while we do not intend that the dignified proceedings of our association shall be at all interfered with, it is greatly to be hoped that we can throw aside, for a few days, the purely conventional conduct which characterizes our national meetings. In other words, we want you to come to Kirksville, bent on having a great big, good time, at least for one day—the birthday of the "Old Doctor." On that occasion, we shall seek diversion, relaxation; we are going to see the "Old Doctor"; we are going to join with him in making merry; therefore, this preface, from which we hope and know that you will give the mental attitude for the consideration of our plans.

First, we are going to join with the citizens of Kirksville in honoring the "Old Doctor" on his 85th birthday. The citizens will have their representative on our program, and we will have ours.

The speakers for that day will be announced, together with their subjects, we hope, by April; if not, in the May journals, sure.

The citizens of Kirksville desire, and the Board of Trustees of the National Association have authorized the arrangement committee to plan for a monster osteopathic parade on the birthday. The A. O. A. authorizes us to offer three prizes, in which all states may compete with the exception of Missouri. Missouri osteopaths feel that they are the hosts upon this occasion, and while they will be represented in the parade, they will not be competitors for any of the prizes.

First prize, \$35.00 cash.
Second prize, \$15.00 cash.

Third prize, honorable mention. These prizes will be awarded by a committee of judges to the State Association having the most appropriately arranged body of osteopaths in line. The basis of the award will be appropriateness.

Banners, transparencies, schemes to ad-

UNDATED EDITION

Osteopathy For Winter Diseases

Modern Knowledge to the Combat of Winter's Diseases

"Colds" as the Root of Winter's Evils

La Grippe or Influenza—Its best Antidote

Deliverance from Pneumonia by Practical Measures

It's Folly to Mix Osteopathy With Drug-ging

Three Ways to Change Doctors

Rheumatism

How Long Should Treatment Require?

Osteopathy Not Like Massage

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.

215 So. Market St.

Chicago

"The Best Winter Number in Years"

vance osteopathy, formation of parade, uniforms, or any other unique or appropriate feature will all be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.

We will, of course, have a big parade. You will naturally join in, therefore, local and state associations should get busy at once—get together—think how you can have the most appropriately arranged body of osteopaths from your state in the parade.

Those entering the parade must not, of necessity, be members of the A. O. A., but it is preferred that they should be. They should be members of their state association; however, there will be no discrimination on this account. If you are an osteopath you are welcome to join your brother osteopaths in the parade. Thus you see the awards will not be given to the state having the greatest number in line, so that all states may compete; they will be given upon *what you do, how you look*. We hope that each individual state, even though they have but three members, will be in line, and that they will do their utmost to make of this one of the events in the history of osteopathy. We are going to Kirksville as children oft times go home to visit their parents. We are going to the Home of Osteopathy, and in doing so we feel that we should all unite in making of this occasion a historical one for our profession. Already the promise for attendance is wonderful, and the arrangements being made now by the citizens of Kirksville far surpasses anything that has ever been offered us anywhere.

We shall give you further instructions and further reports on the committee's action in the next issue of the journals of the profession, but we earnestly urge that all state associations get busy now, and we hope that all will join us heartily in this movement; the Kirksville people and the local committee on arrangements there have already accomplished wonders, and those of you who wish to go to Kirksville need not be afraid but that you will be taken care of, and while the accommodations may not be such as you had at Detroit, Chicago, or San Francisco, yet they will be comfortable and good, in the homes of good people, at very nominal prices. Every osteopath on earth should attend this meeting. This is the one meeting all should attend.—A. G. Hildreth, D. O., chairman; Walter E. Bailey, D. O., Secretary.

Osteopathy Stands Good Chance of Recognition in Arizona.

ARIZONA has been one of the few states in which there has been no legal provision for the recognition of osteopathy. We made a campaign at the last session of the legislature there (which was their first as a state), but the pressure of formative work passed it aside.

The campaign has been complicated by antipathy on the part of the medical profession to any change which would admit Christian Science and similar pathies. The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy sent a representative to Phoenix and formulated a bill in conjunction with Dr. Connor, Dr. Martin and friendly legislators, known as a substitute for House Bill No. 18. This passed the House on March 6, by a vote of twenty-three to seven and will doubtless pass the Senate, since there are a number of strong interested friends in that body. Five members of the families of senators are students in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, while a number of senators are patients of osteopathic physicians.

The bill reorganizes the State Board of Medical Examiners to be appointed by the governor, to consist of three "Regulars"—one homeopath, one eclectic and one osteopath. It is substantially a duplicate of the California law which has operated so well in this state. The well known tendency of the regulars for prohibitive legislation and prohibitive examina-

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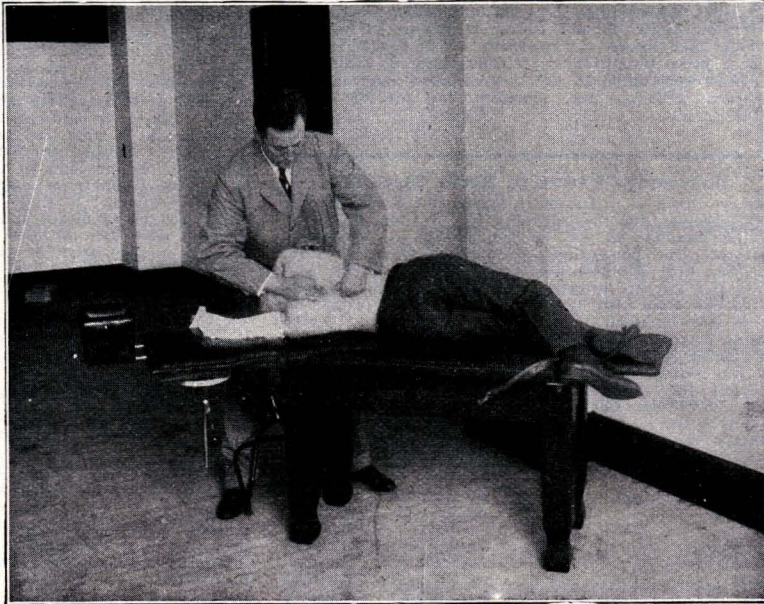
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tion has unified the homeopaths, eclectics and osteopaths for self-protection and self-preservation and they are this way able to resist unfair encroachments.

Under the California statute, which is identical with the Arizona bill referred to, as large a percentage of osteopathic graduates have passed the medical examinations with as high averages as have the medical graduates. The M. D.'s and D. O.'s are examined upon the same ten subjects at the same time and with the same questions: Anatomy, histology, gynecology, pathology, bacteriology, chemistry and toxicology, physiology, obstetrics, general diagnosis, hygiene. Their diplomas, of whatever system, stand for their knowledge of therapeutics of that particular system. Under the identical language of the Arizona bill, osteopathic physicians in California are conceded all the rights, powers and privileges that exist for the physicians of any system of practice, including surgery, the administration of anesthetics and antiseptics, antidotes or anything else which is for the best interests of the patient and in conformity with the osteopathic education of the practitioner.

Doubtless, more perfect bills could be devised but we know of none in actual operation which work out more satisfactorily for the dignity and efficiency of the osteopathic practice. To be sure it has been necessary in some similar cases to make the old school members of such boards "play fair," but there is enough law to compel this and the rest is only a matter of vigorous and judicious activity.—*A. B. Shaw, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.*

Homeopathic Colleges Organize.

February 25th at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, the deans of various homeopathic colleges, "got together" and organized the Association of Homeopathic Colleges of the United States, whose purpose will be to consolidate the homeopathic interests of the country into one body for mutual protection and advancement in medical science and practice.

Even the worm will turn. Evidently our friends the "homeos" are tired of being trodden upon by the allopaths and intend to make themselves a bunch of "live wires."

"Go to it" gentlemen, and accept our congratulations! A conviction that is not worth fighting for isn't worth a darn.

Chicago Osteopaths Occupy Five Floors of Modern Skyscraper

APRIL 1st, Chicago osteopaths will begin to occupy the new Goddard building, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street. The structure is a fine new skyscraper of the modern style of construction and equipment, with all the latest facilities and ideas for the comfort and convenience of the tenants and their patrons.

Five floors will be devoted to osteopathic offices.

Among those who have already secured their quarters are:

- Dr. W. Burr Allen and Dr. John H. Lucas.
- Dr. Ernest R. Proctor.
- Dr. Fred Bischoff.
- Dr. Geo. H. and Dr. Fannie E. Carpenter.
- Dr. Alfred Wheelock Young.
- Dr. J. R. McDougall.
- Dr. Grace L. Smith.
- Dr. Walter E. and Dr. Blanche Mayes Elfrink.
- Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan.
- Dr. Garfield Inwood.
- Dr. Edwin J. Pratt.
- Dr. Edgar S. Comstock.
- Dr. Chas. O. Van Arsdale.
- Dr. G. Edward Maxwell.
- Dr. Fred W. Gage.
- Dr. C. C. Klumph.
- Dr. Alburn Parks Rector.
- Dr. Glenn J. Proctor.
- Dr. H. H. Fryette and Dr. Myrtle W. Fryette.
- Dr. H. R. Holmes.
- Dr. E. W. Reichart.
- Dr. Thomas W. Spaulding.
- Dr. Chester L. Miller.

The setting aside of five floors for osteopathic offices in a fine new structure of the type of the Goddard building marks a distinct advance in osteopathic progress in Chicago. The time was when the landlords of some of the better office buildings in the loop district of the city refused to lease to osteopathic physicians on account of the prejudice and opposition of the drug doctors. Today the osteopathic profession is so well represented in Chicago and has established so much good influence and prestige that the owners of the Goddard building were decidedly willing to have

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the patronage of the osteopathic profession and gladly appropriated the necessary space.

The building occupies a central location, practically equally convenient to all lines of transportation.

Although there will still be numerous osteopathic offices in various buildings scattered throughout the loop district, the Goddard building no doubt will come to be regarded as osteopathic headquarters in the down town section. The congregation of so many fine offices in one building will have a tendency to impress with the importance of osteopathy, many people who have heretofore regarded it as a somewhat insignificant cult.

The lay-out, fixtures and furnishings of many of these offices will challenge the best in the country, and we hope in later issues to be able to describe in detail and show illustrations of a number of these offices.

Good News From Montana.

March 6th a bill was passed in the Montana legislature entitled, "An act to compel hospitals that are exempt from taxation to admit and care for the patients of all regular licensed physicians in the state of Montana upon the same terms and conditions as patients of any other regularly licensed physician." This bill will compel the admission of osteopathic physicians to public hospitals and settles the controversy concerning the barring of legal licensed osteopathic physicians from the Great Falls Deaconess hospital.

Dr. Asa Willard's Idea of Murray.

I very much endorse your expose of Murray of Elgin. Have for years regarded him as a festering sore on the side of the profession. I have more contempt for him than I have for the assassins of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, for those assassins were deluded with the thought of helping others, while this being Murray seems only actuated by a desire for filthy lucre, and for same seems willing to do all in his power to assassinate what Dr. Still gave years of toil and patient sacrifice to bring forth that humanity might be blessed.—*Asa Willard, D. O., Missoula, Mont.*

Convention Dates

Ottawa, Illinois, March 20th, in offices of Dr. Mary E. Noyes, regular meeting of the La Salle County Osteopathic Association.

Joplin, Missouri, March 29th, regular monthly meeting of Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas Osteopathic Association. Election of officers. Meeting at Connor Hotel.

Dayton, Ohio, Thursday, April 3d, regular monthly meeting Dayton District Osteopathic Society.

Tacoma, Wash., April 4th and 5th, thirteenth annual convention Washington State Osteopathic Association. Headquarters, Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce rooms, Tacoma building.

Troy, New York, April 5th, monthly meeting of the Hudson River, North, Osteopathic Society at the offices of Dr. John H. McDowell.

Mankato, Minn., April 5th, semi-annual meeting Minnesota Osteopathic Association.

Houston, Texas, Friday and Saturday, April 18th and 19th, annual meeting of the Texas Osteopathic Association. Address and demonstration by Dr. George Still, of Kirksville.

Boulder, Colorado, April, 1913, regular meeting of the Northern Colorado Osteopathic Association.

Providence, R. I., May 9th and 10th, annual convention New England Osteopathic Association.

Red Wing, Minn., May 15th regular meeting Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association.

Pasadena, California, May 15th, 16th and 17th, meeting of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California.

Kirksville, Mo., August, 1913, annual convention American Osteopathic Association.



[Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 35 Madison Avenue, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for Ye Book Reviewer's sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply got to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

Building a Profitable Practice. By Thomas F. Reilly, M. S., M. D. Lippincott Co.

The professor of Applied Therapeutics of Fordham University discusses the application of therapeutics to the actual making of a living. The quack was the first to discover that whether we wish it or not the way we treat patients on the personal plane was more important, certainly was more immediately important, than our scientific attainments of the science in handling of the case. He is a quack only when he studies that to the exclusion of true science. Otherwise he is a most successful physician.

Whether he wills it or no, the physician must study the art of handling the patient as well as the science of handling the case. He may feel it belittling to the august dignity of science to have to cater to the feelings of the general public. But on the whole the scientist probably loses little by broadening his sympathy to include the feelings and tastes of the public. And who is there to say that the impression made upon a patient is not at least a part of the cure, perhaps an important part? Certainly no one would say that it was a thing of no importance at all.

Works on this subject are therefore highly to be commended. Members of the osteopathic profession will find as much help in them as those of other schools. Dr. Reilly's work is scholarly and very helpful.

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.

Unoccupied Towns in North Carolina

We are indebted to Dr. M. J. Carson, of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, for the following list of towns in North Carolina that are as yet unoccupied by an osteopathic physician. The populations given were taken in 1910. Since that time all these towns have increased their population and are still growing. The towns in the western part of the state also have an extra summer population that is not included in the population stated. North Carolina has an osteopathic board of examiners and a most liberal law. Every applicant for license is assured of a fair examination. The next meeting of the board will be in July, and any osteopath coming into the state before that time can secure a temporary permit by applying to Dr. E. J. Carson, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Secretary of the North Carolina Osteopathic Board of Examiners.

Town	Population	Industries	Location
Concord	8,715	Factories	Western
Elizabeth City	8,412	Agriculture	Eastern
Edenton	3,026	Agriculture	Eastern
Graham	3,150	Factories	Central
Greenville	4,101	Agriculture	Eastern
Henderson	4,503	Agriculture	Eastern
Hickory	7,500	Agriculture	Western
Lenoir	4,000	Agriculture	Western
Laurinburg	3,500	Agriculture	Southern and Eastern
Lexington	6,054	Agriculture	Western
Lumberton	6,000	Agriculture	Southeast
Morgantown	2,712	Agriculture	Western
Reidsville	5,200	Agriculture	Central
Staeville	4,599	Agriculture	Western
Tarboro	4,300	Agriculture	Eastern
Washington	6,211	Agriculture	Eastern
Wadesboro	4,500	Agriculture	Western
Waynesville	3,500	Agriculture	Western
Weldon	2,500	Agriculture	Eastern
Oxford	3,016	Agriculture	Central
Thomasville	3,827	Agriculture	Western

Some Fine Openings in Maine.

In reply to your inquiry as to towns in this state that would afford good opportunity for osteopaths, I will say that the people in our state are very conservative and any one who comes here must bring as a ready asset one quality, that of *Stick-to-it-iveness*. With that idea in mind there are several towns and cities here that ought to be supplied with one or more osteopaths. I send a list of these I would mention as suitable locations.—N. Maude Kellet, D. O., Auburn, Me.

Town	Approximate population
Gardiner	6,000
Belfast	5,000
Calais	7,000
Saco	6,000
Biddeford	16,000
Houlton	5,000
Rumford Falls	4,000
Newport and Pittsfield	4,000
Eastport	6,000

The above have no osteopaths. The following have one or more, but could support others:

Town	Approximate population
Lewiston	22,000
Waterville	12,000
Bangor	21,000
Portland	30,000

This is certainly a fine list of towns, and some of our young osteopaths who have got enough money to live on and a determination to stick, should occupy these places in the near future. The right kind of a man can, in the course of a few years, establish for himself a lucrative practice and an enviable position in the social life of such a community.

Chicago Suburban Office Opportunity.

I am sending you enclosed letter received by Mrs. Carpenter. It shows an interest in osteopathy and also may aid someone looking for a location. I thought you might publish the letter or make some sort of an announcement regarding the location.—Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, Chicago.

Dear Dr. Carpenter:—There is a good location for an osteopathic doctor at the northeast corner of Normal avenue and W. 79th street, Auburn Park, Chicago. The electric cars in Clark street starting on Washington street pass the building or give transfers to cars that do. The Rock Island trains to Auburn Park station are also convenient.

If you know an osteopathic practitioner looking for a location please mention the above. There is an agent in the building who will show the room and give particulars.

I find that osteopathy is more used in the East than in the West. My friends in New York and Philadelphia use it for all ailments. Very truly.—A. E. Jordan.

Who Is Looking After These Good Indiana Towns?

According to a recent check we do not find records of osteopathic offices being maintained in any of the following Indiana towns. Our record may be at fault in some instances and it is possible also that some of these towns are supplied by branch offices. If there are errors we should like to have this list corrected. It is quite evident that there are many splendid opportunities for osteopaths in Indiana, and our practitioners in the state should do what they can to encourage new graduates to locate among them, and occupy these towns that are without the privilege of securing the services of a well trained osteopath. Let it be understood that the more osteopaths there are in a state, the better the practice will be for every one. Regard for self-interest based on a wrong conception of the facts in the case appears to lead some of our practitioners to discourage new osteopaths coming into their field. A single osteopath in a town works under greater handicaps and disadvantages than he would if there were two or three or more, provided of course that the proper spirit of harmony and co-operation prevails.

Town	Population	Town	Population
Albany	1,289	Liberty	1,338
Albion	1,213	Ligonier	2,173
Alexandria	5,096	Linton	5,906
Angola	2,610	Lowell	1,235
Argos	1,088	Madison	6,934
Attica	3,335	Martinsville	4,523
Aurora	4,410	Michigan City	19,027
Batesville	2,151	Middletown	1,174
Bedford	8,716	Mishawaka	11,886
Bern	1,816	Mitchell	3,438
Bicknell	2,794	Monon	1,184
Bloomfield	2,069	Montezuma	1,537
Boonville	3,934	Monticello	2,168
Bourbon	1,163	Montpelier	2,786
Bremen	2,003	Mooreville	1,608
Brook	1,067	Mount Vernon	5,563
Brookville	2,169	Nappanee	2,260
Brownstown	1,492	New Albany	20,629
Butler	1,818	New Harmony	1,229
Cambridge City	2,237	New Haven	1,033
Cannelton	2,130	Newburg	1,097
Centerville	1,019	Normal City	1,122
Chesterton	1,400	North Judson	1,143
Clarksville	2,743	N. Manchester	2,428
Clay City	1,213	N. Vernon	2,915
Clinton	6,229	Oakland	2,370
Columbia	3,448	Odon	1,064
Converse	1,164	Oolitic	1,073
Corydon	1,703	Orleans	1,367
Covington	2,069	Osgood	1,169
Crawfordsville	9,371	Owensville	1,237
Crothersville	1,038	Oxford	1,010
Crown Point	2,525	Paoli	1,278
Delphi	2,161	Pendleton	1,293
Diamond	1,070	Petersburg	2,170
Dugger	1,226	Plainfield	1,303
Dunkirk	3,031	Port Fulton	1,060
E. Chicago	19,095	Portland	5,130
Eaton	1,428	Red Key	1,714
Edinburg	3,040	Ridgeville	1,302
Elwood	11,028	Rising Sun	1,513
Fairmont	2,506	River Park	1,505
Farmersburg	1,115	Rockport	2,736
Flora	1,386	Rockville	1,943
Fort Branch	1,182	Rosedale	1,169
Fortville	1,174	Salem	2,283
Franklin	4,502	Scottsburg	1,669
French Lick	1,803	Seelyville	1,183
Garrett	4,149	Shelburn	2,055
Gas City	3,224	Shelbyville	9,500
Geneva	1,140	Sheridan	1,768
Goodland	1,105	Shirley	1,519
Greencastle	3,790	Shoals	1,015
Greensburg	5,420	South Whitley	1,176
Greentown	1,166	Spencer	2,150
Greenwood	1,608	Sullivan	4,115
Hammond	20,925	Summitville	1,387
Hobart	6,187	Syracuse	1,379
Hope	1,223	Tell City	3,369
Huntingburg	2,464	Thorntown	1,508
Huntington	10,272	Upland	1,080
Humera	1,515	Valparaiso	6,987
Jasonville	3,235	Van Buren	1,189
Jasper	2,196	Veedersburg	1,757
Jeffersonville	10,412	Vevay	1,256
Jonesboro	1,573	Wabash	8,687
Kentland	1,209	Walkerton	1,003
Knightstown	2,008	Warren	1,189
Knightsville	1,081	Waterloo	1,167
Knox	1,644	W. Lafayette	3,867
Ladoga	1,148	W. Terre Haute	3,083
Lagrange	1,772	Whiting	6,587
Lapel	1,045	Williamsport	1,243
Lawrenceburg	3,930	Winamac	1,607
		Worthington	1,732

About Florida

Dr. Grace Gould, secretary-treasurer of the Florida Osteopathic Association, informs us that she considers the state pretty well occupied with the exception of the towns of Gainesville and Ocala, which for some reason or other have not so far been located. Gainesville is credited with a population of about 6,000 and Ocala with about 5,000.

Dr. J. A. Malone, of Houston, Texas, tells us that the state ought to have at least 150 more osteopaths, and that he will be glad to furnish all the necessary information and do anything in his power to help anyone get started right. If you desire a new location, investigate Texas.

Information Wanted

WE have temporarily lost track of the addresses of the following osteopaths. We should be very pleased to receive information as to their present location, and whether they are in active practice or retired. If requested, a three months' subscription to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN will be allowed for each address furnished.

- Dr. Earl I. Agnew; last known address, Osceola, Iowa.
- Dr. Antonia Apel; last known address, 3767 Albatraz street, San Diego, Cal.
- Drs. Anderson & Anderson.
- Dr. George A. Barrett; last known address, 313 Columbia street, Salem, Ore.
- Dr. M. B. Bartley; last known address, Enid, Okla.
- Dr. Arthur Shirley Barrett.
- Dr. Clara L. Bashaw; last known address, Grants Pass, Ore.
- Dr. Marietta Bennett; last known address, Auditorium Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Chas. P. Berger; last known address, 273 S. Washington street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- Dr. James Bledsoe; last known address, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Mary Blaney; last known address, 910 Am. Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. Florence A. Boles; last known address, New Castle, Wyo.
- Dr. Chas. A. Boyd; last known address, 825 S. Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. D. C. Bouve; last known address, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. Lewis G. Boyles; last known address, 514 American Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. Chas. C. Bradbury; last known address, Century Bldg., Brookings, S. D.
- Dr. J. P. Briggs; last known address, 610 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Lynn E. Buren.
- Drs. Burt & Parker; last known address, McCormick Bldg., Trinidad, Colo.
- Dr. W. I. Cain; last known address, Main and Sixth streets, Benton Harbor, Mich.
- Dr. E. E. Campbell; last known address, 150 North street, Pittsfield, Mass.
- Dr. Arthur E. Campbell; last known address, Topeka, Kans.
- Dr. J. S. Chase; last known address, 96 Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.
- Dr. Grant F. Clayton; last known address, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. R. V. E. T. Clements; last known address, 602 E. Twelfth street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Gerhardes Clasen.
- Dr. L. F. Conrad; last known address, Olney, Colo.
- Dr. M. T. Conoboy; last known address, Hewitt and Wetmore avenue, Everett, Wash.
- Dr. Mary Cookley; last known address, Laddonia, Mo.
- Dr. E. C. Cookson; last known address, 312 Commercial Bldg., Alton, Ill.
- Drs. Dorr C. Crocker and P. G. Goss; last known address, Cortland, Nebr.
- Dr. J. B. Cunningham.
- Dr. Lucy A. Dailey.
- Drs. Davis & Floyd; last known address, 4 Shepherd Blk., Albion, Iowa.
- Dr. Mary A. Davidson; last known address, 928 S. Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Emma J. Davison.
- Dr. W. E. Dean
Livingston, Mont.
- Dr. Ora Densmore
309 Commercial Blk., Mason City, Ia.
- Dr. F. P. De Vinney
Belle Fourche, S. Dak.
- Dr. Katherine Dersam
552 Phila. St., Indiana, Pa.
- Dr. J. W. Dill
823 15th St., Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Howard C. Down
Dalton, Pa.
- Dr. A. J. Elson
- Dr. Sue Epperson
40 Courier Journal Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
- Drs. Escude & Perea
2316 Juliet Av., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Genevieve V. Evans
9th & Troost Sts., K. C., Mo.
- Dr. N. S. Fahrney
- Dr. C. Earle Fenner
- Dr. Helen Fitzgibbons
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dr. Lamonte H. Fisher
22 Covert St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. Geneva Jones Field
Northfield, Vt.
- Dr. A. E. Fisher
419 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. Arthur Fogle
- Dr. Mary A. Kinney
201 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
- Dr. James W. Kibler
- Drs. Kidwell & Kidwell
Columbus, Wis.
- Dr. Rose U. Klug
465 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Drs. Knowles & Knowles
- Dr. Emma M. Knox
- Drs. Knecht & Knecht
- Dr. J. R. Kruger
987 N. Fairfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. E. Richard Kraus
- Dr. Epatha R. Kreutner
- Dr. Chas. A. Lane; last known address, Yukon, Okla.
- Dr. Henry E. Landes; last known address, 96 Lyman block, Muskegon, Mich.
- Dr. Julia A. Larmoyeux.
- Dr. Cora A. Lane.
- Dr. G. Hamilton Lane.
- Dr. O. C. Larrimer.
- Dr. Elizabeth Lane.
- Dr. H. L. Landis.
- Dr. Ada C. Laughlin.
- Dr. Genevieve Laughlin.

- Dr. C. R. Lawson.
- Dr. W. J. Lawrence; last known address, Severance building, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Robert E. Lee.
- Dr. Oscar L. Leeper; last known address, Ashland, Ore.
- Dr. John H. Lee; last known address, 7 Losekamp block, Billings, Mont.
- Dr. Oscar L. Leeper.
- Dr. John A. Lee; last known address, Mumfordsville, Ky.
- Dr. Frank C. Leavitt.
- Dr. Marietta Leech.
- Dr. S. E. Lee; last known address, Florence, Colo.
- Dr. Julia L. Leeds; last known address, 821 S. Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. J. Bartley Lenhart.
- Dr. Laura F. Lewis; last known address, Hampshire Arms, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dr. Louise Lewis; last known address, 1019 N. 6th street, St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Richard G. Lewis.
- Dr. John G. Leslie.
- Dr. Otto E. Lewis.
- Dr. E. C. Link; last known address, 52 Broad street, Stamford, Conn.
- Dr. Arnold Lindsey.
- Dr. Laura Link; last known address, Franklin, Tenn.
- Dr. E. B. Linder.
- Dr. Geo. M. Lipinski.
- Dr. Bess Lins.
- Dr. Nellie M. Lippert.
- Dr. Lydia Eliza Lippincott.
- Drs. Loper & Loeffler; last known address, 207 Dear-dorf building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. Julia K. Lobb.
- Dr. J. Weller Long; last known address, Nevada, Mo.
- Dr. Laura M. Locke.
- Dr. C. O. Longmyre; last known address, Albia, Iowa.
- Dr. R. H. Longwell; last known address, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- Dr. Jane Lockwood; last known address, 669 Potomac avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Dr. S. O. Londer; last known address, 114 Jamieson building, Spokane, Wash.
- Dr. John H. Lowe.
- Dr. J. Omer Lawry; last known address, Coverly building, San Angelo, Texas.
- Dr. R. F. A. Lovell; last known address, Kirkwood, Mo.
- Dr. C. M. Lowe.
- Dr. Nathaniel Lynd.
- Dr. Alice Lynch; last known address, Winchester, Tenn.
- Dr. Meta Lucas; last known address, Thomasville, Ga.
- Dr. A. G. Lyne.
- Dr. Alivia A. Lynn; last known address, 1150 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.
- Dr. J. B. Ludden.
- Dr. R. J. Luse; last known address, Trumbull block, Warren, Ohio.
- Dr. S. E. Lyke.
- Dr. Alfred W. Lumm.
- Dr. Levi W. Lyda.
- Dr. P. A. Smith McBride; last known address, Goltry, Okla.
- Dr. Ivy McAnelly; last known address, El Paso, Texas.
- Dr. Lydia McCutchen; last known address, 510 17th avenue, Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. F. H. McCormick; last known address, Colusa, Cal.
- Dr. W. A. McClelland.
- Dr. Bert McClurg.
- Dr. Nellie McClain.
- Dr. Thomas McCoy.
- Dr. W. S. McClure; last known address, Hiramsburg, Ohio.
- Dr. J. A. McCarthy.
- Dr. J. W. McCracken.
- Dr. Hettie H. McCall; last known address, Paonia, Colo.
- Dr. W. H. McCoach; last known address, 1740 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Fannie A. McDaniel; last known address, King City, Mo.
- Dr. Margaret McEwen.
- Dr. L. C. McFee.
- Dr. Geo. F. McFall.
- Dr. Clara McFarlane.
- Dr. Daisy McDonald.
- Dr. J. Clinton McFadden; last known address, 501 Peoples Bank building, Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. Don McGowen.
- Dr. O. V. McGilora.
- Dr. J. H. McGee.
- Dr. F. A. Magee.
- Dr. Thos. H. McKenzie.
- Dr. James A. McKee.
- Dr. Alex. R. McKenzie.
- Dr. Harry B. McIntyre.
- Dr. Benjamin S. McIntosh.
- Dr. Catherine McKenzie.
- Dr. Lycurgus McMillan.
- Dr. Chas. T. McMellin.
- Dr. James A. McNamara; last known address, Y. M. C. A., San Francisco, Cal.
- Dr. Norman McMurray; last known address, 1920 Albian street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Walter M. McMullen; last known address, 2815 Altura street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. M. E. MacMillan; last known address, 435 Seventh street, Edmonton, Alta., Can.
- Dr. Albert McLaughlin; last known address, King City, Mo.
- Dr. Mary K. McWhorter.
- Dr. Earl D. McLaren; last known address, Manila, Iowa.

- Dr. Agnes Madden; last known address, 1364 Franklin street, Oakland, Cal.
- Dr. Arthur L. MacDonald.
- Dr. Peryl B. Magill.
- Dr. Henry Addison Mack.
- Dr. Myrtila M. Mace.
- Dr. W. P. Macy.
- Dr. C. C. Martin; last known address, 2035 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.
- Drs. Martin & Martin.
- Dr. C. E. Martin; last known address, Pella, Iowa.
- Dr. Frank C. Martin.
- Dr. E. J. Martin.
- Dr. J. W. Martin.
- Dr. G. A. Martin; last known address, Peyton building, Spokane, Wash.
- Dr. J. Manning.
- Dr. U. G. Marsh.
- Dr. C. Marshall.
- Dr. W. C. Manuel.
- Dr. John H. Malone.
- Dr. Franklin Albert Marcy.
- Dr. W. A. Martisus.
- Dr. Louis H. Marshall.
- Dr. Alice Marshall.
- Dr. Summer Mannatt; last known address, Brooklyn, Iowa.
- Dr. Clara Martin; last known address, Denton, Kansas.
- Dr. May Marts; last known address, Calexico, Cal.
- Dr. Thos. B. Mansfield.
- Dr. J. A. Mauzy.
- Dr. Florence Mayo.
- Dr. Albert Mattison; last known address, 275 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Dr. N. B. Mayhugh.
- Dr. Ellen Matthews; last known address, 127 S. Utah street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. B. C. Maxwell; last known address, Clewell block, Canton, Ohio.
- Dr. Clara Katherine Mathias.
- Dr. Jennie L. Mason.
- Dr. H. Thurston Maxwell.
- Dr. Bertha M. Maxwell.
- Dr. W. Paul Masterson.
- Dr. H. M. Mayer; last known address, 127 W. 7th street, Newton, Kansas.
- Dr. Riley L. Maxwell; last known address, Boise City, Idaho.
- Drs. Managh & Menagh; last known address, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Dr. James Menzies; last known address, Morrowbone, Ky.
- Dr. Mary Meleski.
- Dr. O. W. Messick.
- Dr. A. L. Messinger.
- Dr. Jessie Meyers; last known address, 26 Shaw avenue, Lewistown, Pa.
- Dr. Katherine S. Meyers.
- Dr. A. R. Michael; last known address, 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Frank C. Miller.
- Dr. John S. Miller.
- Dr. Chas. N. Miller; last known address, 1922 High street, Fruitville, Cal.
- Dr. L. Upton Miller.
- Dr. Frank H. Mitchell; last known address, 2403 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. C. B. Mitchell; last known address, East Aurora, N. Y.
- Dr. G. A. Mitchell.
- Dr. Alney N. Minear.
- Dr. Caroline V. Mitchell.
- Drs. Mitchell & Mitchell.
- Dr. Geo. W. Mitchell; last known address, 110 W. Thomas, street, Rome, N. Y.
- Dr. J. Harvey Moore; last known address, Superior, Nebr.
- Dr. Myrtle J. Moore.
- Dr. E. R. Montzingo; last known address, Rock, Kan.
- Dr. Vena L. Herbert Moore; last known address, Goodland, Kansas.
- Dr. J. C. Moore.
- Dr. Olive Moore.
- Dr. Elinore Wood Monson.
- Dr. Albert P. Monatt.
- Dr. Harriet Moore.
- Dr. J. A. Mollison.
- Dr. J. Morrison; last known address, 123 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. Edgar E. Morris.
- Dr. Ada E. Morrell; last known address, 123 Pine street, Lewiston, Me.
- Dr. H. A. Mossman; last known address, New Idaho Trust building, Lewiston, Idaho.
- Dr. Mamie Mosier; last known address, 322 Main street, Ionia, Mich.
- Dr. Lucy Jean Moses; last known address, 10 Seaverns avenue, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
- Dr. Jas. I. Mosbarger.
- Dr. Gordon B. Moseley.
- Dr. W. R. Munger; last known address, 103 1/2 W. Inniss street, Salsbury, N. C.
- Dr. J. L. Murphy; last known address, 126 Ninth street, Durango, Colo.
- Dr. Howard C. Murphy; last known address, 415 Van Buren street, Danville, Ill.
- Dr. Michael A. Murray.
- Dr. Pierre Myers.
- Dr. Mary Ewing Murray; last known address, Glasgow, Mont.
- Dr. Verna Murphy.
- Dr. Eugene W. Myers; last known address, Vancouver Sanitarium, Vancouver, Wash.
- Dr. E. L. Mumma.

The Osteopathic Physician

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Editorial

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

VOL. XXIII. MARCH, 1913. No. 3.

The European M. D.'s are great on diagnosis and prognosis, but they don't undertake to prescribe what to do or how to treat.

The National League for Medical Freedom would be entitled to the thanks of the public if it had done nothing more than produce *Medical Freedom*, its official organ. It is a "live" magazine and every issue contains food for thought and calls pertinent attention to current events affecting the public health and public health regulation. Every osteopath should be a subscriber.

HATS OFF TO KANSAS.

Just before going to press word was received that the Kansas osteopathic separate board bill passed the Senate at the closing session. The vote was 27 to 5. It has previously passed the House by a vote of 79 to 30.

Telegram—Topeka, Kansas, March 17.—Bill signed 5 p. m. this evening. We had to get the attorney general to render a decision on the law, as "medics" told the governor we had repealed the medical law. All osteopaths are happy in Kansas.—*Charles E. Hulett, D. O.*

CHIROPRACTIC BILL REJECTED IN INDIANA.

A measure known as the Lamont Bill, providing for the establishment of a state board to license chiropractors, came up for discussion in the Indiana State Senate February 26th. It was defeated by a vote of 30 to 6.

The bill required as a qualification for license, a diploma showing a course of three years of six months each in a chiropractic college. Among the subjects stated to be taught in the college pathology was not mentioned, and a strong argument was made against the bill on this point on the ground that chiropractors did not actually study disease conditions at all. Evidence was also presented to show that many chiropractic colleges had indefinite courses of from sixty days to six months, and that the system was also taught by correspondence.

The alleged chiropractic colleges are flooding the country with their so-called "graduates," and it is high time that the attention of the public was called to the facts that they have practically no educational qualifications that would be recognized by any state legislature or other competent body.

One of the best ways to accomplish this result is to have reprinted in newspapers such items as above.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHS WAKE UP

At a meeting of the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago at the Hotel Sherman, March 4, the American Medical Association was denounced as a "trust"; its officers were called directors, and the formation of a new national medical society was advocated.

The invitation to the meeting was headed:

Do you love rattlesnakes? If not, be sure to attend the meeting of the regular Homeopathic Medical Society Tuesday night. Come prepared to discuss the monopolies and methods of the medical trust.

Among the speakers at the meeting was Dr. G. Frank Lydston, and osteopaths have never been more vehement or emphatic in their condemnation of the methods of the American Medical Association than were the homeopaths at this meeting.

While we cannot agree with the homeopaths in therapeutics, we hail it as an encouraging sign that the homeopaths are thus waking up to the fact that the American Medical Association as run today is simply an institution for the development of medical tyranny and bigotry. The sooner all the recognized independent schools of therapeutics realize this the better it will be for them and for the welfare of the general public.

Each school of medicine should stand for equivalent educational requirements in general subjects and independent state examining boards.

We congratulate the homeopaths of Chicago on having come to the realization that the "benevolent" assimilation of the American Medical Association practically amounts to obliteration.

GOVERNOR SULZER'S HEALTH MESSAGE

Governor Sulzer of New York has caused to be issued, in pamphlet form, his message on public health, together with the report of the Special Public Health Commission. This commission, which was appointed January 10 and reported February 15, was composed of eight members, of which four were M. D.'s. Osteopathic physicians of the state of New York, of course, received no recognition on this commission.

The report contains some sensible suggestions for the better safeguarding of public health, but there is a general tendency to recommend more regulation and more remuneration for health officers.

Naturally, as drugless practitioners were not recognized on the commission the report is written entirely from the point of view of the "old school" drug physicians. Particularly interesting to osteopathic physicians in this connection are the recommendations concerning "educational work" by the State Department of Health. The report states:

The educational work of the State Department of Health, particularly popular education as to the causes and methods of control of prevalent diseases, should be greatly extended. The Monthly Bulletin issued by the department, its manual and its circulars in regard to contagious diseases, are a useful beginning in an educational campaign. Some other State Health Departments have carried on a more extensive movement of popular education, such as has been carried on in this State as to tuberculosis jointly by the State Department of Health and the State Charities Aid Association, but in which the State Department of Health has been unable to take as active and leading a part as would have been desirable on account of inadequate appropriations.

The makers and venders of patent medicines expend fabulous sums annually in the miseducation of the public as to the nature and cure of disease. The State Health Department, with the prestige naturally attaching to a State department, with its district sanitary supervisors and some 1,200 local health officers as its aids, offers an exceptional opportunity for educational work.

The largest opportunity of all undoubtedly is in the preparation and furnishing, at suitable intervals, of material for the daily and weekly press. Through its vital statistics and reports of contagious diseases which come to it, the department has at hand a constant supply of up-to-date information on matters of vital importance. Properly stated and interpreted, this would be wisely used and would constitute an invaluable factor in the general education of the public, which, all things considered, is the most important part of any public health movement. Leaflets of a popular character should be issued from time to time in as large quantities as can be actually distributed to individual readers.

The State Board of Health is run by drug physicians and the explanations issued as to the causes and methods of control of diseases would be from the drug point of view. Public money and the public press is thus to be used to educate the public along these lines.

These recommendations would doubtless be received by the average member of a legislature and by the general public as common sense and progressive, the fact being altogether overlooked that the proposed educational work would be based on a system of therapeutics and a philosophy of the cause and control of disease that are regarded as insufficient and unsound by thousands of intelligent citizens, and which are being rapidly supplanted by a more scientific system and common sense philosophy.

Surely if the money of the state of New York is to be spent to educate the people concerning health and disease, the facts and advice should be based on the best modern knowledge instead of from the point of view of ancient and exploded theories concerning the use and effect of drugs or unproven and dangerous experimentations with serums and toxins.

We recommend that osteopathic physicians of New York state present a memorial to Governor Sulzer protesting against the non-recognition of osteopathy in the personnel of this commission and against the proposed expenditure of state funds to place before the people the ideas and theories of a State Department of Health composed exclusively of drug doctors. Copies of this protest to Governor Sulzer should be furnished to every daily and weekly newspaper in the state. Vigorous protest against recommendations of this kind should be made wherever and whenever they appear, and the protest, with reasons for it, should be made public through the daily press. Only by such means can we hope to develop an enlightened public sentiment that will eventually demand that all legally recognized schools of healing have equal representation on state, city and county boards of health.

MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE HYPOCRISY.

The insincerity of the political M. D.'s in their legislative work, and the hypocrisy of their claim that their efforts are for the protection of the public was never more clearly revealed than in the present New Jersey situation. What the political M. D. wants is not protection for the public, but protection for himself and opportunity to persecute and put at an unfair advantage the practitioners of other schools.

Year after year the M. D.'s of New Jersey, ably supported by representatives of their own school in the legislature, have fought and bluffed osteopathic recognition, claiming that its practitioners were not sufficiently educated to be qualified physicians and that therefore for the safety of the public they should not be legally recognized and licensed.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of the lack of regulation, the state has been invaded by a large number of fakirs, charlatans and irregulars, whose educational qualifications to practice osteopathy varied from nothing at all, or perhaps fifty lessons from a correspondence school, to possibly a more or less indefinite course at an alleged college having no established reputation or recognition as an osteopathic institution. Trading on the good name established by osteopathy, these people called themselves "osteopaths" and having organized themselves, they have this year come forward with Assembly Bills No. 52 and 53, and Senate Bill No. 59, which practically pave the way for all who have seen fit to assume the title of osteopath to secure license regardless of whether or not they have any sufficient preliminary education or any real or sufficient knowledge of the philosophy of osteopathy, its principles and technique.

On the other hand, the practitioners of the state who have a real right to call themselves osteopaths and who can show proper credentials and who are recognized as osteopaths by the only authorities competent to do so, namely, the

associated colleges of osteopathy and the American Osteopathic Association have presented a bill, Assembly Bill No. 200, which calls for a three to four-year course of actual attendance at an osteopathic college and an adequate understanding of all the general subjects pertaining to the practice of the healing art, with the exception of materia medica. In a reasonable degree it provides—in so far as an educational test is able to do so—protection for the public against fraud and incompetence, and assurance that those who receive license have at least the fundamental educational qualifications necessary for an intelligent and trustworthy practitioner.

In view of the loud and oft repeated protests of the M. D.'s that they are working for and have wholly at heart the interests of the public, one could not blame an innocent bystander for immediately assuming that the M. D.'s would be "for" the latter bill and give it hearty support as against the former measure, but Nay! Nay! Philander! such is not at all the case. *The M. D.'s are giving their support to the measures that "let in" the correspondence school graduates and other illiterates.*

This inconsistent and apparently mysterious attitude is not hard to understand when the true motives are realized. Nevertheless, some of the newspapers of New Jersey and possibly a good portion of the general public in the state are puzzled at the much muddled condition of affairs in the legislature as regards the recognition of osteopathy. The crux of the whole situation is that the allopaths of New Jersey, as elsewhere, are bound and determined to control health and medical affairs, be it "by hook or crook," at any cost. The osteopaths have been gaining ground and prestige much more rapidly than it is pleasant for the allopaths to contemplate, and they realize that if the measure proposed by the osteopaths become law, it would put osteopathic practitioners on an absolute educational equality with the allopaths.

Moreover, the osteopaths having a distinct school of therapeutics that they wish to promote and advance, and having back of them an organized profession of national scope and recognition, demand an independent board of examining physicians entirely free from the domination of the drug doctors, so that there may be unhampered and unrestricted opportunity for the legitimate growth and progress of the osteopathic profession in the State of New Jersey.

The irregular or alleged osteopaths, on the other hand, realizing that they are in a precarious condition and that any bill calling for adequate educational qualifications would result in their being prohibited from practicing, are willing to make any concession or take anything that is offered so long as it gives them a chance to get within the pale of the law. Accordingly—if the educational requirements for license are put low enough—a single representative on the regular medical board, consisting of drug physicians, is satisfactory to them.

The reason, therefore, of the endorsement by the drug doctors of the bill favored by the "irregular" osteopaths is plain. By having an overwhelming majority on the examining board they are able to control and regulate health and medical affairs in the state to their own satisfaction, and to hamper and retard the progress of osteopathy. The fact that this measure sets up an indifferent standard of education for osteopathic practitioners and also makes it possible to put in one class the graduates from recognized osteopathic colleges and the correspondence school graduates and other nondescripts, would put the legitimate osteopathic profession of the state at an immense disadvantage, and make it possible for the "drug doctors" to set up disparaging comparisons.

In other words, the situation in New Jersey and conditions that exist elsewhere, make it perfectly clear that the political "drug doctors," dishonorable and unworthy as it is, are ready and willing to encourage and support, for the time being, all sorts and conditions of fakirs and charlatans if by so doing they can discredit os-

teopathy and defeat the ambition of the osteopathic profession to grow in recognition and prestige.

This may sound harsh, but unquestionably it is the truth. Let the public, press and legislators of New Jersey get a clear and unobscured view of the situation and there will be no hesitation or doubt as to which osteopathic measure should become a law.

If there is any protection for the public in higher educational standards, the public is entitled to this protection regardless of whether the applicant for license claims to be of the allopathic, homeopathic or osteopathic persuasion.

The osteopathic profession since the early days of its organization as a profession has always stood for high educational standards, and in its short history it has advanced the requirements in its colleges and its ideals as a profession so rapidly that it is catching up with the "old school" and bids fair soon to be in advance of it, if indeed in some respects it is not already in the lead.

So long as the public is given the assurance that a "licensed" physician is a man of suitable educational fitness for practice, so long must the osteopathic profession stand for laws that require a high standard of education, and so long must it refuse to willingly accept or endorse anything less.

AN OUTRAGE AGAINST PERSONAL SELF-RESPECT AND DIGNITY.

Despite a protest from her father, accompanied by a certificate from a physician, a Glencoe girl has been examined in the New Trier Township High School of Winnetka, Illinois. She was taken to a gymnasium, stripped of all her clothing, and compelled to submit to a complete physical examination.

According to her story, the examination took place in a room where ten or fifteen other girls were. All but three were naked. She was given a towel, which had been worn by many other girls before her, and told to put it on. She cried all the time during the examination and was told by the medical inspector, Dr. Alice Barlow Brown, that she was "a silly little thing" to cry over being examined.

Some time ago it was decided to install the medical examination process in the New Trier High School. Some of the parents sent written requests to have their children excused, as they did not want them examined. As some of the children were excused, other parents asked the same privilege for their children. The father of the sixteen year old girl mentioned sent a note to the principal, telling him he did not want her to be examined. Accompanying this note was a certificate signed by Dr. Fred P. Patton, of Glencoe, to the effect that he had examined the girl and she was well physically, except for a weak heart.

The notes were handed to Miss Varian, the gymnasium teacher. The girl said Miss Varian threw the certificate down, saying it was no good, and she would have to take the examination anyway. She took the girl by the arm and led her to the gymnasium, the girl crying all the time.

"Now, no more of this foolishness; prepare for the examination," said Miss Varian.

When one of the girls left the room, the girl, thinking she might escape, followed her. She said Miss Varian came running after her, saying "You are trying to sneak away." She was again led back to the room and ordered to remove her clothing. When Dr. Brown examined her, the girl declared the physician said: "You are in a hysterical condition." She said she was very much frightened. The doctor tested her lungs, heart, eyes, ears and spine. She asserted she was very much embarrassed at being compelled to undress in the presence of so many persons and cried all the time. When she returned home she told her father and mother of the way she had been treated.

The parents of the girl have not determined what action they will take against the school authorities. They do not recognize the right of the Board of Education to make physical examination compulsory, or to require examination as a qualification for admission to the public school.

How long will an indignant public permit this kind of thing?

There is no more sacred right of the individual than that the person be inviolable. As a people we should jealously guard this right and quickly curb transgressions.

Physical examinations of school children or free citizens should never be made without consent of the parents or the individual, and then under circumstances and conditions that will cause the least embarrassment. The mental anguish and injurious excitement that would be suffered by a sensitive girl under such rough, arbitrary and inconsiderate treatment as in this

instance is something that perhaps cannot be appreciated by Dr. Alice Barlow Brown, but to those of finer discernment and understanding it far outweighs any good that could possibly be obtained from an examination under such conditions.

ILLINOIS "MEDICS" WANT TO "TAP" STATE FUNDS.

A determined effort is being made by the "medics" of Illinois to tap the state treasury for the benefit of an allopathic institution. Several efforts have been made along this line, but so far, happily, they have for one cause or another been frustrated. So much influence is back of the proposition this time, however, that it is likely to "go through" unless a vigorous protest is made by those who are opposed to such ideas. State Senators and Representatives are being personally canvassed, and the alleged merits of the proposition being most plausibly presented. Altogether no stone is being left unturned to put this proposition over, and the stake is worth working for, as it means an appropriation to cover not only the running expenses of the college, but also the tidy sum of \$15,900 a year to cover bond interest.

Dear Fellow Alumnus:—Since the enclosed statement of January 8th was issued we have been assured that the remainder of the stock of the College of Physicians will be forthcoming from the faculty and friends of the school. All the stock will then be ready for presentation to the University. Our loyal Medical Alumni will then have done a large and self-sacrificing work.

In accepting this stock the University would assume a bonded indebtedness of \$265,000.00, the interest on which amounts to \$15,900.00 per year, and which should be considered an initial annual operating expense. It is, therefore, necessary now to interest the Legislature in a *state medical school* and in public health.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association has appointed you as a member of a committee on Medical Department, and asks you to see the senator and each of the three representatives in the Legislature from your Senatorial District and acquaint them with the situation, as well as correct any erroneous impressions they may have previously formed.

The state very properly spends much money protecting the health of its horses, hogs and cattle. Why should it not do as much in protecting the health of its men and women, boys and girls? More than twenty universities and all state universities in states bounding Illinois, save one, have medical departments. Why should Illinois be so far behind in public health and medical research?

If the physical well being of the citizens of Illinois is to be maintained, the opportunity of taking over a going institution with an income of \$100,000.00 a year and physical property estimated at \$400,000.00 should be accepted without delay. The University has had this plant under lease the past fifteen years, and its president and trustees know the value of the plant and the advantages its ownership would be to the state.

The Legislature must become sufficiently interested to make an appropriation for the running expenses, including the bond interest of \$15,000.00 per year. A statement giving further detail information and list of legislators in your district are enclosed herewith.

Kindly advise at your earliest convenience the apparent attitude or views of the legislators in your Senatorial District. If there is any other alumnus or friend of the University whose aid you can enlist in this matter, please do so.

Do what you can to help the efforts to nip in the bud this grab at the state treasury. Make a protest to your State Senator and State Representatives and get your patients and friends to do likewise by telling them about this slick scheme to make use of state funds for the benefit of a sectarian medical cult.

While this money is in name to be appropriated for the support of the medical department of the University of Illinois, it is in fact an appropriation for the support of the allopathic school of medicine, and there is no more right or justice in such an appropriation than if it were appropriated for the support of the propaganda of osteopathy or Christian science, or any sectarian medical or religious institution.

State medicine and state religion are equally abhorrent to democratic ideals.

If the allopaths of Illinois feel that they need another college or more educational equipment and facilities, let them provide for these things out of their own pocket or secure endowment funds from their friends and patients.

The Osteopathic Physician

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.

Colds are almost universally neglected. Colds are supposed to be light annoyance, coming and going frequently with some people; while with others it is periodical, appearing in the fall and lasting all winter. If you will notice or remember, almost every case of pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe, consumption or rheumatism started from a neglected cold. This neglected cold caused numerous contractions of muscles and congestions of tissues and organs in different parts of the body. The contractions often produce spinal lesions by pulling the vertebrae out of line, and spinal lesions are responsible for numerous complications. There is no treatment that will remove colds and all their bad effects so satisfactorily as will Osteopathy, as many can testify who have experienced its merits.

Used by Dr. E. D. Williams, Shamokin, Pa.

Each day it becomes more and more apparent that all questions of curing diseases must be settled upon a basis of anatomy and physiology. The osteopaths recognize this fundamental fact and base their practice upon an enthusiastic and comprehensive knowledge of these and allied sciences.

Osteopathy is a discovery—a science—a system of treating diseases. Before the osteopathic idea prevailed the first cause of disease was unknown. Osteopathy is sensible—logical—scientific—efficient, and results of treatment are satisfactory as a rule, both to patient and physician.

Part of a series used by Dr. F. E. Keefer, of Fitzgerald, Ga., in connection with a monthly distribution of *Osteopathic Health*.

One of the most common troubles among the human race is constipation, and especially among women.

It is generally looked upon as a small malady and not amounting to much, but if you consider it in the light of results you will be surprised and appalled. Unless the bowels are emptied regularly of this poisonous waste matter much of it is absorbed from the intestines into the blood and eliminated through the lungs and pores of the skin. This, many times, is the cause of a foul breath, dark, ruddy complexion and pimples on the face. It irritates the nerves and causes what is often spoken of as "nervousness," and is also a cause of neuralgia and headache. No woman can have a good complexion and be chronically constipated. Any one knows that when they are constipated a feeling of drowsiness and lassitude is present. It is often spoken of as "biliousness," but it is more often an auto-intoxication of the alimentary tract and the trouble is in the lower bowels and not in the liver.

It is useless for me to discuss the effects of the common treatment for constipation, for to a vast number of people who are chronically constipated it is a clear indication that the common methods of treating constipation are unsuccessful.

The osteopathic treatment is different. It gets at the cause and removes it. It tones up the bowels and increases the nerve supply.

Constipation is successfully cured by osteopathy in nine cases out of ten.

Used by Dr. J. H. Hastings, of Gallatin, Mo.

Man is a machine. Machines sometimes get out of adjustment. Osteopathy is the science of adjusting the human machine.

If you know of an isolated case where osteopathy failed to effect a cure do not by that token condemn the science of osteopathy. No doubt by putting your memory to the test you will be able to recall cases where medicine, or even surgery, failed.

While the curative value of osteopathy—by putting the body mechanically in order—is great, yet its preventive value is even greater, for a perfectly adjusted body is practically immune to disease. Every one, when ill, desires to recover from disease, but it is even more desirable never to have had the disease.

Used by Dr. H. M. Stoel, Houghton, Mich.

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 up 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 does not really 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 the osteopaths can do is to bring their services to the aid of the great physician, Nature, and this is all they claim to do.

Used by Dr. H. M. Stoel, Houghton, Mich.



To the Point.

- Thin ice
Scorned advice
Paradise
—Cincinnati Enquirer.
- Powder (gun).
Match (for fun).
It is done.
—Detroit News.
- Fool afloat.
Rocked boat.
Wooden overcoat.
—Houston Post.
- Motor car.
Wayside "bar."
Gates ajar.
—Fulton Times.
- Slightly ill.
Big green pill.
Undertakers' bill.
—C. C. Teall, D. O., Fulton, N. Y.

Just Smile.

- Are you feeling cross today?
Stop and smile.
And of course if you feel gay,
Why, you'll smile.
You will find that it will pay
If everywhere and every day
At your work and at your play
You will smile, just smile.
- Have you got the blues today?
Try to smile.
Ten to one they'll go away
If you smile.
You will find it helps a lot
When you're sad and when you're not
Sort of makes you feel tip-top
If you smile, just smile.
—Maybelle Dortha Weed.

The Osteopath.

- A proven claim to rising fame,
Our new-brand science hath.
He first relates, then demonstrates—
The learned osteopath.
- We simply must lesions adjust
For only by this path
Can come the wealth of perfect health,
So says the osteopath.
- M. D.'s may rant and say it can't
Be done; in silent wrath
With square-set jaws he seeks the cause,
The skillful osteopath.
- One often takes drugs till he breaks,
Then as an aftermath
Health comes again, ousts out the pain,
Cured by the osteopath.
- With base attacks, with stories lax,
With libel, scourge and lath,
The hostiles seek their ire to wreak
Upon the osteopath.
- A long, hard fight for truth and right
To blaze a straight, clean path,
Think, work and smile for it's worth while,
Excelsior, osteopath!
- No matter how our foes pow-wow
Before the legislature,
'Mongst high and low of those who know
The cry is "back to nature!"
—Daisy Moore, Fairfield, Pa.

In D.O. Land

California State Meeting in May.

The Osteopathic Association of the State of California will meet at Pasadena, May 15th, 16th and 17th.—
E. E. York, D. O., Secretary.

New Treasurer for Ohio Society

Dr. Glyde W. Bumpus, of East Liverpool, has resigned his office as treasurer of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, being succeeded by Dr. F. E. Corkwell, of Newark.—
L. A. Bumstead, D. O., Sec'y.

Osteopath Talks to Parents and Teachers' Club.

Dr. L. Verna Simons of Manistee, Michigan, addressed the Parents' and Teachers' Club of that city in the Central School, February 12th, her subject being "Osteopathy and Its Relation to Health."

Fox River Valley (Wisconsin) Meeting.

The Fox River Valley Osteopathic Association of Wisconsin held a regular meeting February 27th. The subject for discussion was "Osteopathic Technique for the Reduction of Lesions of the Dorsal Vertebra."

Big Attendance at Los Angeles College.

The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy continues to grow. This year there are twenty taking the post graduate course and more than 300 regular students.

Dr. Becker Member of State Board.

Dr. Arthur D. Becker, of Preston, Minnesota, has been appointed a member of the Minnesota State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. He was unanimously recommended by the State association.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Meeting.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held their regular meeting February 15. Dr. E. M. Rosengrant of Wilkes-Barre read a paper on "Tonsillitis." Dr. M. C. O'Brien led a discussion on "Betterment of the Society."

Osteopath Appointed County Physician.

Dr. Theodore T. Jones, of Wayne, Nebraska, has been appointed county physician of Wayne county, Nebraska, to serve one year. Dr. Jones informs us that he is the first osteopath in the state of Nebraska to have this distinction.

Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Elects New Officers.

At a meeting March 6th, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy elected new officers as follows: President, Dr. Earle S. Willard; vice-president, Dr. D. S. Brown Penock; treasurer, Dr. William Mitchell; secretary, Dr. Eugene M. Coffee.

Southwest Missouri Meeting.

The Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas Osteopathic Association held their regular monthly meeting at Joplin, February 22nd. There was a good attendance of members. At the next monthly meeting officers for the year will be elected.

Isn't It Nice of Them?

The M. D.'s here are very nice to me. They send me all the patients they lose out on and I cure them. They have had a time in vaccinating. Lost one patient, a lady, who died from the effect.—
Dr. C. Clinton Merrell, Carson City, Nev., February 18th.

Hudson River, North, Meeting.

The Hudson River, North, Osteopathic Society of New York, held a regular meeting March 8th at Albany. Dr. Mae V. Hart read a paper on infantile paralysis. Dr. Arthur E. Wier gave an address on goitre. The next meeting will be held April 5th at Troy.

Seattle Osteopaths Review Heart Diseases

Dr. William E. Waldo was host to the King County (Seattle) Osteopathic Association at the meeting of February 18th. He presented an able paper on the "Diseases of the Heart." Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford reviewed Dr. Lorand's "Old Age Deferred," which was followed by a general discussion.

Eastern Michigan Meeting.

The Eastern Michigan Osteopathic Association met March 8th at Saginaw. Dr. Bruce L. Hayden presented a paper on "La Grippe." Dr. J. E. Downing made a demonstration of clinical work in the treatment of infantile paralysis, and Dr. C. R. Case read a paper on "Curvature of the Spine."

Dr. F. F. Jones Reappointed to Georgia Board.

February 17th Governor Brown of Georgia reappointed Dr. F. F. Jones of Macon as a member of the state Osteopathic Board of Examiners. His new commission dates from September 10th, 1912, and is for three years. Dr. Jones is one of the original appointees when the board was created three years ago.

Wants \$20,000 Damages.

Edgar L. Dye has filed a suit for \$20,000 damages for malpractice against Dr. W. B. Linville of Middletown, Ohio. It is alleged that in the course of professional treatment Dr. Linville broke the plaintiff's leg, causing him to be incapacitated, and that he is in danger of having to undergo an amputation.

Third District Illinois Meeting.

The Third District, Illinois, Osteopathic Association held a regular session in Galesburg on March 12th. Dr. Von H. Gerdine of the American School of Osteopathy lectured on "Initial Stages of Some of the Nerve Degenerations." This was the second of a series of lectures this district is conducting.—Minnie M. Baymiller, D. O., Secretary.

Osteopath Sued for Damages.

Mrs. Maude Hobbs Yard, of Concordia, has filed a suit against Dr. J. E. Gibbons of that city for \$10,000 damages for malpractice. The petition sets forth that Dr. Gibbons was careless and unskillful in his treatment with the result that she suffered great physical injury. We have as yet received no facts in the case except a brief newspaper report.

Technique and Diagnosis Discussed at New York City Meeting

A regular monthly meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York was held at Murray Hill Hotel, Saturday evening, February 22nd. Dr. Frank C. Farmer of Chicago was the guest of the evening. His subject was "Technique" and he made a strong plea for better diagnosis.—E. Florence Gair, D. O., Secretary.

Dayton Society Hears P. G. Experiences.

The Dayton District Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, March 6, at the Beckel hotel, Dayton, Ohio. After a six o'clock dinner, Dr. L. A. Bumstead, of Delaware, related to the society his experiences as a post graduate student in the University of Vienna. The attendance was large. Next meeting to be held in Dayton, Thursday, April 3rd.—W. A. Gravett, D. O., Sec'y.

Illinois Fifth District Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Illinois Fifth District Osteopathic Association was held February 27th at Decatur. Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago spoke on "Innominate Lesions." Dr. Walter C. Carter and Dr. Emery Ennis briefly reviewed the legislative situation. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. L. Galbreath, Oakland; vice-president, Dr. Lulu Hartwig, Decatur; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. C. Ingraham, Tuscola.

Extend Hand of Fellowship to New Osteopath.

We desire to announce the location of another graduate osteopath at Newberg, Dr. F. H. Wilson. He recently established offices in an excellent suite of rooms. We extend to him a hearty welcome and wish him the highest success. We do this believing the best interests of the whole profession and also of the individual demand it. Dr. Wilson is a graduate of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy.—H. D. Bowers, D. O.

Osteopathic Free Clinic at Terre Haute.

Dr. W. S. Thomasson, Dr. J. C. Minnis, Dr. J. G. Morrison and Dr. Zeula Nevius of Terre Haute, Indiana, have arranged to establish an osteopathic clinic for the treatment and examination of patients unable to pay for services. Rooms for this purpose have been offered by the Helping Hand Club. For the time being clinics will be held from 8 to 10 o'clock Saturday evenings, but more time will be devoted to the work if necessary.

Responsibility for Death from Fasting Laid to Osteopath.

Dr. C. C. Smith of King Hill, Idaho, was arrested February 13th charged with manslaughter. It is claimed that he is responsible for the death of a Miss Clara Foy, a school teacher, from starvation. It is alleged that Dr. Smith advised Miss Foy to undertake a long fast as a remedy for some stomach trouble from which she was suffering, and that this fasting resulted in causing death.

Southwestern Michigan Meeting.

A meeting for the first regular election of officers was held March 1st by the Southwestern Michigan Osteopathic Association, recently incorporated. The officers elected were: President, Dr. K. B. Phillips of Kalamazoo; vice-president, Dr. John W. Howell of Allegan; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Beatrice Phillips of Kalamazoo. The discussion for the evening was on the topic, "Gynecological Conditions and Their Effect Upon the Nervous System."

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Minnesota Semi-Annual Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association will be held at Mankato April 5th. A fine program has been prepared and the local arrangement committee has devoted a great deal of time to having things in good shape for a roving reception. The tentative program is as follows:

"Welcome on Behalf of Blue Earth County Society," Dr. W. G. Sutherland; "Visceroptosis," Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Northfield; "Rational Diet," Dr. Andrew McCauley, Fairmont; "Joint Affections and Treatment," Dr. Arthur D. Becker, Preston; "Physical Diagnosis of Thorax with Clinics," Dr. S. L. Taylor, Chief Surgeon D. M. Still College Hospital; "Symposium—Successful Business Methods," led by Dr. Bismarck Hoxsie; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Common Skin Diseases," Dr. Catherine J. Kelley; "Child Welfare," Dr. Emma A. Lewis, Owatonna; "Technique of the Shoulder Joint," Dr. O. W. La Plount, Albert Lea.

Osteopath Wants Damages from Railroad Company.

Dr. Miles S. Read, of Philadelphia, has filed suit against the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company for \$5,000 damages for injuries said to have been sustained by being thrown from a train at the station of the company at Haddonfield. Dr. Read was hurled several feet and sustained a fracture of a rib, as well as injuries to the head and other severe bruises. It is alleged in the complaint that a dim light on the train was the principal cause of the accident.

Southeast Missouri Meeting.

The Southeast Missouri Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at the Marquette Hotel, St. Louis, February 8th. Dr. Francis Nickeing spoke on "Osteopathy from an Anatomical and Physiological Standpoint," and Dr. C. B. Doron on "Bacteriology in Relation to Osteopathy." A new constitution and by-laws were adopted. Meetings will be held three times a year. The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met with the association, and 67 applicants for license passed examinations and were regularly licensed.

Spinal Curvature Case Before Rochester District Society.

The regular monthly dinner and meeting of the Rochester District Osteopathic Society, was held on the evening of March 8th at the Rochester Club. The program consisted of a clinical case of spinal curvature presented by Dr. H. A. Thayer, of Rochester, followed by a discussion of the Forchheimer Method of Applying the Nauheim Baths in Chronic Myocardial Insufficiency. Plans were instituted for the Annual Banquet of the Society, to be held in May. Dr. Bryant, President of the New England Osteopathic Society was a guest.—A. D. Heist, President.

Successful Before Oregon Board

At the recent examination conducted by the Oregon Board of Medical Examiners, osteopaths who passed for license were: Dr. A. V. Benedict, Dr. Lydia S. Dow, Dr. Maxwell M. Long, Dr. Agnes N. Brown, Dr. Sidney L. DeLapp. Licenses to practice medicine and surgery were also issued to Robert S. Graffis, D. O., M. D.; M. G. E. Bennett, D. O., M. D.; McMorris M. Dow, D. O. This is a good record and indicates that our osteopathic graduates have no need to be ashamed of their educational equipment. They are able to make as good a showing as the graduates from even the best of the colleges of other systems of healing.

Dr. J. T. Downing Recommends Outdoor Sleeping.

The Tribune-Republican of Scranton, Pa., for March 6th contains a full two column article on "Sleeping Out of Doors in the Coldest Weather," by Dr. John T. Downing. It is a well written and interesting article. Dr. Downing is evidently an enthusiast on this subject. He speaks glowingly of the delights and benefits that are experienced from outdoor sleeping, and tells of having continued the plan regularly even when the thermometer registered 8 and ten below zero. The proper equipment and precautions are suggested, and Dr. Downing predicts that the time will come when even in built up city blocks and hotels, accommodations will be provided for sleeping out of doors.

New Organization for La Salle County, Illinois.

In response to a "get together" letter sent out by Dr. J. J. Moriarty of Ottawa, Illinois, a number of La Salle county osteopaths met with Dr. Moriarty, February 22nd, with the result that there was organized the La Salle County Osteopathic Association. The object of the association, as stated by Dr. Moriarty, is "to assist one another and be of better service to the general public." Regular meetings will be held every two months. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. J. Moriarty of Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Carrie M. Mundie of Mendota. The first regular meeting of the new association will be held at Ottawa, March 20th, in the offices of Dr. Mary E. Noyes.—Carrie M. Mundie, D. O., Secretary.

New York State Mid-Year Meeting.

A rousing good meeting with a fine attendance was held by the New York Osteopathic Society at Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, February 26th and 27th. The program included "Demonstration of the Abbott Operation for Correction of Lateral Curvature" by Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester; Dr. Ralph C. Wallace, of Brockport, and Dr. C. M. Bancroft, of Canandaigua. The discussion on this subject was led by Dr. Edwin M. Downing, of York, Pennsylvania. "The Treatment for Auto Intoxication," by Dr. George W. Riley, of New York City; "Demonstration of Technique for Correction of Causative Lesions in Mid-Dorsal Area," by Dr. A. B. Clark, of New York City. The afternoon session of February 26th was devoted to a special address by Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, Indiana, entitled "Observations."

Washington State Convention in April.

The Washington Osteopathic Association will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at Tacoma, Friday and Saturday, April 4th and 5th. A fine program has been announced as follows:

"Home Care, Hygiene and Dietetics," Dr. F. B. Teter, Davenport; "The Enemies of Osteopathy," Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, Bellingham; "High Blood Pressure, Causes,

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Significance—Treatment," Dr. W. E. Waldo, Seattle; "State Examining Boards," Dr. L. K. Cramb, No. Yakima; "The Osteopath in the Treatment of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," Dr. C. E. Abegglen, Colfax; "The Abbott Method of Treating Spinal Curvature," Dr. Otis F. Akin, Portland, Ore.; "Laboratory Methods of Work of the Practitioner," Dr. G. W. Weddell, Seattle; "Osteopathic Physicians in European Hospitals," Dr. F. E. Moore, Portland, Oregon; "The Sexual Criminal," Dr. M. E. Thomas, Tacoma.—*W. T. Thomas, D. O., Sec'y.*

Bay Osteopathic Association (California) Meeting.

The eighth annual meeting of the Bay Osteopathic Association was held at Hotel St. Francis at San Francisco, California, February 15th. An exceedingly good program was presented: "Diseases of the Eye," Dr. Russell Morris, Petaluma; "Anaesthesia and Its Effects," Dr. C. N. Miller, Fruitvale; "Points from the Successful Treatment of 120 Cases of Appendicitis," Dr. J. P. Snare, Modesto; "Diet," Dr. Mary Walters, Santa Barbara; "Legislation and Other Matters," Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; "Technique," Dr. J. W. Henderson, Berkeley; "Methods for Advancing Osteopathy," Dr. Margaret Farnham, San Francisco, and Dr. Mary V. Stewart, Oakland; "The Toxicology of the Commonly Exhibited Drugs," T. Brailsford Robertson, professor of physiological chemistry, University of California, Berkeley. A 6 o'clock dinner was enjoyed at the Hotel Stewart.—*E. Bartella Ferguson, D. O., Secretary.*

Southern Minnesota Meeting.

The Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association will hold a regular meeting at Red Wing May 15th. The program as arranged indicates that it will be a valuable session. Dr. C. J. Johnson, dean of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, will deliver two addresses and conduct a question box. Dr. A. U. Jorris of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Dr. E. C. Murphy of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, will be guests of the association and will make addresses. Some of the subjects on the program are: "Diet in Health and Disease," Dr. E. J. Stoike; "Technique," Dr. C. W. Johnson; "Surgery of Ear, Nose and Throat," Dr. C. Woolson; "Acute Rheumatic Fever," Dr. J. G. Evans; "Professional Ethics," Dr. Lilly F. Taylor; "Arteriosclerosis," Dr. A. U. Jorris, La Crosse, Wis.; "Constipation," Dr. E. C. Murphy, Eau Claire, Wis.; "Technique of Cervical Region," Dr. W. H. Bedwell; "Internal Secretions," Dr. C. W. Johnson. The arrangements for the meeting are in charge of Dr. E. W. Hawkins of Red Wing, Dr. S. H. Stover of Northfield and Dr. Katherine Kelly of Mankato.

American Foresters Don't Like Osteopaths

Dr. Henry A. Davis of San Rafael, California, sends us an article which shows how the prejudiced attitude of the insurance companies hurts osteopathy and is detrimental to the health of the insured and thus contrary to the best interest of the insurance companies themselves. A patient came to Dr. Davis for treatment and after some attention reported that he was getting along finely, and wanted to continue treatment but would have to stop for a time, as the American Foresters, Court No. 150, of Sausalito, California, would recognize any physician but an osteopathic physician, and that consequently if he continued to take treatment from an osteopath he would have to pay the bill himself, whereas if he engaged the

Those Stubborn Bony Lesions that are so hard to budge and How to Handle Them

LITERAL boney adjustment is of prime importance in the practice of Osteopathy. All Osteopaths appreciate the fact that dramatic results usually follow true BONEY ADJUSTMENT. How many of us treat week in and week out OLD CHRONIC LESIONS with no appreciable reduction in the actual boney displacement?



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Nothing is more effective in the treatment of old chronic lesions than the placing of the joint in question under traction until the surrounding tissues are made taut, then manipulate the joint in such manner as to make it describe all of its normal movements. This breaks up and causes the absorption of adhesions present, the spinal discs are made to fill out, the ligaments improve in elasticity, pressure on nearby nerves and blood vessels is removed, circulation to the spinal cord in that area is improved and the mobility of the joint increased.

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services of a doctor of any other school, his fraternity would allow his claim for recompense for services rendered. Unquestionably it would be to the best interest of the patient and the fraternity to have the man restored to good health in as short a time as possible, and the probabilities are that osteopathic treatment being just what the patient needs, satisfactory results would not be obtained under the care of a drug doctor. Thus the

insurance company by its prejudiced attitude is causing extra expense and endangering the good health of policy holders. It would be a good idea to have the news item published in local papers just to give the public an idea of how foolish and arbitrary is the attitude taken by many insurance companies.

Dr. Conklin of Battle Creek Speaks to Chicago Osteopaths.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held at the Hotel La Salle, March 6th. Dr. Conklin, of Battle Creek, Michigan, talked on the treatment of disorders of the stomach. This subject was illustrated by several skiagraphs taken from cases which the doctor had treated. A general discussion was taken up by Drs. Sullivan, Carpenter, Kottler, Gray Smith, Fryette, McDougall and Dayton. The attendance was forty and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The application of Dr. Glenn Proctor was given first reading and referred to the membership committee. The new constitution was read by Dr. Grace L. Smith, chairman of the by-laws committee and was referred to the Board of Directors. Circulars from Dr. G. F. Lydston, regarding the medical trust were read and placed on file. An invitation was received from the manager of the Garfield Sulphur Steam Bath Co., to visit their plant at 3312-13 W. Madison street to inspect as well as participate in the privilege offered in an institution incorporated by a body of men who have put at the head of their business, an osteopathic physician. A five minute talk on publicity by a representative from Samualson & Co. suggesting a house to house distribution of circulars on osteopathy, distributing about one half million followed by a campaign of newspaper publishing. Later to be followed by the publication of a directory of the names of the members of this society who are in good standing. This was referred to the Press Committee, Drs. Lucas, McDougall and Kottler.—*F. E. Dayton, D. O., Sec'y.*

News From New England.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Hatch, of Lawrence, Mass. are receiving many congratulations. Twins were born to them March 5th. One of them a boy will be named Woodrow after President Wilson.

Dr. John A. MacDonald, of Boston, had his summer home at Quincy, Mass., broken into recently by thieves.

Dr. Frederick W. Gottschalk, of Brookline, Mass. is seriously ill at his home and is not expected to recover.

Dr. George D. Wheeler, of Melrose, Mass., who was cranking his automobile recently broke his arm.

Dr. John J. Howard, of Boston, and Dr. Ward Bryant, of Greenfield, Mass., attended the February meeting of the New York City Society and assisted in welcoming Dr. Frank Farmer, of Chicago, to the East. Both doctors report that Dr. Farmer made a fine impression and his work was much appreciated.

That the ninth annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association to be held at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island, May 9 and 10 will be a success is judged by the program the committee have arranged. Several of the stalwarts of the profession are booked to demonstrate some of the various methods of technique and talk on other subjects of

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terest to the rank and file. A noonday luncheon on Saturday will be one of the features.

Dr. Sidney A. Ellis, of Boston, lost none of his skill with the rifle while in the jungles of Africa for every Saturday afternoon he can be found at the Boston Athletic Club traps knocking down the birds with accurate aim.

Dr. Grover C. Proctor, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy is now taking a post-graduate course at the Los Angeles College.

Dr. Warren A. Rodman, of Wellesley Hills has been elected as Selectman of that town.

Requirements for Practice in British Columbia.

For the information of those who are not acquainted with the requirements necessary for registration as osteopathic practitioners in British Columbia, the following synopsis is given:

1. During the year there shall be two regular meetings of the Council, and two examinations held. The examinations begin on the first Tuesday of May and the last Tuesday of October.

2. Application for examination must be made to the registrar two weeks before date of examination on forms which will be supplied on request.

3. Diplomas and examination fee of \$100 must be sent with application. Application form and diplomas must be in the registrar's hands two weeks before examination.

4. The examination extends over two weeks, the first week being devoted to written papers, the last to oral and clinic work.

5. The examinations are held in the English language only.

8. Sub-sec. (d), sec. 28, provides that: All practitioners of osteopathy within the meaning of this act shall be duly qualified osteopaths of a recognized school of osteopathy, and for the purpose of this act a recognized school or college of osteopathy shall be deemed an institution recognized by the American Osteopathic Association. Provided, further, that before any such osteopath shall be entitled to practice osteopathy within British Columbia, such osteopath shall take and successfully pass an examination satisfactory to the Medical Council in the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, minor surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of osteopathy.

The council, for the purpose of such examination of applicants for registration as osteopaths under this act shall appoint an osteopath, who shall prescribe the examination for such applicants in relation to the principles and practice of osteopathy.

Any duly qualified osteopath who shall successfully pass such examination to the satisfaction of the council shall be entitled to be registered under this act as a member of the college.

Provided, that such osteopath shall be restricted wholly to the practice of osteopathy.

"Permits" are not granted by the council.

All examinations are held in Victoria.

For more particular information apply to the registrar, Victoria, B. C.—*J. T. Atkinson, D. O.*, Vancouver, B. C., February 20th.

Dr. Seaman of Fort Wayne Avenges Himself by Personal Chastisement.

February 13th, Dr. K. K. Wheelock, a drug doctor of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was subjected to a severe beating by Dr. Kent L. Seaman. The cause of the attack was remarks made by Dr. Wheelock at a meeting of the Fort Wayne Medical Society. The address was called "sensational" by the local papers. Among other things, Dr. Wheelock was denouncing what he called "quacks" and in the course of his remarks stated:

"A few weeks ago the principal of one of the ward schools secured the services of an osteopath (Dr. Seaman) to deliver a medical lecture to the Mothers' club. Shades of the Fortnightly, what ignoble days have we fallen on! Oh, Esculapius! Oh, Hypocrates! Think of an illiterate vendor of a cult being called before the representative women of Fort Wayne and in the name of medicine laddling out the veriest dish-wash and leavings of the garbage can as the gospel of medicine. The medical profession has been caught in the undercurrent and is fast drifting to the depths where it will float aimlessly with other moral driftwood till we shall at last be cast upon the beach with the flotsam and jetsam of other wreckage."

It is questionable whether Dr. Seaman acted wisely in permitting his anger to get the better of him, but there is no question but what Dr. Wheelock got just what was "coming" to him. Language used by Dr. Wheelock was a gross insult, and it is to the shame of the Fort Wayne Medical Society that they permitted such an address to be made before them and to be printed in the local papers.

After having given Dr. Wheelock his chastisement, Dr. Seaman proceeded to the police station and asked to be allowed to plead guilty of assault and battery and pay a fine. The police, however, refused to do this, and the case was held open for future action.

It is probable that Dr. Seaman will have to pay a heavy fine or serve a jail sentence, but he seems perfectly willing to stand the cost of his action, and it is



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intimated by his attorney, John H. Aiken, that a civil suit will be commenced against Dr. K. K. Wheelock for defamation of character and slander.

Comments in the local papers indicate that sympathy is decidedly with Dr. Seaman, and the weird, extravagant and excited language of Dr. Wheelock may be taken as the frenzy of a bigoted mind that has realized that the public has welcomed and recognized as "good" a system other than his own.



Osteopathic Health for April is a Fine Woman's Number.

OUR April number as to appearance is a beauty and decidedly unique in osteopathic popular literature. It's high art and refined symbolism. The cover design is a reproduction of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's famous picture of The Annunciation printed in two soft shades of brown ink on dove-brown stock. There is a subtle art appeal in this picture that will make this cover a source of comment and appreciation wherever it goes.

The text harmonizes with the spirit of the cover design. It has a fine, delicate literary style that is very pleasing. It is sincere in its advice and statements and stands firm on the bed rock of high ideals. A Woman's Number is something decidedly necessary and important and can accomplish an immense amount of good, but if its mission is to be best fulfilled, the subjects must be tactfully treated in a plain, sensible and yet refined manner. This is accomplished with a high degree of success, we believe in this April issue.

The keynote is sounded in a quotation from remarks by Dr. A. T. Still concerning the greatest satisfaction his life work had brought to him:

The lily of hope has come to the bed of anguish. Woman no longer is doomed to suffer in despair for causes beyond the power of human ability to understand or relieve. Her frailties have now begun to find their adequate correction.

Can one ask for a happier or more delicate introduction than this under the title "The Maiden"?

No period of life is more interesting, none arouses the emotions more quickly, nor more profoundly stirs the poet's soul, than the age which covers the subtle process of the unfolding of womanhood. The young girl Standing with reluctant feet

Where the brook and river meet is ever regarded, when she enters this transition period, as a little more than human, little less than divine.

Possessing potential motherhood, bearing within her being the possibility of bringing forth new life, her physical welfare is sacredly important, and should be safeguarded in every possible way.

It is because the sexual development begins at a time when rapid growth is usually taking place that we urge especial attention to the spines of growing girls. Few girls get as much exercise—that is, all-around exercise—as do boys, and in consequence more of them develop spinal defects.

And how sensible is this under "Maternity":

From whatever angle or viewpoint the question is approached, the inevitable conclusion is reached, the indisputable fact is shown, that the physical make-up of woman, both anatomically and physiologically, proves that motherhood is the central, the supreme function of her being. Her mental and emotional nature also confirm this truth.

In a woman's life cycle infancy is precious, childhood is dear, girlhood is sweet, budding womanhood is sublime, motherhood is divine.

Banish the thought of "necessary" suffering in childbirth! It is confirmed by all travelers and explorers that primitive women the world over suffer small pangs of pain in the delivery of their children. Our language is unfortunate in this respect—we use the term "labor pain" to designate the expulsive efforts at parturition. We have reliable testimony to the effect that in countries where this function is spoken of in terms that do not contain the equivalent of the word "pain" there is no dread of suffering, and usually little is experienced.

Childbirth is a natural process. It should not be attended by any considerable discomfort. It would not be if we lived a more primitive existence. Since most of us love luxury too much to want to go back to the lives of our forefathers, since we prefer our present surroundings to the simple life, and since we inherit the weakness of centuries of error and abuse in life-

habits, the next best thing is to get our bodies into as nearly a natural condition as is possible with our environment.

A brief reference to venereal diseases is made in the article "Womanhood" and a strong effective plea is made for co-operation in the prevention of social diseases.

The emancipation of women from the curse of avoidable diseases of the reproductive organs should engage the earnest thought of all women. The prevention of communicable disease of every nature should and does interest every woman. The war against the great white plague, tuberculosis, is being loyally pushed by women everywhere throughout this land. Another contest in which womankind is as vitally interested is the insistence upon clean living upon the part of men.

If we speak plainly, it is only because the subject is one that is brought home to every physician. Unfortunately, no class is secure against contamination. Says an eminent authority (Keyes): "Gynecologists have come to agree that sixty to eighty per cent of pelvic suppurations requiring hysterectomy (removal of the uterus), or oophorectomy (removal of the ovaries), are due to gonorrhoea, and to recognize that no class of society is spared by this terrible scourge." From the nature of the subject it is impossible to give it as wide publicity as that accorded the war on tuberculosis. But there is an organized society that attempts to deal with the question. Dr. Keyes states as follows: The International Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis (the Prevention of Disease), with its national and local branches, is the first fruit of an awakened public appreciation that there is work to be done in the prevention of social diseases." Whether she feels that she can ally herself with the society named or not, every woman ought to covenant with herself that she will in every way discountenance men whose lives are immoral.

Now what does this splendid number mean to you. Does it not spell opportunity to promote osteopathy exceedingly effectively? It surely does. Will you show your appreciation of this kind of fine literature by using it for your own good and the advancement of osteopathy? These excellent discussions on osteopathy for women can only become valuable to osteopathy and to the public and to you by being circulated and read. The more freely this number is distributed the greater the good it will accomplish. This April number will be a success with the profession, without question or doubt—but will you help to make it a greater success by adding your order or extra orders? Every additional copy put out means that just that much more good is gotten out of this special effort.

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Be Sincere in the Use of Field Literature.

There should be no deceit or subterfuge about the use of *Osteopathic Health* or any other popular osteopathic literature. It is issued and circulated for the information of the public and with the hope that it will increase osteopathic practice. To attempt to make the public believe that it is issued for any other purpose or that it is an entirely disinterested effort is pure hypocrisy. Let us be frank and sincere in this important work. Osteopathy has a great deal to offer the public. It is an efficient system that has been tried and not found wanting. We must inform the public about it because generally speaking they are entirely unfamiliar with it. We know that in a majority of cases we can afford the relief that is desired and that in many cases relief cannot be obtained by any other method. We have something that the public needs, something of real benefit, and we want their patronage, therefore we are justified in circulating osteopathic information. We are repaid for our effort and services and the patient gets "full value received." It's a "square deal," both parties to the transaction being benefited. There is a humanitarian side to the work—a by-product, as it were—the showing of sufferers the way to restored health—which should be and doubtless is a source of satisfaction to every practitioner who circulates osteopathic informative literature. But let us not spoil this source of pleasure by commercializing it and setting it up as the controlling motive for our propaganda.

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Osteopathy Is Radical—Hence Popular Education Is Necessary

IT is something exceedingly good for the growth and progress of osteopathy to have the general public read the kind of article that appear in *Osteopathic Health*. They preach osteopathic truths in such a way that no one can take offense and at the same time the discussion if read by a person who is not familiar with osteopathy, are bound to develop some entirely new ideas on the subject of health and disease and how to preserve health and combat disease.

It must be remembered that osteopathy is opposed to the thoughts, habits of mind and prejudices of centuries. People have from time immemorial believed that the right way to fight disease was to take drugs or internal remedies of some kind, and even in these latter days, when a whole lot of progress in the right direction has been made, it still startles many people when one tells them that drugs are not necessary and that there is a better way to get well and stay well.

It is just because it is absolutely necessary for osteopathic physicians to develop new ideas and new mental processes in the public mind that *Osteopathic Health* is so valuable. Most of the articles suggest a lot more than they say, and that is one of the best ways to lead anyone into new lines of thought.

Concerning a Series of Discussions on Summer Complaints

WHAT complaints do you find you are most frequently required to give attention to in the summer months? Does it occur to you that there are any particular diseases that should appropriately be discussed in *Osteopathic Health* for the month of June and July? If so, what are your suggestions?

We should be pleased to make liberal compensation for suitable articles, preferably not to occupy more than a page or a page and a half of printed matter in *Osteopathic Health*. Shorter articles will receive just as much consideration and will be just as welcome. Brief comments on typical cases experienced in routine practice are especially desirable.

Brief Comments from the Profession

The March issue of *Osteopathic Health* is just what I want. Please send me 200 copies.—Dr. D. A. Shambaugh, Norwalk, Connecticut, March 3rd.

The February number of *Osteopathic Health* is a good issue. The March number is just as fine. Your cover design for March is very artistic, in fact each design since January has been far above the average brochure.—Dr. William L. Klughers, Batavia, New York, March 3rd.

I have been quite busy owing to increasing practice which is due, I think, largely to *Osteopathic Health*.—Dr. W. Delahan, Geneva, Ohio, February 26th.

The January number of *Osteopathic Health*, Osteopathy What It Is—What It Does, I think is an excellent number and one that will always and at any time be in season to put in the hands of patients as well as prospective.—Dr. A. F. Haag, Evansville, Wis., February 19th.

I must say that *Osteopathic Health* is being made better month by month. You certainly have more gray matter stored up than we are able to give you credit for by letter. With best wishes for your continued success.—Dr. L. A. Howes, Minneapolis, Kansas, March 1st.

I want to thank you for the good literature you are putting out. Practice is moving along fine, and I am curing people with osteopathy not medicine.—L. M. Dykes, M. D., D. O., Johnson City, Tenn.

Says the "O. P." Is the "Real Stuff."

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is the real stuff, and will not be without it. It is what the motto says: "The profession's newspaper."—Dr. John B. Stow, Newark, N. J., February 24th.

Likes the "Dr. Osler" Cards.

I have found the "Dr. Osler Cards" about the best thing I have had lying around, even if this is the home of the famous doctor, whom I have heard lecture on this very subject in this city behind closed doors, barring even the reporters. I cannot see why every D. O. doesn't have a bunch of these cards in his office, as it is ethical advertising.—*Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto, Canada, February 27th.*

Cover Poems Appreciated.

Dear Doctor:—On the inside pages of the cover of the December, 1911, *Osteopathic Health* were Tennyson's "In Memoriam" and "The Gospel of Good Cheer." They attracted the attention and occasioned favorable comments of several of my patients. I am enclosing a "cheery" little poem "Just Smile," that you may wish to use in the same way. The March number of *Osteopathic Health* on "La Grippe" was very seasonable here as we have had an epidemic of it, and I appreciated the article very much just at this time.—*Dr. Ionia C. Twitchell, Morrilton, Tenn., March 10th.*

Finds Annual Subscription Plan Works Well.

Dr. C. A. Dodson of Little Rock, Ark., for the last 19 months has been giving an annual subscription to *Osteopathic Health* to every patient who pays him \$10 or more for treatment. He says he finds it is the best plan he has ever adopted for making use of osteopathic publicity literature. Dr. Dodson also favors the plan of confining reading matter in his office to osteopathic literature. He keeps a variety on hand so that any one can easily find something interesting to read about osteopathy.

Personal

Dr. Asa J. Nichols, formerly of Elizabeth, has located at Stockton, Illinois. He had recently taken a post graduate course in California.

Dr. J. J. Link, formerly of Florence, Kansas, has located at Russell, Kansas.

Dr. S. W. Willcox and Dr. Elizabeth Willcox, of Oakland, California, have removed from 253-54-55-56 Bacon block to 246-47-48-49 same building, the new offices giving them more commodious rooms.

Dr. Charles E. Peirce, formerly of Ukiah, California, has removed to the Alkan Gunst building, San Francisco, California.

Dr. C. F. Frazer, who formerly practiced at San Diego, and later at San Bernardino, has located at National City, California.

At a shooting party of the Baltusrol Golf Club February 12th, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, of Orange, New Jersey, proved himself a winner. In a 25-Bird Handicap he was scratch and winner with a score of 20, finishing one better than T. C. Watkins, who had an allowance of eight. He also won a 25-Bird Scratch shoot, breaking 21 and finishing 4 better than Sidney H. Browne.

The office of Dr. F. A. Turfler, of Krennsalaer, Indiana, was visited by a small fire February 6th. The fire apparently started in a dresser and had attacked the frame work of the building before it was discovered. The blaze was extinguished without extensive damage.

Dr. Albin H. Doe, of Racine, Wisconsin, on account of rebuilding has been obliged to change his offices from 526 Monument Square to 526 Wisconsin street, Schulz building.

Dr. and Mrs. F. B. McTigue are now nicely settled in their new home which has recently been completed at 305 Third avenue, Charles City, Iowa. The house is thoroughly modern and has seven rooms.

George W. Goode has the sympathy of the profession in the sudden death of his father, which occurred February 21st, from apoplexy. Mr. Goode was much beloved by all who knew him, and he will be sadly missed in the home he loved so well.

Dr. Charles G. Hatch, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, informs us that since January 27th he has been suffering from severe illness, but that he has now mastered pharyngitis, measles, and naso-pharyngeal diphtheria, and is on the high road to recovery and expects to be able to resume practice by the middle of this month. We sympathize with Dr. Hatch in his complication of afflictions, and congratulate him on his good recovery.

Dr. A. F. Haag, of Evansville, Wisconsin, was a visitor at the offices of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN March 1st. He had accompanied a patient to Chicago.

Dr. Wesley Scott Lawrence, of Braddock, Pa., died February 17th of pneumonia. He had been sick one week. Dr. Frank L. Goehring, of Pittsburgh, was called to see him the day of his death, but arrived too late to be of assistance. Dr. Lawrence was an A. S. O. graduate, class of 1906. He was a Mason and a member of several other fraternal orders.

Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, formerly of Lynchburg, Virginia, has located at Bristol with offices at 24-26-28 Newcomb building.

Dr. Homer Edward Bailey, of 229-30-31-32 Frisco building, St. Louis, Missouri, has now associated with him his daughter, Armita, and his son, Walter E. The offices have recently been remodeled and furnished. Among other things the old floor coverings have been discarded and a number of appropriate rugs have been put in. A very fine microscope has been added to the equipment, as also a full case of surgical instruments.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. Kendrick Smith, D. O. Osteopath and orthopedic surgeon. Hospital accommodations for out of town cases. 19 Arlington Street, Boston.

Dr. W. F. Traugher. Physician, Surgeon and Osteopath. 317-19 Consolidated Realty Building, Los Angeles.

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Dr. Murray Graves. Osteopathic Physician. 209 Symes Building, Denver, Colorado. Special attention given to referred cases.

Dr. Frederick H. Williams. The office treatment of rectal diseases a specialty. 19 Arlington St., Boston.

Dr. George Milton Smith. Mt. Clemens, Mich. 12 Years Practice at Present Location. Specialty, Rheumatism and Nervous Diseases.

Dr. J. David Glover Osteopathic Physician 615 American National Bank Building San Diego, California

Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan. Office established 1894. Goddard Bldg., (adjoining Palmer House,) Wabash Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago, after May 1st.

G. A. Townsend, D. O., M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Chico Hot Springs, Montana. Special attention to surgical cases.

Dr. William C. Hall, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has changed his address from 310 N. Delaware street to 521 Knights of Pythias building.

Dr. John H. Lucas, formerly of 132 N. Wabash avenue, Chicago (Trude building), has taken a suite of rooms on the eighth floor of the new Goddard building, corner Wabash avenue and Monroe street.

Dr. H. Lewis Davenport, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, has been out of active practice for some time past on account of a sprained elbow joint, which has given him a great deal of trouble. We are pleased to report that he is getting well and expects to be able to resume work in the near future.

Dr. David L. Robeson, Central College, 1913 graduate, is located at Louisville, Ky., suite 503 Inter-Southern Life building.

Drs. Bright & McCrary of Norfolk, Va., have announced the removal of their offices from the Paul-Gale Greenwood building to suite 801-4 Royster building. The building is a new twelve-story structure and is one of the most modern and best equipped buildings in Norfolk. The suite occupied by Drs. Bright & McCrary was arranged especially for them.

Dr. E. F. Worsley and Miss Frances Jeter were married at the latter's home in Yorkville, Ill., Saturday evening, Feb. 1. The doctor is a member of the class of 1911 Still College of Osteopathy and has an excellent practice at Albert Lea, Minn. The bride is an accomplished young woman and although she is not an osteopath she is a very firm believer in its principles. Dr. and Mrs. Worsley are spending a few weeks of their honeymoon at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. P. H. Goodwin, of Los Angeles, California, has removed from 130 S. Dillon street to 1036 Grand View street.

Dr. R. L. Starkweather of Decatur, Indiana, has opened one of the best equipped offices for the practice of

osteopathy to be found in the state, at Huntington, Indiana, and is devoting his entire time to the latter city, leaving his Decatur office in the hands of an associate temporarily. These two cities are about thirty miles apart and the doctor has purchased a new five passenger 50-horse power Imperial auto to assist him in keeping in touch with Decatur. This is his second Imperial car, the first being so satisfactory he duplicated the old order.

Dr. Ernest W. Dunn, of New Bern, North Carolina, has changed his offices from 216-217 Elks building to suite 209-210-211 of the same building.

Dr. Edward W. Myrick formerly of Kinsley, Kansas, has located at Odessa, Missouri.

Dr. A. O. Howd, A. S. O. 1913 graduate, has located at Augusta, Illinois.

The Mankato, Minnesota, *Daily Free Press* for March 3rd contains an account of a Lorenz operation performed on the two year old daughter of C. J. Lawrence of Springfield, Minnesota, by Drs. Bedwell & Bedwell of Mankato. It is stated that this is the first time that such an operation has been performed in the town.

Dr. Mead K. Cottrell of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the removal of his offices to the Wright building, 10308 Euclid avenue, near 105th street.

Dr. Clementine L. Worrall, of Poughkeepsie, New York, has removed her offices from 24 Academy street to 56 College avenue.

Dr. Olive I. Bondies has been elected assistant professor of gynecology at the Pacific College of Osteopathy.

Dr. B. E. Washburn and Dr. Evelyn S. Washburn, of Iowa City, Iowa, have announced the opening of new offices in the Johnson County Savings Bank building, suite 410-411-412 and 413.

Dr. F. J. Harlan, of Flint, Michigan, has associated with him, Dr. J. B. Gidley, formerly of Hastings, Michigan. An office has been opened at Fenton which Dr. Gidley will attend two days each week.

Dr. Ethel Becker, A. S. O. 1913 graduate, will be associated in partnership with her brother, Dr. Arthur Becker at Preston, Minnesota.

Dr. W. K. Jacobs, A. S. O. graduate, who was located at Freeport, has located at Berlin, Ontario.

Dr. R. E. Hamilton, of St. Joseph, Missouri, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church, South, at Savannah, Missouri, Sunday evening, February 14th, and preached a lay sermon.

Dr. Don C. McCowan, Kirksville graduate, has located at Chicago, with office at 835 W. 63rd street, branch office at Blue Island, Illinois.

Dr. Will Steward, A. S. O. 1913 graduate, has located at Pana, Illinois.

Dr. Riley D. Moore, formerly of Grand Junction, Colorado, but who for some time has been connected with the Anthropological department of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., has obtained a sixty-day furlough and has returned home on account of the serious illness of his wife, who until recently has continued the practice of osteopathy at Grand Junction. Dr. Moore was a visitor at the offices of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN March 8th on his way West.

Dr. R. L. Robie, of Belvidere, Illinois, has opened a branch office at Merengo and will practice there on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons.

Dr. H. L. Conner, of St. Louis, Missouri, has been awarded a verdict for \$212 for osteopathic services rendered to Valeska Suratt, a musical comedy star. Dr. Conner gave ten treatments to the singer at her apartments in the Planters Hotel, and was usually kept waiting until after the night performance, so that he consumed a lot of unnecessary time and was kept up late. When the bill was presented the actress refused to pay it and her baggage was attached.

Location and Removal

Dr. John M. Treble, from Perry to Greig block, Corn- ing, New York.

Drs. Riley & Griffin, from Hartford, Conn., to Boulder, Colo.

Dr. Nellie O. Lundquist, from Griswold to Fairfield, Iowa.

Dr. Clifford S. Klein, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to 243 S. Olive street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. G. W. Dinning, from Pond Creek to Ponca City, Okla.

Dr. Edward W. Myrick, from Kinsley, Kansas, to Odessa, Mo.

Dr. W. E. Fogle, from Corning to Bath, New York.

Dr. E. G. Herbst, from 771 Ellicott square to 515 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Silas H. Harris, from Sutton to Holdrege, Nebr.

Dr. G. W. Moore, from 28 to 85 Cooper street, Wood- bury, N. J.

Dr. A. O. Howd, from 615 S. 6th street, Kirksville, Mo., to E. Main street, Augusta, Ill.

Dr. Elmer G. Hornbeck, from Port Jervis, New York, to 212 Lorraine avenue, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Dr. B. L. Adams, from 4539 Racine avenue, Chicago, to Newman, Ill.

Dr. Ernest W. Dunn, from 216 to 209-10-11 Elks Temple, New Berne, N. C.

Dr. M. K. Cottrell, from 10510 to 10308 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Geo. H. Wood, from 245 Nostrand avenue to 891 St. Johns place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. G. B. Dockery, at Clarksville, Ark.

Dr. F. Wilson, from Astoria to Newberg, Ore.

Dr. R. J. P. Dormer, at Standard Bank building, Belleville, Ont., Can.

Drs. Barker & Barker, from Fort Dodge to Osceola, Iowa.

- Dr. Adella Moyer, from Baker City, Oregon, to Grand, Okla.
 Dr. L. C. Work, at 73 Orange street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dr. O. O. Barker, at Osceola, Iowa.
 Dr. W. P. Moore, at Lamar, Mo.
 Dr. E. Prandson, at Story City, Iowa.
 Dr. Nolen W. Hughes, at 140 Eighth avenue, N., Nashville, Tenn.
 Dr. D. Jackman, at 1422 Locust street, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Dr. L. V. Andrews, from Algona to Perry, Iowa.
 Dr. T. C. Reid, at Demopolis, Ala.
 Dr. Wesley P. Dunnington, at Real Estate Trust building, Phila., Pa.
 Dr. E. M. Frost, at 229 E. 4th street, Pueblo, Colo.
 Dr. Theodore H. Martens, at 1008 Pine street, Phila., Pa.
 Dr. Glen Muntz, at 30 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. Howard T. Stevens, at corner Walnut and Moody streets, Waltham, Mass.
 Dr. W. E. Elfrink, from 39 S. State street to 1306 the Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. A. H. Sellars, from Paragould to 512 Citizens Bank building, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 Dr. Albion H. Doe, from 526 Monument square to 526 Wisconsin street, Racine, Wis.
 Dr. V. L. Springer, from Princeton to Box 45, Valparaiso, Ind.
 Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, from 36 W. 35th street to 17 E. 38th street, New York City.
 Dr. O. L. Sands, from 37 Madison avenue to 36 W. 38th street, New York City.
 Dr. Rebecca E. Harkins, at 225 Queens avenue, London, Ont., Can.
 Dr. W. P. Hull, at Iola, Kansas.
 Dr. Jean Seymour Hough, at 49 Dover street, Piccadilly, W., London, England.
 Dr. Ruth Alice Deeter, at Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Dr. G. Crandall, at Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Dr. Francis Ambrose Finnerty, at Mont Claire, N. I.
 Dr. Grover C. Proctor, from Jamaica Plain, Mass., to Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. M. G. Bennett, from Superior, Nebr., to Sutherland, Oregon.
 Dr. Asa D. Caine, from 311 Carter building, Jackson, to Howell, Mich. Box 161.
 Dr. Elsa M. Tiede, from 379 Washington avenue to 260 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dr. G. S. Nazor, from Hunter, Okla., to Ashtabula, Ohio.
 Dr. Alice Warden, from 390 Main street to 722 Slater building, Worcester, Mass.
 Dr. John H. Lucas, from 203 Trude building to 8th floor Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. W. C. Hall, from 310 N. Delaware street to 521 Knights of Pythias building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. F. N. Lucas, at Merceline, Mo.
 Dr. F. A. Bereman, from Garden City to Muscotah, Kansas.
 Dr. S. W. Wilcox, from 253 to 246 Bacon block, Oakland, Cal.
 Dr. Bertha Gobel, at Fredericktown, Mo., Box 293.
 Dr. C. Clinton Merrill, from Victoria, B. C., Canada, to Carson City Nev.
 Dr. John I. Emig, from 3938 Genesee street to 1721 W. 39th street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. Charles E. Peirce, at Elkan Gunst building, San Francisco, Cal.
 Dr. Marie B. Leonardo, at Salida, Colo., Box 267.
 Dr. Wm. E. Allen, from 309 S. Bunker Hill, Los Angeles, to Beaumont, Cal.
 Dr. W. E. Allen, at Glenwood, Iowa.
 Dr. S. Gertrude Watson, at 53 Central street, Lowell, Mass.
 Dr. Theodore T. Jones, at Wayne, Nebr.
 Dr. A. R. Tucker, at Raleigh, N. C.
 Dr. C. Wolfe Amsden, at 25 Charles street, Toronto, Ont., Can.
 Dr. David L. Robeson, at 503 Inter Southern Life building, Louisville, Ky.
 Dr. Harry L. Laughlin, at 814 Hamilton Nat'l Bank building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Married

Dr. E. F. Worsley, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and Miss Frances Jeter, of Yorkville, Illinois, at the home of the bride, Saturday evening, February 1st.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. J. Lester Adams, of Los Angeles, California, March 1st, a son, J. Lester, Jr.
 To Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Hatch, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 5th, twins, boy and girl.

Died

William Warren Bean, aged father of Dr. Arthur Sanders Bean of Brooklyn, New York, at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 12th, of broncho-pneumonia.
 Dr. Wesley Scott Lawrence, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, February 17th of pneumonia, aged 35.
 Dr. Agnes G. Madden of San Francisco, January 1st.

APRIL NUMBER
Osteopathic Health

Contains

A New Message of Healing to Women

- Woman Not Made to Be Cut to Pieces*
The Maiden
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Displacement of the Pelvic Organs
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The Menopause or Change of Life
Gowns Used During Treatment

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
 215 South Market St. CHICAGO

OSTEOPATHS NOTICE

It's been about nine years now since I started operating for Osteopaths. Of the many Hernias, Hemorrhoids, Lacerations, Uterine Suspensions, Kidney Fixations, etc., etc., that I have handled in that time, there must have been a few failures. Of the thousands, a few should have had ventral hernias, and similar troubles.

Now I never guaranteed a cure in my life and don't intend to; both from a standpoint of ethics and common sense, and in spite of the many who have used this catch phrase as a money maker; but I will say that if there are any such cases that I have already operated on and the result has been unsuccessful, if they will arrange through their local doctor or directly come to Kirksville any time in the first four months of 1913, they may have my surgical service free, whether the failure is their own fault or not, whether the first operation was clinic or private, whether they followed instructions or not. They will of course be subject to the same kidney and heart and other physical contraindications as any other patients. Let's make every one satisfied but the "Mind Cases" and the "KNOCKERS."

GEORGE STILL
 Surgeon to the A. S. O. Hospital
 and many good Osteopaths in the field

Want Ads

Practice for sale or to let for four to eight months.—Address No. 354, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

Practice established twelve years, will bear closest investigation. Will sell whole or half interest. Good reason for selling, which can be ratified by the editor of this paper.—Address H. J. S., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—A. S. O. student graduating in June wishes to purchase live practice in growing town of eight to twenty thousand. Part cash and balance monthly in installments. Practice must stand investigation. References exchanged. Atlas man.—Address No. 352, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as assistant by A. S. O. graduate. High school diploma, one year New York hospital two years successful practice in Indiana. Twenty-eight years of age; high class references. Willing to make contract. Change necessary on account of Indiana law. Address No. 348, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

Do you want a \$10,000 practice? Equipment high grade clientele first class; everything satisfactory in every way. Thorough investigation welcomed. See announcement "Special Opportunity" in this issue, and for further particulars address No. 353, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Ten years established practice running from three to four thousand dollars a year in a 20,000 populated city—two hours' ride from Los Angeles, California. \$5,000 spot cash which includes office furniture worth \$200. Splendid opportunity for married couple or competent lady osteopath. Will retire from practice May 1st.—Address, Cal., care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—In a city of 250,000, an old established high class practice. Good offices, well equipped, moderate rental. Splendid opportunity for a man and wife. Good proposition for the right party. Am retiring from practice to do specialty work and will aid in holding practice. Address No. 339, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase a live practice in a city of any size. Community must be well to do and progressive, and largely American. If you wish to change and have anything that will bear most rigid investigation, can offer you a straight cash proposition. Address No. 341, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase a thoroughly established practice. Must be able to stand investigating. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Florida. Address No. 342, care the O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

From \$100 to \$1,000 to pay for a good practice. Must be a gilt-edge proposition, according to its class. Address No. 343, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

I want to locate in Maine or New Jersey, would prefer to purchase an established practice, or a partnership with some lady D. O.; gentleman; best of references. Address No. 344, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as office assistant or take charge of practice for several months by graduate osteopath. West or Southwest preferred. References furnished. Address No. 349, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as assistant by A. S. O. graduate. Holds Missouri certificate. Twenty-four years of age. High class references. Will enter into contract. Reason given on request. Address No. 350, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Jersey practice of 8,500. Collected \$5,500 last year, have \$200 on books collectable. Hustler can continue it. Good for man and wife. Sell with or without furniture. Cash only considered. Address No. 154 care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—As my main office requires all my time will sell my branch office practice. Established five years. Splendid section and good towns near by. No state law. Nearest D. O. 50 miles. Good opening for recent graduate, man or woman. Price \$400. Address No. 444, care The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago.

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