

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 1

Murray of Elgin Traduces the Osteopathic Profession for a Profit

THE latest activity of Murray-of-Elgin—notorious osteopathic apostate—is a pamphlet entitled "Grave Danger in Osteopathic Treatment" openly defaming osteopathy, obviously written with the hope that his friends, the "drug doctors," will "fall for it" and buy it in quantities for circulation among their patients and the public—this as a warning against the "grave dangers of osteopathy," and as an argument that osteopaths are incompetent to let run loose in the guise of physicians.

We regret that Murray has made it necessary for us again to call attention to his actions. From information that comes to us it appears that he is practically incapacitated for active work, and what practice he once had is about dissipated. In view of his condition, we would much incline to draw the mantle of charity over his withered conscience and refrain from further criticism of his M. D.-Osteopathy Bookselling Proposition, feeling that the profession had been sufficiently informed to wince under his misrepresentations, even if it were not able to protect itself therefrom.

This latest act of abuse, however, is so malicious and outrageous, so unprofessional, so unmanly, so unchristian and so contemptible that charity ceases to be a virtue. Professional self-respect and professional reputation alike demand that the calumnies be answered and exposed. The world and the profession both are entitled to see a correction entered.

The croakings and calumnies of this now decrepit and envenomed apostate will not discredit osteopathy with anyone who really understands its merit, nor have any weight with those familiar with his animus; but unfortunately, as the pamphlet will be used in many quarters to prejudice those not informed about osteopathy—just as the Elgin apostate designed it should be—our practitioners should be prepared to show its inaccuracies and expose its unworthy motives.

As might be surmised, the pamphlet abounds in untruths, open misstatements, half-truths, and garbled facts. They bespeak the disordered mind that put them forth.

As an instance of Murray's juggled statements, in the early part of the pamphlet he says:

"When a regular medical doctor spends four years under expert teaching, devotes much time to hospital practice before graduation, any sane person would refuse to believe that an osteopath could secure sufficient knowledge for treating human ills in six months, as is claimed by many who display diplomas on their office walls and are members of various osteopathic associations."

Osteopaths do not claim that sufficient knowledge to treat human ills can be obtained in six months. They never did. On the contrary, they recommend and advocate most thorough preparation. The recognized osteopathic colleges today require a three-year course, and with some of them the four-year course is either compulsory or optional. In the no distant future it is likely that the four-year course will be compulsory in

all osteopathic colleges. Preliminary educational requirements have been advanced so that students who now matriculate are being required to have a high school diploma.

As to the length of the course required by the medical colleges, it has been shown very often by comparison that the actual study time required in osteopathic colleges is greater than is required in quite a lot of the recognized medical colleges, even with their so-called "four-year courses," the reason for this being the number of months in the school "year" is so much shorter in some of the medical colleges than in the osteopathic colleges.

In another place disjointed reference to the scientific laboratory work of Dr. McConnell is used to create the inference that osteopathic treatment actually causes disease. To suggest that the average, well-trained osteopath could be guilty of such a crime, either intentionally or unintentionally, is a most wicked libel. His training and expert anatomical knowledge guides him against such mistakes, while if an accredited osteopath should make such a colossal blunder, he would be guilty of and liable for malpractice, just as the M. D. is who carelessly or ignorantly prescribes excessive doses of a deadly drug.

Further along, Murray quotes paragraphs or sentences from osteopathic professional journals in an effort to support his contentions as to the failures, fallacies and insufficiencies of osteopathy.

This method of attack is very popular with the insincere, and its utter discreditableness and unfairness have long been recognized. No fair-minded antagonist who desires simply to present his side of an argument fairly and squarely would be guilty of it. To quote paragraphs or passages that are in themselves complete and self-explanatory alone, is proper; but to take disjointed statements, sentences or paragraphs and use them apart from their context to prove alien contentions is despicable, and quotations so used are without weight or value in support of any adverse criticism. This is particularly true when such quotations are taken from technical or semi-technical articles, advanced in all frankness and sincerity as personal views, and are intended for persons entirely familiar with a science, but which are perverted and presented as arguments to put prejudice in the minds of persons unfamiliar with the subject.

Taken in their proper relations with the article as a whole, there would be no objection to members of the laity reading the sentences and paragraphs quoted except that, as laymen, they, in a general way, would not be in position to properly estimate or apprehend the advice, contentions or arguments set forth.

Murray finds it necessary to go back quite a number of years for material for creating wrong impressions. For instance, he quotes an article by Dr. A. G. Hildreth in the *Journal of Osteopathy* for December, 1902, in which our practitioners are urged to be more specific in their technique and treatment and more careful in diagnosis, in an effort to show that leaders in

the osteopathic profession admit that many osteopaths are inaccurate and haphazard in their work. Oh, how pusillanimous! Dr. Hildreth, of course, was simply urging the members of the profession to use utmost diligence and carefulness, and to constantly endeavor to bring themselves up to a higher and still higher degree of efficiency in technique and accuracy in diagnosis.

As is proper, right and creditable, the leaders in our profession are constantly endeavoring to encourage the rank and file to emulate the highest ideals, and are urging them to perfect themselves in the knowledge and application of the philosophy and principles of osteopathy. The fundamental principles of osteopathy are right, and the average practitioner is conscientious, skillful and successful to a reasonable degree.

The crowning evidence of the scarcity of facts on which to hang arguments against osteopathy is reserved by Murray for the last page of his pamphlet where he reverts to the case of Grace Atkinson, who on April 17th, 1906, brought suit against the American School of Osteopathy and Dr. Charles E. Still on an allegation of permanent injuries received from treatment given by Dr. Still. Murray states that she was given a judgment for \$10,000, but that the case, having been appealed, was recently remanded for a new trial. He had to go back seven years to find a notorious case for damages against the American School of Osteopathy, whereas tens of thousands of persons have been given osteopathic treatment at that institution—many of them with most successful and satisfactory results.

"If," says Murray, "one can receive such injury from the very fountain-head of osteopathy, what may be expected from graduates over the country."

What may be expected is shown by the record of thousands upon thousands of cases successfully cured by osteopathic practitioners. If injury from osteopathic treatment were as common as Murray would have his readers believe, damage suits against osteopaths would be an every-day occurrence, whereas the court records prove they are few and far between.

If osteopaths desired to resort to any such despicable means of attacking drug medication, it would not be difficult to compile a staggering record of suits against M. D.'s for damages on account of malpractice. The fact that such suits (both just and unjust) are not of infrequent occurrence is proven by the fact that there are companies organized exclusively for the purpose of insuring M. D.'s against financial loss from these suits for malpractice. Osteopaths do not advertise this fact, or try to make capital of it. Neither do any other persons who lay claim to being respectable.

Murray concludes his pamphlet with the suggestive paragraph: "The author is collecting facts for an article on the immorality that is often connected with osteopathy." Here again the animus of this ex-preacher is clearly shown. His own mind reveals its inner workings merely. Immorality is no more intimately or especially connected with osteopathy than it is with the practice of medicine. There may be, possibly, some moral perverts in the practice of osteopathy—and, if so, they would be held in about the same contempt that the profession holds this unethical fellow, Murray—but so might

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such unfortunates exist also in the ranks of the medical profession. Whether or not they exist in a greater percentage among osteopaths than among M. D.'s there are no statistics to prove, and we do not know of any way in which statistics that would be reliable could be obtained. We do know, however, that drug fiends, drinking doctors and chronic alcoholics are much rarer among osteopaths; while, considering the very personal relations that exist between a doctor and his patient, the osteopathic profession and the medical professional also are creditably free from offenders against morality, while every effort is made summarily to expose, expel and punish those who are guilty in all systems of practice. The slur that Murray attempts to cast upon the osteopathic profession is the vilest kind of slander. What a malevolent mind it exposes!

Patients or others who make reference to having received this booklet and indicate that it has caused them any uneasiness about osteopathy should be advised to investigate the professional standing of Murray. Secondly, to satisfy themselves as to the educational fitness of osteopathic physicians, they should consult the catalogues of our osteopathic colleges, which show very clearly what is the course of instructions and what is the time required. Thirdly, as to the efficiency of osteopathy and its real helpfulness to the patient, the successful record of osteopathy should be considered, and its widespread legal recognition throughout the United States, which recognition has been secured largely through the influence and steadfast support of satisfied patients, and in spite of the bitter opposition of many old-school politician doctors and a few newspaper display advertising apostates of the Murray type.

It is a little hard to understand why any humanitarian movement such as the practice of osteopathy should have to be afflicted with bitter scalds like this fellow Murray. It is hard to see what possible good they do. Yet, even as the blue-bottle fly spawns its maggots which destroy corruption, so even the renegades from a pure cause may unwittingly do it some good while pursuing their own selfish, fatuous ends. Let us hope that some good may come of this affliction.

At any rate, here is a test for osteopathic manhood and womanhood. Let us strive to meet the reviler of truth and assassin of professional character with calm forbearance, without losing our own sense of personal or professional worth, or being tricked into wallowing down in the same filthy stratum which our traducer proclaims by his acts to be his fit and chosen level.

Words of Wisdom Worth Heeding Concerning Massachusetts Legislative Situation

AT the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society in Boston, January 4th, the chairman of the legislative committee, Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, made his annual report, in which he said in part:

"All over the country, in all of our organization gatherings and in all of our journals, there is growing still stronger the discussion of the great general question of legislation as affecting the future growth, yes, even, possibly, the very life or death of osteopathy itself as a distinct and separate school of practice. The question your chairman feels bound to put before you, at the desire of quite a proportion of the profession elsewhere in the country, is whether or not the present law controlling legislation in this state is really the best one for the future welfare of osteopathy and for the future of our practitioners in this state. In other words, shall we let well enough alone, or shall we consider the proposition of changing in any way, or attempting to change, the Massachusetts law. The point in Massachusetts is simply whether we are satisfied to be 'registered physicians' or whether we desire to have a law which would make us specifically what no others could be, namely, 'registered osteopaths.' It is not the office of your chairman, Mr. President, to answer this question either one way or the other, but it does seem plainly his duty to bring it before this body for consideration.

"Without advising an attempt at any particular kind of legislation, the chairman of this committee would most earnestly urge upon you the danger of inactivity, and the great advantage in the publicity resultant upon the repeated attempts to secure legislation. It is one of the simplest and most trite teachings of history that there is danger in self-satisfaction, and that there is a grave menace in idly letting well enough alone and flattering oneself that he is perfectly safe by taking only the defensive and never assuming the aggressive. We must not lose sight of the basic law in osteopathy itself, that activity is health, and stasis is disease. We also must ever remember that while we sit quietly, an enemy is at work. Never before has the American Medical Association been so busy in the line of legislative activity and publicity work, all aiming at the unification of the practice of medicine and the absolute centralization of government control of all things in the healing art.

"It is really right up to this meeting now to decide at once whether or not we approve of 'benevolent assimilation.' Do we wish to see continued to its ultimate conclusion that process which is now without question very well along its way in Massachusetts, the process of the slow but sure digestion and assimilation of osteopathy into the general practice of medicine? The potent weapon which accomplishes more in this movement than anything else possibly could, is the title 'registered physician.' It is hoped, Mr. President, that these remarks will not be construed in any way as partisan or as a criticism of any individual or class of individuals in this society. This report merely aims at a consideration of conditions as they exist today, not as an expression of partisan opinion. It is for this society at this very session to decide. If we prefer to be registered physicians, and are proud of that, and more proud of that than of anything else, let us say so. If we are proud of osteopathy, and wish to advance osteopathy as such, and really and truly wish to do this more than we wish to be able to boast that we are registered physicians, let us say this and say it good and loud, and not only say it, but act it! "Osteopathy is a revolt. Its success lies in revolution. It is by fighting, and only by fighting, that osteopathy has attained its present position. Aggressiveness is life, in osteopathy; complacency is slow death. It is the psychological moment. The people admire osteopathy. They like it. They want it. But they will grow apathetic just as fast as we do! All the world loves a fighter, and the public has been most earnest in its sympathy for osteopathy, very largely because of the injustice and tyranny of the fight against osteopathy, and because of the admiration of the courage and consistent attempt on the part of the osteopaths to battle against great odds."

No action was taken by the society upon legislation.

Is osteopathy in Massachusetts played out?

Clinic Reports of the Pacific College of Osteopathy

1. Study of Bony Lesions.
2. The Blood in Nervous Diseases.

THE first report, presumably from the pen of Dr. Louisa Burns, is apparently intended for the laity. We imagine the dignified and impressive effect it must have on the minds of the readers, and how the science of osteopathy is raised in the public esteem by the sight of such publications. No more valuable form of publicity literature could be produced than the properly developed report of cases that takes the public into its confidence.

The first of these includes 111 cases of diseases of the respiratory tract; ninety-one cases of circulatory diseases; 135 cases of specific infectious diseases; nineteen cases of animal parasites; 151 cases of constitutional diseases; sixty-eight cases of diseases of the blood; seventy-two cases of genito-urinary diseases; 269 cases of mental and nervous diseases; besides cases of drug addictions, number not given; miscellaneous diseases and unusual cases, 916 given; probably a thousand in all reported on. The mere amassing of this number of case reports is a matter for signal congratulation to the profession. The whole report covers only ten pages, but it manages to get into them much information that is of greatest possible value to the profession as well as matter that cannot fail to be impressive to the laity.

Dr. Louisa Burns' earnestness in making haste slowly, but making at least some substantial progress, is perhaps the most hopeful note in the whole field of osteopathic movement. This pamphlet is not advertised for sale, but doubtless it could be supplied on sufficient demand.

The second pamphlet is addressed to the

profession. It would be perhaps difficult to make much use of the information herein in isolated positions, unless one has time to cultivate the technique. In the large centers, however, the profession should begin to develop its own specialists in such matters as blood counts and the like. Dr. Burns is endeavoring to bring the subjects into relation with osteopathic therapeutics.

"Further information concerning any group of cases, technique, treatment, diagnosis, etc., given on request. Address Dr. Louisa Burns, c/o Pacific College of Osteopathy."

Certainly Dr. Burns and the Pacific College are to be commended as much for the spirit of this last quoted paragraph as for the work itself.—E. E. Tucker, D. O., New York City.

A. S. O. Hospital and Surgical Work of Dr. George Still Doing Much for Osteopathic Advancement

THE A. S. O. Journal that appeared December 15 was edited to a large extent by Dr. George Still, and was used to a great extent to take the place of the bulletins issued by most hospitals.

All the endowed hospitals, and all of the hospitals with which we are familiar, issue bulletins quarterly or at other regular intervals, but during the six years it has been in operation the A. S. O. has never issued a special bulletin.

A great part of the function of the average hospital bulletin is the solicitation of funds; but as all the A. S. O. Hospital has ever asked its friends is professional support, this necessity is not present.

There are, however, many communities where the osteopath is at a disadvantage through the general belief that he has no possible knowledge of surgery; that the subject is not taught in his school, and that surgical assistance is not available for him, or at least not without help from the so-called "regulars."

Many times we have received letters from practitioners bewailing the fact that patients were unable to see how they could possibly give surgical advice. Nearly every practitioner has met with individuals who either have been patients or prospective patients, who held them at some disadvantage, through the generally accepted belief that osteopaths are taught nothing of and know nothing about surgery.

Even amongst the profession there are many who do not know that we have a considerable number of anesthetists in the profession; others who have more than local reputations, in emergency work and such cases, and a very considerable number who have competently handled surgical cases of a major nature through their entire post-operative treatment, without any medical assistance.

In his article on "Field Experiences" relating particularly to osteopathy in surgical cases, Dr. George Still brings out the very favorable comparative results under osteopathy and medicine, showing the small number of bad sequelae in even the most severe operations and the extremely low mortality.

The main article, indeed, is in regard to operations performed in the field, for the reason that in these cases the after-treatment has devolved, usually, entirely on the osteopath himself, without the assistance of medical friends or medical treatment.

One article is by Dr. O. O. Bashline, an osteopathic anesthetist; another is by Dr. M. S. Slaughter, an osteopath who has handled a large number of post-operative surgical cases, another is an article by Dr. N. D. Wilson, giving case reports of patients he has cared for.

Dr. R. E. Hamilton contributes an article on "Osteopathy and Surgery." Another article from the daily press contributes general information regarding the A. S. O. Hospital.

On the whole the issue is a valuable one for the general practitioner to read and study and is an exceptionally good educational number for the laity.

Dr. George Still does a great deal of operating on the road, on cases that cannot or will not go to a hospital, and in spite of the fact that, in severity, the cases range from tonsils to cancer of the stomach and in geography varying as widely as Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Montana; not one of these field cases has ever died, either at the time of the operation or during the subsequent post-operative treatment.

This includes all the patients operated on at the home, with the assistance of the local osteopath, during the past eight years.

As Dr. Still says, one can figure a little luck in such a record as that, and he will certainly lose some such cases, sometime; but it certainly does prove very positively that the osteopaths can handle these cases, not only as well, but very much better on the average, than the other practitioners.

We note from press items that since the Journal issued a month ago, Dr. Still has operated on several more field cases, including a cancer of the stomach for a patient of Dr. Kampf, at Lexington, Mo.; an injured spine for a patient of Dr. Pherigo, of Louisville, Ky., and a uterine malignancy for a patient of Dr. Martha Petree at Paris, Ky.; all of which are doing well.

Anyone who will read Dr. George Still's article on "Field Experiences with Osteopaths in Surgical Cases" will quickly see that the surgery taught at the A. S. O. has no tendency to overshadow osteopathy; but instead to strengthen it, and to prove its value in places where a few years ago even many of its most radical friends would have hesitated to use it, and where some of its most vociferous exponents are as yet unacquainted with its real value.

Osteopathy—A Plea for the General Practice

By Harry M. Vastine, D. O., Harrisburg, Pa.

WHEN osteopathy was first conceived in the master mind of that Great Genius of the Nineteenth Century its extensive scope could scarce be admitted even to himself for the departure was so great from the accepted theories of the time. But little by little this dreamer with a devotion and loyalty unknown to any save those who have a great message for the world wrought into its comprehensive completeness this mighty system known in the field of therapeutics as osteopathy. And before I proceed further I want to pay added tribute to the heralds of achievement—these great souls who pierce the realm of tomorrow and beyond the range of existing things see new and greater possibilities.

The concept in the mind precedes all human accomplishment and thus the dreamers represent the great directive force of every form of progress; for in their fancy they fashion creations that become the necessities of the future. Bearing out this thought and as an inspiration (for we all need inspiration) to those who are entering this great life work I quote Herbert Kaufman. He says "Makers of Empire—they have fought for bigger things, and higher seats than thrones. Fanfare and pageant and the right to rule or will to love are not the fires which wrought their resolution into steel. Grief only streaks their hair with silver but has never greyed their hopes. They are the Argonauts, the seekers of the priceless fleece—the truth. Through all the ages they

have heard the voice of destiny call to them from the unknown vast. They dare uncharted seas, for they are the makers of the charts, and with only cloth of courage at their masts and with no compass save their dreams they sail away undaunted for the far blind shores. What would you have of fancy or fact if hands were all with which men had to build. Your homes are set upon the land a dreamer found. The pictures on its walls are visions from a dreamer's soul. A dreamer's pain wails from your violin. They are the chosen few, the Blazers of the way—who never wear doubts bandage on their eyes—who starve and chill and hurt, but hold to courage and to hope because they know that there is always proof of truth for those who try—that only cowardice and lack of faith can keep the seeker from his chosen goal; but if his heart be strong and he dream enough and dream it hard enough he can attain no matter where he failed before."

If the foregoing were intended as a biographical sketch of Dr. Still a more correct description of the Father of Osteopathy could



Two Young Oregon Osteopaths.

The above illustration shows the twin sons of Dr. W. E. Nichols, of Enterprise, Oregon, Otis Akin being on the right hand and Oliver Ridgeway on the left. While these young osteopaths are not yet licensed to practice, they are in active business just the same. They have witnessed a number of treatments given by their father and on several occasions they have practiced on each other and on any one whom they could prevail upon to submit to their professional creed. Otis is said to have manifested the greater professional instinct, which may be attributed to the subjective influence of his illustrious namesake.

not have been written. Today his fancy has become fact. He, the architect and master-builder, we his associates. Are we faithfully building according to the specifications or are we not? We lay claim as a system to our ability to cope with the full field of disease; and with legitimate surgery as an handmaiden. There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the statement. But are we doing it? Are we making good? Granting that public opinion concedes this ability from a hypothetical standpoint then we shall have to deliver the answer or consequently deteriorate in that opinion. And what a powerful factor it is. Shall we hold or lose it? The answer rests entirely with us and our ability to establish our claim—that osteopathy is a complete system. Many of our practitioners have and do care for all classes and conditions of disease yet there is too great a tendency to avoid general practice. In the earlier days the surgical course was so very meagre that the graduate was scarcely fitted to undertake but a limited field; but today conditions are different and those going forth are well prepared to meet all classes of cases and of being complete physicians. In spite of all the wonderful cures and the unprecedented success with which osteopathy has met, the public knows little of its real greatness. Why? One of the chief reasons is the fact that so many of our practi-

tioners have taken office cases only and the public gradually came to believe that this was the extent of our field; thus by refusing to take care of our patients in their acute illness we convey to their minds the impression that osteopathy is only a limited system of therapy and thereby lose the very opportunity to show the really matchless results we obtain and thus favorably impress the private mind which means to a greater or lesser degree—the public mind.

I will grant that we shall have specialists and we should have them—they are necessary—both types have a legitimate field. By specializing we can signally honor our profession and thus render to the world bettered service along the lines in which we specialize. Thus far, however, this failure cannot be traced to specializing, but to another and more selfish cause.

After all, the fact remains that the great mass of our profession must necessarily become general practitioners, else the system we represent must decline. And from that decline the limited practitioner cannot secure exemption. The public must feel and know whether we are an ideal conception or only a parcel of it. It cannot have but a passing concern when we care for a chosen few of its ills, but it comes vitally near and is ready to let go the old if we can prove our ability to meet all conditions. For instance, a phone call, the doctor replies, whereupon the caller explains his identity by referring to a case of neuritis the doctor cured for him. The doctor—"Oh yes I'll be glad to see you, you see I've moved my office. I'm now at No. 44 Broadway, 68th floor. Call at 10:14 tomorrow morning" and he was about to hang up when the caller after frantically trying to interject a word, yells—"But Doctor, I'm not ill, it is my wife and she is very ill indeed, we fear it may be pneumonia. Won't you come and see her?" Doctor—"I'm very sorry my dear sir, but I never take any acute cases. Better call your family physician." The aggregate of just such cases makes a potent force for the swaying of public opinion against us and how soon will this confidence reposed in us be lost and we become to the public what our enemies are won't to style us—a mere adjunct? Would we not deserve the charge? Another reason why we continue to hold a limited instead of an unlimited field is accounted for by our failure to properly educate the public.

As Dr. Bunting says: "We need a more militant osteopathy" and he is constantly and consistently seeking to stir the lethargy of the profession to that end. It must be stirred and that in the living present.

The public does not know what osteopathy really is. It may think it does, but when we explain that osteopathy fits the whole realm of disease; it stands in amazement and one runs strong chances of being termed a rabid enthusiast. And if we owe this as a great duty to the public so do we in turn owe a great duty to the profession. For if, by being true to our God, we are preeminently representing it in its entirety, holding it above selfish ambition, we shall in turn honor ourselves.

Great forces live on and osteopathy is one of those great forces—to live on it must be comprehensive—it must go into the sick chamber and care for disease in all its varied forms; in fact, it must bear out to the world in all its completeness what its designer claims for it and what experience teaches us it actually is—an incomparable system. Complete in itself. Not the peer, but the superior of all existing systems. And if we become thoroughly imbued with its primate principles and hold to them with unyielding loyalty mayhap some day we may dream a dream and uncover in this mighty treasure house of Truth a thought that will become a living factor in the tomorrow.—From 1913 Osteoblast.

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 1st St., Jamestown, N. Y.



Case Against Dr. E. F. Pellette, of Liberal, Kansas, Finally Disposed of With Victory for the Defendant

THURSDAY, December 12, my case came up for trial at court here. They had me charged this time with fourth degree manslaughter. This one case has been hanging fire for a little over a year, and it was quite a surprise to myself and my lawyers when, two weeks ago, they announced that they were really going to try it this time. Even then, we thought it all a bluff, to cause us the expense of getting ready for trial. The county attorney had emphatically told us before, that this case would never be brought up against us—that it would be quietly dropped after election, as they realized they had no case.

I had arranged for two undertakers to come from Pratt, and we subpoenaed them. I also had arrangements made with two doctors to come as expert witnesses, Dr. Geo. Still and Dr. Geo. Conley, of Kansas City. They were to come about the 11th or 12th, on receipt of telegram from me. I also had a Mrs. Boles out in the country, who helped lay out the body of the deceased.

We selected what we thought a pretty good jury, and the state lined up their witnesses to be sworn. There were seven M. D.'s subpoenaed for the state against me, and the six were there. Dr. Guffie, Professor of Obstetrics and Surgery of the State of Kansas University, Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. Crumline, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, and another Topeka doctor, and Drs. Smith, Nichols, and Knisely, of Liberal and a doctor from Plains, Kans. They also had David Curtis, undertaker and embalmer, and old Wm. McNabney and his son, Martin McNabney, husband of the deceased, and Mrs. Mattie Leonard, her mother, from Kingman, Kans. They had the state registrar from Topeka, and Jennie Karau, clerk of the city of Liberal. All this crowd of people were lined up against me and sworn as witnesses against me.

My attorney, Sam Jones, was scared stiff, and telegraphed for my Hutchinson attorney to come. We received telegraph that he couldn't, and we phoned him we had to have him. But we didn't get him. We also received telegram from Dr. Geo. Still, of Kirksville, that he could not come, and from Dr. Geo. Conley, of Kansas City, that he was sick and couldn't come, so we were deprived of all our osteopathic expert witnesses.

When our side were lined up to be sworn, there was only myself, my undertakers, and Mrs. Boles, who laid the body out.

The state had hired a sharp, shrewd, sarcastic lawyer from Ft. Scott, in the eastern part of the state. He carried on the prosecution, with the help of the county attorney.

One by one, the doctors went to the stand, and swore that I had killed the patient by letting her bleed to death, testifying "hypothetically," as they called it, for none of them had been with the patient. They all gave not only medical expert testimony, but when they found that we had no osteopathic expert witnesses, they had the cheek and gall to testify as osteopathic experts, saying that they had read some book on osteopathy, and that they thus knew even better than I did, as to what osteopaths did in such cases. We objected, of course, but the judge overruled us, stating that they were perfectly qualified, if they had read anything on osteopathy. The judge was decidedly unfair throughout the whole trial,

giving them every advantage he could over us, and helping them out all he could.

The M. D.'s ridiculed my procedure of placing the patient reclining on an inverted chair in the bed, during the second stage of labor, and testified that that alone would kill the patient by wearing her out, and making labor harder, and retarding it, and by causing dilation of all the internal organs and heart, and finally cause uterine hemorrhage. They were somewhat taken down, when I read from Doctor A. T. Still's latest book, *Research and Practice*, that this was the right osteopathic method of delivery. The husband and mother of the deceased testified for me in that they had seen no hemorrhage, and they alone were enough perhaps to save the day.

The old man McNabney was prepared with some perjured testimony, which he handed in. It was that I had told him that I had killed the woman; that I was awfully sorry, for I knew that the afterbirth should have been removed at once, but I was afraid to do it, and now I was sorry, etc.

I told my story straight and was put through a hot cross examination, they tried to browbeat and scare me and confuse me, and they put the lie to what I said, but I held my ground.

The trial lasted through Thursday and Friday up to near midnight, and on Saturday morning the case went to the jury. They were out less than two hours, and on the third ballot brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.—F. E. Pellette, D. O., Liberal, Kansas.

Judge's Ruling No. 10.

You are instructed that the information charges that the defendant, E. F. Pellette, was on the 5th day of October, 1911, a doctor of osteopathy, and that at said time, well knowing that he was not authorized by law in the State of Kansas, to treat childbirth illness, he did attend upon and treat one Lelia Belle McNabney, then and there being confined and ill with childbirth.

You are instructed that under the law of Kansas, a doctor of osteopathy is authorized to practice his profession, if duly licensed by the State Board of Registration and Medical Examination, and that if said Dr. E. F. Pellette was at said time duly licensed by the State Board of Registration and Medical Examination, he had a lawful right to practice his profession as a doctor of osteopathy in all of its branches as taught in a regularly licensed school of osteopathy, from which he may have graduated, and that he would not be guilty of *unlawfully practicing osteopathy in treating Lelia Belle McNabney during her confinement*, if he was so lawfully licensed to practice osteopathy in Kansas, including the furnishing of relief in childbirth illness.

Fighting Vaccination in Rochester, N. Y.

MARJORIE GARDNER, 100 Silver street, Rochester, N. Y., eight years old, contrary to the father's wishes, was taken, by her mother, to the office of Dr. Samuel B. Baher, a regular practicing physician, and by him vaccinated, September 6, 1911. She received a certificate of vaccination at that time. The vaccination worked lightly and left a small red scar on her arm, which gradually faded until now it can be scarcely recognized.

September 8, Mrs. Gardner received a letter from Marjorie's schoolteacher, saying she could not enter school unless she was vaccinated. She went to school until

March 25, when her mother received another letter, stating that Marjorie must be vaccinated again.

The letter read:

Dear Mrs. Gardner.—The doctor says that it will be necessary for Marjorie to be vaccinated again, no doctor's certificate will be accepted. Very sincerely yours, L. G. Clune, March 25, 1912.

"Doctor" meaning the school physician, "Miss Clune" the teacher.

If that letter does not court graft, then I do not know. The mother then wrote an article to a newspaper, and that is how I met them. Soon after our anti-vaccination association was formed. Marjorie did not attempt to go to school. During the summer I told Mrs. Gardner to send her when school opened, and if she was sent home I would take her and demand her re-entrance into the school. She was sent home and I took her back and demanded that she be taken into the school on the ground that she had complied with the law, and showing Prof. Spencer, the principal, the certificate of vaccination. He gave me a written refusal, and I went to the school superintendent, who would not sign a refusal, but recommended me to write a letter to the board, which our lawyer did. In the meantime Superintendent Weet wrote to Health Officer Goler, who was acting as school physician; he went and examined Marjorie's arm and stated that she had never been inoculated. Goler strongly advised the mother to have the girl vaccinated, saying it cost money to go to court.

We then took the case to Supreme Court, and it was argued before Justice Sutherland, who, after two weeks, said that a point of fact was raised and he could not decide it, therefore it must go to the jury. It took some time, as the jury did not set until December.

They kept out much of our evidence, not even allowing a definition of a vaccination to be given. The Judge, W. W. Clarke, strongly charged the jury for the other side, but they brought in a sealed verdict, finding that the girl had been vaccinated. Cunningham, the lawyer, was so taken back that he did not attempt a motion for a new trial until a friend of his nudged him and brought him to. The trial was denied, but the court gave a stay of sixty days. This was Wednesday, and the girl went back to school Friday. So badly were they defeated that they were "good" all at once. Notice this case was started Friday the 13th, and the girl went back to school on Friday. I am not the least superstitious, knowing it was nothing but a whole lot of hard work on my part that brought it about. Children were turned out of many schools, ten to my knowledge, for vaccination or re-vaccination. All that had been vaccinated before are back in school now.

We have a compulsory vaccination law for children in the public schools. It is a fraudulent law, because when the law was changed a committee arranged it so that the state legislature did not know that they were voting "compulsion" at the time. Of course, we will have it to deal with as long as it remains upon the statute books. Six cities in the state have done away with compulsory vaccination already, and we think what others have done we can do.

Vaccination is losing out very fast, and need not be forced on very many nowadays.—O. C. Warburton, D. O., Rochester, N. Y.

Resolutions Adopted by Illinois Osteopathic Association

National Bureau of Health

Whereas, Certain bills have been introduced and are pending in Congress providing for the establishment of a National Bureau of Health; and

Whereas, These bills, if passed, will pave the way for the exercise of almost unrestricted bureaucratic power by the dominant drug school of medicine, commonly known as the Allopathic, or so-called "regular" school, and will permit the expenditure of large sums of public money for the printing and distributing of literature ostensibly giving advice, but actually setting forth and advertising the medical theories and claims of the allopathic health school; and

Whereas, The allopathic system is empirical, its theories constantly changing, and is entirely at variance with other schools and systems of healing which have been adopted by a large part of the American public because of unsatisfactory results obtained under allopathic treatment; and

Whereas, The fundamental tenets of the several schools of practice are as opposite, contradictory, and irreconcilable as two principles or systems or things can be; that as a thing cannot be equally true and false at one and the same time, and under identical conditions, one or more of these systems must be false in fundamentals; and that the people cannot as a whole and with any unanimity agree which school or system is founded on truth and represents successful practice; that therefore, the national government has no business taking sides and giving its sanction to one school as against the others to the detriment of the other younger, numerically weaker, reform systems; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois Osteopathic Association is unalterably opposed to the enactment of the Senate Bill commonly known as the "Owen Bill," or any similar measure, because it tends to give undue influence in national health policies to one sect or school—and that the dominant, oldest and most antiquated school—and making possible the expenditure of public money for the propagation of medical theories regarded by hundreds of thousands of taxpayers as unsound and dangerous; and menacing constitutional rights and liberties through the arbitrary enforcement of bureaucratic rules and regulations conflicting with individual beliefs and wishes. Be it further

Resolved, That we endorse and approve sane and proper national and state regulations concerning quarantine, sanitation, and hygiene, and for the protection of

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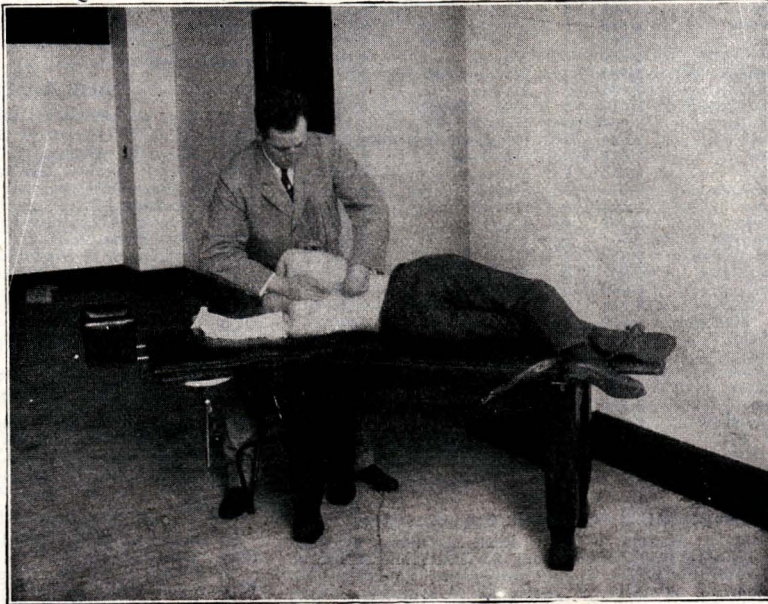
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the public against adulterated and impure foods; and be it further

Resolved, That we favor and recommend that all national and state boards or departments having to do with health and food regulations be composed of representatives of all the legally recognized schools of healing, and that no one school be permitted to be in majority over all other schools combined.

State and City Health Boards.

Whereas, Newspaper accounts and court records bear witness that state and city health boards throughout the country are exhibiting a growing tendency to endeavor to extend their power of regulation to an unwarranted extent; and

Whereas, In many instances they have shown bigoted abuse of power and arbitrary disregard of personal rights and liberties, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois Osteopathic Association deplores the efforts that are being made to force upon the people of our states and cities systems of health regulation and disease prevention based on the theories of the "allopathic" or so-called "regular" schools of physicians, and which regulations frequently conflict with the constitutional rights and privileges of the individual, and seek to make compulsory therapeutic measures which are considered harmful, disgusting, or unnecessary by a large part of the public; be it further

Resolved, That we approve and support all proper measures for the improvement of public sanitation and cleanliness, and for the education of the public on the importance of observing correct sanitary rules in private affairs, and that we earnestly recommend and endorse strict quarantine for cases of contagious diseases, enforcement of such quarantine to be done in such a manner as to conserve the convenience, interests, and rights of the individual in so far as possible consistent with public safety.

Compulsory Vaccination.

Whereas, There is abundant evidence that cases of virulent disease and death as a result of vaccination are multiplying; and

Whereas, State and city health boards are persistently agitating compulsory vaccination laws and endeavoring to prevent children attending school whose parents refuse to permit vaccination, and

Whereas, intelligent, unprejudiced investigations have shown that there is good reason to believe that vaccinated persons are more susceptible to smallpox than unvaccinated persons; and

Whereas, The fact that certain municipalities that have declared against and abandoned vaccination for many years have been remarkably free from epidemics or deaths from smallpox (notably Niagara Falls, N. Y., population 80,000) indicates that hygiene, sanitation, and isolation are effective and sufficient preventive measures; and

Whereas, There is no unanimity of opinion among leading physicians of the "allopathic" or so-called "regular" school of medicine, or among the "homeopathic" or "eclectic" schools, concerning methods, necessity of repetition, or effectiveness as a prevention, of vaccination, be it

Resolved, That we, the Illinois Osteopathic Association in convention assembled do hereby protest against the enactment by any state legislature, of any law making vaccination compulsory, and we further protest against state and city health boards and public school authorities

attempting to compel adults to submit to vaccination against their wills, the inoculating of school children without the consent of parents, and the disbaring of school children from attendance at school when such operation is resisted, and be it further

Resolved, That we denounce such actions as tyrannical, unjust, and in contravention of constitutional rights and liberties, and a menace alike to free government and the health of the nation.



A Song of Gratitude

Hail, Osteopathy! Of thee I sing,
A sure panacea for 'most everything.
Headache, neuralgia, lumbago and gout—
Is there a pain that it will not knock out?
Wizard of Oz, is the Osteopath—
Smoothing out wrinkles, appeasing our wrath,
Filling up hollows and rounding out curves,
Building up tissues and soothing our nerves.
Where pellets and powders prove powerless to cure
The terrible pains that mankind must endure,
When everything fails and your worn to a lath
Just take my advice; Try an Osteopath.

—I. B. Anstey, New York City.

Modern Medics

"I do not like you, Dr. Fell; the reason why, I'll briefly tell. The doctor of the olden days had kindly word and pleasant ways; though his pills were on the bum, and sent folks off to Kingdom Come, and though he liked to swell the hosts of sheeted ghosts and skeletons, it never was his foolish plan to use a saw on every man. Unlike the modern maniacs, who carve their patients with an axe, he dealt out calomel and nux, then soaked us for a pair of bucks, and if he killed us—good old soul—he left us to be planted whole. When I am sickly and unstrung, you ask me to unfurl my tongue; and swear my liver's out of whack, and then you shed my vest and coat and shove a lantern down my throat, and say, 'Great Caesar! what a heart! I'll have to take you all apart.' Then on your table I am laid, while you go out to hunt a spade, to dig among my works and find that blamed old germ that lurks among the angles of my frame—the way you carve me is a shame. When winter comes with frost and snow, I have a chilblain on my toe; and when for a liniment I beg, you want to amputate my leg; and when my throat gets sore and raw, you want to cure it with a saw. To cure my baldness you, I ween, would cure it with a guillotine. Three ribs of mine are now at rest among the doctors of the West. An Eastern doctor has in brine about eight inches of my spine. The jaw that once adorned my mouth, is kept in pickle in the South. I do not love you, Dr. Fell, you carve too fluently and well; I'll send to correspondence schools for absent treatment when I'm ill, or hit the good old-fashioned pill."—Contributed by a patient of Dr. H. A. Greene, Maryville, Tenn.

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AND UTERO-VAGINAL

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Seeing Things at Night

Do you ever wake up in the dead of the night
And lie there and think and ponder?
Over past and present and future time
Your mind will ceaselessly wander.

Did you ever some day get all tired out,
And so you would early retire,
And think by so doing you'd secure the rest
That you need and so much desire?

Then lie there and roll and tumble and toss
And worry and puzzle all night;
Repent your past sins, perhaps plan some more,
Till the eastern heavens be bright

And soon the mere thought of the coming of night
Fills your heart with horror and dread,
For you know that the weary can get no rest
Till the last bit of darkness has fled.

But people, why will you suffer this
With a cure at your command?
Osteopathy remedies that—
Oh, why won't you understand?

Go take a few treatments and you'll find
It's the truth that I'm telling you
When I say that I know that there you will get
All the rest that is honestly due.

No more will the days be fraught with dread,
Nor the nights be filled with alarms,
For when you retire you'll easily sink
To rest in Morpheus' arms.
—Mrs. L. Lynn Cutler, Berlin, N. H.

New Year Greetings

THE WISH—

May this begin your very happiest year;
May all be yours which makes for joy and cheer,
Each long day through, for all the coming year.

FAITH—

Those memories which see the ancient good,
Which see where wrong, where right and honor stood,
May these add harmony to this year's daily good.

HOPE—

That forward look to coming years more fair,
Which this year's deeds may happily prepare,
Makes each day's living free and kind and fair.

CHARITY—

That finest wisdom which compels the deeds
Which day by day best meets our own world's needs,
Gives right and strength each day for daily deeds.

THE GREATEST—

May these three guests abide with you each day;
But one alone can brighten all the way—
That one which glows through every deed each day.
—Louisa Burns.

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.

Desirable Opportunities in Tennessee.

| City | Population | Osteopaths |
|----------------|------------|---|
| Athens | 2,264 | R. R. center, farming, lumber 0 |
| Binghampton | 1,673 | Resident suburb of Memphis. 0 |
| Bolivar | 1,070 | Farming, cotton, shipping, fruit 0 |
| Centerville | 1,097 | Lumber, fertilizers, farming. 0 |
| Chattanooga | 44,064 | Mfg. of an extensive nature. 7 |
| Carthage | 1,000 | Lumber, mfg., farming. 0 |
| Cleveland | 5,549 | Woolen mill, chair factory, farming, fruit 0 |
| Clinton | 1,090 | Coal mining, lumber, mfg. 0 |
| Coal Creek | 1,102 | Coal mining, coke mfg., lumber 0 |
| Columbia | 5,754 | Stock raising, fertilizer, farming, mfg., mule market. 2 |
| Cookville | 1,884 | Lumber, farming, mfg., stock raising 0 |
| Covington | 2,999 | Farming, cotton, mfg. 1 |
| Dayton | 1,999 | Iron works, farming, mfg. 0 |
| Decherd | 1,022 | Farming, timber, R. R. center 0 |
| Dickson | 2,850 | Lumber, farming, truck, fruit. 1 |
| Dunlap | 1,166 | Farming, timber 0 |
| Dyer | 1,166 | Farming, cotton, truck, fruit. 0 |
| Dyersburg | 4,149 | Farming, cotton oil, mfg., shipping 1 |
| Elizabethtown | 2,479 | Farming, timber, R. R. mfg. 0 |
| Erin | 1,000 | Timber, farming, fruit. 0 |
| Erwin | 1,149 | Timber, farming 0 |
| Etowah | 1,685 | Railroad shops, timber 0 |
| Fayetteville | 3,439 | Farming, timber 0 |
| Franklin | 2,924 | Farming, timber 2 |
| Gallatin | 2,400 | Farming, stock raising 1 |
| Greenville | 1,920 | Mfg., timber 0 |
| Greenfield | 1,516 | Farming 0 |
| Harriman | 3,061 | Railroad, farming, timber. 0 |
| Henderson | 1,087 | Farming 0 |
| Humboldt | 3,446 | Cotton mfg., farming. 0 |
| Huntington | 1,112 | Cotton farming 0 |
| Jefferson City | 1,828 | Mfg. 0 |
| Jellico | 1,862 | Coal mining, shipping lumber. 0 |
| LaFollette | 2,816 | Mining, shipping timber. 0 |
| Lawrenceburg | 1,687 | Farming 0 |
| Lebanon | 3,659 | Mfg., farming, flour, cedar. 1 |
| Lenoir City | 3,392 | Mining, R. R. center, lumber. 0 |
| Lewisburg | 1,830 | Cedar mfg., farming, lumber. 0 |
| Lexington | 1,497 | Farming 0 |
| Livingston | 1,421 | R. R. center, lumber mfg. 0 |
| Lonsdale | 2,391 | Iron works, roller mills, residence for Knoxville 0 |
| Loudon | 1,000 | Farming, lumber 0 |
| McKenzie | 1,332 | Farming, cotton, fruit 0 |
| McMinnville | 2,300 | Lumber, stock, woolen mill, mfg. 0 |
| Martin | 2,228 | R. R. center, woolen mill, stove mfg., lumber. 0 |
| Maryville | 2,351 | College town, farming, fruit, cotton mill, woolen mill. 1 |
| Milan | 1,605 | Cotton, farming 0 |
| Monterey | 1,107 | Timber, mfg., mining coal. 0 |
| Morristown | 4,007 | Poultry, mining, lumber, R.R. 1 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 1,973 | Farming, fertilizer 0 |
| Mountain View | 1,436 | Residence for Knoxville. 0 |
| Murfreesboro | 4,679 | Cedar buckets, mfg., farming, stock raising 1 |
| Newbern | 1,602 | Farming, cotton, fruit. 0 |
| New Port | 2,003 | Lumber, farming 0 |
| Obion | 1,293 | Cotton, farming 0 |
| Paris | 3,881 | Mfg., farming 0 |
| Park City | 5,126 | Residence for Knoxville, farming, mfg. 0 |
| Pulaski | 2,928 | Cotton, flour mfg., farming, mfg. 0 |
| Ripley | 2,011 | Cotton, farming, fruit 0 |
| Rockwood | 3,660 | Coal, farming, coke mfg., R. R. center. 0 |
| Rogersville | 1,242 | Cotton, farming 0 |
| St. Elmo | 2,426 | Residence for Chattanooga. 0 |
| Shelbyville | 2,869 | Cotton factory, mfg., farming, timber 0 |
| Summersville | 1,387 | Cotton mfg. 0 |
| South Fulton | 1,391 | Farming, cotton, fruit 0 |
| So. Pittsburg | 12,106 | Iron furnace mfg. 0 |
| Sparta | 1,409 | Farming mfg., lumber. 0 |
| Spring City | 1,039 | Iron, mining coal 0 |

A Chance in South Dakota

We are in receipt of a letter of date of December 10, from Mr. Charles L. Hyde, president of the American Exchange Bank of Pierre, South Dakota, which reads as follows: "There is an opening here for a good osteopath. Dr. Dymond is leaving, and would sell his fixtures at a sacrifice. Possibly you can put some of your inquirers in touch with this opening." Dr. E. C. Dymond, as explained elsewhere in this number, is leaving Pierre to accept a position on the faculty of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy.

Some Good Towns in Iowa.

| Population | Osteo-paths | Population | Osteo-paths | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------|---|
| Albia | 4,696 | 1 | Knoxville | 3,190 | 1 |
| Atlantic | 4,223 | 1 | Le Mars | 4,157 | 1 |
| Ames | 4,223 | 1 | Muscataine | 16,178 | 3 |
| Anamosa | 2,983 | 0 | Marshalltown | 13,374 | 2 |
| Algona | 2,908 | 1 | Mason City | 11,210 | 1 |
| Buxton | 3,000 | 0 | Marion | 4,400 | 0 |
| Bloomfield | 2,028 | 1 | Masquoketa | 3,570 | 2 |
| Centerville | 6,936 | 2 | Mystic | 2,663 | 0 |
| Cedar Falls | 5,012 | 1 | New Hampton | 2,275 | 0 |
| Clarinda | 3,882 | 2 | Nevada | 2,138 | 1 |
| Carroll | 3,546 | 1 | Ottumwa | 22,102 | 3 |
| Cresco | 2,658 | 1 | Oskaloosa | 9,466 | 1 |
| Clarion | 2,065 | 0 | Oelwein | 6,208 | 0 |
| Clear Lake | 2,014 | 0 | Osage | 2,445 | 0 |
| Decora | 3,592 | 0 | Onawa | 2,026 | 0 |
| Denison | 3,133 | 0 | Perry | 4,630 | 2 |
| Estherville | 3,404 | 0 | Pella | 3,021 | 1 |
| Eagle Grove | 3,387 | 0 | Rock Rapids | 2,180 | 1 |
| Emmetsburg | 2,325 | 0 | Shenandoah | 4,976 | 2 |
| Eldon | 2,024 | 0 | Sheldon | 2,941 | 0 |
| Fort Dodge | 15,543 | 2 | Storm Lake | 2,428 | 1 |
| Fort Madison | 8,900 | 0 | Sac City | 2,201 | 1 |
| Fairfield | 4,970 | 1 | Tama | 2,290 | 0 |
| Grinnell | 5,036 | 2 | Tipton | 2,048 | 1 |
| Glenwood | 4,052 | 0 | Vinton | 3,336 | 1 |
| Hampton | 2,617 | 0 | Valley Junction | 2,573 | 0 |
| Harlan | 2,570 | 0 | Webster City | 5,203 | 2 |
| Independence | 3,517 | 0 | Washington | 4,380 | 2 |
| Iowa Falls | 2,797 | 1 | Waverly | 3,205 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 2,477 | 1 | Winterset | 2,318 | 1 |
| Keokuk | 14,088 | 1 | Waukon | 2,025 | 0 |

Arkansas Offers Good Opportunities.

Dr. C. A. Dodson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, gives us the following information about his state, and a list of towns that are as yet without osteopaths: Arkansas has a population of 1,574,499 people in 75 counties. There are only 26 osteopaths practicing in the state. These 26 D. O.'s are located in 16 cities of Arkansas. There are 60 counties in Arkansas that have no osteopath located in the county. Below is a list of 24 cities in Arkansas with a population of over 2,000 and have no osteopath. Most of these cities have no osteopath located in the county.

| Population | Population | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|-------|
| Argenta | 11,138 | Arkadelphia | 2,745 |
| DeQueen | 2,018 | Conway | 2,794 |
| Camden | 3,995 | Cargile | 4,202 |
| Eldorado | 4,202 | Forrest City | 2,484 |
| Fordyce | 2,794 | Malvern | 2,788 |
| Magnolia | 2,045 | Marked Tree | 2,026 |
| Monticello | 2,274 | Morrilton | 2,424 |
| Nashville | 2,374 | Newport | 3,557 |
| Prescott | 2,705 | Stamps | 2,316 |
| Van Buren | 3,878 | Wynne | 2,853 |
| Warren | 2,057 | Batesville | 3,399 |
| Clarendon | 2,037 | Eureka Springs | 3,228 |

What Is the Matter With Wisconsin?

It seems to us that there are a number of good towns in Wisconsin that ought to be occupied by live, wide-awake osteopathic physicians. Wisconsin is a mighty fine state with a fine, progressive, intelligent citizenship. It is a state worth living in and there ought to be more osteopaths. Here are a few towns that we have picked out that should have osteopathic practitioners.

| Population | Population | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Adrian | 1,150 | Sauk Center | 2,463 |
| Brainerd | 5,000 | Slayton | 1,100 |
| Caledonia | 1,825 | St. James | 2,320 |
| Detroit | 2,500 | St. Peter | 4,514 |
| Glencoe | 2,250 | Windom | 1,184 |
| Lakefield | 1,200 | Worthington | 2,300 |
| Litchfield | 2,415 | Zumbrota | 1,600 |
| Ortonville | 1,675 | | |

Dr. F. W. Miller, who is now located at Onondia, N. Y., tells us that there is a fine opportunity for the right kind of an osteopath at Wellsville, N. Y., where he was located for the past eight years. His practice there won about \$2,800 a year and so far no one has taken hold of the practice. Dr. Miller says that he will be glad to assist anyone who desires to locate at Wellsville.

There is an opening for a good osteopath at Allerton, Iowa, a field just vacated by Dr. A. W. Clow, 1912 graduate of Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, who gave up his practice at Allerton to accept a position of track coach and assistant physical director at Purdue University, La Fayette, Indiana.

We have been asked to secure information concerning the opportunities for osteopathic practice in Cuba, Mexico, or South America. Anyone of our readers knowing anything about conditions in any of the sections mentioned, will please write us concerning the situation.

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.

Does Anybody Know?

- We have advertised for these addresses in our last two issues. No information as yet. *Can anybody help?*
- Dr. Mary L. Abbott.
- Dr. Earl I. Agnew; last known address, Osceola, Iowa.
- Dr. J. Bert Albright; last known address, 101 Second street, Kewanee, Ill.
- Dr. Antonia Apel; last known address, 3767 Albatraz street, San Diego, Cal.
- Drs. Anderson & Anderson.
- Dr. Arthur Arbaker; last known address, Springfield, Vt.
- Dr. Mary A. Arthur.
- Dr. E. Marvin Bailey; last known address, Shawnee, Okla.
- Dr. George A. Barrett; last known address, 313 Columbia street, Salem, Ore.
- Dr. Lillian G. Barker; last known address, 617 Monterey street, Alhambra, Cal.
- Dr. Kenneth P. Barber.
- Dr. M. B. Bartley; last known address, Enid, Okla.
- Dr. S. Mehetabel Barnes; last known address, 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Arthur Shirley Barrett.
- Dr. Clara L. Bashaw; last known address, Grants Pass, Ore.
- Dr. Arthur V. Benedict.
- 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. Josephine J. Bernard.
- Dr. Jeanette Beyers; last known address, Waycross, Ga.
- Dr. Walter L. Bingham.
- Dr. Nellie I. Blair.
- Dr. James Bledsoe; last known address, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Mary Blaney; last known address, 910 Am. Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- Dr. Arthur Blanchard; last known address, Manhattan, Kans.
- 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. W. H. Bowden; last known address, Americus, Ga.
- 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. Mary Brewer; last known address, 911 Second street, Louisville, Ky.
- Dr. J. P. Briggs; last known address, 610 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- Dr. Roy F. Buchman.
- Dr. Margaret M. Burns.
- Dr. Lynn E. Buren.
- Dr. L. B. Burnett.
- Drs. Burt & Parker; last known address, McCormick Bldg., Trinidad, Colo.
- Dr. O. M. Caland; last known address, 532 New Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. E. G. Calfish; last known address, Springboro, Pa.
- 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. Jessie W. Carnett; last known address, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. W. E. Campbell.
- Dr. Arthur E. Campbell; last known address, Topeka, Kans.
- Dr. Edna J. Carver; last known address, Denver, Colo.
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- Dr. Helen Chandler; last known address, Kansas City, Mo.
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- 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. Gerhard Clasen.
- Dr. L. F. Conrad; last known address, Olney, Colo.
- Dr. J. S. Conner; last known address, Mt. Vernon, Mo.
- 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.
- Dr. Cora W. Crevitt.
- Dr. Eva M. Craig.
- Dr. G. Crandall.
- Dr. Nellie M. Cramer; last known address, Newton, Kans.
- Dr. R. G. Crowley.
- Drs. Dorr C. Crocker and P. G. Goss; last known address, Cortland, Nebr.
- Dr. Albert B. Culley; last known address, 1526 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Dr. J. B. Cunningham.

Dr. R. E. Cunningham.
 Dr. Lucy A. Dailey.
 Drs. Davis & Davis; last known address, Mutual Life Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Dr. Ida M. Davis.
 Drs. Davis & Floyd; last known address, 4 Shepherd Blk., Albia, Iowa.
 Dr. J. W. Davis; last known address, Pittsburgh, Kans.
 Dr. Mary A. Davidson; last known address, 928 S. Pope street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. Emma J. Davison.
 Dr. R. H. Conover, Freehold, Kansas.

New List of "Lost" D. O.'s

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Last Known Address</i> |
|-----------------------|---|
| Dr. John De Fox | Falls City, Neb. |
| Dr. W. E. Dean | Livingston, Mont. |
| Dr. Sidney L. De Lapp | |
| Dr. Ruth Alice Deeter | |
| Dr. J. Deason | |
| Dr. Ora Densmore | 309 Commercial Blk., Mason City, Ia. |
| Dr. Jennie Denholm | 1198 13th St., Des Moines, Ia. |
| Dr. F. P. De Vinney | Belle Fourche, S. Dak. |
| Dr. F. H. de Pencier | |
| Dr. W. R. Dewar | |
| Dr. Katherine Dersam | 552 Phila. St., Indiana, Pa. |
| Dr. Charlotte Denman | |
| Dr. J. W. Dill | 828 15th St., Denver, Colo. |
| Dr. J. W. Dixon | |
| Drs. Dodson & Dodson | 1168 Wash St., Oakland, Cal. |
| Dr. Vida Dodd | Tarkio, Mo. |
| Dr. F. Chandler Dodge | |
| Dr. John W. Dodson | Berkeley, Cal. |
| Dr. Howard C. Down | Dalton, Pa. |
| Dr. Leroy A. Downer | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| Dr. J. A. Dorman | Cedar Rapids, Ia. |
| Dr. Emma Doughty | Sheridan, Wyo. |
| Dr. David N. Downing | Roosevelt, Okla. |
| Dr. M. M. Dow | |
| Dr. Lydia S. Dow | |
| Dr. L. E. Downs | 601 Mermod-Jaccard Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. |
| Dr. Edward Geo. Drew | |
| Dr. Clinton P. Drumm | 530 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Dr. Ira Durfee | |
| Dr. E. D. Dunnington | |
| Dr. C. S. Dudley | |
| Dr. Wm. Early | |
| Dr. Helen D. Earle | |
| Dr. S. C. Edmiston | Wright & Callendar Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Last Known Address</i> |
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| Dr. V. H. Edson | Medford, Ore. |
| Dr. Ella Adelyn Ellis | Phiel Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla. |
| | Fillmore, Mo. |
| Dr. Lenia Eisiminger | |
| Dr. M. A. Ellison | |
| Dr. A. J. Elson | |
| Dr. Glendora Ellsworth | |
| Dr. W. S. Elliott | 24 Emerson Av., Ontario, Can. |
| Dr. Sue Epperson | 40 Courier Journal Bldg., Louisville, Ky. |
| | Cottonwood, S. Dak. |
| Dr. George A. Enos | Wellsboro, Pa. |
| Dr. L. H. English | 2316 Juliet Av., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Drs. Escude & Perza | |
| Dr. E. C. Estes | |
| Dr. Guy W. Estey | 21 Tyler Bldg., Pawtucket, R.I. |
| Dr. W. F. Erford | Independence, Kan. |
| Dr. M. Cartwright Esken | Denver, Colo. |
| Dr. T. M. Esken | Denver, Colo. |
| Dr. John W. Eisiminger | Davis, Okla. |
| Dr. Genevieve V. Evans | 9th & Troost Sts., K. C., Mo. |
| Dr. Thomas C. Ewing | |
| Dr. Harry Edward Eustace | |
| Dr. Geo. Washington Evans | |
| Dr. Anne Farson | Santa Cruz, Cal. |
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| Dr. Council E. Faddis | |
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| Dr. Jennie Ferguson | |
| Dr. R. B. Ferguson | |
| Dr. Leo Feidler | |
| Dr. C. Earle Fenner | |
| Dr. Helen Fellows | |
| | 416 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Dr. A. D. Finch | Omaha, Neb. |
| Dr. Helen Fitzgibbons | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Dr. Addie Fish | 122 N. Washington St., Moscow, Ida. |
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| Dr. Agnes Fisher | |
| Dr. Lamonte H. Fisher | 22 Covert St., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
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| Dr. Charles F. Fingerle | Croose Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Dr. Agnes E. Fisher | Dinuba, Cal. |
| Dr. A. E. Fisher | 419 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
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| Dr. Evalena Stow Chapell Fleming | |

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| Dr. Harriet A. Frederick | |
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| Dr. G. W. Gaddis | 321 Commerce Bldg., Pittsburg, Kan. |
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| Dr. William Riley German | 24 Osborne St., Wellsville, N. Y. |
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| Dr. H. M. Gifford | Jeffers Bldg., Delta, Colo. |
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| Dr. Hattie M. Gillespie | Sutter & Buchanan Sts., San Francisco, Cal. |
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| Dr. Lucy O. Gooch | |
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Editorial

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

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FAULTY DIAGNOSIS

In an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston makes the startling statement that five times out of ten the M. D. is wrong in his diagnosis and treats the patient for an ailment which he does not have. This statement is based on a study of more than 8,000 autopsies which are said to prove conclusively that the M. D. is correct only about half the time.

One of the most frequent pitfalls, according to Dr. Cabot, is "chronic indigestion," which usually is shown by autopsy to have been peptic ulcer, pulmonary tuberculosis or cancer of the colon. "Bronchitis," he says, "usually proves to be phthisis, or broncho-pneumonia. Rheumatism becomes aortic aneurism, cancer of the pleura or bone tuberculosis.

THE NAME'S THE THING

If a press report from Spokane is accurate, the police pension fund commissioners of that city must be credited with a wonderful smallness of vision and lack of insight. It seems that Policeman A. T. Natwick was threatened with appendicitis and was advised to undergo an operation. About this time a fellow officer had died from an operation of this kind, and Natwick decided he did not want to take that chance, so he secured treatment from an osteopathic physician with the very satisfactory result that he was able to return to his beat without an operation. On presenting the bill of his osteopathic physician to the police pension fund, the commissioners declined to honor it, as they said osteopathic treatment was not regularly authorized by the pension board. The fact that the man was cured at the expense of \$20.00, whereas he might have died from an operation at an expense of fifty or a hundred dollars, or possibly more, did not seem to have any weight with the board. Cures must be "regular" or they are not recognized.

The legislative committee of the American Osteopathic Association wishes a few copies of *THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* for February, 1906. Anyone having a copy to spare will confer a favor by forwarding the same to Dr. Asa Willard, First National Bank building, Missoula, Montana.

Length and Force of Treatment

By Arthur Taylor, D. O., Stillwater, Minn.*

FROM the very first patient that we ever treated to the present time we have been endeavoring to give treatments that were the most beneficial to the patient, providing we are good, conscientious physicians; also treatments causing the least inconvenience and pain to the patient. Not a one of us should be satisfied with our technique, but should be ever striving to improve it from day to day. Practice and experience are two very good teachers, yet the better the foundation the better the building will withstand all adverse forces.

To go to the beginning we must be good diagnosticians as well as good in treatment, for we cannot hope to give the proper treatment unless we first make the correct diagnosis. We must make use of all the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment and have the proper laboratory facilities on hand and use them for other purposes than for "show." There are osteopathic physicians who do not even have a urinalysis outfit in their office, but the demands of the patients will soon eliminate that class of practitioners.

The majority of failures, in any physician's practice, come from failure in diagnosis and treatment, yet some failures are caused on account of lack of co-operation on the part of the patient; also because the patient will not return for a second treatment, because the former one was so rough that a second one was not wished for. So far as I can see, errors in diagnosis are the chief cause of failure in treatment. Improper diagnosis leads to a general "hit or miss" treatment, which usually takes more time than is necessary and will, of course, tire both physician and patient, and what has been accomplished.

I may seem a little far from my subject, but let us understand each other better before we go any farther, as there is some difference of opinion regarding the line of demarcation between adjuncts, specific and general treatments, etc. I think that we are well agreed that there are other essentials, in the way of treatment, other than merely manipulative. I call them a part of osteopathy and not adjuncts, as they belong to osteopathy as much as they do to any other method of therapeutics. I call a specific treatment one in which proper and careful diagnosis has first been made and the pathological conditions found, no matter what organ or tissue is diseased, the treatment is then given with a direct purpose to remove the cause and when a bony lesion, the treatment is given with a fixed point, and the leverage on that one particular lesion. A general treatment is usually understood to be a general relaxing of the spinal muscles, without any attempt to correct any special lesion. Specific work is always to be desired, both on the part of the physician as well as on the part of the patient, and the physician, who gives this kind of a treatment, seldom over-treats.

There is some difference regarding preparatory treatment, that is relaxing the muscles and tissues, which have to do with the lesion in question, before attempting to adjust the lesion. Others will go to work at once, without this preparatory treatment, and it certainly necessitates more force to correct the lesion, in the latter, and causes more pain, because you are working against the opposing force of the contracted tissues. Again, it is doubtful whether the vertebra will remain in proper relationship, so long as the contracted muscles are tending to draw the vertebra from normal. Many a patient has

*Read before the Fifteenth Annual Minnesota State Osteopathic Association at St. Paul, Minn., October 5th, 1912.

been driven away, on account of rough treatment received, while they might have been easily cured by using a more pleasing technique as well as more effectual.

Every case is a law unto itself and must be governed accordingly. Convalescents and infants must have consideration shown them; also neurasthenics and other diseases like suppurative appendicitis, tuberculosis of the spine, etc. Too forcible a treatment would make the patient worse, instead of better, and too lengthy a treatment would only ire your patient and defeat your aim. Over-treatment is a common fault, especially of the beginner. Over-stimulation results in inhibition, consequently your treatment will be inhibitive, when you should have stimulative effects. A physician can give a specific treatment, and yet over-treat, but that is seldom the case. Every case must receive due consideration and no exact routine can, scientifically, be followed.

No two osteopathic physicians treat alike, but our aim should be to give treatments, which are the most effectual and still not cause pain. The osteopathic lesion is a structural perversion and demands mechanical adjustment, and to properly adjust, you must know just what position this certain vertebra is in, and its relation, with its fellow. You must see it in your minds eye and know just where your force is being brought; if you do not keep these essentials in your mind, what are you doing? You are merely giving a stretching, rotation and aimless popping of the parts, which is quite likely making the lesion worse, irritating the parts and shocking the nervous system. The latter treatment will be more rough and lengthy and still very little good, if any, is accomplished. Just as soon as you hurt your patient, there is going to be a resistance of the muscles and you cannot correct the lesion.

Just what do we mean by a vertebral lesion? How do you diagnose a vertebral lesion? Do you merely attempt to find a vertebra, with a spinous process out of line with the rest, or with transverse process more or less prominent than its fellows? If you do, you will attempt to adjust lesions, which never exist, and should you succeed in moving that vertebra, you have produced a lesion. No doubt but what many "false lesions" have received a great deal of work. If we find that a vertebral joint will pass through its normal range of movement, there is not a lesion, notwithstanding that vertebra has processes that have grown out of the ordinary, either in size or position. When you find that there is a limitation in the normal range of movement in that joint, you must measure the amount of your lesion by the amount of limitation of the range of motion, and diagnose your case thereby.

Another important essential is the position of the patient while you are attempting adjustment, which is dependent upon the area of the spine, which you are adjusting. If the patient is in the proper position, the force required will be comparatively small, while, on the other hand, you will lock the articulation, with patient in improper position, and you can then break off the spinous process before you can ever hope to move the articulation. Such treatments will harm the patient, yourself and osteopathy, besides they are extremely hard to give. With proper technique, and patient in proper position, the correction will be made with ease. Which physician do you wish to take treatment from? When you have made your correction, what is the use in continuing longer? If the patient has several lesions, which is usually the case, shall we attempt to correct several of them, in one treatment, and how many is it wise to correct? The answer can be given, only after determining the exact condition of your patient. Some should not receive more than

one adjustment per treatment and others should, common sense will tell you. The mere matter of *time* has no place in the giving of a treatment, no more so than it has in a surgical operation. The surgeon never keeps on operating, after he is through to make the patient think he or she is getting their money's worth, and the physician, who treats longer than is necessary, is no more to be desired than the surgeon, with the lengthy operation. Why is it that some patients often feel no better until they have discontinued their treatments, and then feel so well? Because they have been over-treated.

In many of the acute infectious diseases, it would be cruel to attempt the correction of vertebral, innominate and other lesions, until your patient has recovered sufficiently to withstand such treatment. In abscess formation of the appendix, you had better drain out the pus, and great care should be used in giving abdominal manipulation. We must use care, if we ever treat over any inflamed area, better control the circulation through the nerve centers and relieve the inflammation. There are cases where manipulative treatment is of little value, until you have removed the cause. Take a neurotic woman, who has an intemperate husband. Get the husband to cease some of his habits, and your treatments will then be effectual. In short, diagnose your case correctly, give the proper treatment and remember that every case is a law unto itself. Correct all lesions, whether they be mental, physical or environmental. Osteopathy plus common sense will accomplish wonders, if we but use the best there is in us and never cease to strive to do this.

Our Role

(A Toast by C. V. Kerr, D. O., of Cleveland, Ohio, at the Banquet of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, Pittsburg, June 22.)

The play's the thing.—*Hamlet*.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players.

—*As You Like It*.

Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

—*Essay on Man—Pope*.

MR. TOASTMASTER, Ladies and Gentlemen: My connection with the theater has been very slight and but for a lot of very indulgent fellows in a club of which I am a member I am quite sure I would have had no affiliation whatever with the Temple of Momus. But the topic which has been assigned me by the toastmaster smacks so strongly of the theater that, with your patience, I am going to approach it from that viewpoint.

And so how can we better begin than by that speech of Jacques in "As You Like It," where he says: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and entrances and each man in his time plays many parts."

The roles that I ask you to consider tonight are in a wonderful drama called Osteopathy—the masterpiece of our beloved Dr. A. T. Still. I am sure you will agree with me that this drama has all the requisites of a great success. It is capably conceived and splendidly written; it abounds in action, is replete in heart interest and, to use a Broadway expression, it has the punch. The box offices all over the land report excellent business and our bookings run far into the future. We are somewhat out of favor with the syndicate—the regulars—and they often attempt to crowd us out of the theaters, but our friends are legion and as long as they clamor for tickets at the box office we can rest assured they will find seats. We are active figures in a moving, stirring drama that brings its moments of poignant tragedy; its periods of delightful comedy and at times, when we recall the assaults of one Dr. McCormick

its intervals of pure farce. Even conventions, such as you are now having, suggests to my mind one of the old institutions of the theater, viz., the green room. This was a room set aside in the playhouse for the assembly of the actors after they had dressed for their parts and were awaiting the summons of the call boy. Here was the real social life of the theater, and while one group was discussing some phase of the play or some one's interpretation of a part, another group would find equal interest in the little blue socks that the character woman was knitting for her young hopeful. And so with our conventions we split up into small groups and rehearse our triumphs and explain our failures and visit and gossip and relax and stand by until the call boy of adjournment takes us from the social whirl of the green room to the stage of active practice. But we have chosen to play a role in this comedy-humaine and I want to ask you to review with me some of the elementary things that the stage manager is going to expect us to observe while we are before the footlights.

First, he is going to expect us to

Learn our lines.

The fact that we hold certificates from colleges and state boards is evidence that we are in a sense familiar with our lines, but our stage manager is severe in his discipline and will insist that we are letter perfect, so it will stand us in hand to go over our lines frequently and study faithfully all the time that we may not have to depend upon the prompter in the wings. I well remember when Dr. Teall (Father Teall) and I were once caught without our lines and with no prompter at hand to set us right. It was a "granny case," and it would be very amusing if I could narrate the incidents of the caucus we held in the kitchen at a certain stage in the case and of our frantic efforts to recall what Keating & Coe and the American Text Book and Mrs. S. S. Still said we should do next. We finally did what the actor sometimes does. We stalled and improvised and thereby managed to play out the scene. Inasmuch as we did not expect a fee for the service rendered, the happy mother, who was a colored lady, paid us the beautiful tribute of naming her son Clarence Vincent Teall Britt—proving that all the emoluments of practice are not to be reckoned in terms of dollars and cents.

The second thing our stage manager will expect is—

That we pick up our cues promptly.

If there is anything that annoys more than another it is hesitancy in picking up cues. It breeds the most terrifying thing in a production, viz., a stage wait, when you are before the footlights and have spoken your last line and your fellow player has mental wanderlust or pauses in the wings to exchange a bit of pleasantry with the electrician and forgets to go on and you are left stranded without a thing to do or say—well, then does a minute become a month and two minutes an eternity. And so in our practice there may come a time when, if we do not pick up our cues promptly and act quickly and with precision, we breed a wait that may prove fatal to the poor chap who has been cast for the role of the patient. Thus may a simple pastoral scene be suddenly transformed into a scene of dismal tragedy.

A third thing we will have to observe is—

Never to turn our back to the audience.

This is an old rule of the stage, and while not always observed, it is still general enough to be considered a vital point. In carrying out our simile I think we can read in this old rule a lesson in courage. Always facing the front, ready to deliver our lines with a full voice and a clear understanding and ever proud of the scene in which we have been cast

to play. Of course we can't always have the center of the stage and there will be times when we will have to stand aside for the man that works the thunder sheet and the lightning box and the other electric effects; for medicine has its trappings as well as the theater. When radium and butter-milk and 606 and others come into the spotlight the players of all schools must accept the situation as gracefully as did our old friend Digby Bell. He was out one season with a big spectacular production and when he returned from the road one of his friends at the Lambs' Club asked him what sort of a show he had been with during the year. Bell replied, "Oh, it was one of those shows where the actors come down to the footlights and have a few lines and then run like hell to give the scenery a chance."

The fourth thing we must remember is—

Not to drop our character before we reach the wings.

The actor who plays a part splendidly and sinks his own identity completely in the character that he is portraying loses all the illusion that he has created if he forgets and resumes his own self before he gets completely off the stage. He creates the impression that he is lacking ardor. This I interpret as a plea for enthusiasm in your work; a love so virile that it prevents any slovenly habits from creeping into your characterization. If our hours are from 9 to 4 let us be chock full of osteopathic enthusiasm from ten minutes to 9 until ten minutes after 4. Let us never create the impression that our role is beneath our dignity and ability. As a beautiful example of enthusiasm I want to cite the experience of a colored woman at a church fair in Tennessee. This dusky lady was presiding over a booth which bore the legend, "Kisses, \$1, \$2 and \$3." One of her admirers approached and asked what the difference was between the low priced kisses and the high priced ones. "I'll tell yo," she replied, "it's just lak this. For one dollah I don't render no 'sistance at all; for two dollahs I render a little 'sistance; but for three dollahs, man, I done mak' myself puhfectly ridicilious." I trust you will not gather the impression that I urge a monetary scale upon which to allow your enthusiasm to ascend. Rather would I have you believe that as your enthusiasm rises so will your profits multiply.

The fifth and last thing that our stage manager will plead for is—

That you give your fellow player strong support at all times.

Kin Hubbard, the Hoosier humorist, tells us of an Uncle Tom's Cabin show that played a small hamlet in Indiana. The local critics summed up the performance in these words: "The bloodhounds wuz good, but they had poor support." And, fellow osteopaths, I fear that you and I often fail to give our fellow players good support. There is something perverse that lies within us all that makes us want to minimize the work that our fellow practitioner is doing and maximize the importance of the work that we are doing. I tell you the osteopaths of the country are generally in need of better team work. To digress a moment and use a baseball term, we need to back up all the throws to the infield. If, when you hear of a case that an osteopath has treated successfully, you will throw your bonnet in the air and cheer like you did the day you saw the home team push three runs over the plate in the ninth inning and win the game, you will increase your own self-respect and boost osteopathy very materially in the mind of the man who told you of the case. But if you say you doubt very much whether the fellow really had Bright's disease and anyway you've treated cases of greater severity

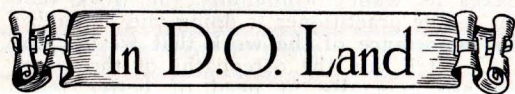
The Osteopathic Physician

and generally try to take sweetness out of the other fellow's victory, you have hurt osteopathy and, to resume the theatrical simile, you have gummed the scene. And furthermore we ought to lay claim more freely upon our brother and sister osteopaths in time of perplexity and trial. You know we say there is no better way to remain young than by being young and I know of no better way to beget love than by loving.

The reward of the actor who plays well the small parts assigned him is promotion from time to time until he reaches the Nirvana of professional life—the hour when the spotlight travels with him all around the stage. And so, too, will the spotlight of honor and love and esteem follow us about if we but play our parts as faithfully as strength so to do within us lies. It would be intensely interesting if we could look far into the future and see just what "Our Role" will be in the drama of healing—but that is for the historian and not for the clairvoyant. It is sufficient that we individuals "act well our parts" and in as far as we do that will we make the role of osteopathy stand out brilliantly in the theater of human experience and make all mankind better for its having trod the boards of time.

What I Have Found Out

I HAD a case of sciatic rheumatism which came to me in October, 1912, which proved to be very stubborn and did not yield to treatment as readily as I wished. The pain was intense for several days. I used hot packs with only fair results. One night I was called back after I had treated the patient. The husband said to me, "My wife cannot stand this suffering any longer." It was getting to the point where, from loss of sleep and pain, the patient was so weak there had to be something done. She had had a former experience with morphine that made her afraid to send for an M. D., as she knew that was what he would resort to. I was "up against it hard," so I sat down and thought hard. I decided to try cold water. I wrung a large bath towel out of cold water as cold as I could get, but not ice water. The result was immediate relief, almost complete cessation of the pain (the hot water was repulsive after we had used it for some time). I covered the cold pack up well with a woolen blanket, then I alternated between hot and cold until with treatment and the fermentations, I soon had a complete cure. After the cold pack had warmed up, I gave another treatment, relaxing the gluteal and thigh muscles, also stretched the sciatic nerve, corrected an innominate lesion and also a fifth lumbar rotation which was so sore and tender before using the cold pack I could not correct without giving too much pain. Moral: When hot water becomes repulsive from continued use, no matter what ails your patient, use a cold pack.—Dr. E. C. Downey, Chanute, Kansas, January 9th.



Pasadena Meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the Pasadena Osteopathic Association held December 13th. Dr. C. J. Stillman presented a paper on the osteopathic treatment of diseases of the eye.

Sacramento Valley Meeting.

The Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society held their regular meeting at Stockton, December 14th. Dr. S. I. Wyland, of Santa Rosa, gave an address on "Anæsthesia and Its Effects."

King County Seattle Meeting.

The King County, Seattle, Osteopathic Association, at its December meeting, listened to a paper on "Enlargement of the Spleen," by Dr. F. J. Feidler, and to a book review by Dr. A. B. Cunningham.

Polk County, Iowa Meeting.

The Polk County, Iowa, Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting December 13th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. V. Mattern; vice-president, Dr. Ada Mack; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. F. Spring. Dr. D. W. Roberts gave a paper on "Gastric Ulcer."

Jury Disagrees in Indiana Case.

In the case of Dr. George Rader, of Seymour, Indiana, practicing as assistant to Dr. J. S. Spaunhurst, of Indianapolis, the jury was unable to arrive at a verdict, eleven being for acquittal and one for conviction.

Pennsylvania Examination.

The Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Pennsylvania will hold their mid-year examination in Philadelphia, February 24 to 27, inclusive. Application blanks may be procured from *Virgil A. Hook, D. O., Sec., 406 2nd Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.*

Rochester Meeting.

The Rochester, New York, Osteopathic Society held its monthly meeting and dinner, December 14th. The evening was devoted to a discussion of orthopedics. A description and demonstration of Dr. Abbott's method for the correction of spinal curvature was given.

Murray to Establish College.

According to reports in Elgin newspapers, Murray of Elgin has declared his intentions to establish the International College of Osteopathy. Arrangements for a building have not been completed. Murray is quoted as saying he will for the present *teach at his home* assisted by a faculty.

Dr. S. S. Still and Dr. George Still Going to Europe.

Dr. S. S. Still of Des Moines, Iowa, and Dr. George Still of Kirksville, Missouri, will make a flying trip to Vienna in May, returning in time for the A. O. A. convention. They will attend clinics at Vienna and other European points.

St. Louis, December Meeting.

At the meeting of the St. Louis Osteopathic Association, December 6th, Dr. C. M. Case gave a demonstration of the "Anatomy of the Dorsal Region." Dr. W. F. Englehart demonstrated "Technique of the Dorsal Lesions." Dr. Homer E. Bailey described a cure in a case of infantile paralysis.

Southwest Michigan Meeting.

The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting in Battle Creek, January 4th. The program consisted of a Quiz conducted by Dr. Betsy Hicks. Every one present was impressed with the necessity to brush up and refresh their minds by study.—*Frances Platt, D. O., Sec'y.*

Saskatchewan Osteopaths Organize.

Osteopathic physicians of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, met at Regina, December 28, in the office of the Drs. Raffenberg, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. L. Raffenberg, Regina; vice-president, Dr. Emma Sniff, Moose Jaw; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Fay Bergin, Moose Jaw.—*F. Bergin, D. O., Sec'y.*

Indiana Osteopath Acquitted

Dr. H. Thomas Wise, of Goshen, Indiana, practicing as representative of Dr. E. C. Crow, of Elkhart, was acquitted January 9th of the charge of practicing without a license, brought against him by the State Board of Medical Examination. The suit was vigorously pushed, but it took the jury only fifteen minutes to decide that Dr. Wise was not guilty.

Dayton District Meeting.

The Dayton District Osteopathic Society met with Dr. E. H. Cosner on Thursday evening, January 9th. Dr. F. D. Clark, of Sidney, was the speaker, his subject being "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases." The doctor brought out many practical points and his paper was most satisfactory to the large number in attendance.—*W. A. Gravett, D. O., Sec'y.*

Review Week Postponed.

The Two Georges cut out their review week entirely this year during the Xmas holidays, in order in every way to prevent any detraction from the convention at Kirksville, next summer. As this is probably the last convention that will ever be held in Kirksville, at least during the life of the "Old Doctor," every effort is being made to make it a big success.

Oklahoma Meeting.

The Oklahoma Osteopathic Association met at Oklahoma City December 27th and 28th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. A. Cole, Oklahoma City; vice-president, Dr. G. W. Dinning, Pond Creek; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Ernest Ewing, Blackwell. A feature of the program was a lecture and demonstration by Dr. George Laughlin, of the American School of Osteopathy.

Michigan Examinations in February

There will be a special meeting of the Michigan State Board of Examiners in Osteopathy held at the Griswold Hotel, Detroit, February 12th. Anyone wishing to take the Michigan examination at this time, should get in communication with the secretary and send application and qualifications *at once*, as all records must be complete by February 1st.—*Carrie C. Classen, D. O., Secretary Michigan Board, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Dr. George Still to the Assistance of Injured Trainmen.

There was a wreck on the Wabash Railroad, January 14 at Millard, six miles south of Kirksville, when a passenger train collided with a freight train at a siding. The fireman and engineer of the passenger crew were injured, but no passengers were hurt. Dr. George Still, of the A. S. O. Hospital, was on the passenger train and took care of the injuries of the engineer and fireman.

Dr. Pellette Extends Thanks.

Dr. E. F. Pellette, of Liberal, Kansas, who has just been acquitted in suit brought against him by the "medics" in his town, which suit has been hanging fire for a long time, and was the climax of a number of arrests and court trials to which Dr. Pellette was subjected, desires to thank his many friends in the profession for kindly sympathy, help and encouragement extended to him during the period of these tribulations.

Good Press Work by the Chicago Association.

The secretary of the Chicago Osteopathic Association, or whoever had charge of the press work, is to be congratulated on the very favorable notice of the January meeting which appeared in the Chicago papers. This meeting was "played up" in the right way, and the Chicago papers gave us probably the best notice of a local meeting that we have yet received. Let us have more of this good work.

A Victory in Iowa.

At the recent meeting of the Iowa, Third District, Iowa Osteopathic Association, held at Mt. Pleasant, a message was read from Attorney-General Cossin, stating that, notwithstanding the attitude of the Iowa State Board of Health, "Osteopaths of Iowa are physicians, and can sign birth and death certificates." We congratulate the Iowa osteopaths on this decision, and we commend the Attorney-General for his broadminded attitude.

Kentucky State Board of Health.

According to the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville, Kentucky, December 15, there is still agitation for an investigation of the Kentucky State Board of Health. The Madison County Medical Society in monthly meeting endorsed the investigations that have already been made, and recommend that Governor James B. McCreary refer the matter to the attorney-general that suitable steps be taken to procure the return to the state treasurer of money illegally spent.

Dr. Eugene Christian Will Give Kirksville Graduating Address.

The A. S. O. announces that Dr. Eugene Christian, the very well known Diet Specialist of New York City, will deliver the graduating address to the class which graduates January 23rd. The graduating address will be given on Thursday morning. Dr. Christian it will be remembered was once prosecuted by the New York Board of Health for practicing medicine without a license. He beat the case and has not been molested since.

Minnesota Meeting

The Minnesota Osteopathic Association held their regular meeting, January 4th, with the following program. In the evening a banquet was served to those attending, by the Minneapolis Osteopathic Clinic. "Innominate Lesions," Dr. O. W. La Plout, Albert Lea; "Cervical Area," Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis; "Examination of the Chest and Correction of Rib Lesions," Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul; "Differential Diagnosis of Paralysis," Dr. J. S. Rydell, Minneapolis; "Arterio-Sclerosis and Old Age," Dr. D. J. Kenney, Minneapolis.—*F. E. Jorris, D. O., Sec'y.*

Consolation for Mutineers.

The next time a sailor in Uncle Sam's navy is sentenced to a year's imprisonment for refusing vaccination, it might cheer him up to hear this sunny little anecdote, in the *Open Door*, of a school girl in Buffalo.

When two public vaccinators and two policemen visited her school to inoculate the pupils with virus at \$1 each, nine-year-old Lucille objected, saying she had been vaccinated, and if it must be done again she would go home to have it done. But she was threatened and force was used. Thirteen days later, and after ten days of suffering from blood poisoning, she died. Her mother lost her reason and was put in an asylum.—*Life.*

Get Your Arkansas Osteopathic License Now.

The next regular examination of applicants for license to practice osteopathy in Arkansas will be held in the office of Dr. C. A. Dodson, in Little Rock, February 4. The examination is written, and includes anatomy, physiology, chemistry, symptomatology, physical diagnosis, toxicology, urinalysis, theory and practice of osteopathy. Application should be made to the secretary of the board, *Dr. Lillian Mohler, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.* The fee for examination is \$10.00.

The next legislature will be asked to increase the fee and the requirements.—*C. A. Dodson, President, State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Arkansas.*

Indiana College Will Teach Osteopathy.

According to a newspaper report from South Bend, Indiana, registration of students for the South Bend College of Chemistry commenced December 10th. This institution is said to have been organized by Professor Goodrich, of Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana; Professor Jack Lawton, of Notre Dame, and Professor Joseph M. Callahan, of the Indiana College of Law. It is stated that evening classes in chemistry, osteopathy, and preparatory work may later be followed by day classes.

Third District Illinois Meeting.

The Third District Illinois Osteopathic Association held election of officers at Galesburg, January 8th: President, Dr. M. P. Browning, Macomb; vice-president, Dr. Cora Hemstreet, Galesburg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Minnie M. Baymiller, Abingdon. Interesting papers were given on "Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder," by Dr. Thompson, of Elmwood; "Bright's Disease," by Dr. Baymiller, of Abingdon; "Diabetes," by Dr. Ada Chapman, of Galesburg.—*Minnie M. Baymiller, D. O., Sec'y.*

Virginia Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Osteopathic Society was held December 14th at Richmond. Officers elected were: President, Dr. S. H. Bright, of Norfolk; vice-president, Dr. M. L. Richardson, of Norfolk; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. D. Bowen, of Richmond. Technical papers were represented by Dr. E. H. Shackelford and Dr. George E. Fout, of Richmond. The semi-annual meeting will be held at Bristol in June. The chiropractic situation was discussed, and it was decided to proceed vigorously against chiropractics who attempted to continue practicing in violation of the state laws.

Iowa, Third District Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Iowa, Third District Osteopathic Association was held at Mt. Pleasant, December 5th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. C. J. Christensen, of Keokuk; vice-president, Dr. H. H. Smith, of Mt. Pleasant; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. C. Card, of Ft. Madison. The program was as follows: "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases," Dr. H. H. Smith, Mt. Pleasant; "Corea," Dr. Guy C. Trimble, Montezuma; "Practical Gynecology," Dr. Lola D. Taylor, Des Moines; "Osteopathic Technique; Inter Scapular Region," Dr. Myron W. Bigsby, Aledo, Illinois; "Osteopathic Technique of Lower Dorsal Region," Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell.

Certificates Signed by Osteopaths Accepted by Globe Company.

Mr. Ralph Arnold, c/o The Osteopathic Publishing Co.—At the request of Mr. Eckel, we are writing you to say that the phrase "licensed physician" as used in our accident policies, includes such osteopaths as are licensed to practice their profession, just as it covers so-called allopathic physicians.—*Kenneth Spencer, Supt. Western Accident & Health Department, Globe Indemnity Company, of New York.*

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Florida Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Florida Osteopathic Association was held December 28th at Tampa. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Sarah Wheeler, of Lakeland; vice-president, Dr. George Baumgras, of St. Petersburg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Grace Gould, of De Land. Some of the topics on the program were: Typhoid fever, diphtheria, acute indigestion, colds, tonsils. In the evening a public lecture was given by Dr. Percy G. Woodall, of Birmingham, Alabama, on the subject, "Evolution of Modern Medicine." At the same time as the state convention, the Florida State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met in regular session and held examinations for license to practice osteopathy in the state.

Invitation to Colorado Meeting.

You are earnestly requested to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Association, to be held at the Albany Hotel, January 21st and 22nd, 1913, during the week of the Stock Show, insuring reduced rates to Denver. The committee has arranged an interesting program, including addresses by Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha. Program—Tuesday, 1:00 p. m., Luncheon, The Albany. Fifty cents per plate. 2:00 p. m., President's Address, Dr. G. W. Perrin; "Technique," Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha, Neb. 6:00 p. m., Dinner, The Albany. One dollar per plate. 8:00 p. m., Public Lecture, Dr. C. B. Atzen, "The Scope and Aims of Osteopathy." Wednesday, 2:00 p. m., Election of officers and business.

Massachusetts People Enjoy Good Program and Banquet.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society January 4th, Dr. L. L. Draper, of Camden, N. J., gave some excellent demonstrations on "Osteopathic Technique," covering the cervical, dorsal, lumbar and sacral regions and showing how he would correct innominate and rib lesions. In the evening a banquet was held and Dr. Effie L. Rogers officiated as toast mistress. The following toasts were responded to: "Adjustments, Osteopathic and Others," by Dr. A. J. Conrad; "Fraternal Spirit and Publicity," by Dr. Aubrey W. Hart; "Optimism in Our Work," by Dr. Carrie E. Rand; "Future of Osteopathy," by Dr. George W. Goode; "The 'Old Doctor,'" by Dr. Eva G. Reid.

Chiropractors Violate Law in Rhode Island.

According to a decision handed down by Justice Vincent of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, December 6th, chiropractors in Rhode Island are guilty of practicing medicine without authority if they attempt to practice as chiropractors without securing a license from the State Medical Board. This decision was given in the case of Frank Siveny, which had been appealed from the Superior Court. The Supreme Court remanded the case to the Superior Court for sentence, which was a fine of \$50.00. This decision should effectually prevent chiropractics from practicing in

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Rhode Island unless they are able to get some law through the State Legislature giving them independent recognition.

Bad for Osteopathy and the Practitioner Also.

Dr. J. E. Semple located in St. Johns, Michigan, about a year ago and began immediately advertising to give one week's treatment free of charge, also sending out cards entitling the holders to same; followed by a cut price of thirteen treatments for \$18.00, single treatments \$1.50. He keeps this before the people by advertising and lowers the standard of osteopathy by so doing. I do not believe that men who do this sort of thing are entitled to professional recognition.—*W. E. Simmons, D. O., Lansing, Michigan, December 20th.*

There is, unfortunately, too much of this sort of thing in the profession. The men who are guilty of it discredit and lower themselves professionally and work incalculable damage to osteopathy in the mind of the general public.

Portland, Oregon, Association Reorganized.

Osteopathic physicians of Portland, Oregon, met Saturday evening, December 21, at Dr. Gertrude Gates' office for reorganization. Officers elected were: Dr. Wm. G. Keller, Pres.; Dr. Edmund B. Haslop, Vice-Pres.; Dr. Katherine Myers, Treas.; Dr. H. C. P. Moore, Sec.

A committee of three, composed of Dr. R. B. Northrup, Dr. Katherine Myers, Dr. Edmund B. Haslop, was appointed to revise the constitution for present demands. Informal discussions were presented and arrangements advanced for a monthly program of instruction.

The osteopathic physicians of Portland are enthusiastic over the city association, and expect to have a live working organization this winter. The next meeting will be held January 18.—*H. C. P. Moore, D. O.*

Massachusetts Annual Meeting.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting January 4th, at Boston. Program carried out was: "Osteopathy and Orthopedic Surgery," Dr. Alton H. Gleason, Worcester; "Osteopathic Technique: Cervical Lesions," Dr. L. L. Draper, Camden, N. J.; "Osteopathic Round-Table," led by Dr. Frank M. Vaughan. This interesting feature was of much value to all. "A Message from the National Organization," Dr. Harry L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.; "Osteopathic Technique: Dorsal, Lumbar, Sacral, Innominate, and Rib Lesions," Dr. L. L. Draper, Camden, N. J. In the evening a banquet was held. Dr. Effie L. Rogers presided over the toast-list. Several interesting speakers were secured, among them being Rev. A. Z. Conrad of Park Street Church. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, Boston; vice-president, Dr. George W. Reid, Worcester; treasurer, Dr. Herbert E. Wright, Malden; secretary, Dr. M. A. Langley, Boston.—*Effie L. Rogers, D. O., Sec'y.*

Maine Osteopathic Association Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the Maine Osteopathic Association held an all day session at the office of Dr. M. E. Hawk, Augusta, Maine, January 1st. One of the principle topics of discussion was "Legislation" on which Dr. George M. Laughlin spoke briefly and encouraged us in our campaign for an Independent Board, or not any, for which we have secured the services of the best lawyer of the state. Dr. George M. Laughlin gave an interesting and instructive lecture on "Osteopathic Surgery" followed by a number of clinics and discussions. New members received were: Dr. Julia J. Chase, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Dr. Fredrick Kincaid, Skowhegan, Maine; Dr. Thomas L. McBeath, Rockland, Maine; Dr. Ruth N. McBeath, Rockland, Maine; Dr. Virginia C. Gay, Augusta, Maine; Dr. Florence M. Opdycke, Augusta, Maine; Dr. M. C. Hawk, Augusta, Maine; Dr. William Semple, Bangor, Maine; Mrs. Clark, a senior student of A. S. O., was present. It was considered a great privilege to have Dr. Laughlin with us.—*Nora B. Brown, D. O., Sec'y.*

Boston Osteopathic Society Meeting.

The Boston Osteopathic Society held its regular meeting December 21. Dr. J. Oliver Sartwell reviewed the "Applied Anatomy of the Lumbar and Sacro-Iliac Articulations." Dr. A. F. McWilliams and Dr. C. L. Watson demonstrated "Innominate and Lumbar Technic," particularly emphasizing the value of light, easy treatment. Physiological rest by strapping and with belts; and the effect of abnormally long transverse processes of the fifth lumbar vertebra were considered. Under diagnosis of innominate lesions, the value of tenderness under crest of ilium, and external rotation of leg through the action of the pyriformis muscle on the affected side were discussed. Cases associated with these lesions were reported, Dr. John J. Howard describing cases of lumbago and sciatica; Dr. F. A. Dennette cases of disorder of bladder and prostate; Dr. Emily G. Wilson, cases of menorrhagia, uterine prolapse, dysmenorrhea, and discharge from the uterus.

Amendments to the constitution, making the requirements for membership the same as for the A. O. A., with the application blank changed to correspond, were proposed, and will be voted upon at the next meeting.—*Kendall L. Achorn, D. O., Secy.*

Dr. Polmeteet, of Kirksville, Mo., Passes On.

Dr. Frank N. B. Polmeteet, of Kirksville, Missouri, passed on in perfect peace and quiet the morning of December 2nd, after an illness of two years' duration. He was well along in his 64th year, having been born in Waukegan, Illinois, March 20th, 1849. He came from the State of Idaho to Missouri in the year 1865. On April 18th, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary E. Clester, who survives him. Of this union there

was born one son, Dr. Edward C. Polmeteer, of Marengo, Iowa.

Dr. Polmeteer was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in its first class, and was retained for several years as a member of the treating staff, where he held first rank. He was a man of strong personal magnetism and of a penetrating and logical mentality. He had a clear perception of the laws underlying the science of osteopathy and became one of the most proficient interpreters of that science.

Dr. Polmeteer was a member of Kirksville Lodge No. 105, A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Of the latter he held rank as Past Chief Patriarch of Adair Encampment No. 44 and Past Grand of Adair Lodge No. 96. After a short service at the residence by Rev. A. L. Brewer, the Odd Fellows took charge and deposited the mortal remains in Llewellyn cemetery.

Another Company on Record as Recognizing Osteopaths.

Dr. E. M. Downing, York, Pa.—In reply to your favor in which you ask if we accept the reports of osteopathic physicians, in case of injury to policyholders, I take pleasure in stating that we do. I see no reason why a legally qualified osteopath is not and should not be as competent to make an examination as anyone of the other schools.—*Louis P. Forster*, President, Century Life and Accident Insurance Company, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa. December 17, 1912.

The Century writes a contract about like the policy of the Commercial Travellers' Association, at a premium of \$9.00 a year. It does not contain the double indemnity for travel accidents, does not cover suicide, and the weekly indemnity of \$25.00 is limited to 100 weeks. But for the cost it is a liberal, clean, straightforward contract, and because of their recognition of the osteopaths this company is entitled to our support. This letter, coming as it does from the president, is unequivocal, and besides, it amounts to a tacit endorsement and approval of osteopathy.—*E. M. Downing, D. O.*

Osteopathic Orthopedics.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston addressed the Chicago Osteopathic Association at its January meeting on the subject "Osteopathic Orthopedics." The speaker believed that osteopathy properly included orthopedics, but he denied emphatically the medical claim that orthopedics embraces all that is scientific in osteopathy. Because of the extensive utilization of bones and joints by the osteopath, it was strongly urged that it is his duty to become as expert as the orthopedic surgeon in his knowledge of joint anatomy, physiology and pathology. Although osteopathy goes infinitely beyond the realm of orthopedics, the lamentable fact must be admitted that in their search for far-reaching effects the osteopaths have neglected much of the orthopedic knowledge of local joint conditions easily obtainable from conventional sources. While the speaker did not advocate the complete practice of orthopedic surgery by all osteopaths, he did emphasize the extremely practical value of many of the more simple orthopedic procedures in routine office practice. Dr. Smith urged the more extensive use of X-ray diagnosis. He said that since establishing an X-ray department in his own private offices, in charge of an expert, he had been accomplishing much more by having plates made of the majority of his patients.

Practitioners Will Assist Central College.

With the opening of its new college building, the Central College of Osteopathy of Kansas City, Missouri, has made arrangements to secure financial assistance from the practitioners of the city by a very practical plan. Twenty-five practitioners have agreed to give a certain limited number of treatments to patients under special permit, the stipulations being as follows:

First—The proceeds for such treatments are donated by the practitioners to the college for the purpose of furnishing the new infirmary.

Second—Permits entitling the holder to fifteen treatments will be issued upon application. These permits can be obtained at the College building, 729 Troost avenue, or from the secretary at 506 Commerce building. Each applicant for a permit will be handed a list of the names of the Osteopathic practitioners, from which can be selected the physician desired. The officer from whom you secure the permit will assist you in making the selection. The permits are good at any time until all of the treatments are taken up.

Third—These permits will be offered at from ten to twenty-five dollars to suit the circumstances of the one securing the permit.

Fourth—Patients securing permits will be given these treatments at the offices of the various physicians except when the patients are unable to get to the office. In this case, special arrangements must be made with the one giving the treatments.

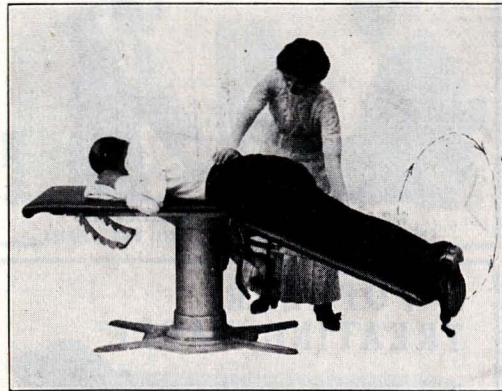
Legislative Work in Illinois Again Active.

We are again after legislation in Illinois. Some time ago blanks were sent to all osteopaths in our state with requests to obtain signatures to a legislative petition. After ample time has been given, we have only had returns from 43, whose names I desire published, as they deserve credit for their generous responses.—*Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O.*, Chicago, Illinois, January 13th.

The names of those who have been busy are as follows: Dr. J. C. Greenowood, Dr. F. E. Dayton, Dr. Agnes Landes, Dr. E. R. Proctor, Dr. George Carpenter, Dr. Jessie Wakeham, Dr. F. W. Gage, Dr. J. H. Sullivan, all of Chicago; Dr. A. L. Galbreath, Oakland; Dr. W. H. Parker, Corlintonville; Dr. E. Pitts, Bloomington; Dr. J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington; Dr. J. E. Francis, Charleston; Dr. M. P. Browning, Macomb; Dr. H. D. Norris, Marion; Dr. J. F. Bone, Pontiac; Dr. L. McMasters, Homer; Dr. H. T. Miller, Canton; Dr. A. Everson, Toulon; Dr. J. C.

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

Orders are filled almost immediately.

Write for further particulars.

McMANIS TABLE CO. TWENTIETH CENTURY TREATING TABLE
 500 West Jefferson Street - - - KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Huntington, Princeton; Dr. J. F. Walker, Quincy; Dr. C. O. Cline, Monticello; Dr. E. Q. Thawley, Peoria; Dr. Martha E. Scaife, Springfield; Dr. A. M. Wiles, Jerseyville; Dr. Elizabeth E. Wagoner, Jacksonville; Dr. R. A. Hamilton, Whitehall; Dr. W. A. Atkins, Clinton; Dr. M. E. Noyes, Ottawa; Dr. L. F. Jennings, Centralia; Dr. G. B. Lord, Lawrenceville; Dr. I. J. Eales, Belleville; Drs. Wendall & Magill, Peoria; Dr. O. R. Hurd, Urbana; Dr. C. E. Medaris, Rockford; Dr. Lizzie O. Griggs,

Wheaton; Dr. A. Corey, Peoria; Dr. F. W. Hamilton, Robinson; Dr. D. O. Thompson, Sycamore; Dr. Etta Chambers, Geneseo; Dr. C. C. Rude, Tuscola; three others whose names are not attached.

Ohio Annual Meeting.

The Ohio Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting at Columbus, December 27th. The program was extensive. "Technique—Demonstration," Dr. F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Indiana; "Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases," Dr. L. Von H. Gerdine, Kirksville; "Physical Diagnosis of the Thorax," Dr. B. H. T. Becker, Ashland; "Specific Treatments," Dr. F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer, Indiana; "Interesting Points in Physical Diagnosis," Dr. L. Von H. Gerdine, Kirksville; "Sputum, Blood and Urine Analysis," Dr. T. J. Emley, Jackson; "X-Ray Work," Dr. F. C. Bowen, Columbus; "Venereal Diseases," Judge S. L. Black, Columbus; "Enteroptosis," Dr. Eliza Edwards, Cincinnati; "Diagnosis of Common Skin Diseases," Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl, Philadelphia, Pa.; "School Inspection," Dr. L. A. Bumstead, Delaware; "Demonstration—Abbott Method Correcting Spinal Curvature," Dr. J. E. Cobbs, Toledo; "Manipulative Treatment of Common Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl, Philadelphia; "Surgery in Obstetrics," Dr. A. W. Cloud, Canton. Dr. L. C. Sorensen, of Toledo, was elected delegate to the A. O. A. convention. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. Z. Prescott, Lorain; vice-president, Dr. W. R. Sanborn, Akron; secretary, Dr. L. A. Bumstead, Delaware; treasurer, Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool. Executive committee, Dr. B. H. T. Becker, Ashland; Dr. J. H. B. Scott, Columbus; Dr. Effie Kountz, London; Dr. Eliza Edwards, Cincinnati; Dr. Charles M. La Rue, Lancaster. On the recommendation of Dr. M. F. Hulett, of Columbus, it was decided to present the coming legislature a measure which will enable osteopaths under stipulated conditions to come from other states and practice in Ohio without taking examinations. Legislation for the prevention of occupational diseases, over-work, the abolition of night work for women, an eight hour law for women and children, accurate records of industrial accidents and industrial diseases were the progressive measures that received attention and unanimous endorsement. The banquet given was in the form of a "gridiron" dinner. Dr. Clarence V. Kerr, of Cleveland, being toastmaster. A number of good skits on well-known persons were features. Dr. Wiley, former United States Chief Chemist, was the recipient of a number of the "slams."

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith Guest of Chicago Society.

January 11, at 3 p. m., the Chicago Osteopathic Association held a clinic at the Littlejohn College and in the absence of the president, Dr. Dayton, the secretary, introduced the speaker, Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston, Mass., and in a few well chosen words paved the way for the deeds to follow. Dr. Smith, assisted by Drs. Maltby, Proctor, Young and Farmer of Chicago, and Dr. Frank Heine, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., applied a cast to the case submitted for demonstration. The Bradford method was used.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned and the secretary invited all to a Dutch lunch at the Hotel La Salle. At 7 p. m. the kindred spirits joined in a family gathering in the main dining room, where a most delightful menu was enjoyed.

At 8 p. m. the president, Dr. Fred Bischoff, called the

UNDATED EDITION READY

We have a limited edition of

Osteopathy
What It Is
What It Does

now ready. If you want a supply for future use—order at once.

ONE OR TWO COMMENTS OUT OF MANY:

Please send me 500 copies "Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does."

This latest "Bunting Classic" does greater justice to the broad scope of osteopathy in language readable and understandable by the public, than anything of the kind ever published.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I beg to remain—Dr. Chas. J. Muttart, Philadelphia, Pa., January 2nd.

"Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does," the January issue of Osteopathic Health, is O. K. It is the first one I have ever used, as it is the only one that has ever seemed just what I wanted to circulate.—Dr. Mary S. Crosswell, Farmington, Maine, December 31st.

I hasten to congratulate you on the first issue of Osteopathic Health for 1913. "Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does." I want 250 copies. The material in this number is such that one need not hesitate to place it in the hands of any person. Best wishes for your health and prosperity for the New Year to enable you to keep up the very splendid pace you have set for yourself.—Dr. Ernest C. Bond, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 31st.

Please send me 100 extra copies January number Osteopathic Health, "Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does." An unusually well written, attractive number.—Dr. F. E. Moore, Portland, Oregon, January 3rd.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company
 215 South Market Street, Chicago

meeting to order, and upon motion the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. It was moved and seconded that the regular order of business be set aside.

Dr. Maltby exhibited a case of scoliosis treated by the Abbott method, explaining the same to the society.

At 8:20 p. m. Dr. R. K. Smith began his talk on Osteopathic Orthopedics, laying it down as the fundamental principle that the basis of successful treatment should be built upon skiagraphy in addition to examination by palpation and other methods as previously taught. He considers his most valuable aid a perfect X-ray outfit for diagnosis, and suggests the taking not of one or two plates, but many in various positions, as the placing of the plates in the stereopticon to bring out the third dimension is often the most helpful in settling difficult diagnosis. The various ptosis of viscera are now well defined under proper preparation for skiagraphy and such work always gives a better way in diagnosis. Dr. Smith showed several of his own prints illustrative of the range of work and the undoubted aid it offers in arriving at the correct conclusions. He farther demonstrated for us the use of the Spiker bandage to the knee and the ankle. The general discussion followed the presentation of the subject in which many joined.

Dr. Heine was called upon to offer a few remarks and give us word from his recent visit to Kirksville, where he met Father Still face to face. He assures us that we may expect to see "PAP" at our national gathering next June.

Upon motion made by Dr. Maltby, and seconded by Dr. Turfler, a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. R. K. Smith in appreciation of his services.

Applications of Drs. Albright, Welty and Stewart were given second reading. Applications of Drs. MacLean, George MacGregor and Hoeffner were given first reading.—F. E. Dayton, Sec'y.



February Osteopathic Health—A Great Number on Winter Complaints

If you want a good, plain, popular, interesting discussion of prevailing winter diseases from the osteopathic viewpoint, get the February number of *Osteopathic Health*. You will be well pleased and satisfied.

The introductory article, "Modern Knowledge to the Combat of Winter's Diseases," sounds the keynote of the entire number. It is frank, simple and sincere. It makes no unsupported or exaggerated claims, but speaks with assurance.

In fact, for a nice balance of rational conservatism, combined with justifiable optimism, this number is one of the cleverest pieces of osteopathic popular literature ever written by Dr. Bunting.

"Colds as the Root of Winter's Evils" is a most illuminating discussion. I believe that it cannot fail to impress the reader, not only as to the importance of watching a "cold" and seeing to it that it is properly taken care of, but also a very clear conception of osteopathic philosophy in the premises and an appreciation of why the understanding of osteopathic principles and technique fits the osteopathic physician to be an able assistant in such troubles. The articles on la grippe or influenza, and pneumonia extend the discussion to these particular forms of disease, and explain in more detail osteopathic principles and procedure as applied to these special complaints.

The article, "It's Folly to Mix Osteopathic with Drugging," is full of needed words of wisdom. The appeal that is made in this article and the advice that is given, cannot fail to "strike home" and to awaken to a realization of their mistake such persons as have been thoughtless or undecided in this matter. It shows conclusively that fairness and self-interest both dictate that a decision be made, and that confidence be placed in one system or the other.

Right in line with this article is a very timely discussion: "Three Ways to Change Doctors." It is so absolutely fair that no one can take offense at it, and yet it shows up in the most striking and convincing manner the folly of the all-too-prevailing custom of dilly-dallying with all kinds of systems, and playing one doctor against the other, buoyed by a kind of indefinite, unde-

ecided hope that one doctor or the other may accidentally "hit" upon the right remedy for the patient. The lack of confidence that is proven by such action is in itself most harmful to the best interests of the patient.

The remarks about rheumatism are appropriate at this season of the year when symptoms of both real and supposed rheumatism are prevalent. It is to be hoped that it will prevent many people who may experience some "rheumatic symptoms" from immediately dopping themselves with some so-called "rheumatism cure" and lead them to adopt the more sensible course of consulting a reputable osteopath.

The paragraphs on "How Long Should Treatment Require" and "Osteopathy Not Like Massage" emphasize in suitable and appropriate manner truths about osteopathy that need to be told over and over again. They contradict emphatically misunderstandings that apparently stick in the minds of the public like "a burr to a woolly dog's hair."

People everywhere need the information that is contained in this February number of *Osteopathic Health*—and they need it now. For the sake of the development and progress of osteopathy they should have this information—and they should have it now. For the sake of your individual practice and advancement you should circulate this information—and you should circulate it now. The moral is: Order a supply without delay. *Do it now.*

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.,
RALPH ARNOLD,
Asst. Mgr.

Something for Osteopaths of New Jersey and Elsewhere to Think About.

F. W. Collins claims to practice osteopathy at Hoboken, N. J., but has never received a diploma from a recognized osteopathic college.

Not very long ago he placed an order with

"The O. P. Company" for a considerable quantity of magazines and a subsequent quantity to be furnished on annual contract basis. Finding upon investigation that he was not a graduate from a recognized college, we returned to him his check, and informed him that under the circumstances it would be impossible for us to serve him with *Osteopathic Health*.

In due time the following brief communication was received:

Paterson Osteopathic Hospital and Dispensary Paterson, N. J., December 9th, 1912.

Dr. F. W. Collins begs to inform Ralph Arnold that his communication of December the 7th, inst., is received and treated with the contempt which it and the writer merits.

Dr. Collins is president of the Hudson County Osteopathic Association; member of New Jersey State Osteopathic Association; member of New Jersey League of Osteopathic Physicians; active member of Legislative committees.

I don't want any of your colleges or any of your dirty work. My Alma Mater and Alumni is sufficient.

There was no signature.

Collins issued a mailing card reading on one side as follows:

OSTEOPATHY DEFINED—HISTORICALLY
Osteopathy is the Science of Treating Diseased Conditions of the Human Body Without the Use of Drugs.

"The system (though practiced under various and different names) is the oldest in the healing art, and scarcely any has become so popular and won such general recognition. It was practiced by the priests, or in healing institutes, which served for this scientific purpose. The ancient Greeks and Romans, too, had a great regard for it as a valuable method of healing and combined it carefully with hot-air and other baths. Herodiscus and Democritus, two of the most famous ancient Greek physicians, recommended this form of treatment. Hippocrates, the ancient father of medicine, advocated it and made especial mention of the fact in one of his writings. Though a French physician named Pare endeavored rehabilitating Osteopathy in the Sixteenth century, it was Dr. Mezger, of Amsterdam, who received the chief credit of placing it on a sound physiological foundation in Europe."

Osteopathy found its way to the United States in the Nineteenth century, when in 1874 a Dr. Still announced himself as the discoverer and he established a school of Osteopathy. There are now eleven colleges and about 10,000 Osteopaths in the United States.

Modern Osteopathy has received special recognition from the legislatures of over forty states, and is meeting with a degree of favor from the general public never before equaled by any method of healing in so short a time.

Osteopathy recognizes in the human body the most perfect, complicated and wonderfully constructed machine, which, when properly adjusted, is capable of normal actions unless interfered with by accident or otherwise. The practice of Osteopathy is the scientific adjustment, by mechanical manipulations, of the abnormal conditions of the human body.

Osteopathy is based upon a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology.—F. W. Collins, D. O., 1113 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. Phone 64.

and on the reverse as follows:

DR. F. W. COLLINS

Osteopath
1113 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Phone 64

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Consultation and Examination..... | \$ 5.00 |
| One Treatment | 5.00 |
| Two Treatments | 9.00 |
| Three Treatments | 12.00 |
| Six Treatments | 20.00 |
| Ten Treatments | 30.00 |
| Each Treatment thereafter | 3.00 |

Health makes every faculty of the body, mind and soul alert and ready, receptive and responsive, quick to see, eager to do, ready and able to act.

Health is what makes perfect the physical in man and woman; the litesome step, the blooming cheek, the pure skin, the clear eye, sweet breath, white teeth, the powerful grasp of the hand, the firm muscle and exquisite and perfect form, "beauty."

Have you no vim, snap, energy, go, in you every hour of the day? Then you need osteopathic treatment, and you need it badly.

Can you afford to ignore these priceless gifts when they may be had so easily? Remember, also, that health, like wisdom, is worth far more than riches; no one can put an adequate financial value upon health. To one who is weak or ill, it is worth more than the combined riches of the world.

Edward H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, who was a hundred times a millionaire, in his

The Pacific College of Osteopathy

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.
Established 1896.

THREE YEARS' COURSE of STUDY

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

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Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods.
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Chairman of the Faculty
Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Osteopathic Physician.

last days would have given every cent of his wealth for the health he had sacrificed in his struggle for financial supremacy.

Why not try osteopathy? It will do you good.

Very clearly the "irregulars" of New Jersey are up and doing, and very active, and have a keen appreciation of the benefits to be derived from talking to the public by means of printed matter. It behooves our osteopaths of New Jersey to redouble their efforts to secure an independent law for the recognition of osteopathy in the state, and also to take steps to see to it that the public of the state is adequately supplied with literature, explaining what real osteopathy is, and emanating from the offices of real graduate osteopaths from recognized colleges of osteopathy.

Failure to take vigorous, proper action along this line cannot but result in many erroneous ideas concerning osteopathy prevailing among the people of New Jersey.

Incidentally, we have seen a newspaper clipping which refers to this same F. W. Collins as an osteopath and states that he has been appointed as examining physician for the United States Protective Insurance Association of the District of Hoboken.

Introductory Inserts Used by Dr. H. A. Greene.

Dr. H. A. Greene of Marysville, Tenn., uses occasional inserts in connectoin with *Osteopathic Health*, one of which we reproduce here-with:

What Osteopathy Is Good For.

If your knowledge of Osteopathy is limited, and you believe in a general way that it is good for rheumatism or diseases that, to your mind, need "rubbing," you need just the information that is in these booklets and you can have a copy every month just for the asking. Send me a postal and I will be glad to see you supplied with such information as will prove to you that Osteopathy is a successful method of treating all the diseases of the human body, acute as well as chronic. It is in acute conditions where relief is obtained the quickest. A bad cold gives up very quickly to Osteopathic treatment. Grippe, bronchitis, pneumonia, sudden attacks of pain, neuralgia, bowel troubles, all these and other conditions are readily corrected by Osteopathic treatment. One of the laws of our being is "Structure controls Function." If the functions are disturbed call on the Osteopath for correction of the structures that are wrong. Anatomy is his specialty.

A personal word to the prospective reader of field literature in well-chosen language can not do any harm, and in many instances will be found to furnish just the needed stimulus to induce a careful and interested perusal of the booklet.

How Dr. Frank G. Cluett Introduced Christmas Number of Osteopathic Health to His Patients.

In sending out the Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health*, Dr. Frank G. Cluett of Sioux City, Iowa, in addition to using his professional card on the back cover, used a special insert reading as follows:

We take great pleasure in sending you a copy of the Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health*.

The original cover design of this number was painted in oil for this exclusive purpose by H. S. DeLay, a rising young artist of Chicago, and is entitled, "The Star of Bethlehem," and very aptly breathes the spirit of the "Nativity."

There is also a high-grade literary effort from the pen of Wilbur D. Nesbit, the well-known Chicago poet, entitled, "An Osteopathic Christmas Wish," which strikes the keynote of Osteopathic blessings—that choicest of vital gifts, that your

body keep adjusted,
And then your Christmas cheer
Will not be bound in just one day,
But lived through all the year.

The Osteopathic articles, while simply stated, present physiological reasoning cogently so as to appeal strongly to educated people, both men and women equally, and mothers in particular.

Kindly accept this with the compliments and well wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, from Dr. F. G. Cluett, Osteopathic Physician, Security Bldg., Sioux City.

Speaking of this insert Dr. Cluett said: "I pasted it in in front of the first page. You

Money refunded in any case of drug, drink, or tobacco habit the Antidotal Treatment fails on. And no one has asked the money back.

Address ANTIDOTAL TREATMENT
904 North 22nd Street, - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

We Like to Get This Kind of Testimony From the Laity

You will find enclosed an annual contract for 100 copies *Osteopathic Health* per month, commencing with the January number.

One of my patients informed me yesterday that she had received a copy of the December issue of *Osteopathic Health* and read it from cover to cover. She said it was so simple and sensible that she could not help but believe there was something in our system, so she quit medicine and is going to give osteopathy a good trial. She has received so much benefit already that I am not afraid of her back-sliding.

This patient has already paid me almost enough to cover a year's contract.

Dr. W. C. Parfitt, Sunnyside, Wash., Jan. 8th.

will notice that I used largely the wording of your letter telling about the Christmas number. I couldn't think of anything better to say to patients than what you had said to me about the book. While my name is imprinted on the back cover, I thought this would serve as a more forcible reminder, and also as a personal Christmas greeting to patients. What do you think of it? I feel it is quite ethical to do this, yet would like your opinion. How does it look to you as an outsider?"

As the insert that Dr. Cluett used is practically a review of the issue, we consider it a first-class idea. It gives the recipient at a glance an idea of what the issue contains, and stimulates curiosity and interest.

In connection with the October number of *Osteopathic Health*, Dr. Cluett also used an insert as follows, printed on buff-colored stock similar to the paper used in the October issue:

With the compliments and best wishes

of
Dr. F. G. Cluett,
Osteopathic Physician,
Security Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

Some "Boosts" for "The O. P."

Keep THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN coming. I do not want to miss a copy.—Dr. W. S. Dressell, Carrollton, Ill., January 9.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is fine. I would not like to do without it.—Dr. A. E. Freeman, Russellville, Ark., January 8th.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is one of the "finest ever," and worth many times the price asked for it.—Dr. F. J. Ganoung, Olean, New York, January 7.

I could not "keep house" without THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, neither could the profession hope to exist without some good field literature like *Osteopathic Health*.—Dr. Arthur Taylor, Stillwater, Minn., January 14.

Brief Comments from the Profession

Osteopathic Health is getting better and better.—Dr. Leah J. Gillett, Enid, Oklahoma, January 9th.

I find that *Osteopathic Health* is getting better month by month.—Dr. L. A. Howes, Minneapolis, Kans.

The January number of *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does," is excellent.—Dr. R. J. Dunbar, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 15.

January *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does," is the best number for a long time.—Dr. J. A. Stiles, Morganfield, Ky., January 2.

Have just read January number *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does." It is an excellent number.—Dr. Carrie M. Mundie, Mendota, Ill.

I think the January number of *Osteopathic Health* is very interesting, and should be an eye-opener to the public.—Dr. Loren Green, Sac City, Iowa, December 30.

Osteopathic Health is certainly doing good work for me. I find it brings old patients back, as well as getting new ones to come for treatment.—Dr. Edgar Q. Thawley, Peoria, Ill., January 10.

Send me 200 copies January issue *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does." It is one of the best numbers you have issued.—D. A. Shambaugh, 14-15 Coleburn Bldg., Norwalk, Conn.

The Christmas number of *Osteopathic Health* is a dandy number, but the January number, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does," is the very best yet.—Dr. H. A. Green, Maryville, Tenn., December 30.

I will have to have another 100 *Osteopathic Health* for January, "Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does." It is all right. My copies have gone out "like hot cakes."—Dr. J. W. Robinson, Erie, Pa., January 9th.

Please send me 100 extra copies January number *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does." An unusually well written, attractive number.—Dr. F. E. Moore, Portland, Oregon, January 3.

The value of the January number of *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does," is unquestionable. It is the best article of its kind I have ever seen.—Dr. C. C. Cockrell, Massillon, Ohio, January 10th.

Enclosed find check for \$24.50 to cover 1,000 January issue *Osteopathic Health* which I used. Am very pleased with the magazines, and am already getting results from my campaign.—Dr. G. W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich., January 15th.

Kindly send me 100 copies of the January number of *Osteopathic Health*, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does." This is a number that I cannot afford to let pass. It's too good and right to the point.—Dr. F. E. Root, Erie, January 13.

I intend to continue the use of *Osteopathic Health* during 1913. During the month of November, I got two new patients as a result of the magazine, and they have already paid me over \$60.00.—Dr. Fred Keefer, Fitzgerald, Ga., December 26.

I received several compliments on the neatness and attractiveness of the December number of *Osteopathic Health*, the Christmas issue. I think that you did yourself proud when you got out that number.—Dr. Coyt Moore, Baton Rouge, La., January 4.

"Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does," the January issue of *Osteopathic Health*, is O. K. It is the first one I have ever used, as it is the only one that has ever seemed just what I wanted to circulate.—Dr. Mary S. Crosswell, Farmington, Maine, December 31.

I think January number *Osteopathic Health* is a "dandy." I had decided to discontinue *Osteopathic Health* for awhile, but I can't get along without this number, as it answers many everyday questions that patients ask, and which some of us haven't time to answer in detail.—Dr. M. H. Pettypiece, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

I think I will want many more copies of "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does," as several patients have read the copy you sent me, and all say it has given them the best idea of what osteopathy is. Some added, however, that possibly former readings helped to make this one more instructive.—Dr. Herbert S. Beckler, Staunton, Va., January 7.

Please send me 500 copies "Osteopathy—What it is—What it does."

This latest "Bunting Classic" does greater justice to the broad scope of osteopathy, in language readable and understandable by the public, than anything of the kind ever published.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I beg to remain.—Dr. Chas. J. Muttart, Philadelphia, Pa., January 2.

As to your last issue of *Osteopathic Health*, the Christmas number, I have nothing to say, I will let results speak. I sent these 500 out with a greeting card therein, on the 20th of December. I have had as a result, nine new patients. Is that good enough testimonial? Well, it's going some, at least. I am sending you herewith order for the coming year. Please make electrotype to suit the occasion.—Dr. W. N. Coons, Medina, Ohio, January 3.

I hasten to congratulate you on the first issue of *Osteopathic Health* for 1913, "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does." I want 250 extra copies. The material in this number is such that one need not hesitate to place it in the hands of any person. Best wishes for your health and prosperity for the New Year to enable you to keep up the very splendid pace you have set for yourself.—Dr. Ernest C. Bond, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 31.

I have heard a great number of osteopaths say, "Bunting is a wonder. How does he do it?" Most osteopaths are busy. If they stop to ponder the question they will realize that you are either directly or indirectly responsible for a large part of their success. Those who are not busy are either in the wrong business or have neglected to give you an opportunity to help them. Handing you a little praise may encourage you. "Osteopathy—What it is—What it Does," is the right thing, presented in the right manner, at the right time.—Dr. R. P. Buckmaster, Elizabethtown, Ky., January 12.

You will find enclosed an annual contract for 100 copies of *Osteopathic Health* per month commencing with the January number.

One of my patients informed me yesterday that she had received a copy of the December issue of *Osteopathic Health* and read it from cover to cover. She said it was so simple and sensible that she could not help but believe there was something in our system, so she quit medicine and is going to give osteopathy a good trial. She has received so much benefit already that I am not afraid of her backsliding.

This patient has already paid me almost enough to cover a year's contract.—*Dr. W. C. Parfitt*, Sunnyside, Wash., January 8th.

I have always given my support to the educational side of osteopathy. I think every man should first of all be a student himself, and then endeavor to educate the public and place osteopathy just where it belongs among the sciences—this will not be accomplished, however, by distributing individual patent medicine style advertising nor by knocking the other schools of therapeutics.* Personally I select my literature for distribution, carefully avoiding these things. You ask me for an opinion upon the brochure, "Osteopathy—What It Is—What It Does." I wish to congratulate you upon your creation. I am inclosing my check and order, as I would like some to send to people who so frequently ask me the questions "What it is and what it does."—*Dr. Howard M. Houck*, Baltimore, Maryland, December 31st.

*We do not think so either.—*Ed. The O. P.*

Personal

Dr. Robert E. McGavock, of Saginaw, Michigan, has been appointed by Governor Chase S. Osborn, as a member of the Michigan Osteopathic Board of Examination and Registration.

Dr. G. A. Aupperle, of Sutherland, Iowa, was a caller at the office of The Osteopathic Publishing Company, December 23.

A little daughter came to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Paul, of Tarkio, Missouri, December 10. She has been named Anna Alice. Dr. Paul handled the case with good results in every respect. He has had fine success with several obstetrical cases that he has had.

Out West for December, 1912, contains a write-up on "Pasadena, the City of Beautiful Homes," with a number of cartoons on prominent citizens, among which appears one of Dr. G. R. Palmer, formerly of Chicago, but now well known in the Pacific coast city.

Dr. W. H. Albright, formerly of Drs. Ghostley & Albright, Suite 9-11-13 Alberta Block, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, has removed to Suite 2-6-9 Jasper Block, 417 Jasper avenue, West.

Dr. C. E. Stewart, formerly of Dixon, Ill., has located at Chicago Heights, Ill., room 3, 64 Illinois street.

Dr. W. B. Farris, formerly of Snyder, Texas, has located at Wichita Falls, Texas, with offices in the Kemp & Krell building.

Dr. Sarah L. Balfe, A. S. O., 1912, has located at Denver, Colorado, having offices at 501-508 Temple Court building.

Dr. W. E. Whealen, formerly of Sioux City, Iowa, has removed to Norfolk, Nebraska.

Dr. D. M. Bodwell, who has been practicing at Holly, Colorado, has returned to the Cripple Creek district, where he previously practiced osteopathy for some nine years. He will maintain offices in Cripple Creek and Victor.

Dr. Ruth Clay, formerly of Decatur, Nebraska, was married November 21 to Rev. Burton A. Davies, of Bloomington, Nebraska. She will continue to practice osteopathy at Bloomington.

Dr. W. F. Murray, of Sandwich, Illinois, has opened a branch office at Plano, which is three miles east of Sandwich.

Dr. Vernon R. Lee, Los Angeles, 1912, has located at San Diego, Cal., with office at No. 2025 D street.

Dr. E. Ellison, formerly at Brownsville, Ore., has located at San Diego, Cal. He is at present sharing offices with Dr. J. L. Henry, No. 312 American National Bank building, but will later open up his own.

Dr. E. J. Wolcott, who has been taking post graduate work at the A. S. O., has returned to his practice at Oregon, Illinois.

Dr. Ida Moore, who has been practicing at St. Louis for some time past, has returned to her old location at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dr. Ida H. Davis, A. S. O. graduate, is associated with Dr. E. M. Lord, of Taylorville, Illinois, as assistant.

Drs. Heisley & Heisley, of Salem, Oregon, have removed from the U. S. Bank building and united their office and residence at 529 Court street. This is a central location, and will be convenient for those who wish to take treatment in the evening.

The Pacific College of Osteopathy sent out a neat New Year's greeting in the form of a folder containing the names of the faculty and with a poem on the back sheet by Louisa Burns, which is reproduced in another part of this issue.

Dr. Lola L. Hays, of Moline, Illinois, was the recipient of a very nice little write-up in the Moline Dispatch, January 1st. It was accompanied by a portrait.

Dr. Orr Sanders, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, was recently appointed by Governor Burke as a member of the

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.

*Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh. Dr. Rose Vanderburgh
608 Elkan Gunst Building
San Francisco, California*

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

*Dr. J. Pierce Bashaw. Osteopathic Physician
308 Eoernia Street
West Palm Beach, Florida*

*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. Osler Cards

Please send me 200 cards "Dr. Osler on Drugs". Personally I very much appreciate the value of possessing a stock of these cards. It helps us to avoid appearing antagonistic to drug therapy because all that is necessary is to present one of these cards with its testimony by a great drug authority.—*DR. F. E. MOORE*, Portland, Oregon.

Our stock of "Dr. Osler on Drugs" is exhausted. A new supply will be printed if there appears to be a demand for them in the profession.

Advance orders can be placed now for shipment when the new supply comes off the press.

Prices
25 for 25 cents
50 " 50 "
100 " 75 "

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215 South Market Street
Chicago

State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. On account of holding the secretaryship of the state association, Dr. Sanders declined to accept the appointment and recommended that Dr. George E. Hodge be appointed in his place.

At the December meeting of the Boston Academy of Osteopathic Physicians Dr. Frederick W. Sherburne read a paper.

Dr. F. R. Goddard, graduate of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, has purchased the practice of Dr. F. C. Hill at Harvard, Illinois. Dr. Hill was obliged to retire from practice on account of ill health.

Dr. Ralph A. Sweet of Rockland, Maine, has removed his offices from 306 Broadway to the Willoughby block, 343 Main street. He anticipates that his new location will prove more convenient for his patients.

Dr. George Still of the A. S. O. Hospital, Kirksville, has filed suit in the St. Louis Circuit court against the Pullman Car Company, for \$2,900 damages. Dr. Still bought a ticket for a lower berth, but when he presented it to the sleeping car conductor, he was told that the berth was already occupied, and all other berths having been occupied, Dr. Still was obliged to sit up in the day coach. He claims that he caught cold and lost sleep, and on this account was unable to attend to professional duties, and thus the Pullman Car Company caused him damage to the extent claimed.

Dr. C. P. Smith, formerly of Clarksville, Tenn., has removed to Brownsville, Tenn. He says that Clarksville is a fine tobacco town, but that Osteopathy is not well received.

Dr. Wellington C. Fossler, formerly located at Mt. Carroll, Ill., has removed his main office to Savanna, Ill., but will continue to visit Mt. Carroll.

Dr. U. O. Deputy, of Rich Hill, Missouri, had Dr. George Still in consultation on a serious case Xmas day.

Dr. George Still was at Corry, Pennsylvania, New Year's Day on a serious case for Dr. A. C. Greenlee.

Dr. R. H. Nuckles of Marshall, Missouri, had Dr. George Still call for an operation on a patient there January 4th.

Dr. J. A. Herron, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, died December 29th. He had been in ill health for a number of years. While in active work, Dr. Herron was an untiring worker and a faithful member of the several osteopathic associations.

Dr. Leona Taylor, A. S. O. graduate, has located at Selma, Cal.

Dr. Lena E. Wallace, of Brockton, Mass., graduate of the M. C. O., was married December 26th at Brockton to Walter E. Copeland, a shoe manufacturer.

Dr. Glyde W. Bumpus, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Dr. John D. Baun, June, 1912, graduate of the American School of Osteopathy have formed a partnership for the practice of osteopathy under the firm name of Drs. Bumpus and Baun. Dr. Baun recently passed the examination boards of West Virginia and Ohio. The original offices of Dr. Bumpus will be retained.

Location and Removal

Dr. C. C. Wageley, from 202 Ozark building to 1116 Holland building, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Elizabeth Ayres, from 12 to 74 Central avenue, Hackensack, N. J.

Dr. A. P. Terrell, from Brady to Dallas, Texas.

Dr. J. A. Barnett, from Rogers, Ark., to Boonville, Mo.

Dr. M. E. Hawk, at Augusta, Me.

Dr. Alice Warden, from 239 Cambridge street to 390 Main street, Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Chas. E. Pierce, from Ukiah to Elkan Gunst building, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Leona Taylor, at Selma, Cal.

Dr. Alexandra Reznikov, at 288 Pleasant avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Alice Shephard Kelley, from 836 E. 4th street to Snelling and University streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. G. Glen Murphy, from 806-808 to 637-639 Somerset block, Winnipeg, Man., Can.

Dr. Henry E. Wright, from Noblesville, to Seymour, Ind.

Dr. Helen M. Baldwin, from 405 to 401 Liberty Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. S. H. Stover, from 319 Choate block, Winona, to National Bank building, Northfield, Minn.

Dr. H. L. Conklin, from Montauk Theatre building to 29 Grove Terrace, Passaic, N. J.

Dr. Katherine C. Duff, from Havre de Grace to Aberdeen, Md.

Dr. Julia Tedford, at Plainview, Minn., Box 112.

Dr. Fred D. Baker, at 76 Hardenbrook avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

Dr. H. W. Sawyer, at Twin Falls, Ida.

Dr. Blanche V. Costello, at 832 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Raymond J. Burke, at 832 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Cora B. Gerh, at Linesville, Pa.

Dr. Karl B. Bretzfelder, at 213 W. 60th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

- Dr. Silas W. Longan, from Paris, Ky., to 3735 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
- Dr. Lillian Pinkerton Shenton, at 1434 N. 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dr. W. C. Brown, at 96 Grant street, Passaic, N. J.
- Dr. W. H. Bennett, at Marshall, Texas.
- Dr. H. D. Bowers, from Tillamook to Newberg, Ore.
- Dr. W. A. Rogers, from 532 Marquarm building, to 718 Selling building, Portland, Ore.
- Dr. W. O. Flack, from 706 Marquarm building, to 305 Abington building, Portland, Ore.
- Dr. Lillabelle Patterson, from 217 Fenton building, to 415 Columbia building, Portland, Ore.
- Dr. J. T. Gilbert, from 642 Broadway, to City National Bank building, Paducah, Ky.
- Dr. W. W. Howard, at Medford, Ore.
- Dr. F. Wilson, at Astoria, Ore.
- Dr. L. S. Adams, at Joplin, Mo.
- Dr. I. D. Carpenter, at Iowa Falls, Ia.
- Dr. Albin H. Doe, at 526 Monument Square, Racine, Wis.
- Dr. Sarah Louise Balfe, at Temple Court, Denver, Colo.
- Dr. Judson F. Barbee, at Vigo, Ohio.
- Dr. R. S. Baumgras, from 303 Van Dyke Studios, New York City, to 2 Wood building, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Dr. Nettie E. Satterlee, from 609 American Bank building, to 413 Mills building, El Paso, Tex.
- Dr. E. C. Dymond, from 3 Hyde Block, Pierre, S. D., to 1422 Locust street, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Dr. Alice Bierbower, at Colfax, Ill.
- Dr. A. E. Burgess, at Albia, Iowa.
- Dr. Ida Simx Campbell, at Cohocton, N. Y.
- Dr. J. A. Malone, at 620 Union Nat'l Bank building, Houston, Tex.
- Dr. Katherine G. Arnold, at First Nat'l Bank building, San Jose, Cal.
- Dr. Louise P. Crow, from Matthews building, Milwaukee, Wis., to W. W. Smith building, Ontario, Cal.
- Dr. Ellen Wagner, from 404 Lindley block, to Fiske building, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dr. W. C. Fossler, from Mt. Carroll, to Savannah, Ill.
- Dr. Frank Denette, from 155 to 138 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. Joanna Barry, from 454 Porter avenue to 242 Bryant street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Dr. Effie B. Feather, from Commercial avenue, Laurel, Mass., to 528 Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.
- Dr. F. C. Taylor, from Fernwell building to Empire State building, Spokane, Wash.
- Dr. Imogene B. Cooper, from 110 N. Hinds street, to Joe Weinberg building, Greenville, Miss.
- Dr. H. W. Hancock, at Morton, Ill.
- Dr. Harriet M. Cline, at Anaheim, Cal.
- Dr. Una Waggoner Cary, at Hagelstein building, Sacramento, Cal.
- Dr. Ernest Cannon, at Leitchfield, Ky.
- Dr. Albert Van Vleck, from 191 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., to Lawton, Mich.
- Drs. Marshall & Marshall, from 433 E. 4th street, Jamestown, N. Y., to 237 E. 10th street, Erie, Pa.
- Dr. Mary W. Keyte, from Milan, to Neosho, Mo.
- Dr. Agnes Frazer, from 16 Avon street, to 5 Albion street, Lawrence, Mass.
- Dr. Arthur L. Dykes, from 22½ 6th street, to 20 4th street, Bristol, Tenn.-Va.
- Drs. Bright & McCrary, from 506 Paul-Gale-Greenwood building to Royster building, Norfolk, Va.
- Dr. Virginia C. Gay from Swans Island, to 167 State street, Augusta, Me.
- Dr. Frank Chester Nelson, at 491 Pleasant street, Malden, Mass.
- Dr. B. H. T. Becker, from 109 Chittenden avenue, Columbus, to 315 Myers block, Ashland, Ohio.
- Dr. Joanna Campbell, from Midland, to Wichita Falls, Texas.
- Dr. Ruth Clay Davies, from Decatur to Bloomington, Nebr.
- Dr. Delia B. Randel, from Canton to Sharpsburg, Miss.
- Dr. J. A. McCarthy, from 469 Luray place, to 1523 "I" street, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. D. M. Bodwell, from Arena to Cripple Creek, Colo.
- Dr. Edith Ashby, at St. Paul, Tex.
- Dr. Esther Behout, at 606 Hamilton building, Akron, Ohio.
- Dr. Mary Faires, at Endicott, Wash.
- Dr. Earl E. Frake, at 244 Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.
- Dr. J. F. Peck, at Onaiga, Ill.
- Dr. Claude Riddle, at 210 Kearns building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Dr. W. H. Ballew, at Bartow, Fla.
- Dr. Arthur V. Benedict, at N. Lewisburg, Ohio.
- Dr. W. B. Farris, from Snyder, to Kemp & Krill building, Wichita Falls, Tex.
- Dr. Wm. A. Worley, from 183 Main street, to 115 S. Pennsylvania avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
- Dr. Walter E. Whealan, from Sioux City, Iowa, to Norfolk, Neb.
- Dr. Arthur Boucher, at 36 W. Newton street, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. Marion B. Bonney, at 710 Broadway, West Somerville, Mass.
- Dr. G. R. Davis, at Independence, Iowa.
- Dr. D. C. McClenny, at 312 Masonic Temple, Winston-Salem, N. C.
- Dr. Muriel F. Lewis, from North Woburn, to 26 Broad street, Lynn, Mass.

Osteopathy For Winter Diseases Being the February Number of Osteopathic Health

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The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
215 So. Market Street
Chicago

"The Best Winter Number in Years"

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*

- Dr. Rolla Hook, from Brummer block, Cherokee, to Logan, Iowa.
- Dr. Bismark Hoxie, from Bound Brook, N. J., to Madelia, Minn.
- Dr. G. F. Smith, from Masonic Temple, Clarksville, to Brownsville, Tenn.
- Dr. P. B. Wright, at Noblesville, Ind.
- Dr. Forrest Clare Allen, at Warrensburg, Mo.
- Dr. F. A. Bereman, at Garden City, Kansas.
- Dr. H. G. Kimbley, from 133 Geary street, to 553 City of Paris building, San Francisco, Cal.
- Dr. H. M. Dawson, from 1421½ Broad street, to north-west corner of Main street and Indiana avenue, New Castle, Ind.
- Dr. Chas. E. Stewart, from Dixon, Ill., to 64 Illinois street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
- Dr. E. O. Maxwell, from The Dunlap building to 967 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.
- Dr. J. L. Henry, from Imperial, Cal., to 312 American National Bank building, San Diego, Cal.
- Dr. Jennie M. Chase, at Charleston, Ill.
- Dr. Margaret M. Burns, at 336 25th street, Ogden, Utah.
- Dr. Vernon R. Lee, at 2025 D street, San Diego, Cal.
- Dr. C. J. Huntington, from Raymond to Kane, Wyo.
- Dr. Dora Roper, at Saturno building, Reno, Nevada.

Partnerships Formed

Dr. Glyde W. Bumpus and Dr. John D. Baun, under the firm name of Drs. Bumpus and Baun, East Liverpool, Ohio, January 17.

Married

- Dr. Lena E. Wallace, of Brockton, Mass., and Mr. Walter E. Copeland, December 26th, at Brockton.
- Dr. Ruth Clay and Rev. Burton A. Davies, at Bloomington, Nebraska, November 21.
- Miss Edna Blanche Myers, daughter of Dr. Ella Lake Myers, of New York City, and Mr. William Gallatin Dooley, January 8th.

Born

- To Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. La Rue, of Lancaster, Ohio, November 27, a son, Charles Shepherdson.
- To Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Paul, of Tarkio, Missouri, December 10, a daughter, Anna Alice.
- To Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Waters, of Chico, California, October 25, a daughter, Margaret Louise.
- To Dr. and Mrs. N. Lawrence Laslett, of Boston, Mass., January 12th, a son.
- To Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Cosner, of Dayton, Ohio, December 31st, a son.

Died

- Dr. Edith Shaffer Garrigues, wife of Dr. Louis L. Garrigues, of Spokane, Washington, December 20.
- Dr. Frank N. B. Polmeteer, of Kirksville, Missouri, December 2, after an illness of two years, aged 63.
- Mrs. Clara M. Palmateer, sister of Emma M. Ashmore, and aunt of Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore, at Pasadena, California, December 19.
- Mrs. Mary E. Littell, mother of Dr. U. G. Littell, of Santa Ana, California, December 6, aged 80 years.
- Dr. J. A. Herron, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 29th.

Want Ads

WANTED—Care of a practice, or position as an assistant. Address No. 336, care of The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A hustling assistant. No cigarette smoker. Answer with full details. Salary and commission. Address Dr. J. J. Otey, Pomona, Cal.

WANTED—A good graduate osteopath to take practice for six or eight months in Iowa. Address No. 338, care of The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At cost of furniture, practice established seven years in a growing Mississippi city of 10,000. Good reason for selling. Address "C," care of The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Good practice in a fine Illinois town of 1,600. Established four years. Address "Dix," care of The O. P. Co., 215 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.